Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1869

BACKING DOWN.

Just about the time a lot of Republican editors, who seem to be held in leash by their members of the legislature, are beginning to apologise for their temerity in telling the plain truth on the "pasting and folding business" the House itself has begun to back down. On Wednesday the 17th inst: Mr Vankirk offered the following resolution.

Whereas, The appointment of twenty-seven officers of the House of Representatives, in addition to the number fixed by the act of April, 8, 1868, was deemed necessary at the present session, which necessity does *not* now continue to exist, for the reason that two of the election cases which came before this House and seemed to require the appointment of additional officers have now been disposed of, and

Whereas, the additional labor attending the beginning of the session in preparing and mailing department reports, &c., has now, in a great measure, been performed; therefore,

Resolved, That the remainder of the twenty-seven additional officers not already discharged by the Chief Clerk, be now released and discharged, and that their salary shall run for the time they shall have been in their respective offices, which salary shall be a *pro rata* share of the salary of such officers for the session as fixed by the act of April 8th, 1868.

The resolution led to a protracted debate, and was finally adopted, after being made a joint resolution and amended that the Chief Clerk shall deduct pay *for all* absentees.

We are glad to see the House make this move in the right direction; It is an acknowledgement of the justice of the strictures of the independent Republican press of the State. The men never were needed and the argument used at the time they were appointed was that they would be needed in the crowd of business at the close of the session. We are satisfied that members may ease their consciences now by laying the blame on the contested elections; if they only give the hangers on a prompt discharge, we shall not even insist that the members pay them out of their own pockets. But we do insist that the State be not made to foot the bill. Their appointment was illegal and uncalled for and we hope they may never get a cent from the State Treasury. It is a good work to accomplish their discharge and we hope the poor fellows will go home and try to earn a living by some kind of honest labor. We are inclined to congratulate all who voted for this resolution upon their meritorious act and hope they will follow up the good work with more of the same kind. It will be observed that the bill passed is the same introduced by our member J. H. Longenecker Esq. on the 5th inst., and he deserves the credit of having set the ball in motion. We hope to see various other abuses and useless expenditures about the capitol wiped out before a great while. Not among the least of these is the humbug called the Legislative Record for which the State pays fifteen dollars per page. It furnishes the proceedings of the Legislature about a month after everybody has read them in the newspapers and is an utterly useless expense. Let it be wiped out and the necessity for an army of "paster-and folders" will be obviated and thousands of dollars of postage be saved to the State. Reforms of this kind to be effective must be radical and sweeping. To be sure the holders and dispensers of these sinecures will raise a howl, but it will not deter those who mean work. This is the next work of the Republican party, let the present Legislature begin it at once and for it the voice of every honest man will uphold and commend them.

THE House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Friday last gave another of its characteristic performances. A nice little game was set up, members of both parties participating, by which a resolution increasing the pay of members one half, five hundred dollars, was to be run through on a *viva voce* vote. Mr. McMiller a full blooded Democrat offered the resolution, the vote was taken and the speaker was about to declare it passed, when Mr. Nicholson of Beaver called for the yeas and nays and spoiled the nice little game by which it was intended to transfer about seventy thousand dollars from the State Treasury to the pockets of our self sacrificing representatives without regard to party. It was a very Democratic performance indeed. What the Speaker had supposed a majority of yeas on the *viva vace* vote dwindled down to the insignificant number of twenty-eight, most of whom we believe were Democrats, when the yeas and nays were called. We wish some one would furnish us the yeas and nays on the *viva voce* vote. We would like to publish it and let the people know who the men are who are ready to rob them whenever they can avoid exposure. Let the people look well to their representatives when election time comes round again. We mean this for Democrats as well as Republicans, for the majority of those who had the brazen impudence and hardihood to put themselves on the record in favor of this infamous measure were Democrats. Corruption seems to be their native element. The majority of the Republicans had some shame left and refused to publicly brand themselves thieves.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

The new Registry bill was reported from special committee by Senator Errett of Pittsburg. The bill is said to obviate the objections found by the Supreme Court to the former one. Another feature of it is the changing of the spring elections to Fall and making all on one day. We hope to see this bill promptly acted upon and made a law before the adjournment of the Legislature. The registry bill is sadly needed as the wholesale frauds perpetrated in various parts of the State last Fall attest. The exposure of the frauds in Philadelphia and elsewhere must convince all honest men of the imperative necessity for some additional guarantees and safeguards for the purity of the ballot box. The change of election of township officers to the second Tuesday in October will also meet the approval of every right minded man, as the spring elections have always been an unnecessary expense to the State and a needless tax upon the time of the people. The bill cannot become a law too soon.

THE Democratic papers throughout the State, publish with a flourish of trumpets, that the Postmaster at Pottstown, named Missimer, is under arrest, charged with embezzlement. It is true, and they might have added with equal truth that he was drunk half of his time while in the office. But who is Missimer? Answer—he is a Democrat, appointed by Andrew Johnson, in place of Henry Mintzer, a Republican, appointed by the lamented Lincoln, and who was removed for fidelity to principles and refusal to support "My Policy!" Will our Democratic co-temporaries please to add these few facts to their notice of the arrest of Mr. Missimer for defrauding the Government?—*Pottsville Miners Journal.*

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE IN CONGRESS.

A motion by Senator Conkling to abolish the Franking privilege was lost in the U. S. Senate on the 18th inst., by two votes. That the people may know who are and who are not in favor of the measure we give the vote as follows:—

YEAS.—Anthony, Conkling, Corbitt, Ferry, Howe, *McCreery*, Morgan, Morrill, Me., Morrill, Vt., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Trumbull, Wade, *Whyte*, Willey, Wilson—16.

NAYS.—Cole, Fessenden, Fowler, Harris, Howard, Kellogg, Macdonald, Nye, Osborne, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Welch, Williams—18.

Messrs. Grimes, *Hendricks*, and Patterson (N. H.) who would have voted in the affirmative, paired off with Messrs. Cameron, Sprague, and *Patterson* (Tenn.), who who would have voted in the negative.

We are decidedly in favor of the abolition of this abuse both in Congress and in the Legislature. The privilege has been so much abused by men in all parties and the consciences of our public men have acquired such an adaptability to circumstances, that the only possible reform in this matter is the utter abolition of the whole business. Let our incoming Congressmen and Senator give any movement in this direction their hearty support, if they desire to truly represent their constituencies and carry out the principles and pledges of the party by which they were elected. Retrenchment and Reform are watchwords to be remembered after as well as before elections. Let our representatives everywhere heed the fact.

THERE is every reason now to expect that the present Congress will lay before the people the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The House of Representatives on Saturday considered the Senate amendment, and adopted it after making certain changes. The article, as passed by the Senate last Wednesday, by a vote of 35 to 11, is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, or color or previous condition of servitude."

On Saturday Mr. Bingham offered an amendment, which was agreed to by a vote of 93 to 70, and the House then, by 140 to 33, adopted the following:

"The right of any citizen of the United States, to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color nationality, or previous condition of servitude."

It will be seen that there is no difference in the two formulas that should delay the passage of the amendment by the Senate, and we confidently believe that the Fortieth Congress will have the glory of submitting this great measure of justice to the Legislatures of the different States.—*Morning Post.*

THE RAILROAD OUTRAGE.

The Railroad ring at Washington are still pushing their claims for subsidies. The majority of the Senate Committee reported the other day in favor of the omnibus Pacific Railroad bill which provides for the granting of subsidies to two or three more Pacific railroads. This whole business of granting subsidies to railroad companies has been so outrageously abused that it should be at once completely and forever stopped. Let us have a decided expression on the subject and an unqualified condemnation from press and people and let it be sounded in the ears of our Senators and representatives unceasingly and if they heed it not let them be unceremoniously dismissed from their positions. Retrenchment and reform and the payment of the national debt can only be accomplished by the most determined and uncompromising opposition to all unnecessary expenditures of public funds and the holding of public officers to the strictest accountability. We are a radical of radicals on this subject. We want honesty and economy, retrenchment and reform wherever extravagance or abuses of any kind exist.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Harrisburg *Morning Patriot* of Feb. 16th says:

The report of Col. Jordon, the Secretary of State, has been brought out by a resolution of the legislature. It presents a clear and concise statement of the duties of the several officers connected with the department, and shows that its affairs are conducted with rare economy for these times, and with strict attention to the interests of the people. There are no supernumeraries about the office, and in this respect, it is in marked contrast with the body which called for the report. It would be fortunate for the public interests if all the departments of government were in the hand of officials of the fidelity, integrity and capacity of Secretary Jordon.

There could scarcely be a higher commendation than this, coming as it does from the opposition. When one's political enemies are constrained to speak well of his official acts he may be set down as a model officer. We rejoice in this evidence of the acceptability with which, our friend and former townsman, Col. Jordan, has discharged the duties of his office as Secretary of State.

OUR Harrisburg correspondent seems to have caught the apologetic refrain from some weak kneed editor not yet out of leading strings,(and there is quite a number of this class,) and drops into the usual whine over the "unecessarily severe comments" of the press on legislative extravagance. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies and nothing less than the clear positive outspoken tones of the better portion of the Republican press of the State could have availed to bring about the action of Wednesday. Republicanism and Republicans mean Reform and Retrenchment wherever possible both in State and National administrations and when the representatives of the party forget their place and duty they will be promptly reminded of it in no equivocal terms. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has reduced taxation in the State, and this year reduce the expenditures over half a million and in so doing have done a good, noble and praiseworthy work, but that affords no excuse for the toleration of any unnecessary extravagance now existing, much less for renewing such as were legally abolished.

THE DEMOCRACY ON RETRENCHMENT.—On Thursday, the 18th inst. Mr. McMiller, a Democrat from Montgomery county in the House moved to increase the pay of members five hundred dollars. There were twenty eight votes for the resolution and sixty against. Of the twenty-eight votes for the increase, sixteen were Democrats. Who ever knew Democrats to vote against putting money in their own pockets. Democratic howls about retrenchment are all a hollow sham. They will take all they can lay their hands on and howl for more.

THE latest news from Cuba, represents the insurrection as gaining ground everywhere. A provisional government has been organized, its members being elected by popular vote. They declare for emancipation and equal political rights for all colors, and impartial suffrage. The insurgents already occupy half the island and are daily increasing in strength.

A Monster petition, from 27,000 citizens representing all the States and Territories of the Union, was presented in Congress on Friday last asking for the adoption of the new naturalization law, which shall vest the right to make citizens in the United States Courts only, that a new system of strict registry should be also adopted, that naturalization shall in no cases occur for several months before an election, and also proposing that a residence of four and a half years shall be necessary before naturalization can take place.

THE Alabama Claims Treaty has been adversely reported on by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee were unanimously opposed to the treaty regarding it as a virtual surrender of every principle which had been laid down as a basis for the settlement of the question at issue. Secretary Seward immediately telegraphed the fact to Minister Johnson.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 20, 1869.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The House has been occupied during a large portion of the week in discussing the general appropriation bill. The bill has passed first and second readings, and the more important appropriations as follows, will probably not be very materially altered. Salary of Governor, $5.000; Secretary of Commonwealth and Attorney General each $3.500; Auditor General, $3.000; Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Adjutant General, $2.500 each; State Treasurer, $1.700; State Historian $2.000; Pensions and gratuities, $50.000; Common Schools, $500.000, Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, $450.000; interest on public debt $1.800.000; Legislative *Record*, 15 dollars per page; Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, $40.000; Pennsylvania Institution for Blind, $33.000; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $85.257; State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, $30.000; Medical School for Feeble Minded children, $20.000; and Marine Hospital at Erie, $10.000. The total amount appropriated by the bill is about $4.000.000, and is about $546.000 less than last year.

THE OFFICER QUESTION.

There is no question brought before the Legislature this session, that has perhaps received more discussion than this one. It is a notorious fact that the House last year had in its employ over one hundred officers that received pay, and it is probable that at least a dozen of those were never in Harrisburg to do more than to secure their appointments and receive their salaries. Near the close of the session, however, a bill was passed limiting the number of officers in future to thirty-four in the House and twenty-four in the Senate. Thus the Senate composed of about one-third as many members has more than two-thirds as many officers as the House. At the opening of the present session this manifest injustice to and inadequacy in the number of the officers of the House was discovered, and a joint resolution was passed the House empowering the employment of twenty-seven additional officers by that body. The Senate refused to concur, whereupon the House passed a simple resolution authorizing the Speaker and Chief Clerk to employ as many additional officers as necessary, not to exceed twenty-seven in number. Of that additional number but twenty two have been employed, and five of those have been doing work for the Senate. At the commencement of this session there were three contested election cases before the Legislature, and thousands of the reports of the various State Departments received. Two of these cases have now been disposed of, and the annual reports nearly all mailed. The necessity for this additional force of officers has therefore in a great measure ceased, and a joint resolution to discharge them and pay them *pro rata* for the time employed has passed the House. The appropriation bill shows that the pay of the officers of the Legislature for this year will be *fifty thousand dollars less* than it was last year. These statements, which are beyond question, show that the cry which has been raised by the Democratic and a portion of the Republican press throughout the State in reference to the extravagant expenditure of the public money this session for the employment of unnecessary officers is entirely without foundation in fact.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The militia bill has been up for discussion in the House and has passed to third reading. The bill imposes a tax of one dollar per annum upon all duly qualified but not members of a military organization. In counties where there are no military companies the money shall go into the school fund. A compensation not to exceed eighteen dollars a year is allowed to every person a member of a military company. Persons under twenty-one, or over forty-five years of age or who have served five years in any such company or nine months in the military service of the United States and received an honorable discharge are exempt, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion. The minimum number in a military company is reduced to thirty-two in times of peace. The bill has been carefully prepared, and the most of its provisions are in accordance with the suggestions of the Adjutant General. It will probably become a law in nearly its present shape.

GUBERNATORIAL.

There are as yet no very decided indications as to who will be the next nominees for Governor. On the Republican side the uncertainty of Gov. Geary's re-nomination is growing every day more apparent. Gen. Harry White is developing more strength than it was supposed a few weeks ago he would ever have. The recent action of a Jefferson county mass meeting in repudiating the declarations of the county Committee last fall in favor of Gen. Geary and declaring in favor of Gen. White for Governor is counted a political "straw" of considerable significence. To say the least, while Gov. Geary's chances now appear the best, the question is yet an open one, and the Republican party is in no way committed to a particular candidate. Among the Democrats Gen. G. W. Cass seems now to be looked upon with the most favor. Asa Packer's name produces no enthusiasm, and General Hancock having peremptorily declined entering into the coming campaign the contest at present seems to be between General Cass and General McCandless, with the most chances in favor of the former. The Democratic State Committee will meet here on the 30th of March for the purpose of fixing the time of holding the State Convention. It is probable that the Convention will meet in July or August.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate has been occupied several sessions during the week in discussing a bill to revise and consolidate the laws of the State in reference to taxation. It is a very extensive and voluminous bill, comprising one hundred and forty-one sections; and is designed to take the place of all existing State laws on the subject. One of the most important features, which was passed upon favorably by the Senate, is a proposition to receive money loaned upon bonds, mortgages, recognizances, and other securities, from taxation. In New York, New Jersey, and other neighboring States, money thus loaned is relieved from taxation, and the result is that many Pennsylvania capitalists are induced to invest in those States instead of aiding in building up home institutions. The whole subject of taxation is a very vexatious question, and it is impossible to harmonize all the conflicting interests, but this feature seems to have much about it to commend it to favorable considerations.

40TH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18th.—There was no business of much importance transacted in the Senate on Thursday. During the evening session Mr. Ramsey called up the House bill to restrict and regulate the franking privilege. After some discussion, the bill was passed. The Senate bill, to abolish the franking privilege absolutely on and after the first of July, 1869, was defeated.

The House met at 7½ o'clock P. M., in committee of the whole, Ferry (Mich.) in the chair, on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler withdrew his amendment temporarily, in order to allow the committee to vote upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Dodge (Iowa.) It is as follows:

That the President of the United States is authorized to make the following reduction and consolidation in the army as the benefit of the service may require the consolidation of the regiments of infantry to thirty. The consolidation of the artillery corps and ordnance departments, the consolidation of the quartermaster's, subsistence and pay departments and such reduction in the other staff departments as the reduced strength of the army may require. No appointments shall be made in any grade until the number of surplus officers required by consolidation and reduction herein are authorized. Mr. Butler (Mass,) moved to amend by adding his amendment, which was agreed to by one majority. The amendment to the bill, as amended, was then adopted—57 to 50. After some formal amendments had been proposed and agreed to, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) offered the following amendment to the bill:

Be it further enacted, That the military force be reduced to twenty regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery. No new commissions shall be issued in any regiment, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to consolidate regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the service and the reduction in the number of officers will admit, until the aforenamed minimum is reached.

Be it further enacted, That until otherwise directed by law there shall be no new appointments in the departments of the Paymaster General, Adjutant General, Inspector General, Quartermaster's Department, Commissary, Engineer and Medical Departments.

HOUSE

FRIDAY, Feb. 19th.—Mr. Pike (Me.), from the conference committee, presented a report on the disagreeing votes between the two Houses on the bill to amend certain acts relative to the navy and marine corps. The conference report was read.

It amends the first section of the bill as follows: The active list of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of the following officers: One brigadier general, commandant; one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one assistant quartermaster, 17 captains, 24 first lieutenants, 24 second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one drum major, one principal musician, 167 sergeants, 175 corporals, 30 musicians for band, 50 drummers, 50 fifers and 1800 privates; *provided* that no commission of officers now in the Marine Corps shall be vacated by this act; but no appointments shall be made in any of the grades of said corps until the number of officers in that grade shall have been reduced below the number herein authorized. The grade of third assistant engineer is to be abolished, but no commission of any officer of that grade, who has been wounded in battle while in the service, shall be vacated on account of this act. No promotion to the grade of Comodore shall be made until the number in said grade shall have been reduced below fifteen, which shall thereafter be the number allowed by law. No promotion in the grade of lieutenant commander on the active list until the number of said grade is reduced to eight; as the number of lieutenant commanders is reduced, the number of lieutenants is to be increased until it shall reach two hundred and eighty.

The number of masters and ensigns is fixed at 180 in each grade, and ensigns shall hereafter be steerage officers, unless assigned to duty as watch and division officers.

There is an additional section added providing that there shall be 75 surgeons, 50 passed assistant surgeons, 25 assistant surgeons, 50 paymasters, 25 passed assistant paymasters, and 25 assistant paymasters.

After considerable debate between Messrs. Pike, Butler, Logan and others, the report of the committee was adopted. The House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

At the evening session, the House, on motion of Mr. Beaman (Mich.), went into committee of the whole, Mr. Poland (Vt.) in the chair, on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The total sum appropriated by the bill is $30.217,503, of which sum $22,752,503 is to be defrayed by the revenues of the Post Office Department.

The following are some of the principal items: inland mail transportation, $13.037,653; foreign mail transportation, $450.000; compensation to postmasters, $4,546,000; post office clerks, $2,000,000; letter carriers, $1,000,000; advertizing in the Washington papers, to be restricted to advertizing mail routes in Virginia and Maryland, $40.000; postage stamps and stamped envelopes, $500,000; miscellaneous payments, including balance to foreign countries, $875,000; stamps, service between San Francisco, Japan and China.$500.000; steamship service between the United States and Brazil, $150.000; steamship service between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, $75.000; to supply deficiencies in the revenues of Post Office Department, $5 740,000.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the President's message communicating his Amnesty Proclamation was referred in their report concede the right of the President to grant a reprieve or pardon, but deny that he is invested with any constitutional authority to proclaim a general amnesty. The report concludes with the following resolution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant general pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with restoration of rights, &c., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

THE New York *Times* says that private advices from Paris state, on very good authority, that General Dix has received a letter from General Grant, in which the latter says he shall be very happy to continue him in the position of Minister to France if he desires to retain it, but that General Dix intends to resign at the opening of the new administration, as he desires to return to the United States early in the spring.

WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade estimate the product in money, of the coal, iron and oil of this State, for the last year, at $195.000,000. This is a greater sum than is produced by all the gold-bearing States and Territories, and yet it is the yield of only the mineral product of the State, leaving the vast agricultural and other sources of her wealth out of view.

THE Northern Central Railway Company will issue tickets at reduced rates, from all principal points on their road to Baltimore and return, good from the 2d to the 10th of March, in order to allow persons residing on the line of their road to visit Washington on the occasion of the inauguration on March 4th,

County Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

ISAAC MENGEL, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 8, A. D. 1868, to January 7, A. D., 1869.

TREASURER,		DR.
To Balance in Treasury		$624 97
To amount of Tax received from collectors—		
J A Osborne, Broadtop	1857	50 00
U H Akers, Bedford borough	1864	261 04
Samuel Beekly, St. Clair	do	22 76
J C Black, Bloody Run	1865	4 60
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	1866	200 00
J H H Sparks, Prov. West	do	190 55
I D Earnest, Bedford tp	1867	451 00
Alex Tate, Bloody Run	do	139 60
J C Figard, Broadtop	do	1141 93
David Diehl, Colerain	do	385 49
Tobias Boor, Cumberland val.	do	456 06
Wm Egolf Harrison,	do	157 18
James Fink, Hopewell	do	168 13
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	250 00
J T Shirley, Liberty	do	357 47
George Nycum, Monroe	do	66 95
James Taylor, Napier	do	378 00
Jacob Chamberlain, Prov. East	do	219 12
Jos. Weaverling, Prov. West	do	150 11
S S Fluck, Saxton borough	do	61 65
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg bor	do	125 65
Harrison Hartley, Snake Springs	do	241 00
Henry Bennett, Southampton	do	528 75
Joseph Claar, Union	do	269 38
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M.	do	937 67
Josiah Ritchey, Woodberry S.	do	905 00
Samuel W. Sleek, St. Clair	do	528 93
To amount of tax received on duplicates		
Napier township	1868	2339 97
Snake Spring township	do	1095 88
St Clair tp	do	2110 58
Cumberland valley tp	do	1815 12
Providence East tp	do	974 55
Providence West tp	do	1021 08
Hopewell tp	do	1136 94
Rainsburg Bor	do	317 23
Colerain tp	do	1943 98
Londonderry tp	do	1254 48
Liberty tp	do	658 60
Southampton tp	do	1205 98
Schellsburg bor	do	375 09
Broadtop tp	do	1971 64
Woodberry Middle tp	do	3223 12
Woodberry South tp	do	3600 03
Harrison tp	do	850 80
Union tp	do	1247 18
Coledale bor	do	128 80
Juniata tp	do	1267 17
Bloody Run borough	do	679 78
Bedford borough	do	2110 17
Bedford tp	do	2978 20
St. Clairsville	do	129 62
Saxton bor	do	226 09
Monroe tp	do	1284 47
To amount of ten day taxes rec'd		52 23
To money received from Good Templars, for rent		52 00
To money received for Huckster Licenses		95 00
To taxes received on unseated lands		1278 10
Total charges		46696 86

TREASURER,	CR.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Grand Jurors, February Term	190 44
Petit Jurors, February Term	276 60
Petit Jurors, adjourned court, March	344 65
Grand Jurors, April Term	121 21
Petit Jurors, April Term	348 21
Grand Jurors, September Term	169 64
Petit Jurors, September Term	304 81
Grand Jurors, November Term	175 86
Petit Jurors, November Term	353 20
Petit Jurors, adjourned court, November	384 36
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner	69 00
Isaac Kensinger, " "	34 48
J G Fisher, clerk to Jury Commis'rs	33 50
Court-crier	143 31
Tip staves	244 96
Scalps	889 81
Expenses of Spring elections	291 69
Expenses of General elections, October and November	750 12
Expenses of special elections	23 20
David Howsare, services as commissioner	181 55
Peter M. Barton	120 25
Michael Ritchey	86 50
Daniel Beegle	23 00
J G Fisher, clerk to commissioners, salary	350 00
J. W. Dickerson, Att'y	100 00
Costs in Commonwealth cases	818 24
Erecting bridge at Hopewell	1965 26
Erecting ice breakers and repairs at Hopewell bridge	469 00
Erecting bridge at Sweet Root	100 00
Erecting and roofing bridges in St. Clair township	2060 40
Erecting bridge in Southampton tp.	50 00
Part pay on Stonerstown bridge	1000 00
Stone work, Hopewell bridge	519 16
Flooring bridge at Bloody Run	174 00
Erecting bridge at Roades, Liberty township	508 43
Bridge views and expenses	382 86
Constables' returns	542 78
Road views	307 00
Expenses holding county Institute	74 41
Assessors making assessments	571 15
Meyers & Mengel, advertizing and printing blanks	885 85
Durborrow & Lutz, advertizing	408 00
John Lutz, advertising	447 00
Charles Merwine, services as Janitor	89 42
Joshua Mower, cleaning and scrubbing court house	49 50
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing court house	39 00
Robert Steckman, boarding prisoners and summoning jurors	825 84
Robert Steckman, conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	240 00
Enrolling militia and holding militia appeals	253 58
Expenses holding appeals	329 00
Expenses auditing account	160 00
Money overpaid on duplicates and tax refunded	259 01
Wood, coal, and pine for court house and jail	389 86
Goods furnished for court house and jail	147 18
Lumber for court house	8 89
Bounty to volunteers	109 70
J G Fisher, services at special court and making out tax duplicates	54 00
O E Shannon, fees as Prothonotary	350 00
Revenue stamps, postage, stationery &c	148 16
Expenses holding inquests	76 24
Medical attendance upon prisoners	30 00
Costs in collecting unpaid taxes	13 58
Advertising proposals for new Poor House	77 60
Edward Havilland, plans, drawings, specifications, &c. for new Poor House	700 00
John Sproat & Co. brick for new Poor House	500 00
Joshua Shoemaker, part pay for erecting new Poor House	4000 00
F M Kimmel, services as counsel	20 00
*S L Russell, services at Harrisburg	100 00
J W Dickerson, fees and per centage on collections	87 39
Dan'l Washabaugh, auditing account of O. E. Shannon	20 56
James B. Farquhar, costs of deeds of unseated lands	87 9
J W Lingenfelter, salary as attorney for 1863, swearing commissioners and election boards, and road views	108 50
Irvine & Statler, lamps and brooms,	5 00
Reward money for the arrest of John Brown not collected by subscription	19 50
R W Berk & Co. canvass for duplicates	2 40
*B F Meyers, services at Harrisburg	150 00
Certified copy tax-law	3 25
Lime	80
H W Ressler, conveying prisoners to jail	7 72
Letter case for commissioners' office	5 50
Witness chair	6 00
Keeping prisoners in Western Penitentiary	1087 03
Insurance of Court House and Jail	73 50
Wm M Hall, services in Poor House investigation	60 00
Jury box	2 75
Pipes, &c. for Court House	5 80
Costs in case of Wertz vs. Bedford County	9 47
Wm Dibert, boarding jurors in Commonwealth vs Suter	55 00
E M Alsip, services in Poor House investigation	5 00
Joshua Mower, work done at Court House	9 75
P M Barton, interest on money	1 27
M S Ritchey, interest on loan	18 00
John Kemery, interest on loan	168 00
John Sill, interest on loan	180 00
David Gouchnouer, tax exonerated by order of commissioners	12 47
Road tax on unseated lands, paid to sundry supervisors	125 06
School tax on unseated lands, to sundry School Boards	94 96
Money paid J T Shirley	66 91
Amount paid over to the poor house Treasurer	6000 00
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Stamps, postage and Stationery	35 00
Charles Merwine, attending auditors	8 00
	$35093 55

County Report.

Charges	$46696 86
Credits	35093 55
Balance in county Treas.	$11603 31

Amount due and owing Bedford county from Collectors for 1867 and previous years	2609 49
Amount due from the several townships for 1868	1408 62
Total due county	$4018 11

Money owed by Bedford County.

John Sill, on note	3000 00
John Kemery, on note	2000 00
John Mowry, on note	800 00
Total indebtedness	$5800 00

Bedford County SS:

The undersigned auditors of said county, do certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts of Isaac Mengel, Treasurer for said county, for the year, A. D. 1868, as ascertained in the foregoing statements, and that they have examined the foregoing accounts due to and owed by said county and that they have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 7th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP,
M. A. HUNTER,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, Clerk. Auditors.

To the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

ISAAC MENGEL, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county in account with the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from January 9, 1868 to January 8, 1869.

TREASURER,		DR.
To amount of Tavern License assessed for the year 1868		575 00
To amount of Restaurant License assessed for the year 1868		155 00
To amount of Retailer License assessed for the year 1868		1030 50
		$1760 50

TREASURER,		CR.	
By receipt of State Treasurer, Sept. 1, 1868		500 00	
By receipt of State Treasurer Dec 23, 1868		1081 08	
By Treasurer's percentage		88 02	1669 10
Balance due State			$91 40

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that, in pursuance of the act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts between Isaac Mengel, Treasurer of said county and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as ascertained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands this 7th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP,
M. A. HUNTER,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, Clerk. Auditors.

*Through the efforts of Messrs. Meyers and Russell, attorneys for the Commissioners, the county was relieved of the payment of the five per cent penalty under the act of April 30, 1868, imposed for the non-payment of the indebtedness to the State in the year 1866, amounting to $1,045.68, and prevented the same from being imposed for the year 1867.

5feb:4w

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NOTICE TO BEE KEEPERS.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S SPECIFIC CLAIMS.

We the undersigned do hereby make known our Patented Claims in Bee Hives, which claims are as follows: Movable Frames with spaces all around them, and spaces between them at their tops, the distances between them to be regulated at will; Shallow Chambers between the frames and honey board; Perforated Honey Board and the moveable block. We caution all persons against using any hive that has any of our patented parts in it. Any person using any one of our patented parts without license from the patentee or from us will render himself liable to damages for each and every hive so used in Bedford county or Blair county, Pa. We are determined to protect our claims, so people will do well to manage their business according to law. Any person doubting our claims is invited to come and see our patents.

JOHN S. RUSH,
DAN'L KAGARICE,
15jan3m Agents.

ESTATE OF DAVID POINTS, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of David Points, late of Bedford township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

22jan6t M. A. POINTS, Executor.

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