THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Anti-Lecompton!

Six thousand Democratic Freemen in Council!! Great Enthusiasm!! I From the Philadelphia Press.]

One of the largest, most respectable, and most enthusiastic Democratic demonstrations ever made in Philadelphia, took place last paid in the end. [Cheers.] We are here to night, February 8th, at the National Hall, in pursuance of the following call:

pursuance of the following call.

The DEMOCRATS of Philadelphia who voted for JAMES BUCHANAN in 1856, and who are determined to maintain the Principles and Pledges of the CINCINNATI PLATFORM, and are therefore inexorably opposed to all attempts to force the LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION upon the PROTESTING PEOPLE OF KANSAS, in violation of the PROTESTING PEOPLE OF KANSAS, in violation of the will of the majority, will meet at the NATIONAL HALL, in this city, on MONDAY EVENING, February 8,

The Democracy were out in their strength, and long before the hour at which the meeting was called, Market street, in front of the Hall, was densely packed by an immense crowd of citizens awaiting entrance.

At precisely 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by David Webster, Esq., who, in proposing John W. Forney for chairman,

This meeting will please come to order.— I am about submitting to you the names of the gentlemen who have been selected to act great occasion that while we shall give a decided but respectful expression to the sentiments which animate us, our proceedings shall be marked by the co-operation of those personal exertions towards clevating Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency have been both valuable and conspicuous. Tried by this standard, I am sure that the names which I shall read will receive your cordial approbation. For President of this meeting, I am about to propose a gentleman whose whole life has been devoted to the good of the Democratic party, and who now enjoys its unlimited confidence and respect—one whose high honor it was to lead on the Democratic column of 1856 to a signal victory, and who now possesses the proud distinction of having been the first who raised in our midst the glorious banner of "popular sovereignty," around which we rally to-night. In a word, fellow-citizens, I nominate as chairman of this meeting COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.

Wm. E. Lehman, Esq., seconded the motion of Mr. Webster in the following terms:

In seconding this motion I desire to say, as a freeman and a Democrat, I recognize the right of every man boldly and unequivocally to express his opinions; that this is the basis of individual integrity, and no independent citizen will be deterred in the exercise of so unquestionable a right by the fear of non-conformity. As a Democrat, I consider it a fundamental principle that the people of a Territory shall be protected in the formation of their domestic institutions—that the will of the majority is supreme; and that when the people of a Territory indicate, by unmistakable evidence, their opposition to a Constitution, it is an aut of tyranny to force that instrument upon them. I am here. therefore, as one of this immense multitude, to assert the independence of individual thought, and, in the name of the Democracy, to protest against the Lecompton fraud, and to declare the right of the people to enact their own laws, free from Federal diesection.

The following officers were then unanimously elected:

Chairman-John W. Forney.

Then follows the names of over a hun dred Vice Presidents and Secretaries.]

Col. John W. Forney, on taking the chair, was greeted with prolonged and hearty cheers.

Fellow-Countrymen: I feel a deep sensibility in being called upon to preside over an assemblage so significant as this. It is now more than thirteen years since I came to Philadelphia with the intention of making the city my residence, and pursuing my profession as an editor. I came from the interior town of Lancaster, where I had previously lived and conducted a Democratic journal. At that time the name of James Buchanan, which was the signal of devotion and enthusiasm in the interior of the State, was not so popular here; and to be his friend, if not to be the friend of an unpopular man, was at least to be the friend of an unavailable candidate for President. I reared his flag here in the midst of a hostile community, and persevered from that period until 1856, when I had the proud and glorious privilege of seeing him elected to the highest post in the gift of the American people. It has been my pride and pleasure to stand under his flag; I stand under it now.

I assert, in the presence of this vast assemblage, that the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, to which I have dedicated my humble life—the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which we received from our revolutionary fathers-that doctrine without which the Revolution could not have been achieved, and, not to speak of intermediate events, without which we could not have elected James Buchanan, President—that doctrine I have asserted and defended, both before and since the establishment of the present newspaper with which my name is connected, believing that it was supported by the Presi-

dent of the United States. [Applause.]
Gentlemen, if I did not see this vast crowd here to-night, I should begin to think that to defend a great principle like that of popular sovereignty was to place oneself under the ban of the Democratic party; but I see here before me the familiar faces of men, who with me stood by Martin Van Buren, in 1840; who stood by James K. Polk, in 1844, [cheers]; who rallied around Lewis Cass, in 1848, and Franklin Pierce, in 1852, [renewed cheers]; and who are the heroes of the campaign of 1856, and they tell me that they will maintain and defend this great principle, let the attack come from what quarter it may. [Great applause]. And yet the minions of power tell us that they will read us out of the party! I speak the sentiments of the Demccratic masses of the State—of old Berks, Montgomery, Lancaster York, Westmoreland, and all the great West—when I tell you that we are standing on a platform supported by the will of the majority of our Democratic

State. [Cheers.] We are not here to threaten: we are not here to ask favors; we are not here to apologize for, or inquire into the motives of men who are attempting to perpetrate this infamous tyranny, this scandalous crime, this most montrous fraud upon us [applause]; but we are here to demand for ourselves the entire.

to give them a fair fight. [Shouts of applause. We then, as the Democratic party, put our name to a note which is now due, and if it is protested—these are bad times, gentlemen-we are determined it shall be raise our voices, not in petition, not to implore, but to protest against the attempt to three times by the people of Kansas, upon that people. [Cries of "Right! right!" and great applause.] We are here to save our glorious old Demoratic party from the shame, elect choose to make a test upon us, that by the Cincinnati Platform. when the election again comes around, in October next we will make a test upon them.

[Immense cheering.]
We need not defend ourselves for the step we have taken, we need not say that we have no private griefs to avenge, or show that those in favor of the monstrous fabrication of | patriotic efforts to maintain our institutions Calhoun are in or wanting office; we need only point to the leaders of the great Democratic party in this contest, Stephen A. Douglas, [cheers] Robert J. Walker, [cheers,] Frederick P. Stanton, [cheers,] and Henry A. Wise, [cheers,] in proof of the justice of as officers of this meeting. It is befitting this our cause, and to say to you that if ever, in ancient or modern times, there were disin-

terested men, these are the men. [Applause.] I will not troble you any longer, fellow-citizens; I will only add that we are here towhose devotion to Democratic principles has night to express our entire fidelity to the been constant and unwavering, and whose principle of the Democratic party and the measures of the Administration of James Buchanan, with one exception. [Cheers.]

EDWARD G. WEBB then read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Kansas-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati Platform both embody the just principles of popular sovereignty upon which our Government and all our institutions are based, and recite, in potent language, the unmistakable meaning of their text, that to the people of every organized State and Territory belongs, of right, the prerogative of regulating for themselves their own domestic and local affairs within the limits of the Constitution, we, the Democracy of Philadelphia in, town meeting assembled, do hereby announce, that we will sternly adhere to the great principles enunciated by those two truthful guides for the progress of our party, believing that the safety of our Republe and the happiness of our people depend entirely ipon an honest adhesion to the clear import f the Cincinnati Platform and the Kansas-Nebraska act;—therefore, be it

Resolved, That as the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in the late Presidential contest, plighted its faith to the people of the State and country, that the citizens of Kansas, and all the other Territories of the Union, should decide for themselves the character of their domestic institutions—whether of slavery, or the higher social relations-and as this sacred pledge has the willing sanction and ardent approbation of Mr. Buchanan, and was repeatedly reiterated in our city and State by Secretaries Cobb and Floyd, Postmaster General Brown, and others, during that memorable campaign, it would be both unmanly and disgraceful in us, as Democrats, to violate a promise so sacredly given, on the indefensible ground of expediency alonethat being the only reason yet adduced by the friends of the Lecompton Constitution to justify such violation.

Constitution which has not had their express approval, conscious as we are that resistance paralleled wrongs can be redressed. The people of thirty-one States and two Territories of this Union (Oregon and Minnesota) have had their paramount law submitted to them, in all its parts, for approval or rejection; so that custom, even in the abscence of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati platform, points with unerring fingers to the injustice of ratifying the Lecompton Constitution. If custom cannot secure aquiescence, or antiquity a small degree of respect, power will surely fail to secure obedience to error.

Resolved, That as State Rights Democrats, ealous of any infraction of this wholesome doctrine, we shall oppose every attempt to interfere with the sovereignty of the States, either North or South, or with the people of the Territories seeking admission into this Union—the sole guide of the latter being found in the express terms of the Kansas-Nebraska act—and the action of the former resident in the inherent right to make, alter, or abolish their Constitutions in the way prescribed by the citizens of the individual

Resolved, That the Democracy here assembled have the most perfect confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of Governor Packer, and hail with enthusiastic and a Statesman, as much as ever we did, admiration the declaration enunciated in his Inaugural Address, that "To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union into that Grand Indiana in the Indiana into the Caracara into the Indiana into the Caracara Indiana into the Union—into that Confederacy of him to be prompted by a love of country and which she is a member—must be at all times | desire to benefit it alone, in the course he has a subject of high interest. And I believe I set out for himself; but however good may express their sentiments, as well as my own in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution proportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admisson enemy to him, or the party, by expressing as a State, and, if desired by them, they our candid opinions. The policy the Presishould also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Consitution after it is inevitably plunge the party in the North, into framed." This is the true doctrine of popular retrievable ruin if adopted here; and must lar sovereignty, as it was unanimously understood and expressed at Cincinnati, by the Southern and Northern Delegates to the Con-Southern and Northern Delegates to the Convention, who framed the Platform and nomi-

nated James Buchanan for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we cling with unabated zeal to the confidence we have long reposed in James Buchanan, President of the United States; that we support him with enthusiasm in 1856, upon the great principles enunciated at Cincinnati; and that we approve and support every part of his policy, thus far developed, excepting that in reference to Kansas, from which we do respectfully, but fixedly,

Resolved, That truth is the real object of She solicits inquiry and courts investigation;

citizens, our brothers, and friends in Kansas, Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the num-Constitution with or without domestic slavery and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfet equality with the other States.

Resolved, That our immediate representatives in Congress, Messrs. Florence, Landy, force the Lecompton Constitution, rejected | Phillips, and Jones, be requested to oppose the Lecompton fraud, as such is the desire of three-fourths of the Democracy of Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, whose opinion on that exciting subject it is their the sin, and the disgrace of remaining quiet duty to consult; and by so doing aid in susunder such an attempt; and we here declare, taining the rights of the people as expressed f the representatives of the people whom we in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and inculcated

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the sentiments of Governor Wise, Senator Douglas, Governor Walker, Secretary Stanton, Hon. Harris. and their worthy coadjutors in Congress, in reference to popular sovereignty, and pledge them our earnest support in their in their republican simplicity as developed in the doctrine of State rights.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this great city has always been distinguished for its devotion to the rights of the States, including those of the South; and that in contending for the great principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and for the fulfilment of our pledge in 1856, we claim to be supporting the interests of the South with our obligations as members of the National

Democratic Party. Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to our brother Democrats in New Jersy, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan. Wisconsin and Iowa, who have so nobly resisted the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the unwilling people of Kansas, and now call upon our political friends in Pennsylvania everywhere to respond to the sentiment which protests against that unparalleled fraud.

When the reading of the resolutions was concluded, the question was taken, and they were unanimously adopted amidst intense enthusiasm.

Fredrick P. Stanton, late acting Governor of Kansas, then addressed the meeting, and was followed by several other gentlemen.

Promises Should Be Fulfilled.

During the Presidential canvass of 1856, the Democratic party, in all sections of the Union, gave the most solemn pledges that in case of their triumph, the people of Kansas should be granted the full and free right to form a Constitution upon which to be admitted into the Union. No Constitution, unless it was unanimously agreed to be the choice of a majority of the people of Kansas, was to be accepted. Under this satisfactory and fair policy, our candidates for President and Vice-President, planted themselves, and the people, placing confidence in their assertions, rallied to their support, and carried them into power. No man will deny that without this this assurance, the Democratic party would not have carried Pennsylvania, or, perhaps, even a State in the Union. The promises, so earnestly made, were re-iterated by President Buchanan in his Inaugural Address, and the subsequent appointments of Gov. Walker and Sec'y. Stanton, were to all appearance, a re-re-iteration of the same well judged policy. With these assurances before them, Resolved, That we declare it to be our un- the people hailed almost with one accord, shaken determination to resist every attempt | the incoming Administration. Partizan feelto force upon the people of a Territory any ings and partizan presses were hushed, and

> The President, singularly enough it seems to us, has seen proper to approve the admission of Kansas with a constitution which every man knows to have been begotten in fraud, and represents the views of but a small portion of the people of the territory. In a message of great power and force, he has recommended the adoption of this document, and a majority of the Democratic members in Congress appear to agree with his views. No claim is made that the favored document is the choice of the people of Kansas, but a technical quibble is resorted to, selves. With due respect to the President, we ask, is this the fairness we promised the

nation during the canvass?
We admire President Buchanan as a man be his motives, and pure his judgement, the dent has seen fit to urge in this matter, must we, as Democrats, sit still and allow such a wishes to maintain the confidence of the people, must stand by its promises; and in this case, when they were so unequivocal and fair, particularly should they be held sacred. Like in business, when one man has shown himself to, be unworthy of confidence, he is spurned by the community, so it will be with us, unless we preserve our strict integrity.-Harrisburg Daily Herald.

Small-Pox and Vaccination.

Hall's Journal of Health has the following:
-"From extended and close observation, the the masses; the avowed object of all; but following general deductions seem to be war-truth can neither be long divided against ranted:—First, Infantile vaccination is an alherself, nor made destructive of herself. most perfect safeguard until the fourteenth made to speedily subdue the flames, the year. Second, At the beginning of fourteen her desire being to seek true premises, that the system gradually loses its capability of fair conclusions may be drawn therefrom.— resistance until about twenty-one, when Now, therefore, as the truth in reference to many persons become almost as liable to the Lecompton Convention has reached the mind of the American people, and cannot be Third, this liability remains in full force unobscured, we express the earnest hope that till about forty-two, when the susceptibility Congress and the President will unite in begins to decline, and continues for seven

of that campaign—we promised our fellow- the people of all the Territories, including cay or takes a new lease of life for two or three terms of seven year each. Fourth, The grand practical use to be made of these statements is: Let every youth be re-vaccinated ber of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a on entering fourteen; let several attempts be made, so as to be certain of safety. As the malady is more likely to prevail in cities during the winter, special attention is invited to the subject at this time.

Letter of Governor Wise on Kansas Affairs.

The following are the main points of the letter of Governor Wise, of Virginia, to the anti-Lecompton meeting in Philadelphia:

"Governor Wise says that a careful review of the President's message constrains him to differ with the President of his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Lecompton constitution was pretended to be submitted, as anti-republican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people. He admits that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under lawful authority up to the submission of the constitution of the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue—is the constitution the act and deed of the people, and is the schedule republican? The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Lecompton convention, nor cure the defects of the Lecompton schedule which though providing for its ratification or rejection, was submitted for approval alone, without allowing a vote upon its rejection. He contends that there was obliviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the constitution, with no election as to the whole. He denies the assertion of the President that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. The people were not allowed a fair election at all.

"A fair election could not be held under the schedule, as appears from its face. He combats the President's idea that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the agitation in Congress and localize it in Kansas.— He declares that it never can be local.-Again, it is all essential that the settlement shall be just, right and equal; and if not so, it is sure to be mischievieous to that party snatching power without right, and doing wrong that good may come. The ulterior effect of adopting the Lecompton constitution will be worse than referring back the question for territorial decision. It will arraign the Democracy and the South for demanding more than is right; it will return the chalice to our own lips, when the Kansas question again and again arises in our boundless domain of unsettled Territories; it will drive away thousands of honest Democrats to raise the Black Republican flag over the Capitol in the next struggle for power, and then raise the last dread issue of dis-

"He concludes by addressing the committee as the friends of Mr. Buchanan and the Administration, who has his best wishes and warmest friendship, and whom he would save both from danger and defeat. He trusts in their pure and patriotic motives. but he regards much more the Democracy of the South and the Union, and professes anxiety for their fate. For himself, he fears nothing; firmly standing on the right, in spite of friends and foes."

The Bad Lands of Nebraska.

Professor Wharton, of Kenyon College, ings and partizan presses were hushed, and contributes to the Protestant Episcopal Quarthe opposition as well as the Democracy, felt terly Review for this month a brief but highthat the principles of our candidates, as ex- ly interesting article on the "Mauvaisis Terto aggression is the only means by which unbe carried out, and there was but one senti- tains that, "so far as the occupation of arrament to be heard—and that of praise. It ble lands is concerned," (on this side of the was felt and beleived that the Kansas difficul- Rocky Mountains,) "we have reached the ty was at last to be settled in a satisfactory extreme limit of our territorial extension, manner, and the whole nation rejoiced at the prospect of a speedy settlement of a question which had shaken the Union from its centre to its circumference.

The President singularly enough it seems that of our territorial extension, but territorial extension and the prospect of a speedy settlement of a question level. head waters of the Missouri lie the very remarkable deserts above named—a formation found in Central and Northern Nebraska, in Western Kansas and Arkansas. This formation, belonging to the age known by geologists as the Early Tertiary; is described as "a basin of fossil cemeteries, sinking nearly two hundred feet below the adjacent surface and covered with "an infinite series of mis aret-looking peaks, some jutting up two hu dred feet." The fossil remains here four indicate that this region was inhabited 1 gigantic animals, vastly superior in size proposed that afterwards the people of Kansas shall proceed to alter and amend it themselves. With due respect to the P character, not only from these and all livin animals, "but also from all fossils obtaine from contemporaneous geological formations." At the time these monsters lived in what were the tropical forests of this region there were but a few islands where are no the continents of what we call "the Ol World;" while our Atlantic coast, up to th base of the Alleghenies, was submerged be neath the ocean.

Prof. W. maintains that the fossils of the region demonstrate the fact of a specific cre ation and extraction of races; and "that th members of this creation are united by n lineage with periods that precede and follow

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE—A Woman Burn to Death .- The most painful and heart rend ing event we have ever been called upon chronicle, occurred in this place on Sunda night last, at 8½ o'clock, which resulted i the death of Mrs. Hannah Eisenbise, wife Major Daniel Eisenbise, under the following circumstances: At the time specified sh was sitting in her room alone, engaged reading the bible by the light of a small flui lamp, which was on a table close by, an while in this position the lamp was acciden ally thrown from the table and fell on he lap. The top of the lamp not having bee fastened securely, the fluid escaped an speedily ignited, and the next moment he entire person was enveloped in flames. Sh ran to a window fronting the street and gave the alarm, and a number of our citizens, i cluding her husband, who had been at neighbor's, hurried to the scene, but notwith standing the most persevering attempts wer were unavailing, and the unfortunate won an's entire person was burnt to a crisp. Sh lingered in the most excruciating agony un til 41 o'clock the subsequent morning, who death relieved her of her sufferings.

Major Eisenbise, in his endeavors to extin guish the flames, had his hands burnt so s verely that part of one of his fingers droppe perfect, and complete right to express our sentiments. [Cheers.] We are here to say that in the campaign of 1856—and allow me, for a moment, to be egotistical; I was an organ congress and the President will unite in years to decime, and consider for seven yerely that part of one of his higher dropped years to grow less and less, becoming extinct off, and it is feared others will require amputation. It was an organ of 1856—and allow me, for a moment, to be egotistical; I was an organ of the President will unite in years to decime, and considers for seven yerely that part of one of his higher dropped off, and it is feared others will require amputation. Mr. Alexander Eisenbise also had general revolution of the body begins to take place, during which the system yields to decime, and continues for seven yerely that part of one of his highers dropped off, and it is feared others will require amputation. Mr. Alexander Eisenbise also had general revolution of the body begins to take place, during which the system yields to decime, and continues for seven of the interpretation of the should be a continue of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of one of his highers dropped of the part of the

U LOUAL AND GEN	EILALI NEWS, WO.
PEPORT OF THE COUNTY AUDI- TORS TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FOR THE	1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser, \$200 00
YEAR 1857. A. B. Crewet, Esq., Treasurer of Huntingdon County, dec'd, in account with the Commonwealth, of	By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Appraiser and Auditors, \$50 00
Pennsylvania, up to 4th April, 1957. TAX ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.	er and Auditors, By Treasurers commission on \$150.00 at 5 per ct. By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer, 142 50
DR. To aggregate amount of tax outstanding for	\$200 00
1856 and previous years, as per last annual report of Auditors, \$11079 02	To aggregate amount of said license for the year
To amount of tax received on unscated land, up to 4th April, 1857,	1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by Mercantile Appraiser, \$30 00
CR. \$11081 12 By cash paid State Treasurer, as per receipts da-	By amount left in hands of Justice of the Peace for collection, \$30 00
ted 12th Feb., 1857, and 3d March, 1857, By amount of tax remaining uncollected for 1856	MEDICINE LICENSES.
and previous years up to 4th April, 1857, 4226 41 By Exonerations allowed collectors of 1856 and previous years up to April, 1857, 50 96	To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, as per list furnished the County Treas-
previous years up to April, 1857, 50 96 By commissions allowed collectors of 1856, and previous years up to April, 1857, 122 09	urer by the Mercantile Appraiser, \$30 00 By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Apprais-
By Treasurer's commission on \$6781-66, at 1 per cent, 67 81	er and Auditors, By Treasurer's commission on \$20.00 at 5 per ct., 100
By Balance due the Com'th. by county Treasurer, 889 60	By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer, 19 00'
TAVERN LICENSES. To balance due the Com'th as per last annual re-	\$30 00' RETAILERS LICENSES. To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year
port of Auditors, \$26 25	1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser, \$971 00'
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th February, 1857, \$26 25	To balance due County Treasurer by the Com'th, 25 42
DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.	By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts, da-
To balance due Com'th us per last annual report of Auditors, To balance due the county Treasurer by Com., \$97 50 1 00	ted 8th July, 1857, and 7th October, 1857, \$545 00 By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Appraiser and Auditors, 315 50
\$98.50	By amount left in hands of Juctice of the Peace for collection, 77 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857, \$98 50	By amount paid printers for publishing Retailers List, as per receipt,
BILLAIRD ROOM. To balance due Com'th as per last annual report	By Treas'rs commission on \$578.50 at 5 per ct., 28 92 \$996 42
of Auditors, \$14 25	EATING HOUSES. To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857, \$14 25	1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser, \$160 00
RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.	To balance due the County Treasurer by Com'th, 4 00
To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors, \$23 00	By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 5th July, 1857, \$80 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt dated 12th Feb., 1857, \$23 00	By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Appraiser and Auditors, 80 00
MILLER'S LICENSES.	By Treasurers commissions on \$80.00 at 5 per ct., 4 00
To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors, \$19 95	MILLER'S LICENSES. To aggregate amount of said license for the year
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857, \$19 95	1857, furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser, \$14 00
BROKER'S LICENSES.	By exonerations allowed by the Mercantile Ap-
To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors, \$28 50	praiser and Auditors, By Treasurers commission on \$7.00 at 5 per ct., 35
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857, \$28 50	By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer, 6 65
MILITIA FINES.	BROKERS' LICENSE. To aggregate amount of said license for the year
To aggregate amount of said fines outstanding for the year 1856 and previous years as per last	1857, \$30.00
annual report of Auditors, \$1526 76 By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, da-	By Treasurer's commission on \$30.00 at 5 per ct., \$1 50 By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer, 28 50
ted 12th Feb., 1857, By exonerations allowed collectors of 1856 and	MILITIA FINES. \$30 00
previous years, By commissions allowed collectors of 1856 and	To aggregate amount of said fines outstanding for the year 1856 and previous years, as per
previous years, By amount of said fines remaining uncollected for 1856 and previous years up to April, 1857, 1410 13	last annual report of Auditors, To aggregate amount of Militia fines assessed for the year 1837, as per statement of the County
By Treasurer's commission on \$84,00 at 1 per ct., By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer, 75 60	Commissioners filed with the Treasurer, 994 50
\$1526 76	By amount of said fines remaining uncollected
F. H. Lanc, Esq., Treasurer of Huntingdon county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.	for 1857 and previous years, By exonerations allowed collectors of 1857 and previous years, 290 00
TAX ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.	By commissions allowed collectors of 1857 and previous years, 15 03
To aggregate amount of tax outstanding up to 4th April, 1857, for that and previous years, \$4226 41	By amount paid County Commissioners for time necessasarily employed in Military business
To aggregate amount of said tax assessed for the use of the Com'th for 1857, as per statement of the County Comm'rs. filed with Treasurer, 15529 60	for theyear 1857, By amount paid II. W. Milier for furnishing and making out duplicates of Militia fines for the
of the County Comm'rs, filed with Treasurer, 15529 60 To Amount of tax received on unseated land for 1857 and previous years, 2 70	year 1857, 10 00 By amount paid Ralph Crotsley for his services
CR. \$19758 71	as Brigade Inspector, for 1857, By amount paid Treasurer of Scott Infantry per
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts, dated 8th July, 1857, 7th October, 1857, 2d De-	order of Captain, for 1857, By amount paid Treasurer of Scott Artillery per order of Captain, for 1857. 50 00
cember, 1857, and 11th January, 1858, By amount of tax remaining uncollected for 1857 and previous years, 14315 15	By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 8th July, 1857, 75 00
By exonorations allowed collectors of 1857 and previous years, 142 51	By Treasurer's commission on \$537.73 at 1 per ct. 5 37 By balance due the Com'th by County Treasurer, 242 36
By commissions allowed collectors of 1857 and previous years, 487 15	\$2521 26 We the Auditors of Huntingdon County, in the Common-
By amount refunded to J. Douglas, being this much over-paid on the State tax on settling up his account.	wealth of Pennsylvania do certify that in pursuance of the 47th Section of the act entitled an Act relating to Coun-
up his account, By Treasurers commission on \$4800.33, at 1 per cent.	ties and Townships. &c., passed the 15th day of April, 1834, we met at the Commissioner's Office in the Borough of
By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer, 1023 83	liuntingdon, on the 9th day of January, 1858, and did audit, adjust and settle the several accounts required of us by
TAVERN LICENSES. To appropriate amount of said licenses for the year	law, agreeably to the several acts of Assembly and supplements thereto, according to the best of our judgments and abilities. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our
To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, granted by the Court as per return of the Clerk of said Court, filed with the County	nands this 9th day of January, 1858, at the office aforesaid.
Treasurer, To balance due the County Treasurer by the Com-	Feb. 17, 1857. PHILIP D. STEVENS, Auditors.
monwealth. 37 50	DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 8th July, 1857, \$750 00	The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. & D. Hamilton, in Tod township, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books
By Treasurers commission on \$750.00 at 5 per ct. 37 50	of the firm will remain in the hands of David Hamilton for settlement and collection, who will continue the busi-
DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES. \$787 50	ness in his own name. DAVID HAMILTON, JOHN HAMILTON.
To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year	Jan. 13, 1858.

List of Outstanding Balance due at Settlement with the Auditors for the Year 1857.

			tor one rea	T TO	91.			
as rly	Year.		Names of Collectors. (County	Tax.	State	Tax.	Militia Fine
0,57	1844	Walker,	A. B. Sangaree,					11 88
in-	1847	Franklin,	John H. Stonebraker,		14			33 00
ın-	1851	West,	Charles Green,		81			70 53
nd	1852	Walker,	John Coulter,	49	34	4	35	52 50
by	1853	Cass,	Joshua Greenland,					6 50
to	46	Henderson,	Luke Vorhees,	123	56	77	80	75 05
he	1854	Barree,	William Couch,					39 54
fic	44	Brady,	John McDonald,					5 18
ng	44	Cromwell,	Michael Meyers,					49 00
ed	**	Franklin,	John Laport,	70	76			54 50
าล-	"	Porter,	William B. Shaw,					10 00
in	1855	Barres,	John Smith,	125	32	377	03	51 50
on,	"	†Cromwell,	David Etnier,		_	- • •	-	10 49
077	44	*Hopewell,	John Beaver,	101	71	11	99	53 68
old '	66	Morris,	Abraham Isenberg,	325		94		28 00
the	"	Tod,	Benjamin Baker,		-	10		5 70
be-	"	*Walker,	John Thompson,	34	47		89	46 50
טפ-	1856	Barree,	Joseph Forrest,		88		95	33 00
his	**	Brady,	George Rupert,	115		20		37 50
	66	Cassville.	Nicholas Corbin,	110	00		٠.	7 00
re-	46	Cromwell,	Frederick Harman,	8	43	29	74	1 00
the	"	Jackson,	Solomon Hamer,	816		379		3 5 50
no	**	*Morris,	Benj. F. Wallace,		11		79	24 50
O W	"	*Tod,	A. J. Dunlap,		$\overline{77}$	33		22 50 22 50
	46	†Union,	David Pheasant,	21	19	64		19 50
	66	Walker,	Joseph Isenberg,	$3\overline{4}\overline{1}$		210		41 00
rnt	**	Warriorsmark	, Henry Grazier,	100			00	13 30
nd~	66	West,	William Moore,		09			48 00
to	1857	*Alexandria,	Alexander Stitt,	327		248	63	15 00
lay in	"	*Brady,	John R. McCarthy,	752		444		30 50
m	"	*Barree,	Peter Livingston,	935		568		38 00
of	"	*Cass,	George M. Green,	269		155		5 50
ng	46	*Cassville,	Samuel Smith,	- 95		48		2 00
she	**	Clay,	Joseph Park,	367		261		28 00
in	46	*Cromwell,	William John,	755		513		17 50
aid	"	*Dublin,	Brice Blair,	624		369		25 00
nd	"	*Franklin,	William Bice,	1552		936		53 00
nt-	"	*Henderson,	George Numer,	306		188		16 50
ier	"	*Huntingdon,	Samuel S. Smith,	1140	95	742	52	48 50
en	"	*Hopewell,	George B. Weaver,	468	84	301		30 50
nd	66	*Jackson,	John Jackson,	1159	11	697		35 50
ier	"	*Juniata,	Henry Mark,	382		242	03	11 00
She	"	*Morris,	Samuel Harnish,	1283	76	830	58	19 50
ive	"	*Oneida,	George Miller,	220	21	139		17 50
in-	"	*Penn,	Andrew G. Neff,	519	18	396	0.1	37 00.
a	66	*Porter,	David P. Henderson,	1658		1008		25 00
th-	"	*Shirley,	James G. Doyle,	1420	68	882		48 50
ere	66	*Shirleysburg,	Charles Bowersox,	164		155		5 00
1ey	66	*Springfield,	Joshua Johns,	284	27	192		23 50.
m-	66	*Tell,	Thomas Cisney,	422	00	2 93		25 50. 25 50.
She	"	*Tod,	Abraham Elias,	921	90	532		
ın-	66	*Union,	M. F. Campbell,			189		24 50 25 50
en	66	*Walker,	Martin Flenner,	339 631		517		25 50 25 50
•	66	*Warriorsmark	, Samuel Lehman,			642		25 50
in-	66	West,	John Thompson,	946 2101				39 50
se-	* 9	Since paid in par	t + Since poid in f-11	4101	90	1360	30	77 50
ed	Give	n under seal of o	t. † Since paid in full. ffice 4th January, 1858.					
ou-	3116	NOWE OF O	moo and duringth, 1000.	FACOF	RAT	TER	``	
ואפי						LAILU.		

Attest: - HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

Commissioners.

H. L. McCARTHY,

GEO. W. MATTERN,