CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan, 30.—A bill was offered granting aid for a railway and telegraph from Idaho to Oregon.

A bill for protection of witnesses was introduced.

The Additional Tenure-of-Office bill came up. The discussion was very spirited, and some charges were made against the action of many classes of Government employes.

The Supplemental Reconstruction bill was then discussed, until the close of the session.

Mr. Howe secured the floor, but gave way to allow the presentation of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Cotton Tax bill. The Committee recommend receding from the Senate amendment, and substitute a provision exempting cotton imported from abroad after November, 1868.

HOUSE, Jan. 30.—Mr. Scofield offered a resolution to investigate charges made in the newspapers that Justice Field of the Supreme Court had publicly and in an improper way given his opinion upon questions pending, and prophesied what the decision of the Court would be. (The matter referred to is the Reconstruction acts.) The resolution was adopted, only one Democrat in favor to 96 Republicans to 43 Democrats opposed.

Discussion was then resumed upon the bill to protect citizens abroad. No vote was taken.

The amendments to the Whisky Meters bill were concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the sale of the iron-clads were concurred in.

A bill was reported extending the grant of three months extra pay to all volunteer officers below the grade of Brigadier-General who were mustered into the service of the United States before April 23, 1865, and honorably mustered out.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—The joint resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, rescinding the agreement of that State to the Constitutional Amendment, was presented, and, after a long debate, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report upon its legality.

The Tenure-of-Office amendments were discussed, during the morning hour.

The Reconstruction bill was taken up, and Mr. Howe of Wisconsin made an elaborate speech. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE, Jan. 31.—A joint resolution was offered calling for official information in regard to the recent action of the Ohio Legislature in attempting to rescind that State's ratification of the Constitutional (XIVth) Amendment.—It was modified so as to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report whether a State has a right to withdraw such assent, and in that form adopted.

A bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau was reported.

The report of the Conference Committee on the repeal of the Cotton Tax was agreed to, 104 to 43. The bill now goes to the President.

The Naval Appropriation bill, amount, $13,093,045) was reported, and made the special order for Feb. 13.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—A memorial was presented from Pennsylvania demanding the removal of Charles Francis Adams as Minister to Great Britain, in consequence of his alleged course in reference to the Fenian prisoners.

A bill providing for the taxation of National Bank shares was adopted.

A bill for the gradual reduction of the army was referred.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the gradual reduction of the military force.

HOUSE, Feb. 3.—Mr. Robinson proposed a bill equivalent to the abolishing of all State Naturalization laws, and placing the business under the General Government. He proposed that any alien may become a citizen on application to any court of record in the Union.

Mr. Williams offered a bill to authorize an issue of $146,000,000 of Legal Tender notes to supply the deficiency in the currency caused by the cancellation of Legal Tender and Compound Interest notes.

Another bill was offered to regulate the payment of the debt and interest thereon.

A bill was offered to establish a Department of Justice. It provides for the Secretary to be the head of the Law Department; for an Attorney-General, a Solicitor-General, and an assistant for each; abolishes the offices of Solicitors to the Departments; and forbids the employment of special counsel by heads of Departments, except when the whole force of the Law Department is inefficient. The Solicitor of the Court of Claims is also placed within the Department.

Discussion on the Fenians in Ireland, and the protection of naturalized citizens, occupied the remainder of the session.

SENATE, Feb. 4.—After petitions and resolutions, the bill for the protection of witnesses was passed.

The remainder of the session was spent in a desultory debate upon the Tenure-of-Office bill.

HOUSE, Feb. 4.—There was some debate upon the matter of the protection of citizens abroad, but no vote.

There was also debate upon the bill to return to the Government the lands granted before the war to aid in the construction of railways in the Southern States.

The most interesting business of the session was the reading of the correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant in reference to the surrendering of the War Office to Mr. Stanton.

The Southern Land bill was again taken up, and discussed until the hour for adjournment.

SENATE, Feb. 5.—Mr. Morton introduced a bill to remove the disabilities of Thomas J. Swan.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel in certain cases to defend Gens. Meade and Ruger, or any other officer proceeded against because of the Reconstruction acts. After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Patterson reported a substitute for the proposed amended Tenure of-Office bill.

HOUSE, Feb. 5.—The new member from the VIIIth District of Ohio was sworn in.

A bill was reported authorizing a railroad from Washington, to unite with the Northern Central near the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The bill forfeiting to the United States certain public lands in the Southern States heretofore granted for railroad construction was adopted, 35 to 13.

A REMINISCENCE—MR. CAMERON.—One of the incidents at the Sherman presentation is noteworthy, as recalling what many are prone to forget. After the ceremony of presentation was over, the company called out for Mr. S. S. Cox, who remarked, that at the beginning of the war its magnitude was underrated by the great body of statesmen, politicians, and people. But there were three men who seemed to appreciate its immensity, said Mr. Cox. Judge Douglas had told him, on his way to Illinois, before his decease, that the "war would be tremendous, and the preparations should be stupendous;" that Gen. Sherman had been accounted crazy, because he had said that 200,000 men were required in the West; that Senator Cameron (who was never accounted crazy, however, but who is now a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations) had thought 1,000,000 would be required! He proposed to toast the "War Minister, whose prescience was equal to the great emergency." The toast was received with applause, and the General came forward to acknowledge the compliment, amid applause and congratulations.—*National Intelligencer.*

There is an old saying that "a straw will break a camel's back," but we see nothing wonderful in that as everybody knows "a little leak will sink a large ship."

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1868.

Bradford has instructed for Grow for Vice-President, and there seems to be no doubt of his carrying the State.—With Grant and Grow as standard-bearers of the Republican party it would be invincible. The New York State Republican Committee held at Syracuse last week unanimously instructed for Grant and Fenton. We think, however, that if the Vice-Presidency goes to the Middle States it belongs to Pennsylvania. And of all the men named in connection with the place from Pennsylvania, Mr. Grow is the most worthy as he is the most reliable. Of course the old District will recommend Grow.

The semi-official report that General Grant had violated his promise to Andrew Johnson in the matter of delivering up the War Office to Secretary Stanton without consulting the President, has given rise to a correspondence between the parties, in which General Grant denies, plumply, the allegation that he gave such a promise. The President declares that that was his understanding of the matter.

However, it matters little what Andrew Johnson may allege. There can be no open question of verity between Gen. Grant and the President, since the latter stands impeached as an unerruptious liar and betrayer of confidence. Andrew Johnson's word is not worth a rush as against the word of such a man as Grant, whose fidelity and honor are as well established as Washington's. Mr. Johnson has met his superior again. The question at issue will now go to the people, and their verdict is not difficult to predict.

RIGHT AHEAD.

The work to be done by the masses who constitute the Republican party is plainly defined. It is to keep the reins of power in the hands of men who have been true to the nation through thick and thin, through storm of war and sunshine of comparative peace. It is, negatively, to prevent a great calamity as the lapse of control into the hands of the party calling itself Democratic, but which labored to embarass the nation in its contest with the most absolute aristocracy of modern times. The object and nature of the Copperhead party is well defined in the proposition—"*We rule, or ruin!*"

Is it necessary to retrace our steps through the eventful history of the republic for the last twenty-five or thirty years, and show by the logic of facts and events that that party, which now bids for the suffrages of the people, has always measured its patriotism by its freedom with the treasury? That, after nearly thirty years of unquestioned control of public affairs, it vacated the chief places of power, leaving the nation in a condition of financial and political bankruptcy? These are facts of history, open to verification by any man who can read the English language. When James Buchanan left the Executive Chair eight of the Southern States had formally and practically repudiated the Constitution and given in their adherence to the Montgomery instrument. Jefferson Davis was elected and inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy; and the rupture was as wide, and as distinct, while Buchanan occupied the Executive Chair, as it was during the war. If the Union was ever broken up it was broken up before the Republican party assumed the control of National affairs. If it be ever restored to its last estate we submit that the party which fought to destroy it is not the best agent for its restoration.

Since we must retrace our steps and produce history to vindicate the claim of the Republican party to continued rule, we shall aim to fortify the position beyond the power of opposition to overthrow. We have history as a witness that the first gun of the war was fired upon an United States Steamer in Charleston harbor in January, 1861, two months before Mr. Lincoln took his seat. The Government undertook to carry supplies to its own troops in its own fort in Charleston harbor. The unarmed vessel was attacked by a detatchment of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, and forced to retire. The meanest war vessel in the Navy could have passed and silenced any battery then erected by the rebel democracy in any harbor of the South. But a Democratic Administration, having the military, naval, and financial power of the nation in its hands, failed to batter down a mud battery of two guns in Charleston harbor. Worse than this—when the people demanded the prompt suppression of the rebellion, a Democratic President weakly replied that he could find "no constitutional authority to coerce a State." And as if this was not a great enough display of weakness, Mr. Buchanan handed the popular appeal over to his clever and adroit Attorney General, Jeremiah Black, who responded that the Constitution nowhere gave the President power to coerce a sovereign State; that the State was unquestionably wrong in kicking up a muss, but there was no remedy for it under the organic law. Go back of that fateful hour twenty-eight years, to the time when Andrew Jackson read and construed the delegated powers of the Constitution so differently, and in respect to like action by the same people; and tell us, if you have enough of hardihood, that the Democracy of 1860-61, could claim any close relationship with the Democracy of 1832! Then, the party had brains and leaders; but twenty-five years of abject servitude under Southern masters had eliminated every element of honor, manhood and patriotism from its composition. Its leaders had, with one or two exceptions, degenerated into camp-followers, intent only upon plunder. The Southern wing of the party was officered by men of ability and vast ambitions—men who had twisted their Northern coadjutors around their fingers for years, giving them the crumbs as a reward for their endurance of the political rack. These Southern leaders were in dead earnest, and their Northern slaves were not. That constituted the difference between them.

Republicans—it is the same emasculated party which could not batter down a mud battery with all the military and naval force of the country in January, 1861, which is to be met on the fields of the campaign of 1868. That party now demands that the party which saved the country from ruin by almost superhuman sacrifice, shall be displaced from power, that it may resume its lavish misrule. Give that party the reins of power to-day, and in less than a twelvemonth the country will find itself bound hand and foot, at the mercy of its bitter, sworn enemies, or face to face with the alternative of that condition—WAR. Wisdom judges by experience. History cannot be covered up and hidden out of sight in the great struggle into which the people are about to enter; and we greatly mistake the temper of the people if they are disposed to try hazardous experiments in this late day.

Having thus distinctly, and as we believe, fairly presented the issue upon which the parties will join to make the Presidental campaign, we may now speak of the false issues certain to be raised by the unscrupulous and emasculated party opposed to us. These will be legion, but chief among them will be that of repudiation, in fact, of the national indebtedness. The proposition will not be made direct, but in form similar to that of Messrs. Pendleton and Butler—to redeem the funded debt with greenbacks. It is enough to say that no party has the hardihood to carry out a proposition so fatal to commercial values. Men may talk about it and urge it, as the demagogue urges his plea; but it is only for political effect. Whatever the Government may do in other respects, it must pay its debts according to promise, or it can never borrow another dollar, at home or abroad. The cry for equal taxation, raised by the Pendleton Democracy, had its vivid illustration in that gentleman's action not a week ago. Being presented with a bill of taxes on his stock in a National Bank he refused to pay. We see that the matter is to be litigated, and the people will then know just how much honesty and honor there is in the class of politicians which demands the repudiation of a part of the contract of the Government with its creditors.

Probably the issue of Negro Suffrage will be raised, as usual, and the prejudices of the ignorant will be appealed to very vehemently. This question was disposed of in Ohio last fall, as well as in Kansas and one or two other Western States. It cannot arise in Pennsylvania this year, at least. But though it could not possibly come before the people of Pennsylvania for their action in half a century, the bugbear would be brought forward now, and used to frighten the timid and unreasoning. The raising of these false issues will impart a bitterness to the campaign. Human passion and prejudice will be used by our opponents without stint.—But we have only to go "right ahead" filling the measure of duty as it presents itself each day, holding unreasoning passion in check and avoiding heated strife. Never before was the question of right or wrong, wisdom or folly, more clearly put.

We finish this week the relation of a fugitive Slave case which excited much attention in this county years ago. The writer, who will doubtless have been recognized by many readers, writes of what he saw and knew, being an actor in the affair. We think our readers will agree with us that the story reads like a romance of the dark ages. This account is the only connected account ever published touching the affair, and cannot fail to interest hundreds of our citizens.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Jan. 28.—Mr. Mann read in place a bill to enable the trustees of the State Normal School at Mansfield to borrow money. Also, a bill to provide for a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

The bill repealing the charter of the Gettysburg Asylum Lottery, has passed the Senate. It forfeits the assets of the concern to the use of the State.

The Free Railroad bill has passed the House and gone to the Senate. We shall see how it fares there.

Jan. 31.—A petition of citizens of part of Union township, Tioga County asking to be annexed to McIntyre township, Lycoming County, was presented in the Senate, and a bill to accomplish this was read in place the same day. The bill to enable the Trustees of the Mansfield Normal School to borrow money passed the House.

Dental Convention.

The Susquehanna Dental Association met in semi-annual session at Milton, Pa., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868. The object of this Association is, by lectures, discussions, essays, criticisms and clinic sessions, to elevate the standard of dental science, promote the efficiency of dental practice, and thus consistently secure pecuniary interests.

At this session the topic of greatest interest was "The Rubber question."

The discussions upon that subject resulted in the adoption by the Association of the following resolution, to which we will rigidly adhere:

Resolved, That the members of this Association consider the action of the so-called Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company irregular, unjust and an absolute imposition; and that, as a body, we will discard and discourage the use of hard rubber for dental purposes, and adopt such substitutes as we may severally prefer. By order of the Association. M. D. S. DODSON. Secretary.

That the public has been educated highly to approve the use for dental purposes, of a compound of caoutchouc sulphur and mercury, is well known. That this compound has excellent qualities none can deny. That it is deleterious, and sometimes fatally injurious to health is equally certain. That there are other substances possessing the desirable, without the objectionable qualities of rubber, is now proved beyond a doubt.

It is also well known that the popular demand requires artificial dentures which can be furnished with great facility, and at low prices. Vulcanized Rubber no longer comes under that head.

A wealthy monopoly, probably for a trifle, purchased the chance to obtain a reissue of the Goodyear rubber patent and having succeeded, they purpose, through the Dental profession, arrogantly assuming to stipulate our prices as well as their taxes, to draw from the pockets of "The people" from one to two millions of dollars annually; To "The people" we appeal, will you submit to such extortion, or will you resist it by adopting such materials as we recommend to be far superior to rubber, while no more expensive. Let's hear from you. P. NEWELL.

Mansfield Jan. 27th 1868.

LETTER FROM "PAT."

MORRIS RUN, PA., JAN. 25, 1868.

DEAR AGITATOR.—"We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Such were the words I heard an acquaintance use in Blossburg this morning, and on inquiring what he meant, he said: "We had an election for town officers here yesterday, and elected a straight-haired Republican—ha! ha! ha!" "Well, my friend," said I, "I believe its a very common thing to elect men to fill the offices mentioned, and for the life of me I can't see where the laugh comes in!" "Ah!" said he, that's the rub, which I will explain: You are aware that Wm. A. Wallace, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of this State, sent circulars around to the local leaders of the unterrified to commence at the bottom and get all the township officers—and we Republicans followed his advice to ourselves—ha! ha! ha! Erin-go-unum-E-pluribus-bragh for ever." Seeing that my acquaintance in the intensity of his joy at the result—was getting into a foreign language, as the latter part of his remarks indicated, I left him adrift in his glory, thinking to myself that if other townships followed our example,—in view of the important Presidential election this year, the Republican party would owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Wallace for his timely suggestion, which could only be discharged by presenting him with a leather medal, or the "Austrian mission" or some such little thing, after we have elected our man in 1868.

In case it should be decided that a medal shall be given him, I suggest the following inscription:

In your orders we can trace,
Hatred 'gainst a suffering race;
Yet you're the man designed by fate,
To help *the right* in Sixty-Eight!

If that don't do, let me know, and I'll write to Geo. Francis Train (whom the paternal government of England has introduced to her Bastiles) for something better.

On 4th instant, there was a public meeting of native adopted citizens held at the Union School House, Blossburg, for the purpose of giving expression to their views regarding the rights of citizens abroad. Henry Holland was elected chairman, and Wm. Hyde, secretary. Speeches were made on the rights and duties of naturalized citizens, and the necessity that exists for this government to at once define their status and protect them in their rights as American citizens by Mr. Hollands, Dr. P. Cubnane, J. Fitzgerald, Jr., and Rev. Mr. Kern. Resolutions were then adopted expressive of the feelings of the meeting, and also petitions signed which were ordered to be sent to S. F. Wilson, M. C., and the U. S. Senators from this State. The large audience present manifested a very deep interest in the proceedings. A large number of letters were received from distinguished gentlemen who could not be present.

One of the Hon. Hamilton Ward's constituents who resides in Hornellsville, N. Y., went to Ireland some months since to see his mother who who was dying. He was arrested by the British government four miles from his mother's house, thrown into jail because he was an Irish American, (the Habeas Corpus act, as you are aware, has been suspended in Ireland since Nov. 1865, and is now suspended) as they had no charge whatever against him. He showed the British Magistrate a letter from Congressman Ward to Mr. Adams. Magistrate treated the letter with lofty contempt, and told the gentleman that he could only get out of jail by agreeing to go under arrest to the nearest seaport town—embarking for America, and promising never to come back! The American citizen was obliged to agree to it, though he did under protest. Of course he did not see his dying mother. This is a sample of the numerous indignities suffered by American citizens in Great Britain.

Square-toed boots and gaiters of the American pattern, are feared and hated over the waters by the powers that be, as tenacly as the F. F's of Virginia hated and feared the liberty-loving Abolitionists. No wonder, liberty and slavery can no more lie down peacably together than can the wolf and the lamb.

James Heron, Esq., of Fall Brook, who has ably filled the position of Cashier of the Fall Brook Coal Co. for over ten years, has been appointed to the responsible and difficult position of manager of that Co. in Fall Brook, in place of the late Mr. Brower. Charles L. Pattison, Esq., formerly of Lawrenceville, who has been in the employ of the company for about 6 years as book-keeper, has also been promoted, and is now Cashier of the Co. at Fall Brook. "Charlie" is deservedly popular, and the general opinion entertained by all classes in this vicinity is, that both are worthy of their positions, and that the Hon. John Magee, who is President of the Fall Brook Coal Co., has shown his usual appreciation of merit and faithfulness in the matter. Yours Smoothly, PAT.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, for February, is a very fine number. The Publisher offers most beautiful premiums, and unusual inducements to raise Clubs. Terms, One Dollar a year. A sample copy will be sent free to any one who applies for it during February. Address Alfred L. Sewell, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A farm of three hundred acres, with two hundred and twenty-five acres improved. Situated two miles north of Tioga Village, on the Tioga River and Railroad. Well watered, under a good state of cultivation, and good buildings. Also four houses and lots for sale in Tioga village. T. L. BALDWIN.

Tioga, Feb, 12, 1868-tf.

Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Hannah, has left my home and board without just cause or provocation and I hereby forbid all persons from keeping or harboring her on my account for I will not pay any charges or debts of her contracting. HIRAM SWIMLAR.

Feb. 12, 1868-2w.

Notice.

THE Auditors of Delmar township, will meet in Wellsboro, on the last Monday of February, inst., for the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer and Supervisors of the past year. ISRAEL STONE, Clerk.

Feb. 12, 1868-1w.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note drawn by me in favor of A. S. Charles for $100, and dated Aug. 7, 1867. Said note was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, and I shall not pay the same unless forced to do so by the Courts.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Brookfield, Feb, 12, 1868-3t.

Scales! Scales! Scales!

THE Buffalo Platform Scales, all ordinary sizes, for heavy, and counter use, may be found at the Hardware Store of Wm. Roberts, Wellsboro. These Scales are the Fairbanks patent and have no superior anywhere. They are made in the best style and have taken the premium at all the great exhibitions.

I have the sole agency for these Scales in this region. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Wellsboro, Feb. 12, 1868.

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION in Tioga Co. Pa., and vicinity: You are invited to meet at the office of the undersigned in Mansfield, Pa., on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1868, at 10 o'clock P. M., *for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting a schedule* of just and uniform prices; together with other subjects relating to the interests and efficiency of the profession. P. NEWELL, Dentist.

Mansfield, Pa., Feb. 5-2t.

In Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of U. S. Western Dist of Penna, in the matter of Lucius Truman, Bankrupt. To whom it may Concern:

The undersigned assignee of Lucius Truman who has been declared a Bankrupt upon his own petition, hereby gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at the office of F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at Tioga, Pa., on Tuesday, 25th day of Feb. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes mentioned in the 27th section of the act of Bankruptcy passed March, 2, 1867, and also that the assignee will then and there file his account, and apply for a settlement of the same, and a discharge from all liability as assignee.

JOHN I. MITCHELL, Assignee.

Feb. 12, 1868-2t.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga County, issued February 3, 1868, and to us directed, we will expose to public sale at Farr's hotel, Tioga, Thursday, March 26, 1868, at 2 P. M. the following real estate, late of Royal Rose, of Rutland, dec'd, to wit:

A lot of land in Rutland, being lot 146 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, bounded north by lot 143, contracted to Royal and Erastus Rose, east by lot 129 in the name of Rose & Gile, south by lot 149 in the name of H. Smith, and west by Bingham lands—containing 65.7 acres more or less, contracted to Wm. Rose, jr.;

Also—another lot of land in said township and the same conveyed by the trustees of the Bingham estate by deed dated Nov. 7, 1849, described as follows: *Beginning at the southwest corner* on the north line of lot 23, thence along lot former, north 62.2 perches, thence north 25° west 39.5 perches, east 102.5 perches, thence south 98 perches, thence west 85.5 perches to place of beginning—containing 51.8 acres more or less, with usual allowance for roads.

C. H. SEYMOUR,
E. I. STEVENS, } Adm'rs.

Feb. 12, 1868—6w.

STATEMENT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Treasury of Tioga County for the year 1867.

RECEIPTS.

Rec'd from Collectors county tax, 1864		$118,46
do do State		69,48
do do Relief		54,58
do do Bounty 1865		141,45
do do County		117,09
do do State		105,70
do do Relief		120,25
do do Bounty 1866		6579,73
do do County		1946,02
do do Bounty 1867		46,098,83
do do County		18,418,48
do do State		530,05
do do Poor		5806,06
do on seated lands returned by collectors		187,09
do Commonwealth costs by Sheriff Tabor		2,116,81
do redemption of seated and unseated lands		1,159,81
do back taxes, unseated lands		308,67
do overpaid by collectors, Tioga & Covington		39,00
do by county loans, 1867		42,935,19
do of Liberty township		133,81
do seated and unseated lands, Comr's Sale		393,00
do payment on note, A. Lugg		20,30
do Commonwealth costs by E. S. Seeley		25,00
do do do District Att'y		440,00
do cash, P. T. P. Wingate		50
do do J. Ritberolle, sale hides		6,10
do Jan. 1867, balance due upon settlement		148,74
Total am't		$128,734,40

EXPENDITURES.

Paid E. S. Seeley, com's,	$342,36	
do E. Hart, do	441,96	
do P. V. Vanness do	414,96	
do Job Rexford do	93,60	$1,292,88
Paid W. H. Smith, com'rs counsel	$50,00	
do J. B. Niles do	50,00	
do Thos. Allen do clerk	700,00	
do J. Emery county Auditor	72,00	
do D. L. Allen do do et al	164,52	
do L. Smith et al Travers Jurors	2,080,40	
do R. S. Lugg et al, Grand Jurors	754,01	
do T. P. Wingate, crier	162,00	
do E. Klock et al, constables and tip-staves	673,73	
do C. Phillips et al, Justices	37,80	
do C. Williams et al, assessors	1,070,25	
do Cobb & Van Gelder et al, R'g	274,75	
do H. Young et al, Elections	1,176,07	$,7274,02
Paid M. D. Wilhelm et al, com. costs	3,018,29	
do L. Tabor et al, do do	38,22	
do J. B. Niles, District Attorney	455,00	
do M. Kelley et al, bounty on Wild Cats	38,50	
do Henry Allen et al, viewing bridges and bridge views	214,68	
do A. K. Board et al, Bridge Repairs	2,983,07	
do W. W. Bentley, Tioga Boro, New Bridge	709,25	
do Alonzo Onile et al, damage improvements	316,00	
do Henry Allen et al, road views	509,40	
do H. Young et al, stationery	368,46	
do J. P. Donaldson, clk Q. S.	1,223,43	
do do Proth'y fees	24,60	$6,340,61
Paid J. E. White et al, inquest on bodies	131,33	
do E. S. Seeley et al, distributing assessments, &c	94,69	
do Chas. Williams et al, repairing jail	246,01	
do T. P. Wingate et al, Court House and grounds	38,13	
do L. Tabor et al, prisoners	1,022,77	
do C. F. Miller, eastern State Penitentiary	370,84	1,959,77
Paid C. F. Miller, Lunatic Hosp'l	427,26	
do L. Tabor, Summoning Juries, Sheriffs fees	374,81	
do G. W. Gilbert et al, money refunded	253,43	
do C. F. Miller, postage	4,15	445,85
Paid D H Smith 1 ton coal	8,00	
do T P Wingate cleaning C House	2,75	
do Andio Foly for lamps	14,00	
do C F Miller, stamps, discount money, National Bank	11,00	
do C F Miller, stamps, discount note in Bank	11,83	
do D L Dean for scale Reg. office	25,32	
do R J Ross on freight &c	5,56	
do M Bullard on express ch'gs	2,25	
do D L Dean do do	2,40	
do Converse & Osgood, boll rope	1,37	
do D L Dean repairs prothonotary office	3,13	
do C F Miller, discount, stamp	26,88	
do Frank Wingate for coal	9,30	
do R J Ross, express charges	1,00	
do W H Smith pr ct coll'ctg Jdg'ts	80,00	
do C F Miller, stamps, discount, notes at Bank	61,33	
do O. Bullard for tape	60	$216,62
Paid Hastings & Co. merchandize,		$29 18
Paid C. F. Miller, Trens. Commissions, viz:		
Soldiers' Bounty bonds paid,	$87217 60 1pc	872 18
State tax paid,	1252 44 do	12 52
County Orders paid,	23377 26 3pc	701 32
Poor Orders paid,	12023 36 1½	180 35
		$1766 37
Paid C. F. Miller, Redemption,		$65 86
do Revenue Stamps,		45 85
Paid W. T. Emery, copy Record,		193 50
Bounty loan Certificates:		
Paid principal, on issue Aug. '62,	$1375 10	
Interest on the same	254 94	$1630 04
Paid C. F. Miller, standard Wts and Measures,		256 75
Paid Chas. Black ct al wood fuel		35 18
Paid D. Helso et al twp. lines,		98 25
do J W Bailey, et al Jury Com'rs,		20 00
County House Farm:		
Paid Benj. Austin, int. on mort'go,	$420 00	
Peter Green, horses,	390 77	
Ira Johnston, lumberwagon,	102 50	
W C Sherman, oxen,	210 00	
G W Navie, sett harness,	48 90	
D. P. Catlin, for cows,	55 60	
Williams & Sears, blacks &c	11 66	
Geo. Carpenter, Tanner	1 50	
T E Mitchell, 75 sheep,	150 00	
S Frost, 4 cows,	200 00	
Williams & Sears, repairing,	13 25	
Francis, for shotes,	5 00	
M Sutton, 1 shote,	8 00	
P C VanGelder, potatoes,	6 00	
E Fellows, Buck Sheep,	4 00	
C G Guernsey, blacksmithing,	52 33	
J G Dartt for hay,	3 68	
J Wortendyke, repairing tools	7 00	
E J Purple, barrel,	1 60	
D D Holden, merchandize	7 50	
L U Gillette, provisions,	9 12	
C B Kelley, merchandize,	26 89	
J M Bunnel, provisions,	2 28	
Vanvalkenburg & Bro. prov'ns	2 25	
A Russel, chop feed, do	126 57	
P R Williams, merchandize	7 08	
W T Mathers do	1 88	
E F Jennings for hay	3 75	
E Hart, hay, feed and seed	64 41	
P V Vannes, seed & provisions	11 33	
Wright & Bailey, do	137 77	
P Dockstader, do	12 00	
Mart King, feed	26 50	
C B Kelley, merchandize	189 47	
W Roberts, do	130 20	
J R Bowen & Co, mdze	6 85	
F Borden, provisions	7 70	
D L Dean, recorder's fees	2 45	
Chas Chomp, 47 cords wood	96 00	
M Wells & Co, lumber	72 00	
Kohlu & Patridge do	110 00	
Chester Patridge, do	50 00	
Moses Wingate, siding	10 00	
Daniel Holliday, lumber	84 00	
A L Bodine do	15 63	
G D Benison do	151 38	
G D Keeney do	295 83	
Visher & Co, do	248 00	
G W Foster, do	567 00	
B P Vanhorn' do	9 20	
Samuel Morgan, do	3 00	
Robert Steele, do	13 54	
R J Purple, do	2 25	
Wm Markham, dr'ng lumber	13 50	
E Hart, work and plank,	16 00	
Joseph Ritberole, for hair	6 50	
E S Seeley, trip to Elmira &c	13 00	
John Hart for labor,	5 25	
E Smith do	155 63	
William Hart do	88 12	
John Ludlow do	16 00	
P V VanNess, trip to Elmira &c.	17 90	
Hiram Bacon, labor	62 60	
Daniel Cole do	5 00	
W B Reynolds do	340 00	
Susan McConnell labor	25 00	
H Young, blacksmithing	2 25	
Peter Smith, labor	87 83	
Jos Torpy do	8 00	
Hiram Hart do	12 00	
John Powell, making brick,	267 00	
O M Hart, hauling sand &c.	23 00	
A Sprague for labor,	5 00	
A Thompson, blacksmith'g	8 40	
R Swops, for labor	40 50	
G Bellenger do	18 50	
N Bellenger do	63 00	
L Margraff do	64 00	
Robert Richardson labor,	21 00	
Benjamin Smith do	1 50	
Geo H Burns, do	6 75	
Morris Smith do	19 00	
John Hart, do	75	
E M Hart do	3 50	
A M Closkey do	4 50	
C Austin, boarding,	50 40	
Wm M Hart for labor,	7 50	
Wm Christenat do	6 75	
John Bellenger do	21 00	
Daniel Bellenger do	16 00	
A Smith, do	9 00	
D B May, do grain	98 81	
Lewis Culver do	5 06	
B B Smith, do	4 00	
E T Bentley, Com. & travel	54 60	
C F Veil, do & dfts,	49 87	
J H Gulick, 11 days serv's	22 00	
S M Brookman, builder,	4550 00	
For Furniture:		
D Ritter, chairs, bedst'ds,	18 88	
D P Roberts, stove	10 00	
Wood, Marsh & Co, Phil.	119 70	
W Hyde & Co. Phil.	221 00	
C B Williams & Co Phil.	173 60	
Lewis & Bro. bedst'ds &c	223 00	
F J Derrick, knives & forks	9 00	
Vance & Landis, spoons etc	3 38	
Murphy & co. Phil. books,	31 00	
Howard Exp. freight,	75 00	
P V VanNess, drayage	15 32	
" expenses to Phil.	45 00	
Benj Austin, furniture,	18 25	
W H Smith, insurance,	214 73	
N Austin	51 00	
		$11,734 92
Total Expenditures for 1867		$37,554 76

COMMISSIONERS ACCOUNT.

Paid E S Seeley county orders	Dr	$342 36
do by services and travel	Cr	342 36
do E Hart, county orders	Dr	441 96
do by services and travel	Cr.	441 96
do P V Vanness, county orders	Dr	414 96
do by services and trave	Cr.	414 96
do Job Rexford county orders,	Dr.	93 60
do by services and travel	Cr.	93 60

TIOGA COUNTY, ss.

[L. S.] We the Commissioners of said county do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures therein set forth. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal of office, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.

E. HART,
P. V. VANNESS, } Comr's
JOB REXFORD.

Attest, THOS. ALLEN, Clerk.

C. F. MILLER, Treasurer of Tioga County, in Account with said County, from Jan. 22, 1867 to January 18, 1867.

DR.

Outstanding county tax, 1862		$300 08
do Relief tax do		21 20
do Militia tax do		35 00
do State tax do		31 51
do County tax 1863		110 24
do Relief tax do		52 00
do Militia tax do		18 09
do State tax do		51 10
do Bounty tax 1864		287 29
do County tax do		230 19
do Relief tax do		214 74
do State tax do		122 31
do Bounty tax 1865		470 51
do County tax do		284 35
do State tax do		207 99
do Relief tax do		269 33
do Bounty tax 1866		11,855 29
do County tax do		2,621 27
Rec'd on seated lands returned by collectors to Jan 8th, 1868		187 09
Rec'd Comw'th costs from Sheriff Tabor		2,115,06
do on redemption, seated and unseated lands		1,159 81
do On back taxes, seated and unseated lands		308 67
Au't Bounty tax assessed, 1867		70'353 75
do County tax do do		23,062 60
do State tax do do		1,660 65
do Poor tax do do		11,489 29
do Overpaid collectors Covington and Tioga		39 00
do loaned by Com'rs to Jan. '68		42,935 19
do received, Liberty twp, acc't of M Farror		133 81
do seated and unseated land sales by Com'rs sales 1867		393 00
do Note paid by A. Lugg		20 30
do by E S Seeley		25 00
do by District Attorney		440 00
do T P Wingate		50
do by cash on hides		6 16
do balance due settlem't 1867		148 74
		$171701 10

CR.

Outstanding county tax, 1862		$303 08
do Relief tax do		21 20
do Militia tax do		35 00
do State tax do		31 51
do County tax 1863		110 24
do Relief tax do		52 00
do Militia tax do		18 09
do