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

One Month Later from Utah. The California papers have dates from Salt Lake City to the 13th of December. Not one word is said in them in regard to the position of the United States troops, their condition, or a collision having taken place between them and the Mormons.

An extra of the Los Angeles Star, from which we quote, says:-"Brigham's army has been put in much better condition than it was. Clothing and provisions have been supplied to them, the poor people in many life in order to make up the supplies necessary to keep an army in the field."

It having been understood that Col. Alexander had made a movement as if he intended to enter the city from the north, by Bear river, it seems from a hint Brigham let fall, that he has dispatched a force to meet him there. This is to be inferred from the fact to supply the wants of his troops. The Mormons are preparing for a long contest. Being free from molestation by the army till May much greater breadth of land will be culti-

The proclamation of Gov. Cumming had been received at Great Salt Lake City, and read in the Tabernacle on the 6th December. Very free comments were passed upon it, Mr. Carrington, of the News, insisting that the United States." The elders of the church decided, consequently, that they had as yet all the garrison falling prisoners of war. no information of the appointment of a new Defeat followed in all the positions taken no information of the appointment of a new

After reading the proclamation it was reported among the crowd outside the Tabernacle that Brigham had stated that he would admit Gov. Cumming, but that none of the troops would be permitted to accompany him. This looks like backing down. The Mormon troops, under Lieut. General

Wells, had returned to the city, leaving about fifty men in the mountains to hold the passes and watch the enemy. The "boys" brought lished. John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, in his discourse in the Tabernacle,

concludes thus: And now, having been forced from the and time again from our homes by our murderous enemies; having fulfilled all the requirements that God or man could require of us, and kept every law necessary for us to observe; after all this, and more, I say, shall we suffer those poor, miserable, infernal scoundrels to come here and infringe upon

sacred rights? ["No!" resounded throughout the Tabernacle, making the walls of the building

tremble. "No! it shall be "the kingdom of God or nothing," with us. That is my text, I believe, and we will stick to it; we will maintain it, and, in the name of Israel's God, the kingdom of God shall roll on, and all the powers of earth and hell cannot stop its progress; it is onward, onward, onward, from this time henceforth, to all eternity. [Voices

eternal principles; they are within us as a much as one of them. well springing up to eternal life; we have begun to live forever.

Who would be afraid of a poor, miserable soldier, a man that gets eight dollars a month for killing people—and a miserable butcher at that, one of the poorest curses in creation? Mean as the Americans are, they will not, many of them, hire for soldiers, but the goverment must hire foreigners for eight dollars a month to come out here to kill us. Who is afraid of them? Let them come on or stay

and wiggle, it is all right. We are the Saints of God; we have the kingdom of God, and the devils in hell and all the wicked men on earth cannot take it from us. We shall rule and have dominion in the earth, and they cannot help them-

Life in Arkansas.

A Man Whipped to Death with a Handsaw. -A correspondent writing to us from Little Rock, under date of the 30th ult., relates the

On Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1858, at Reid's bridge, a most inhuman act was the bridge. A negro woman was whipped not got the money.

Elias Good, the brother of widow Reid, and Martin Bell, her son-in-law, went to Cobb's residence, took him to the bridge, then sent round the neighborhood, and gathered a number of associates, took Cobb, stripped tice of returning to you the two enclosed him, and tied him across a log and whipped | pieces of paper, which are of value to you, him with a handsaw. After whipping him and worthless to me-one being a note payathey started to go to his brother, in Prairie | ble to your order, and the other being a forcounty, 12 miles distant, stopped after going mula for making teeth-neither of which 8 miles, and whipped him again, and then re- can be available to me, as my present emturned to the bridge. At that time the number who took part in the whipping amounted ness more pleasing to my tastes. From the to fifteen. Each one agreed to give a num- date of the note, I concluded that you had ber of licks with the handsaw. Good said been in town several days, which may ache knew the law, and told them to go ahead, he had a barrel of money, and would pay all expenses. They forced Cobb to drink whiskey with them-whipped him Tuesday, Wed- come so low; it is hardly up to the average nesday and Thursday. Then, under some of usual collections. sort of mock trial, committed him to jail at this place.

Dr. Webb called at the jail to see Cobb, and found him perfectly black, from his head to his feet, with large gashes in several parts Bank, N. J., which I find at considerable disof his body. The doctor said Cobb could not count; the six fives on the Poughkeepsie live. He lingered in great agony several days, and died about the 15th inst.

Cobb begged the inhuman monsters, while misery-not torture him to death. Cobb's dying declaration was taken, and

it appears, from circumstances on the exami- business, while pursuing my avocation in nation, that he was innocent, as he steadily Poughkeepsic. averred while living. He has left a widow and four children.

ed, and four have made their escape. A to do something for a living. You were folpreacher is one that made his escape. Six lowing your avocation on me, and I was only have been admitted to bail under bonds of doing the same on you when you visited our two and four thousand dollars, as accessories, city—and this case affords a fair example of ty. It made its appearance in a protracted and five are detained in jail for murder in the comparative profits of our business. You the first degree.

I have waited till the close of the examinathe subject. The foregoing are the main manner with which you attended to me, I facts in the case.

ticulars.

from Vera Cruz:

Zuloaga, chief of the pronunciamento of the may be of service to you and learn you that 11th of January, occupied the Presidency ad interim, by virtue of an election by the House you are ever caught in one again, let your of Representatives nominated for that purpose. The chronological order of events tion to its dimensions, Yours, INCOG. was as follows: On the night of January 16, a suspension

of hostilities for forty-eight hours was agreed of seizing the cattle from a man in the north | upon in order to consider some proposals submitted by Comonfort. At 7 o'clock P M., on the 18th, the armistice terminated, without the arrangement of any treaty, and operaor June, they are busy putting in crops. A | tions were immediately commenced by both parties. On the 19th the figot continued with still more vigor. Gen. Licerga, with all his forces, and some other bodies of the gov-

it was unofficial, not having specified that mon, sallied from the citadel and vigorously the appointment was "by the President of attacked the Acerdade. This position could not resist long, and was carried by assault,

> gave his last order as general-in-chief. The garrison of San Francisco evacuated that place; the other buildings held by the goverment troops were abandoned, and all the forces were reconcentrated in the palace.

On the morning of the 21st, the city was at the mercy of the revolutionists. Comonfort had abandoned the palace and taken refuge in flight, accompanied by a few adherents. with them from 1000 to 1500 head of cattle. Gen Zulonga immediately nominated a House. Several more "sermons" preached by the of Representatives to proceed to the election elders and others at Salt Lake City are publof a President ad interim, and the choice fell unanimously upon him, the chief of the "Reformed Palace of Tacubays." Zuloaga took the oath before the House, and entered upon his duties on the 22d of January. The fol-United States, after having been driven time lowing particulars of the bombardment are from the Diario de Airsos, of Mexico:

"In the church of St. Francisco, on the further side of the Boulavards, three bomshells, which were thrown into the church, exploded, and did considerable damage to the organ, breaking a great number of its pipes. In Mineria, the hand grenades did a great deal | This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable of damage. They were thrown from the as to force the conviction upon the mind, that fortress with such a well directed aim that four of them fell upon the observatory, where nority, and only expect to be able to compass the enemy had taken a position in order to their unwarrantable ends by departing from fire down upon the church of La Conception. One side of the hospital of Terieros has the marks of five different volleys of cannon, some of which made a breach in the wall and penetrated as far as the shop of Senor Pen-

"Several hand grenades were thrown with admirable skill in the pointing, from the towyour body may fall, but you will live. Who away all the sand bags which had been fixed cares about dying? We are associated with up on the tower for defense, not leaving so

> "Besides various other damages, there are quantities of whole blocks in the city which have been fired upon and large breaches made in the houses, by the special orders of Senor Comonfort,"

Cool---Very---Letter from a Pickpocket

to his Victim. Dr. C. H. Roberts, of Poughkeepsie, visited New York a few days ago, and spent an evening at the Academy of Music. While there he had his pocket picked of a wallet containing forty or fifty dollars in bank bills and some papers. After returning home he received from the pickpocket the following letter, which he handed over to the Poughkeepsie Eagle for publication:

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.
Dr. Chas. H. Roberts—Dear Sir: I had the pleasure of relieving you of your pocket-book on the evening of the 2d, in the crowd at the Academy of Music. I presume you soon became aware of your dispossession, perpetrated. About the 1st of January some and have perhaps had some anxiety as to \$1500 were stolen from the widow Reid, at the application of the funds it contained. and have perhaps had some anxiety as to You have my assurance that they have fallen severly to force a confession, that she had into appreciative hands and that every cent some knowledge of the money. Under the torture, she stated that a Mr. Cobb, in the vicinity, had got the money, but not till the question had been often sked if Cobb had my acquaintance, because I favor you with my correspondence; no, Doctor, divest your-

self of that ambition. I write you in accordance with the law of honor among thieves, and to do you the jusployment probably pays better, and is a busi-

Then, I have reason to protest against gentlemen of your standing carrying uncurrent money. It is under serious consideration to return to you the \$5 on Morris county banks go current, and the few smaller bills can be easily disposed of by a person of my habits. From the name and recipe which I whipping him, to shoot him, and end his found in the pocket-book, I conclude that you are the well-known dentist who long since did me much service in your line of

Now, Doctor, don't consider it New York hospitality to extract purses in return for ex-Eleven of the murderers have been arrest- tracting teeth, but remember that all have spent much time and received a small fee, Grove. The ministers who conducted the mine was an operation of a moment. When

The Last Mexican Revolution-Full Par- contents, but that would be unprofessional, ent at several of their meetings in Avoca, and beside, would involve a loss of time on and describes the scene as very exciting. In the Havana papers of the 6th inst., we my part, for such crowds do not occur every From fifty to a hundred were jerking at the find the particulars of the Mexican news day, even in New York; but be assured, that which was telegraphed from New Orleans on had I recognized you I would have spent the the 10th inst. The dates are to the 31st ult., time appropriated to you on some other per-

The violent state of affairs created by the | The only reason I can ascribe for not repronunciamento of the 11th of January, had membering you, is, that I never saw you but hastened to the forseen end. President Comonce before, and I presume that when you onfort fell, and was obliged to fly from the come to the city you dress up in your best, country after ten days of resistance and use- and look very different than when attending

Reports of the Senate Committee on

Territories. Washington City, Feb. 18 .- The report made to-day, by Mr. Green from the Senate Committee on Territories, recites at large the events in Kansas, and asserts that the majority of the people may simply, as in ancient days, in mass meeting, make the Constitution; they may elect representatives to make one for them, or elect representatives to draft erment troops, deserted to the ranks of the one to be submitted for approval or rejection. The last method has been the most approved The 20th was the decisive day. A strong during the past few years, though, formerly, column, commanded by Osollo and Wirte- the second method was very generally resort mon, sallied from the citadel and vigorously ed to. The calling of a convention, as in this case, was conceded to have been strictly legal, and also the election of delegates. Was it not logical to infer that the convention was legally elected, and clothed with authority to by the government, and the defeat became a make a Constitution, which can no more be flight. At 7 o'clock that night Comonfort interfered with by Governor, Judge or Legislature, either to increase or diminish its power, or alter, modify or nullify its acts, than the people could be interfered with, had they assembled en masse, instead of by representatives? In conclusion, the Committee say that the abolitionists in Kansas had thus far sought power by methods unknown to law, and by violence; not through the peaceful agency of the ballot box. Claiming to give a majority of the voters of the Territory, and therefore able to elect a Legislature and Convention, they ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at legal times and legal places rightfully do for themselves; that is, to change or abolish their Constitution; and in case Congress refuse to comply with their constitutional demands, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious not to do for themselves, but which they wilfully refuse to do, they threaten to plunge the country into civil war. the general way of peace and quiet. If your Committee are not greatly mistaken, those reckless men misjudge the American people, and will be required to seek for peaceful methods for the redress of all their griev-

ances, whether they be real or imaginary. The bill recites that the people of Kansas framed for themselvess a Constitution and "Are you not afraid of being killed?" you which was thrown from the church of St. State Government, republican in form, and which was thrown from the church of St. may ask me. No. Great conscience?—who Francisco, fell inside the steeple of the church, name and behalf, asked Congress to admit cares about being killed? They cannot kill and killed instantly from ten to a dozen solher. Therefore, it is declared that Kansas you. They may shoot a ball into you, and diers who were there, completely clearing should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. The bill prescribes boundaries, and contains the usual regulations relative to, and grams of public lands, as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas for the present, one representative in the House of

Representatives. Mr. Douglas, in his report, dissents from the views of the majority for reasons, among other, that no satisfactory evidence exists that the Constitution framed by the Lecompton Convention is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or embodies their will. He shows that the Convention was not clothed with competent power to establish a Constitution without the assent of Congress, which has been expressly withheld in this case; hence the Convention only had such power as the Territorial Convention could rightly confer, and no more, which was to form a constitution and send it to Congress as a memorial for admission, which could be accepted or rejected according as it embodied the popular will.— That all the proceedings of the Convention should have been held in spirit of obedience to the Territorial government, while in fact it was declared to be in force, and take effect in defiance of the authority of the Territorial government, as well as without the consent of Congress; that the only lawful election held on the adoption of the constitution was that of the 4th of January last, which was in obedience to the law framed by the Territorial Legislature established by Congress, with full legislative power on all rightful subjects with-

in the Territory.

Messrs. Collamer and Wade, in submitting their views, say that the Territorial government of Kansas was never organized as provided in the original act; that is by its own people, but was usurped by a foreign force, conquered and subdued by arms, and a minority installed in power, which has ever since been sustained by the general government, instead of being examined into and corrected. This has been done to establish and perpetuate slavery. The Lecompton Constitution is the result of these proceedings, and is contrary to the will of a great majority of the people legally expressed; and for Congress in its discretion to consummate this protracted atrocity, especially for such a purpose, is a violation of the fundamental principles of the republican government, and can to the people of the Territory. In the late Territorial election, they have reclaimed their rights, and that the Territorial government is, for the first time, now moving penceably in its legitimate sphere to promised freedom. The Lecompton Constitution and its adoption was concocted and executed to supercede the triumph of justice. To admit it by Congress, is but to give success to fraud, and encourage merit to iniquity, and to turn over that people, not to an election fairly and legally conducted, but to such State officers and legislators, as Calhoun shall hereafter proclaim, and on such contingency as he shall determine; and his long, mysterious and inexcusable indecision and reserve, but encourage expectation in both parties, one of which is earnestly doomed to disappointment.

"THE JERKS."-The Illinois Baptist of tion is again revived in our immediate vicinimeeting among the Methodists at Indian am quite inclined to return your purse and at the latter place. Our informant was pres- case of Rhode Island.

same time. Their hands, shoulders, feet and head would be violently thrown into the most grotesque and painful shapes. The women's bonnets would fly off, their hair become dishevelled, and in some instances snap like a whip. In some instances it attacked unbelievers, and unconverted men who tried to resist it by folding their arms and wrapping them tightly about their bodies, but in spite cases denying themselves the necessities of less efforts to preserve his power, and Gen. to your business at home. This little lesson of temselves their shoulders, first one and then the other, would be jerked back, till

> State Lunatic Hospital. The annual report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, at this place, has been presented to the Legis-We learn from it that during the lature. year 1857, one hundred and forty-three patients have been admitted into the institution, and one hundred and twenty-six have been discharged, leaving two hundred and fifty under care, at the close of the year. Of those remaining in the Institution, one hundred and fifty are supported by the public authorities, and one hundred by their friends. Of all discharged, twenty-five were cured, thirty-two improved, forty-four stationary, and wenty-five died. If our readers feel as much interested in the subject as we have, we shall have done a satisfactory act by giving

a brief synopsis of the report. The capacity of the present hospital is for three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex, and this number is now regarded by the best authorities as quite as arge as should ever be collected in one building. Under these circumstances, it is obvious that but a very short period can elapse before it will be necessary to make additional provision for that portion of our Insane residing in the western portion of the State, and to many of whom the journey to Harrisburg is not only injurious, but the expense is much greater than if they could be accommodated near their own homes.

The number of persons admitted into the

Asylum since its commencement has been

898, of which 373 were females, and 525 males. The causes assigned for their lunacy are as follows:— Ill health, 87; domestic trouble, 107 Grief, 3; Millerism, 4; Spiritual rappings, 1; Excessive study, 3; Disappointment, 3; Overexertion, 9; Epilepsy, 31; Fright, 8; Intemperance, 24; Religious excitement, 6; Puerperal, 27; Opium eating 2; Loss of sleep, 3; Disease of the brain, 8; Failure in business, 2; Anxiety, 4; Disordered menstruation, 27 Injury of the head, 9; Loss of money, 4; Ill treatment, 2; Masturbation, 32; Excesses, 10; Novel reading, 2; Exposure to the sun,

Of these, their several conditions were as follows:-Males. Females. Total. Married. 180 181361  ${f Widowed}$ 25 49

320

143

463

Politics, 1; Not assigned, 475.

Single,

2; Want of occupation, 1; Mortified pride, 1;

525 We are pleased to learn that the Institution is in the most complete order throughout, and that the latest improvements are yearly being added. The report contains very handsome compliments for the different officers of the Hospital-Dr. Jno. Curwin, Superintendent, Joel Hinckley, Steward, Dr. William R. Dewitt, jr., and Dr. S. S. Schultz, Assistant Physicians, and Mrs. Mary Ann Wilt, Matron. It must be a matter of congratulation to every Pennsylvanian, that our State has in her midst an Institution like this, in which she can feel so much pride.-Harrisburg Daily Herald.

Can the Lecompton Constitution be Altered before 1864?

The Lecompton Constitution provides that t cannot be altered before the year 1864, and not then, unless two-thirds of the Legislature authorize a Convention to be held. We have always held the opinion that the Constitution can only be altered in the manner pointed out in that instrument. Let us examine the subject in a few words.

When Kansas shall have been admitted into the Union, her Constitution immediately becomes the fundamental law of the new State. It will be higher than all other laws, which are but an emanation, or rather creatures of it. The Legislature can only be orgasized in accordance with its provisions, and no act of that body can be valid, as a law, if passed in opposition to it. All such acts would be invlid and without binding force. The President, in his late Kansas message, says, "But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country if not through the instrumentality of established law?" This is just the idea, and will apply with great force to Kansas, if it should be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. In that case, the only "established law," through whose "instrumentality" the Constitution could be changed, would be the constitution itself. But this instrument provides that no change shall take place until the year 1864, and to alter it before that time would be in violation of "established law;" and Mr. Buchanan thinks "popular sovereignty" in this country cannot be exercised in this manner; and so we also think. The President says, in another part of the same message, "Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law." This is sound, patriotic doctrine, and we endorse it; but it seems to us to be opposed to the idea thrown out in some quarters, that the people of Kansas can change their Conproduce no permanent peace or satisfaction | stitution in any manner they please, without regard to the provision of that instrument. It is true, the President says, in another place, that the majority "can unmake Con-stitutions at pleasure," but, of course, it must always be done "in obedience and conformaty to the law." Here we have the President of the United States sustaining our view of this question.

But further: Can the Constitution he altered except in the manner that instrument points out? When the Legislature comes to meet under it, every member takes an oath to support the Constitution-not part, but the whole. How, then, can can a member vote to alter that instrument before 1864, when it is expressly provided in it that no alteration shall be made prior to that time, and he has sworn to support this clause as well as every other? Even if a bill providing for a new Convention should pass the Legislature, January 14 says that "This strange infatua- how could the Governor approve it with his oath of office resting upon him? If the people should make a new Constitution in any other manner than in "connformity to law," and attempt to put the Government under it meetings moved them from Indian Grove to in operation, United States troops would, of tion, and the papers keep a dead silence on I consider this difference, and the gentle Avoca, and brought with them flive or six course, be called in to protect the Lecompton jerkers, and thus the contagion commenced Government. Who does not remember the

O MOCHE INTO			
EPORT OF THE COUNTY A TORS TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FO YEAR 1857. A. B. Crewet, Esq., Treasurer of Hur	OR THE	1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by the Mercantile Appraiser,  By exoneratious allowed by Mercantile Apprais-	\$200 0 <b>0</b>
County, dec'd, in account with the Commonwo Pennsylvania, up to 4th April, 1857.		er and Auditors, By Treasurers commission on \$150.00 at 5 per ct.	\$50 00 7 50
TAX ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATI DR. To aggregate amount of tax outstanding for	ь. !	By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	9200 00
1856 and previous years, as per last annual report of Auditors,	11079 02	BILLIARD ROOM. To aggregate amount of said license for the year	\$200 00
To amount of tax received on unseated land, up to 4th April, 1857,	2 10	1857, as per list furnished the County Treasurer by Mercantile Appraiser,	\$30 00
CR.  By cash paid State Treasurer, as per receipts da-	11081 12	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	\$5724 25	MEDICINE LICENSES.	
and previous years up to 4th April, 1857, By Experations allowed collectors of 1856 and	4226 41	To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, as per list furnished the County Treas-	400.00
previous years up to April, 1857, By commissions allowed collectors of 1856, and previous years up to April, 1857,	50 96 122 09	urer by the Mercantile Appraiser,  By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Apprais-	\$30 00
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.,	\$10 00
By Balance due the Com'th. by county Treasurer,	889 60	By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	19 00
TAVERN LICENSES.	\$11081 12	RETAILERS LICENSES.	\$30 00
To balance due the Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	\$26 25	Toaggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, as per list furnished the County Treas-	\$971 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th February, 1857,	\$26 25	urer by the Mercantile Appraiser, To balance due County Treasurer by the Com'th,	25 42
DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.		By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts, da-	\$996 45
To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	\$97 50	ted 8th July, 1857, and 7th October, 1857, By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Apprais-	\$545 00
To balance due the county Treasurer by Com.,	\$98 50	By amount left in hands of Juctice of the Peace	315 60 77 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857,	\$98 50	for collection, By amount paid printers for publishing Retailers List, as per receipt,	80 0
BILLAIRD ROOM.		By Trens'rs commission on \$578.50 at 5 per ct.,	28 9
To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	\$14 25	EATING HOUSES.	\$036 <b>4</b> 7
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857,	\$1 \ 25	To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, as per list furnished the County Treas- urer by the Mercantile Appraiser,	\$160 0
RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSE		To balance due the County Treasurer by Com'th,	4 0
To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	\$23 00	By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, da-	\$16± 00
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt da-	A02.00	ted 8th July, 1857, By exonerations allowed by Mercantile Apprais-	\$80 0
ted 12th Feb., 1857, MILLER'S LICENSES.	\$23 00	er and Auditors, By Treasurers commissions on \$80.00 at 5 per ct.,	80 00 4 0
To balance due Com'th as per last annual report of Auditors,	. \$19 95	MILLER'S LICENSES.	\$161 0
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857,	\$19 95	To aggregate amount of said license for the year 1857, furnished the County Treasurer by the	\$14.0
BROKER'S LICENSES.	\$10 00	Mercantile Appraiser,  By exonerations allowed by the Mercantile Ap-	<del></del>
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.,	\$7 0 8 6 6
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 12th Feb., 1857,	\$28 50	By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	\$14.0
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	A1500 50	1857,	\$30 0
annual report of Auditors,  By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, da-	\$1526 76	By Treasurer's commission on \$20.00 at 5 per ct., By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	\$1 5 28 5
ted 12th Feb., 1857, By exonerations allowed collectors of 1856 and	\$8 16	MILITIA FINES.	\$30 0
previous years, By commissions allowed collectors of 1856 and	14 00	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	10 47 1410 13	To aggregate amount of Militia fines assessed for	\$1526 7
for 1856 and previous years up to April, 1857, By Treasurer's commission on \$84,00 at 1 per ct., By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	8 40 75 60	the year 1857, as per statement of the County Commissioners filed with the Treasurer,	994 5
by building the control by the country are water.	\$1526 76	By amount of said fines remaining uncollected	\$2521 2
F. H. Lane, Esq., Treasurer of Huntingdon c	ounty, in	for 1857 and previous years, By exonerations allowed collectors of 1857 and	\$1678 5
account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvani TAX ON REAL AND PERSONAL ESTAT		previous years,  By commissions allowed collectors of 1857 and previous years,	290 O
DR. To aggregate amount of tax outstanding up to	A.000.41	By amount paid County Commissioners for time necessasarily employed in Military business	15 0
4th April, 1857, for that and previous years, To aggregate amount of said tax assessed for the use of the Com'th for 1857, as per statement	\$4226 41	for theyear 1857,  By amount paid II. W. Milier for furnishing and	40 0
of the County Comm'rs, filed with Treasurer, To Amount of tax received on unseated land for	15529 60	making out duplicates of Militia fines for the year 1857,	10 0
1857 and previous years,	2 70	By amount paid Ralph Crotsley for his services as Brigade Inspector, for 1857, By amount paid Treasurer of Scott Infantry per	40 0
CR. By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts, dated 8th July, 1857, 7th October, 1857, 2d De-	\$19758 71	order of Captain, for 1857, By amount paid Treasurer of Scott Artillery per	75 0
cember, 1857, and 11th January, 1858, By amount of tax remaining uncollected for 1857	\$3728 50	order of Captain, for 1857.  By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, da-	<b>5</b> 0 0
and previous years, By exenerations allowed collectors of 1857 and	14315 15	ted 8th July, 1857, By Treasurer's commission on \$537.73 at 1 per ct. By balance due the Com'th by County Treasurer,	75 0 5 3
previous years, By commissions allowed collectors of 1857 and	142 51	Country Treasurer,	\$2521 2
-previous years, By amount refunded to J. Douglas, being this much over-paid on the State tax on settling	487 15	We the Auditors of Huntingdon County, in the wealth of Pennsylvania do certify that in pursua	Common ince of th
up his account,  By Treasurers commission on \$4800.33, at 1 per	13 57	ties and Townships, &c., passed the 15th day of A	to Cour
cent, By balance due Com'th by the County Treasurer,	48 00 1023 83	We met at the Commissioner's Office in the H Huntingdon, on the 9th day of January, 1858, a	sorough c nd did au
	\$19758 71	dit, adjust and settle the several accounts require law, agreeably to the several acts of Assembly a ments thereto, according to the best of our judge	nd supple
TAVERN LICENSES. To aggregate amount of said licenses for the year 1857, granted by the Court as per return of the		hands this 9th day of January, 1858, at the office	to set ou
Clerk of said Court, filed with the County Treasurer,	\$750 00	JAMES CREE, PHILIP D. STEVENS, Au	
To balance due the County Treasurer by the Commonwealth.	37 50	PCD. 17, 1007.	
December world Chata Wassers are a second to the	\$787 50	DISSOLUTION of PARTNER	under th
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt, dated 8th July, 1857, By Treasurers commission on \$750.00 at 5 per ct.	\$750 00 37 50	firm of J. & D. Hamilton, in Tod township, Hu county, has been dissolved by mutual consent. of the firm will remain in the hands of David	intingdor The book
	\$787 50	for settlement and collection, who will continue ness in his own name.  DAVID HAM	the busi
DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.		JOHN HAMI	LTON.

List of Outstanding Balance due at Settlement with the Auditors

			for the Yea	ır 18	57.			
	Year.	Townships.		County	Tax.	State	Tax.	Militia Fines
i	1844	Walker,	A. B. Sangaree,	•				11 88
1	1847	Franklin,	John II. Stonebraker,	15	14			33 00
1	1851	West,	Charles Green,	37	81			70 53
	1852	Walker,	John Coulter,		34	4	35	<b>5</b> 2 50
- [	1853	Cass,	Joshua Greenland,				•	6 50
١	66	Henderson,	Luke Vorhees,	123	56	77	80	75 05
-[	1854	Barree,	William Couch,			, .	•	39 54
	"	Brady,	John McDonald,					5 18
1	"	Cromwell,	Michael Meyers,					49 00
1	44	Franklin,	John Laport,	70	76			54 50
١	"	Porter,	William B. Shaw,	• •	10			10 00
ł	1855	Barres,	John Smith,	125	29	377	Uβ	51 50
1	1000	†Cromwell,	David Etnier,	120	سدن	311	03	10 49
	41	*Hopewell,	John Beaver,	101	71	11	99	
ł	"	Morris,	Abraham Isenberg,	325			46	53 68
.	٠,	Tod,	Benjamin Baker,	020	30		05	28 00
	44	*Walker,	John Thompson,	24	47		89	5 70
	1856	Barree,	Joseph Forrest,		88		95 <sup>-</sup>	46 50
;	1000	Brady,	George Rupert,	115				33 00
	61	Cassville,	Nicholas Corbin,	110	00	20	97	37 50
	44	Cromwell,	Frederick Harman,	٥	43	90	71	7 00
	"	Jackson,	Solomon Hamer.			29		
	"	*Morris,		816		379		35 50
:	**	*Tod,	Benj. F. Wallace, A. J. Dunlap,	62		77	79 .	24 50
•	"	†Union,	David Pheasant,	10	77	33		22 50
•	**	Walker,	Toronh Toronham		19	64		19 50
:	44	Wanter,	Joseph Isenberg,	341		210	09	41 00
	"	Warriorsmark West,	K, Henry Grazier,	100				13 30
į	1857	*Alexandria,	William Moore,		09	A 10		48 00
;	1001	*Brady,	Alexander Stitt,	327		248		<b>15 00</b> .
	"	*Barree,	John R. McCarthy,	752		444		30 50
;	46	"Darree,	Peter Livingston,	935		568		<b>3</b> 8 00
	- "	*Cass,	George M. Green,	269		155		5 50
	"	*Cassville,	Samuel Smith,	95		48		2 00
	"	Clay,	Joseph Park,	367		261		28 00
;	"	*Cromwell,	William John,	755		513		17 50
	"	*Dublin,	Brico Blair,	624		369		25 00
	44	*Franklin,	William Bice,	1552		936		53 00
	"	*Henderson,	George Numer,	306		188		16 50
	"	*Huntingdon,	Samuel S. Smith,	1140		742		48 50
	44 .	*Hopewell,	George B. Weaver,	468		301		30 5 <b>0</b>
	"	*Jackson, *Juniata,	John Jackson,	1159		697	21	35 5 <b>0</b>
i	44	"Juniaia,	Henry Mark,	382		242	02	11 00
Į	66	*Morris, *Oneida,	Samuel Harnish,	1283		830		19 50
	**	*Penn,	George Miller, Andrew G. Neff,	220		139		17 50
	"	*Porter,	David D. Handaman	519		396		37 00
	66	*Shirley,	David P. Henderson,	1658	59	1008		25 00
·	66	*Shirlevebure	James G. Doyle,	1420		882	33 30	48 50
i	44	*Shirleysburg,	Charles Bowersox, Joshua Johns,	164		155		5 00
1	**	*Springfield, *Tell,		284		192		23 5Q
ļ	16	*Tod,	Thomas Cisney,	422		293	გე . ტე	25 50
l	"	*Union,	Abraham Elias,	921		532	U3 00	24 50
	"	*Walker,	M. F. Campbell,	339		189		25 50
1	"	*Warriorsmark	Martin Flenner,	631		517		25 50
-	**	West,		946		642		<u> 39 50</u>
		Since paid in par	John Thompson,	2101	<b>40</b>	1360	uu.	77 50
Į	Gira	n ander seel of c	t. † Since paid in full.  office 4th January, 1858.					
1	OTYC	a anaci peni of C	mee am ounuary, 1000.	ra cor	12 A 12	TER	•	

JACOB BAKER H. L. McCARTHY,

GEO. W. MATTERN.

Commissioners,

Attest: - HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.