The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, February 1, 1871.

HOW TO BUILD UP A COUNTRY.

A gentleman has forwarded us, for publication, a letter written by a real estate agent, located in Iowa, from which we make the following extracts:

"While on a recent visit to my native county, Clearfield, as well as your own locality, I was more forcibly than ever struck with the present, as well as the certain future difference in prospects of the laboring classes, and hoped, as I now do, that the relative advantages of the East and West could be contrasted and understood by all. I found, through your State, a large proportion of the population, whose entire aim appeared to be the satisfaction of present demands, without a hope or expectation for the future, beyond existing necessities. I regard such a state of affairs as unfortunate to the country and ruinous to the individual, for when hope is abandoned, and with good reason, the individual becomes nothing and communities become monopolies in the hands of the master. I saw hundreds of able-bodied men who, if in Iowa, would, in ten years, be worth $5000, and while securing such competency would *assist in settling* up one of the best countries in the United States. We have no men among us, if industriously inclined, that are not only living and educating their families, &c., but are steadily gaining property, and why not?—We have one of the most fruitful countries that I ever saw. The soil is unsurpassed; the climate is good; we have plenty of timber, good water, and a stock range for grazers unsurpassed in the world. We want more men; men who are willing to toil, and if needs be, bear deprivation for a time, till their labors shall receive their certain rewards. We want particularly farmers, but good mechanics always find employment and are well paid. I can name and designate many of our first citizens, financially, who came here five and ten years since, penniless, but who brought willing hands and have employed them.

"I might speak of society—a "blundering stone" to many eastern people. I will say, without hesitation, that a more intelligent and progressive people cannot be found anywhere. Our schools and school system is second to none. Churches and religious societies are everywhere, while no one, though he be a stranger and in distress, ever wanted for that attention that belongs to civilized communities.

"Why can you not induce some of your people to come and improve some of your fine lands now yielding no increase? You and they must be benefitted as well as our country."

It gives us pleasure to publish the above extracts, as it presents us with an opportunity to say some things which we might not otherwise have had an opportunity to say.

In the first place, we desire to call the attention of our people to the means adopted, by western business men, to build up the community in which they are located. This letter is only a sample letter of the many received from the West. The moment a man locates in that promised land he is informed that the next thing that is expected from him, is, that he induce all his eastern friends to follow him and bring all the money that they can command. If one letter is not sufficient, a second, or a third, yea a dozen, if necessary, are indicted, and such constant importunities will even drive the most resolute man to do what he may regret all the remainder of his days. If our business men were to represent our advantages and resources to eastern capitalists and importune them, as the western people do us, there would be no necessity for a single family leaving Huntingdon county and spending a little fortune in hunting a burial place in the sands of Iowa or among the pines of Minnesota. Let our business men take pattern from our western brethren and represent our peculiar advantages, on all occasions, in the most glowing terms, and they will find good results flowing from their efforts.

And, in the next place, we desire to consider the question of the practicability of sending our children, or our surplus population, if we have any, to the far West.—There was a day when the young farmer could leave his native heath, severing all the associations of his early youth, and in a few short weeks find a home, in what was then, the far West, at a limited expense, where, by a few years of incessant toil and the enhancement of the price of lands about him, he could make a few thousand dollars, but that day has passed away, and the man who goes West to-day must have as much money to establish him as is necessary to set him up in the State of Pennsylvania. Good, cheap lands can only be bought west of the Mississippi and the Missouri, and the expense of reaching them and improving them will make up all the difference between the cost here and there, with the prices of the products of the former greatly in favor of the East. The West is overrun with sharpers and "sharks," men who live by their wits, and to escape them is a marvel. It is their business to "fleece," if not in one way, certainly in another, all who come, and few there are who escape. The western people are consequently fast and of necessity must be sharp. Our people have no such training and are well calculated to be victims and they generally are.

But is there any necessity for our people going to the West? We doubt it. In fact we could support twenty times the population we now have and find employment for all. And we claim that it would be better, by far, to do this than to dissever the family relationship and spread a single family over a half dozen States, as is now done and at the same time permit them to rob us of the money in our midst. Let farmers cut up their farms, as they do in the East and in Europe, and they can supply their children with enough ground to produce as much grain as is now produced on the entire homestead, and let mechanics husband the means which it would require to take their offspring to the far West, and let them engage it in manufacturing, and, they will not only find employment for their children but for any number of others. Instead of sending our people to the West we want more men here. The West wants our money and our labor; we need it worse than they do. Let our family relations be preserved by keeping families intact, and let our people understand that the West affords no better opportunities than the East, and the eternal drain, which has impoverished some portions of the East for many years, will cease.

The man who will labor here will do equally as well as the man who will labor in the West and prices are always better here. There are very few men in straightened circumstances who in a pecuniary point of view better their condition by going West. The time has come when the East should make arrangements to hold all its population and to husband its wealth. The West boasts over its schools, and its churches and its spirit of enterprise, and well it may, it has drained us of our money, our labor, and our talents and we have encouraged it, and it will continue to do so unless we make arrangements to employ all our people here and it can be done. Shall it be done?

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon Pa. tf.

SETTLE UP.

All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work up to Jan. 1, 1871, are requested to settle up immediately. Those who pay up before the first day of February next will be charged only $2 a year for the paper. Those who fail to do so will be charged *three dollars* and their accounts collected by law. My books *must* be settled up. J. A. NASH.

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania is getting to work in good earnest. A number of important bills have been introduced, but none effecting this locality, as we have noticed, save a bill explaining or modifying the Jury Commissioner Law. A local option bill, submitting the question of license or no license, to the voters once in three years, has been referred but not reported up to this time.

☞ The United States Senate, on last Tuesday or Wednesday, passed Senator Scott's bill for the repeal of the Income Tax, by a vote of 26 to 25. The House has returned the bill to the Senate, with the suggestion that the Senate under the Constitution, cannot originate such a measure.

☞ Our usual Washington correspondence, owing to the absence of our clever correspondent from the capital, is not laid before our readers in this issue. Next week he will be at his post again and he will discourse of things in the Cabinet and Congress in his usual "free and easy" style.

☞ The New York Daily *Standard*, John Russell Young's paper, has been regularly received at this office for some time. It contains all the news of the day and its editorial matter is characteristic of its editor. Price $3 for six months or $6 a year. If you want a good newspaper subscribe for it.

☞ The Philadelphia *Morning Post* is changed to the *Philadelphia Post* and it is published by a joint stock company. John D. Stockton, Esq., continues to wield its destinies which he does most independently. It is an excellent Republican daily.

☞ We had arranged to give our subscribers a weekly letter from Harrisburg, summing up, in brief, the doings at the State Capital, but up to the present writing our correspondent has failed to "come to time."

Size of Legislative Bodies.

It will strike most people as somewhat remarkable that there should be so great a difference in the size of legislative bodies in different States of the Union. Pennsylvania, with a population of three and-a-half millions, has 33 Senators and 100 Representatives; New York, with over four and one-third millions, has 32 Senators and 128 Representatives; Massachusetts, with not quite one and a half millions, has 40 Senators and 240 Representatives; Maine, with six hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, has 31 Senators and 151 Representatives; Ohio, whose population is over two-and-a-half millions, has 37 Senators and 105 Representatives; Missouri, with a population of almost one and three-quarter millions, has 34 Senators and 200 Representatives; California, with half a million population, has 40 Senators and 80 Representatives; Vermont, with one-third of a million inhabitants, has 30 Senators and 241 Representatives; New Hampshire, with a population but little over three hundred thousand, has 12 Senators and 328 Representatives, showing the smallest Senate and largest list of Representatives of any other State.

It will be noticed that the New England States have a much larger legislative representation than the Middle and Western Commonwealths which have been named, especially in the popular branches. The reason given in favor of so large a representation, viz: That there is safety in a multitude of counsellors, seems to be a good one. Large bodies are less liable to be corrupted than smaller ones. It is a rare thing to hear of legislative corruption in those States which number from two to more than three hundred law-makers, than where legislators are comparatively few in numbers.—*Phila. Railway Guide.*

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1871.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district of the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee,
State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, JAMES W. M. NEWLIN. } Secretaries.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, says that of all the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church consecrated before himself, not one is living, and of those consecrated with him, thirty-nine years ago, only one survives.

☞ Paris has fallen! and the French nation lies buried in its ruins! A few months ago and the proud Frenchman boasted the first nation in Europe, but now, alas, his people are buried in their own splendor!

"But yesterday the word of Cæsar,
Might have stood against the world,
And now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence."

The perfidy of those who have heretofore, on all occasion, assisted to maintain the balance of power in Southern Europe, is, to some extent, responsible.

God forbid that another such a barbarous and inhuman struggle should be witnessed in this world again. Civilization has been checked, and a few more such struggles would cause the world to relapse into comparative barbarism.

THE END

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

The Capitulation to the Germans on Friday!

Its Terms the Surrender of the Garrison and the Summoning of the National Assembly.

Count Bismarck's Basis of Peace—The Cession of Alsace and Part of Loraine.

THE REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED!!

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.—A dispatch from Versailles dated to-day, reports that negotiations in reference to the surrender of Paris are now so advanced that the articles of capitulation are expected to be signed in the course of to-day.

A Berlin dispatch, dated to-day, says that it is positively known that Count Bismark in endeavoring to treat for peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and a portion of Loraine to Germany. If M. Favre accepts the proposed terms Germany will recognize the republic. The imperialists are willing to accept the conditions.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 5 p. m.—There is a rumor on the Stock Exchange of the capitulation of Paris, but as yet there is no authentic intelligence confirmatory of the report.

The Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* wrtes, under date of the 25th, that M. Favre returned from Paris yesterday and had another interview with Count Bismarck.

An official dispatch from Versailles Friday morning says M. Favre returned yesterday to Paris. He will come to Versailles again to-day, accompanied by a military officer, for the purpose of settling the terms of capitulation.

Complete French Capitulation.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Further dispatches have been received from Versailles to-day, with reference to the capitulation of Paris.

The Terms of the Surrender

as dictated by Bismarck are as follows:

First. The cession by France to Germany of the two provinces of Alsace and Loraine.

Second. The cession of one colony, which has not yet been designated, now held by France.

Third. The payment by France to Germany of 200,000,000 of francs as a money indemnity; and,

Finally. The unconditional capitulation of the city itself.

M. Jules Favre and General Beauford arrived at Versailles from Paris on Friday, when the capitulation was finally concluded after a long and earnest consultation at headquarters. The terms of the capitulation are so framed as to extend to and be binding on the whole of France and the entire French nation is placed under obligation for their fulfillment. It takes effect to-day.

The News in Paris.

Dispatches have also been received containing the information from Paris that intense excitement is prevalent throughout the city, having been produced by the news of the capitulation having been finally concluded. The great masses of the citizens and troops have been congregated in the public streets and squares during the day, foaming with excitement and discussing the one great and absorbing topic of the day, the surrender of the city. The clashing of opinions were followed by furious words and blows, and the streets are stated to have speedily become scenes of confusion, mingled with bloodshed and murder. Towards evening the disturbance subsided, and the city was much quieter.

Perfect and Satisfactory Agreement.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 27.—Evening.—Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre have been in consultation during the greater part of this afternoon, and the result of their conference is now officially stated to be a perfect and satisfactory agreement for the capitulation of Paris. The conditions have been accepted as being entirely adapted to the wishes of the French plenipotentiary, and the terms of the surrender have been signed by the authorized parties.—General Beaufort arrived from Paris, in company with M. Favre this morning. He is present for the purpose of arranging the minor details of the surrender with General Von Moltke.

The Republic Recognized.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—A dispatch has arrived from Versailles, which states that an interview is in progress between Count Bismarck and M. Favre for the purpose of concluding the negotiations for peace between France and Germany.

Alsace and Loraine Ceded.

The basis on which Bismarck treats for peace includes the cession by France to Prussia of the entire province of Lorraine.

Germany recognizes the French Republic in the negotiations, and the terms when finally concluded will be as between the German Empire and the National Republican Government of France.

It is also stated that Favre has accepted the entire terms as proposed by Bismarck, and that the long delayed peace negotiations have at last been perfected and brot' to a satisfactory conclusion.

Much satisfaction is mrnifested in all circles throughout the city at the news.—The poorer classes who have suffered most by the late heavy drafts made on their numbers for the purpose of recruiting the ranks of the German army exhibit the wildest enthusiasm and delight. The joy felt at the news that the war is over is general, and the exuberance of the people finds vent in signing and mirthful greetings, which are seen and heard everywhere.

The News at Bordeaux.

Advices from Bordeaux state that the intelligence of the arrangements which have been made at Versailles for the capitulation, and of the subsequent conclusion of the negotiations between Count Bismarck and M. Favre fell like a thunderbolt on the city. The government delegation were paralyzed with astonishment and indignation at the news. A meeting was immediately convened and speeches were delivered violently denouncing the whole proceedings which had taken place at Versailles. The bitterest feeling was manifested at the step which had been thus taken by the government at Paris, without either the sanction or cognizance of the delegation at Bordeaux.

Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The armistice which has been agreed on at Versailles, in virtue of the peace negotiations, will probably last long enough for the election of the Constituent Assembly to take place, and for the assembly to meet after its organization and sanction the condition of peace which have been agreed on.

The future form of government which is in store for France has not yet been touched upon in the deliberations between Favre and Bismarck.

Bordeaux telegrams state that the city is stirred into a perfect uproar of excitement over what they consider the shameful submission of Favre and his associates. Gambetta and the government delegation have determinedly refused to recognize the negotiations which took place at Versailles and declare their intention to continue the war *a l'outrance.*

The Agreement Signed.

LONDON, San. 29.—A Versailles official dispatch has been received which states that Bismarck and Favre have signed the agreement for the

Capitulation of all the Forts

around Paris. These will, therefore, be forthwith evacuated by the French troops and

Occupied by the Germans.

An armistice, to endure for a period of three weeks, and to extend to the hostile forces on land and water, has also been concluded.

The Troops,

comprising the army of Paris, are also to remain within the city as

Prisoners of War.

They will not be permitted to pass beyond the city walls, which will be strictly guarded by German troops.

Paris to Pay 200,000,000 Francs.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29—Midnight.—In addition to the terms of peace already telegraphed it is further stipulated that the city of Paris shall pay to the Purssian government the sum of 200,000,000 francs as indemnity for war expenses occasioned by the siege.

Election Ordered.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 29—Midnight.—Elections for the National Chambers will be held throughout France on the 8th of Febauary. The Constituent Assembly will convene in this city on the 15th of that month, when the subject of the future form of government for France will be taken up and finally decided.

Communication with Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Midnight.—Late dispatches have been received from Versailles in this city. The work of occupying French forts is rapidly progressing. Forts D'Ivry, Noissy, D'Rossy, Nogent and Romainville have already been evacuated and are now fully occupied by a garrison of Prussian troops. All communication between Paris and the suburban districts lying beyond the city limits has been provisionally restricted, and military orders have been issued to that effect.

Revictualing Paris.

VERSAILES, Jan. 29—1 A. M.—It has been agreed that the city of Paris be allowed to revictual when the arms of the troops have been delivered up to the German military authorities. It has also been conceded that the French armies now in the field other than the army of Paris may retain possession of the tract of country in which they are now operating, or where they may have established themselves in militry quarters, and that the districts intervening between those armies and the armies of Prussia shall be held as neutral ground while the armistice endures.

General News Summary.

The High Court of impeachment to try Governor Holden, of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and the answer to the articles of impeachment was filed.

Advertising is the key to the success of thousands of business men. The largest advertisers generally do the best business "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Legislative district have nominated Mr. G. Howard Griffith to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Joseph M. Campbell.

A bill is before the Senate to repeal the act of February 15, 1870, entitled an act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter, generally known as the Shoeppe bill.

There are arrangements on foot in Edinburg for an imposing commemoration of the one hundreth anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, who was born on the 15th of August, 1771. and died in 1832.

The oft-disappointed Millerites of New England have set another day for "going up"—the 11th of February—and they have already commenced to get excited and enthusiastic over their contemplated journey.

An exchange sensibly remarks that a man who will take a newspaper for a length of time and then send it back refused and unpaid for, would swallow a blind dog's dinner, and then stone the dog for being blind.

Rumor says that the Pope has issued orders to the priests in Alsatia and Loraine to take the Prussian side and prerach reannexation to Germany, in consideration of which help Bismarck is to restore Napoleon and Eugenie.

A Charleston merchant estimates the rice crop of the entire south in 1870-71, will be about 85,850 casks. He expects 36,500 casks from South Carolina, 28,000 from Georgia, 20,350 from Louisiana, and the remainder from North Carolina.

Accounts from the planters lead the Macon (Ga) *Telegraph* to look for heavy falling off in cotton production next year, and corresponding increase in food crops. It intimates that the cotton crop of Georgia, from all causes, will fall off 25 per cent. or upward of 100,000 bales.

A convention has been in session in Philadelphia to consider means of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to make a direct acknowledgment of God as the ultimate scource of authority. A society was organized, Hon. Wm. Strong, President. The convention adjourned on Thursday.

Count Bismarck is receiving his share of the honors incident to the war with France. He has been made a lieutenant general by the emperor. The fact is, however, that titles do not count much with him. He will be longer known as Count Bismarck than by any of the titles conferred or that may hereafter be heaped upon him.

The London conference is being very generally ridiculed, both in England and on the continent. It is affirmed that it can do nothing, as Prussia will not agree to a discussion of the French war, and Russia will only permit it to ratify her action on the Black Sea question. So it is to be a small affiair.

Many persons are of the impression that Gen. Frank Blair's senatorial term will commence on the 4th day of March next. That is a mistake. His term commences immediately, and terminates on the 4th of March 1873. He is elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Drake, of Missouri.

The following is the full text of the bill relative to pensions, introduced and passed in the Senate

The invalid pensions of all officers, soldiers, marines and sailors of the land and naval forces and of the widows, children and dependant relatives of any of the same, granted or hereafter to be granted, under provisions of general law, and also the same provisions granted by special law not in excess of the rate provided by general law for similar cases, be and the same are hereby increased by the sum of twenty per centum thereof, to commence on March 4, 1871; provided that said increase shall cease and terminate at the expiration of five years from said last mentioned date.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate which imposes a penalty of from 30 days to one year's imprisonment for injury to graves, trees, shrubbery, &c., in cemeteries. It is to be hoped this may become a law and that the vandalism practiced in cemeteries, especially during the summer time, may cease or the vandals suffer the severest penalty of the law.

A mechanical curiosity, in the shape of a steam buggy, is on exhibition in New York. The inventor claims that it can be driven, with two persons in it, 150 miles a day upon common roads. It is light and strong, and can be managed better than any horse, and can be driven faster than any person dare to ride. The owner says he will match it against any trotting horse in the world.

The following are the instances in which individuals have paid more Income Tax than States and Territories: A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant, last year, paid more income tax than either one of twenty-seven States and Territories, and more than Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and Nontana combined. Mr. W. B. Astor paid more than the whole State of Vermont.

An inventory of the estate of Thaddeus Stevens has, at last, been published, and if correct and full, it must be taken to dissipate the rumor that Mr. Stevens was a man of great wealth, made illegitimately during the period of his dominant influence in Congress. It has been stated in various forms that he held a very large amount of Pacific railroad bonds. There is no such item in the inventory. The total amount of his estate is $48,616; and he had in bank $15,714, a symptom that he kept his affairs in pretty good condition.

Personal.

Brigham Young is said to be worth $8,000,000.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgreen is writing the life of her late husband.

Hon. Thos. A. Scott has contributed $500 to the relief of the sufferers at Mifflin.

General McClellan draws two salaries, amounting in the aggregate to $25,000 annually.

Gen. Silas A. Strickland of Omaha, Nebraska, has been appointed Governor of Utah.

Hon. John Covode had nine children. The deceased left property estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Duke of Cambridge is about to be succeeded as commander-in-chief of the British army by Lord Napier of Magdala.

Gen. J. R. West was elected by the Louisiana legislature the other day to succeed Senator Harris in the United States Senate.

A rumor is in circulation in Berlin to the effect that the Hon. George Bancroft is to resign his ministry and return home.

Benjamin Bannan, Esq., of the *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, has been elected a manager of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union.

Hon. Levi Sautsbury, recently elected to the United States Senate from Delaware, is a brother of the present Senator from that State.

Col. A. H. Conner, of Indiana, has accepted the appointment of Governor of Idaho Territory, and will assume the duties of that office on March 1.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, protests against the practice of clipping or singeing horses in the winter.

Hon. Alexander Caldwell, United States Senator elect from Kansas, was formerly a resident of Columbia, Lancaster county, and was for many years connected with the Columbia Bank.

Mrs. Lincoln was in London on the 22d ult., for the purpose of placing her son Tad at school, and having accomplished this she purposed joining her friend Mrs. Bishop Simpson, in Rome.

The Legislature of New Jersey elected Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen United States Senator from that State, to succeed Hon. A. G. Cattell, the present incumbent, whose term expires next March.

Gen. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is in daily receipt of a large number of letters, from all parts of the country, thanking him for his efforts to have the income tax abolished.

Among those who were prominent in the society of American Abolitionists was Thomas Garrett. On Tuesday night he breathed his last at his residence, in Wilmington, Del., at the good old age of 82 years.

In addition to a denial of the painful and scandalous story that Jenny Lind is seeking a divorce on account of the intemperance and extravagance of her husband, we now have it that a happier and better matched pair is hardly to be found in England. They reside near London, in elegant style, surrounded by all the comforts of life.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Alice Detrick, deceased.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, living in the borough of Birmingham, on the estate of Alice Detrick, late of said borough, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
KEZIAH DETRICK, Administratrix.
Feb. 1, 1871.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of William Wilson, deceased.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of William Wilson, late of Jackson township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ROBERT WILSON, Administrator.
Jackson township, Jan. 18, '71.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Israel Graffius, Trustee of Elizabeth and William Stinger, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the office of Simpson & Armitage, on Monday, 20th of February, at 10 o'clock, p. m., next, for the purpose of making said distribution, where all interested may be present and heard if they see proper.
G. B. ARMITAGE, Auditor.
Feb. 1, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:
All that certain tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of John Weist, W. E. M'Murtrie, heirs of Conrad Snare, dec'd., containing 275 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log house and barn, now in possession of ——— Fisher, formerly occupied by Thomas L. Hall, Susan Morningstar, et. al., part of which is cleared.
Also, Another tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of heirs of Jacob Russell, dec'd., Leonard Weaver, heirs of Wm. Stone, dec'd., et al., containing 380 acres more or less, and now in possession of Henry Clapper, Amos Myers, et. al., having thereon erected a dwelling house and other out buildings, including Rough and Ready Furnace, &c., part of said tract is cleared.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entrikin, with notice to all terre-tenants.
D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.
Feb. 1, 1871.

New Advertisements.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.
JOHN LOGAN, Steward, in account with the Huntingdon County Alms House, from the 6th day of December, 1869, to the 6th day of December, 1870, inclusive.

DR.

To amount drawn from county treasurer on orders	$535 67
Amount received in sundry cases,	93 76
	$629 43

CR.

By sundry expenditures for use of house, as per monthly statements, numbered as follows, viz:

Statement No. 1, December 1869.

By pair pants for Galagan, (pauper),	2 00
Cash paid for travelling expenses to Huntingdon Pope case,	1 25
Cash paid in going to Tyrone City, in Mary Lightner's case,	5 00
Cash paid stage fare from Mt. Union,	50
" " Stamps,	75
" " Freight on tobacco,	25
" " In going to Hollidaysburg and back,	3 20
	$12 95

Statement No. 2, January 1870.

By attending court in the Mary Lightner case,	3 70
Cash paid car fare and expense for Mary Lightner,	2 45
" " For cordial for her child,	15
" " Mary Thompson for keeping Mrs Pope, (pauper),	2 00
Cash paid for stamps and paper,	80
" " going to Alexandria in the case of Benj. Jenkins,	2 50
	$11 40

Statement No. 3, February.

By going to Mifflin county in the case of the Mort family,	1 50
Cash paid H. Hartzler for eye-water,	75
" " for fare to Huntingdon, for counsel in several cases,	70
Cash paid for three meals and lodging,	1 50
" " for stamps,	60
	$5 05

Statement No. 4, March.

By expenses to Mifflin county in the Mort case,	1 50
Cash paid for cabbage seed from New York,	40
" " for stamps,	60
" " for one quart of rye whiskey,	1 00
" " car fare to Coffee Run in Mary Lyon's case,	1 90
Cash paid for meals and lodging (4 meals),	2 00
" " J. P. Brumbaugh for keeping Mary Lyon's three weeks,	3 00
Cash paid going to Huntingdon and Alexandria, in Robinson's case,	2 00
Cash paid for car fare,	1 10
" " car fare for Jane Hagen's, to see her son,	75
	$14 25

Statement No. 5, April.

By expenses in taking Mary Lightner to court at Huntingdon,	2 20
Cash paid for same, car and stage fare,	85
" " for one meal, Jane Hagon's at Flemming's	50
" " for stamps,	60
	$4 15

Statement No. 6. May.

By expenses and stage fare on horse collars,	50
Cash paid Newton Alexander, for one turkey,	1 00
" " for stamps,	60
" " Showalter for castrating shoats,	75
" " David Zimmerman, half day planting corn,	37
	$3 22

Statement No. 7, June.

By expenses to Huntingdon to see after Mary Moore and child,	1 20
Cash paid, car fare, to Mapleton, to see after Platt family,	20
" " for stamps,	54
	$1 94

Statement No. 8, July.

By expenses to Petersburg after Miss Campbell (pauper),	1 70
Cash paid for stamps,	45
" " for one pint whiskey,	50
	$2 65

Statement No. 9. August.

By expenses to Mapleton to see after the Pratt family,	50
Cash paid car fare to Mapleton, in the Calegan case,	50
" " William Besty for threshing,	50
" " Miller, a way-faring pauper,	50
" " car fare, to Huntingdon, &c.,	1 90
" " for stamps,	45
" " David Zimmerman for threshing,	50
	$4 85

Statement No. 10, September.

By expenses to, and at Huntingdon, in the case, Blair county vs. Huntingdon county.	1 20
Cash paid in going after Hughs,	1 60
" " for stamps,	60
" " horse feed at Mt. Union,	25
" " for wind-mill screen,	1 70
	$5 35

Statement No. 11, October.

By expenses to Walker township, after pauper,	1 50
Cash paid Sade Wilhelm's fare, home and back,	1 10
" " pauper's dinner at Aults'	40
" " for stamps,	36
" " for pair pantaloons for pauper,	2 00
" " to Huntingdon with stove grate, and seeing pauper,	1 70
	$7 06

Statement No. 12, November.

By expenses to Huntingdon in Mrs. Watkin's case,	1 70
Cash paid freight on stove grate,	25
" " on blind bridles,	35
Cash paid for stamps,	60
" " for one pair gloves for David Irvin,	40
" " ink of Isenberg,	20
" " Sarah Couch, house labor,	1 00
" " John H. Lightner for painting,	2 00
	$6 50

ALLOWANCES.

By salary as Steward 1 year, 1 month and 6 days (6th Dec.,)	495 00
Allowance to Mrs. Logan, as Matron of House,	55 06
	$629 43

Products of Farm.

351 bushels wheat, 218 bushels oats, 150 bushels potatoes, 2000 bushels ears of corn, 6 bushels beans, 10 bushels beets, 12 bushels onions, 2000 heads of cabbage, 3 bbls. kraut, 20 tons hay, 14 (four horse) loads corn fodder, 2194 lbs pork, 336 lbs lard, 7 milch cows, 5 head young cattle, 1 breeding sow, 7 pigs, 6 shoats.

Articles Manufactured.

12 women's dresses, 35 prs pantaloons, 46 sheets, 34 chimese, 17 aprons, 27 sheets, 12 sacks, 13 sun-bon nets, 2 slips, 50 prs stockings, 11 bed-ticks, 53 pillows, 11 towels, 13 laps, 10 bolsters, 4 shrouds, 11 shirts, 9 caps, 1 pr mittons, 11 prs suspenders, 4 pillow-ticks, 35 yds carpet, 4 vests,

Stock on Hand,

123½ bushels wheat, 150 bus oats, 1700 corn ears, 7 bus potatoes, 15 bus turnips, 14 (four horse) loads corn fodder, 14 tons hay, 6201 lbs pork, 10 bus beets 12 bus onions, 2000 heads cabbage, 3 bbls kraut, 336 lbs lard, 5 young cattle, 1 breeding sow, 7 pigs, 6 shoats, 4 horses, 1 broad-wheel wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 two horse sleigh, 1 "bob sled," hay rake, wind mill, threshing machine and fixtures, patent hay ladders, grain drill, two iron plows, 2 double-shovel plows, hillside plow, 2 cultivators, 1 (two-horse) cultivator, 6 sets horse gears, hay fork and tackling, patent cutting box, 2289 lbs beef, 935 lbs lard, 7 milch cows.

MONTHLY TABLE,

Showing Admissions, Discharges, &c., during the year.

1870.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Elopements.	Births.	Deaths.	Children Bound.	Remaining each month. Children.	Women.	Men.	Total.	Nativity. American.	Foreign.
Jan.	8	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	4	47	42	5
January, 1870	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	24	5	55	50	5
February, "	2	2	...	...	1	...	25	24	5	54	49	5
March, "	1	2	...	...	...	...	25	24	4	53	48	5
April, "	2	3	...	...	...	...	24	25	4	53	48	5
May, "	1	3	...	...	1	...	23	20	5	48	43	5
June "	2	2	...	...	...	...	23	20	5	48	43	5
July, "	1	2	...	...	...	...	22	20	5	47	42	5
August, "	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	5	48	43	5
September, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	5	48	43	5
October, "	3	1	...	...	2	...	20	22	6	48	43	5
November, "	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	6	50	45	5
December, "	3	2	...	...	...	...	22	22	6	51	45	6

Of the inmates, on December 1, 1870, 1 is colored, 5 insane, and 1 idiotic.

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereunto set our hands this 6th day of December, a. d., 1870.

JOHN MILLER, JAMES SMITH, J. P. S. STEWART. } Directors of the Poor.

ATTEST: G. W. WHITAKER, Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY ALMS HOUSE, from December 6th, 1869, to December 6th, 1870, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amount drawn from Co. Treasury, on orders,	$7,471 67
John Logan, Steward, for sundries in his account	93 76
	$7565 43

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

For Farm, marked File F.

By sundry persons for smithing, No 1 to 7	$ 114 57
David Smith, wages as farmer, no. 8	284 20
Daniel Isenberg, a three-years old colt, no. 9	150 00
Sundry persons for harvesting, nos, 10 to 16	47 37
Frank Harmony, labor on farm, no. 17	128 22
Sundry persons for sundries, nos. 18 to 39	302 58
	$1036 94

For Provisions, marked File P.

By sundry persons for 4381 lbs beef, no. 1 to 14	$336 08
" " " 4156 " pork, no 15 to 21	495 50
Kerr & Withington, Book, and Jacobs, summer meat, no 22 to 26	65 24
Sundry persons to sundries, no 27 to 31	26 94
	$923 76

For Merchandise, marked File M.

By W. A. Fraker, merchandise, no 1 to 11	$ 870 71
W. B. Leas, " no 12 to 13	269 50
W. H. Brewster " no 14	46 32
Sundry persons, " no 15 to 18	128 18
	$1320 71

Out Door Expenses, marked File O. D.

By relief afforded in six cases continuous during the year, no 1 to 5	$ 520 00
Relief in several cases, less than a year, no 7 to 38.	385 85
Relief in numerous cases, without regard to time, no 38 to 64	267 33
Sundry Physicians, out-door medical servies, no 65 to 74	194 25
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, 24 weeks and 2 days board and medical care of W. Norris, no 75	130 75
Blair Co. Alms House, keeping paupers, no 76	42 30
Mifflin " " " " no 77	522 25
Myers & Oburn, provisions for R. M'Ginnly, no 78	52 16
Jackson Harmon, out-door services, no 79 to 81	29 00
Adam Heeter, " " no