The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, February 15, 1871.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

We commend the following estimate of the New York *Tribune* to the attention of those over-sanguine Democrats who have made up their minds that they are going to elect a Democratic President in 1872. In our view the *Tribune* has been liberal in its allowance of States to the Democracy; and there are few even of that party who know anything of the politics of the country who will deny that the estimate is a fair one.

We have heard it remarked that should the elections of 1872 copy those of 1870, a Democrat would be chosen President. But that is a miscalculation, as the following table will show:

Rep. States.	*Electors*	*Dem. States.*	*Electors.*
Maine	6	Connecticut	6
Massachussetts	12	New York	31
New Hampshire	4	Delaware	3
Rhode Island	3	Maryland	7
Vermont	4	Virginia	10
New Jersey	8	North Carolina	9
Pennsylvania	26	Georgia	10
South Carolina	6	Alabama	9
Mississippi	8	West Virginia	5
Louisiana	7	Kentucky	10
Florida	3	Tennessee	9
Texas	7	Indiana	13
Ohio	20	Nevada	3
Illinois	19	California	6
Michigan	10	Oregan	3
Wisconsin	9	Missouri	13
Minnesota	5		
Iowa	10	Total	149
Kansas	5	Republican maj.	22
Nebraska	3		
Arkansas	5		
Total	179		

We have assumed 150,000 as the probable ratio of representation under the new census; a higher would reduce the number of electoral votes, as a lower would increase it, but neither would materially affect the majority.

Missouri was not carried by the Democrats in 1870, but by the Schurz and Gratz Brown Republicans; but we assume that enough of these will probably go clear over to put the State against us in 1871. We trust they will get sick of their strange company, and come back in season for 1872.

Connecticut was carried by the Democrats in the April State election of 1868, but went Republican in the ensuing Presidential contest, as she probably will in 1872.

Oregon went Democratic in 1870 by a far smaller majority than at her State election of 1868, yet, when she came to vote for President, she gave Seymour but 164 majority over Grant; while California, (also Democratic in her preceding State election,) went for Grant by 514 majority. We regard both of them with Nevada, as very doubtful for 1872.

Virginia, Indiana, and Alabama were barely carried Democratic in 1870, and may all be recovered upon the full vote always cast for President. So may North Carolina, especially if the Democracy turn Gov. Holden out of office, as they are quite likely to do.

Of the States we have placed in the Republican column, only Pennsylvania, Florida and Arkansas, are at all questionable. Arkansas gave some 2,000 Republican majority on Congress, though we threw away two of the three Representatives in Congress by personal feuds; but the Legislature is very strongly Republican. Pennsylvania was very close on the popular vote last October, but, if a fair allowance is made for the districts distracted by personal feuds, there is a Republican majority. Florida is disputed, but Republican by a close vote.

We drifted astern much further in 1862, than in 1870, but more than recovered our lost ground when we came to a Presidential year, when almost every legal voter comes to the front. We purpose to repeat the dose in 1872.

THE GOLDEN AGE, a new weekly Journal edited by Theodore Tilton, devoted to the free discussion of all living questions in Church, State, Society, Literature, Art, and Moral Reform, will be published every Wednesday, in New York. Price, $3 a year, cash in advance. Mr. Tilton, having retired from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, will hereafter devote his whole editorial labors to *The Golden Age*. Persons wishing to subscribe will please send their names, with the money, immediately to

THEODORE TILTON,
P. O. Box 2,848,
New York City.

☞ Mr. Cessna has at last, says the *Evening Telegraph*, made an explanation of his action in the Chorpenning claim case. His story will of course be accepted for its full face value, but we hope that Pennsylvania will not send many more members of Congress who are so "over-zealous" or "confiding" as to present resolutions which are officially construed to require the payment of nearly $500,000 of the public money on old and poorly founded claims, and which direct Postmaster-Generals to ignore evidence favorable to the Government.

☞ Col. George F. McFarland, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, on the 2d inst., tendered his resignation to Governor Geary, which was accepted by the Governor in a neat little letter in which he paid a handsome compliment to the Colonel for his unwavering fidelity to the trust imposed upon him. The Governor appointed Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools, to fill the vacancy. This unites the two Departments under one head. No better selection could have been made.

☞ The Altoona *Sun* names Col. John C. Everhart, of Martinsburg, Blair county, as a suitable Democratic candidate for Auditor General. The Colonel is one of the best men in the Democratic party, and we would be sorry to see him set up to be knocked down by some good Republican. We have known the Colonel for many years, and we can bear testimony to his character as a gentleman and worthy citizen.

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.

☞ The entire wooden portion, just recently erected at a very heavy expense, of the Glamorgan Iron Works structure, at Lewistown, Pa., was burned down on Friday morning last. The amount of loss and cause of fire not ascertained.

☞ It is said that the Legislature has authorized the publication of a daily *Journal*, but it can't be so, because we have not seen any thing of the kind in this "neck 'o timber." Where are our representatives? They ought to know.

☞ The next Clerkship of the Lower House of Congress will be conceded to Hon. Edward McPherson, the present incumbent, without opposition.

☞ WE are sorry that our Washington correspondence did not reach us until too late for last week's issue. In the future it will be up to time.

BOUNTY LANDS.

The following is the Bill which passed the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate, to give soldiers, sailors, and their heirs, Bounty lands:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the Army of the United States during the recent rebellion, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, and who has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes,' approved February thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person, who have served in the Navy of the United States, or in the Marine Corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain,' and the acts amendatory therefore as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, or other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed twelve months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps aforesaid, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title: *And provided further*, that any homestead settler, as aforesaid, may assign his homestead certificate within twelve months from the date thereof to any citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, or person who has declared his intention to become such, who has not previously availed himself of the benefits of the homestead or pre-emption laws, and said assignee shall succeed to all the rights of the said homestead settler; but no such assignor of a homestead certificate shall thereafter have the right to avail himself of the benefit of this act or the acts heretofore passed granting homesteads to actual settlers, nor shall such assignee have the right to acquire any other homestead under said acts: *Provided however*, That no patent shall issue to a homestead settler or his assignee who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least two years, except as provided in section four of this act.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered upon the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier, and every seaman, marine, and officer who served in the Army or Navy for the said period of ninety days, and is now inscribed on the pension rolls of the United States, or is entitled to be so inscribed on account of wounds received or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, may, in lieu of the rights, privileges, and benefits hereinbefore conferred, enter upon, by an agent or attorney, and receive a patent for one quarter-section of land, as provided in section one of this act, and shall be entitled to all the benefits of said first section, and liable to all the provisions thereof except as to the actual residence, and that all acts and things required to be done by said homestead settler, by said first section, may be done by said agent or attorney: *Provided*, That no such agent or attorney shall act as such for more than one person at the same time.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all declarations and proofs required under this act and the former acts granting homesteads to actual settlers may be taken before the judge or clerk of any court of record in the United States, or of any State or Territory, and, when duly authenticated under the official seal of such court, shall be of the same force and effect as if taken before the register or receiver of the proper land office.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 6, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—Your correspondent was unavoidably prevented from indulging in his "chit-chat" with your readers, in the last issue of the JOURNAL. Although he is well aware that they have lost nothing by the omission, he will endeavor to make the infractions of his promise "few and far between."

As the *sine die* adjournment of the 41st Congress approaches, there is a general bustle in the Senate and House of Representatives, resulting from an anxiety to perfect as much of the legislation on hand as possible.

In the Senate, the bill for the repeal of the income tax, (of which Senator Scott has had charge) was passed some days ago. To this action of the Senate, the House has taken exception, on the ground, as held by that Branch, that it is a measure affecting the revenue, and must, as provided in the Constitution, originate in the House of Representatives. The bill was returned to the Senate, and on the parliamentary question at issue, a committee of conference has been appointed by Senate and House, to settle the point.

When the bill was returned to the Senate, Senator Scott very clearly demonstrated that the House had misapprehended the purport of the bill. It is not an original proposition to *raise* revenue but one to *reduce* taxation—that, if the position taken by the House is tenable, then much of the legislation for years past, in granting private claims, in giving subsidies, and in many other ways had been in violation of law.

This question of the constitutional power of the Senate is not a new one. The committee of conference will, it is to be hoped, define the prerogative of the House, and propose some rule embodying its view of the matter at issue, by which both Houses will be guided hereafter.

There has been a very decided expression throughout the country in favor of this repeal of the income tax. During the last session, your Senator advocated the total abrogation of this exaction, but in which he was only partially successful. At this session, he introduced a bill having for its object the entire wiping out of the tax. In the debates, then and now, on this question, he has covered the whole ground. His speeches have been given to the public. They meet general approval here, and there is no doubt they express the sentiment of a majority of the people of the United States.

The House of Representatives having passed the bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war 1812, the Senate has passed the same with some amendments in which the House has non-concurred and asked a committee of conference. The bill, as it passed the Senate, requires the service to have been, at least, for two months. It gives the pension to widows who were married at the time of the war, excluding those who have since remarried. It also extends the provisions of the bill to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers. This pension is an act of simple justice.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill giving to each soldier of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion 160 acres of land—the title to be acquired under the provisions of the Homestead Law, but which provisions have been so modified as to allow a deduction of the time of military service from the required time of occupation of the land before a Patent issues. This bill is now in committee in the Senate, and will, undoubtedly become a law. In the Senate, it will be advocated and voted for by the Pennsylvania Senators. The opportunity presented to the "brave and true, who faced the music" in the late struggle for the life of the Nation, to secure a home for themselves and their children, will be embraced by thousands. It will be an additional evidence that we live under not only the best but the most generous Government that has ever been established among the inhabitants of earth.

The attention of the country is now directed to the investigation of the alleged outrages in the Southern States, by the Select Committee of the Senate, of which committee Senator Scott is chairman. At the close of the war, when, by the triumph of our armies in the field, the rebellion against the Government of the United States had been suppressed, conquered traitors had no claim upon the clemency of that Government other than that which springs from considerations of mercy and Christian charity. In the spirit of that forgiveness, inculcated in the teachings of our religion, the vanquished were spared the gallows and confiscation, and bidden "go and sin no more." The law of self-preservation, however, suggested the guarding against a recurrence of an effort to re-inaugurate a rebellion for the subversion of the Government. From time to time, the stringency of these laws enacted for the public safety have been relaxed, until now, within the very brief period of less than six years after the suppression of the rebellion, a general amnesty is proclaimed throughout the land. The history of the world does not present so striking an example of lenity towards those who, having plotted treason, arrayed themselves in armed hostility to their government, in defence of which so much of blood and treasure had been expended.

In view of the enormity of the crime and the mercy extended, it was reasonable to expect that the rebels of the South would accept the situation, and act in good faith in the renewal of their allegiance. Has such been the course pursued by them? That is the question to be answered by this investigation. If it be true, as we are told, that, in certain portions of the Southern States, a man who was loyal to his country in the dark days of strife cannot live in safety—that such have been murdered in cold blood, and their property destroyed, that the perpetrators cannot be punished, for the reason that the law cannot be administered, owing to the general sympathy for its violators—then it must be the purpose of this investigation to propose the proper legislative remedy. But the country should have the proof of the truth or falsity of the charges preferred. If such organizations as the Ku-Klux-Klan exist and cannot be suppressed, (or will not be suppressed,) by the local authorities, the government owes it to its legal adherents that they shall be protected by its strong arm.

The Georgia Senatorial difficulty has been partially disposed of. Mr. Hill, one of the Senators elect, has been sworn in. The case of Mr. Miller, another claimant for a seat, it is supposed, will be determined to-day. If he be admitted, then for the first time since 1860, every seat in the Senate of the United States will be filled.

The lovers of fun are all agog on the subject of the approaching Carnival, which, you are aware, is to come off on the 20th and 21st inst. We are to have all kinds of shows, "free, gratis, for-nothing," from a "Goat Race" to a "Grand Tournament:" There will be an imposing Military display for the serious, and an exhibition of "Fantastics" for the merry. In truth, this bids to be a novel and highly interesting affair, to witness which will repay a visit to Washington.

KEYSTONE.

Feb. 11, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—The efforts being made in Congress, to establish a National System of Education is, certainly, one that should commend itself to the patriotic, thinking men of the country. It will hardly be credited (yet it is true) that of the 38,000,000 of people in the United States, nearly 5,000,000 of that number can neither read nor write. When it is admitted, that the general intelligence of the masses is necessary to the perpetuation of a Republican form of Government, it becomes a question of vital importance, that Congress should legislate so as to secure the general education of the people. It is true, in the Northern and Western States, such Congressional action is not required. In Pennsylvania, signalized as she is by a system of Common Schools, through the instrumentality of which all classes can be educated, and which system is sustained by the munificent liberality of her tax-payers, such legislation is not necessary. But this is not the situation of all the States. We must not close our eyes to the fact, that, by the overthrow of the Institution of Slavery, and the enfranchisement of the colored race in the Southern States, a vast number have been made participants in the Government of the country, who have never had the advantages of education. In the days of human bondage in that portion of the Union, it was a penal offense to educate the colored man; preventive State laws having been enacted, on the principle, that slavery and knowledge are antagonistic. Now, that the shackles have been stricken from the limbs of the slave, the opposite principle, that intelligence is necessary to freedom, looms up and demands the attention of our legislators. The freedmen must be educated, and it is the duty of the National Government to see to it, that the facilities be afforded to them for acquiring an education.

The House of Representatives has a bill under discussion, which, (or some one of a similar character,) it is to be hoped, will become a law. By its provisions, "a direct tax of fifty millions of dollars is imposed apportioned among the States, the sum raised in each State to be expended for the purposes of education in that State; but any State may, in lieu of paying the tax, provide for the suitable instruction of all children within its borders; and if the President be satisfied, at the expiration of twelve months, that there is established in that State a suitable System of Common Schools, no further steps shall be taken for the appointment of officers or the assessment of the tax thereon." It will thus be seen, that it is not designed for Pennsylvania, or any other State in which proper measures have been adopted for the education of the people of all classes.

This bill encounters the violent opposition of the Democratic members of the House. They would not have the colored man enlightened, for the simple reason that they would not lift him up from the deep of ignorance, in which slavery had kept him, to the plane on which the white man stands. What more convincing evidence of the sympathy of that party for an Institution, to uphold which the late cruel war was inaugurated, and the suppression of which was a result of the triumph of loyalty over treason.

The bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, has been reported from a Committee of conference, to which it had been referred. The report has been adopted in the Senate and House, and the bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The bill, as passed, provides pensions to the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, who served sixty days in the army or navy in the Revolutionary war, or in the war of '12, and were honorably discharged, and to the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men, pensions are to be at the rate of eight dollars a month.

The most important event of the week, has been the nomination to the Senate, by the President, of a commission, to act jointly with one of a similar character, on the part of the English Government, to settle the claims of the respective Governments, one upon the other. The Senate has confirmed the nominations, so that it is to be expected that the Alabama Claims, the Fishing difficulties, and all other matters at issue touching claims will be peacably adjusted.

Great apprehensions are felt for the safety of the Commissioners sent by the United States to the Republic of Dominica, to make personal investigation of the country, its productions, its people, and as to public sentiment on the question of annexation. The Tennessee had on board, when she left port, Messrs. Wade, White and Howe, the Commissioners, accompanied by a number of distinguished gentlemen, who went as representatives of the press and in the interest of science. There is a painful anxity for some intelligence of the arrival of the vessel at the place of destination. Now all is doubt and fear.

On Thursday last, the death of Hon. John Covode was announced in the House of Representatives. Several Representatives delivered eulogies on the life and character of the deceased. On Friday his death was announced in the Senate, on which occasion eulogistic addresses were delivered by Senators Scott, Sumner, Sherman, and Cameron. These obituaries will be published in pamphlet forms, for distribution. They were eloquent tributes to the memory of an honest man, and faithful public servant.

KEYSTONE.

TO LET—Four rooms. Possession immediate. Inquire at this office.

THE FARMER'S "OVERCOAT."—A well built garment—thick, warm and durable—comfortable enough to drive to market and genteel enough to wear to church, is the new overcoat sold by Wanamaker & Brown, to many of our neighbors, at but fourteen dollars a piece.

General News Summary.

There are about 200 postministresses in the United States.

It has cost a Maine physician $13,000 for bungling in setting a boy's broken leg.

The largest monastery in the world is being built near Dubuque, Iowa, by the Cistercians.

The three elephants in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, were lately sold to a butcher for £810.

Large quantities of grain are being purchased in Prince Edward's Island for France.

The Dean of Ripon has been waging war against stained glass windows in the English churches.

The cold in France is intense; in Bordeaux so severe a winter has not been felt since that of 1830, when the wine froze in the store houses.

In the little city of Johannisberg, Prussia, one mad dog bit twenty-six persons, recently, of which thirteen fell victims to the dire disease.

It is said that not less than $10,000 is sent every month from East Tennessee to the swindlers in New York who advertise to supply their dupes with counterfeit money.

Maj. Zagonyi, who led the famous charge of Fremont's body-guard at Springfield, Mo., the first year of the war, is said to be keeping a cigar shop in Presth, Hungary.

Mr. Jerome Patterson, a Bonaparte, and grand-son of Jerome Bonaparte, late king of Westphalia, was one of the defenders of Paris at the advanced post of Curbevoie.

Two families in the State of Massachusetts were affected by trichinæ during the past year, one at Lowell and one at Framingham. In both instances the disease was caused by eating pork that was either raw or imperfectly cooked. The State board of health, having examined the matter recommend that pork, and especially lean pork, be thoroughly cooked before it is eaten.

An old man, who, on Thursday, went to the depot in Wilmington, Delaware, to meet his daughter, who had come from Maryland to visit him, joyfully greeted her in the waiting room, but had scacely spoken his words of welcome when he tottered, fell and died. The physician said the cause of his death was enlargement of the heart.

A party of expert burglars entered the Kensington bank, Philadelphia, on Thursday night, under the guise of policemen, overcame the watchman, and then broke into the vault, where they found many valuable packages on special deposit. They hammered nearly all night on the burglar-proof safe in which the money of the bank was kept, but failed to break it open. The special depositors are the only losers, but they lost all that is convertable by the thieves.

Through division of opinion in the Supreme Court, the decision of the Conrt of Claims in favor of Lieutenant Joseph W. Price for transportation and pay from the place of his discharge, at his own request, on the surgeon's certificate, to the place of enlistment, is confirmed and remains the law on the subject. The drain on the Treasury n consequence will be immense, as the Attorney General conceded in his argument it applies as well to private soldiers as officers of volunteers. Many millions will be required to meet the claims.

Grand juries in Michigan have been abolished. The law provides that the District Attorney shall present all crimes for trial by information instead of by indictment, and that no information shall be presented except in cases which have been first examined by Justices of the Peace. Should the District Attorney decline to draw an information, he is directed to report the case with the evidence to the Circuit Judge. The law further provides for an arraignment before the County Judge, so that if the defendant should plead guilty, he may at once be sentenced, and not be compelled to lie in jail awaiting the session of the Circut Court. A similar law has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature.

The accident on the Hudson River railroad last week, at New Hamburg, N. Y., was caused by an oil train bound north catching fire, and setting the bridge at New Hamburg also on fire. The Pacific Express came up and ran into the oil train, and caught fire also. The bridge gave way under the weight, when the train went down in a jumbled mass. The locomotive, express car, baggage car, Pullman car, and coach, and a sleeping-car of the express train, went down with the crash. The engineer of the express train was killed, also the conductor of the Pullman car, and brakeman. Several passengers on the Pullman and sleeping cars were unable to get out when the crash occurred, and were burned to death or drowned. The scene at the track is a fearful one. A corps of physicians is there from Poughkeepsie to attend the wounded and dying, and a search is now being made for dead bodies. Over twenty persons were killed and many wounded.

County Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from January 3d, 1870, to January 2d, 1871:

RECEIVED.

From M. M. Logan, Esq., late Treasurer:

Balance in his hands at last settlement,	$788 99

County Tax from the several Collectors, as follows:

Henderson,	1862,	W H Flenner,	$ 1 89	
Cromwell,	1865,	Caleb Kelly,	207 47	
Union	"	Levi Smith,	101 65	
Juniata	1866,	Levi Ridenour,	71 00	
Cass	1867,	Christian Miller	22 80	
Hopewell	"	Jackson Enyeart	6 82	
Lincoln	"	David Fouse	538 76	
Morris	"	James Piper	133 39	
Orbisonia	"	Robert Gehrett	92 58	
Shirley	"	Isaac Smith	135 23	
Union	"	Jackson White	24 12	
Brady	1868,	R K Allison	191 70	
Cass	"	Benjamin Fink	98	
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	155 45	
Carbon	"	William Ryan	375 00	
Dublin	"	William Clymans	162 92	
Hopewell	"	Solomon Lynn	150 00	
Juniata	"	Wm Geissinger	24 40	
Lincoln	"	H Richison	130 79	
Morris	"	Nathaniel Lytle	43 91	
Mapleton	"	M L Rex	29 40	
Orbisonia	"	A Carothers	2 85	
Penn	"	John Lee	434 60	
Porter	"	Benjamin Isenberg	791 11	
Shirley	"	R Colgate	168 27	
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	168 88	
Union	"	Andrew Smith	43 00	
Walker	"	Moses Hamer	75 70	
War'lor'm'k	"	Geo W Owens	125 06	
West	"	Henry Davis	811 01	
Alexandria	1869,	William Christy	241 29	
Barree	"	C T Greene	1559 02	
Brady	"	Adam Warfel	459 78	
Broad Top	"	C K Horton	29 15	
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	780 60	
Cass	"	George Smith	512 00	
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	40 46	
Clay	"	Ephraim Kyler	495 43	
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	1116 41	
Coalmont	"	T W Eastep	20 07	
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	328 45	
Franklin	"	D L Wray	641 28	
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	314 46	
Hopewell	"	George Berkstresser	71 96	
Huntingd'n	"	Alexander Carman	695 53	
Jackson	"	Joseph Colabine	965 99	
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	126 19	
Lincoln	"	C Shontz	181 91	
Mapleton	"	R S Henderson	131 87	
Morris	"	Tobias Foreman	1055 50	
Mt. Union	"	E K Rodgers	338 00	
Oneida	"	John C Davis	384 14	
Orbisonia	"	W H Miller	99 94	
Porter	"	R A Laird	1939 01	
Penn	"	Wm B White	550 00	
Shirley	"	Benjamin Davis	835 36	
Shirleysb'g	"	Geo Leas	158 73	
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	187 25	
Tod	"	Isaac Taylor	716 23	
Tell	"	A G Briggs	340 69	
Union	"	N Greenland	225 94	
Walker	"	William Reed	800 76	
War'lor'm'k	"	Richard Wills	1095 67	
West	"	Henry Shively	2100 70	
Alexandria	1870,	Samuel Isenberg	210 61	
Brady	"	Aquilla Long	320 00	
Barree	"	Jonas Books	285 00	
Carbon	"	S B Donaldson	420 36	
Cass	"	Joseph Curfman	237 00	
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	29 00	
Clay	"	Charles Corbin	61 00	
Cromwell	"	Joshua Booher	280 00	
Coalmont	"	Thomas Estep	65 00	
Franklin	"	Samuel Wigton	1225 35	
Hopewell	"	John W Russell	240 24	
Henderson	"	Joe Showalter	217 19	
H'nt'ingd'n	"	A Carman	1489 01	
Jackson	"	James Lee	600 60	
Juniata	"	Peter Snyder	90 00	
Lincoln	"	Henry Shultz	160 00	
Mapleton	"	H H Swoope	40 00	
Morris	"	James H Davis	271 00	
Mt Union	"	L R Morgan	319 00	
Oneida	"	John C Davis	100 00	
Orbisonia	"	Samuel Carothers	86 00	
Porter	"	George Wallheater	285 00	
Penn	"	David Harris	840 00	
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	140 00	
Springfield	"	John F Ramsey	90 86	
Shirleysb'g	"	George Leas	76 56	
Tod	"	Solomon Houck	181 78	
Tell	"	Samuel W Waters	75 00	
3 Springs	"	George Heater	47 00	
Union	"	Thomas Irvin	294 00	
Walker	"	Wm States	150 00	
War'lor'm'k	"	Elias Zeck	168 00	33925 72

State Tax received from the following named Collectors:

Cromwell	1865,	Caleb Kelly	125 54	
Barree	1867,	John Logan	12 21	
Cass	"	Christian Miller	9 35	
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	1 92	
Hopewell	"	J Enyeart	7 85	
Lincoln	"	David Fouse	22 94	
Morris	"	James Piper	30 52	
Orbisonia	"	Robert Gehrett	5 22	
Shirley	"	Isaac Smith	47 29	
Union	"	Jackson White	12 07	
Brady	1868,	R K Allison	4 61	
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	15 96	
Carbon	"	Wm Ryan	5 00	
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	1 68	
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	5 68	
Lincoln	"	H Richison	2 75	
Morris	"	Nathaniel Lytle	20 08	
Mapleton	"	M L Rex	1 06	
Oneida	"	E Shoemaker	16 86	
Orbisonia	"	A Carother	2 45	
Penn	"	John Lee	37 76	
Porter	"	Benjamin Isenberg	61 38	
Shirley	"	R Colgate	19 00	
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	5 00	
Walker	"	Moses Hamer	9 67	
Warriorsm'k	"	Geo W Owens	2 18	
West	"	Henry Davis	33 69	
Alexandria	1869,	Wm Christy	5 00	
Barree	"	C T Greene	30 67	
Brady	"	Adam Warfel	25 00	
Broad Top	"	C K Horton	4 33	
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	10 00	
Cass	"	George Smith	12 00	
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	4 77	
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	51 81	
Coalmont	"	T W Eastep	3 16	
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	15 00	
Franklin	"	D L Wray	40 68	
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	13 00	
Hopewell	"	George Berkstresser	7 86	
Huntingdon	"	A Carman	59 08	
Jackson	"	Joseph Colabine	10 00	
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	4 00	
Lincoln	"	C Shontz	2 00	
Morris	"	T Foreman	54 96	
Oneida	"	John C Davis	5 69	
Orbisonia	"	W H Miller	2 08	
Porter	"	R A Laird	86 06	
Shirley	"	Benj Davis	35 06	
Shirleysburg	"	Geo Leas	6 05	
Tod	"	Isaac Taylor	15 49	
Tell	"	A G Briggs	13 36	
Union	"	N Greenland	4 37	
Walker	"	William Reed	9 34	
Warriorsm'k	"	Richard Wills	24 04	
West	"	Henry Shively	15 00	
Alexandria	1870,	Samuel Isenberg	10 00	
Brady	"	Aquilla Long	18 00	
Barree	"	Jonas Books	20 00	
Carbon	"	S B Donaldson	5 00	
Cass	"	Joseph Curfman	12 00	
Cromwell	"	Joshua Booher	20 00	
Franklin	"	Samuel Wigton	44 00	
Hopewell	"	J W Russell	10 00	
Henderson	"	Joe Showalter	8 00	
Huntingdon	"	A Carman	50 00	
Juniata	"	Peter Snyder	5 00	
Lincoln	"	Henry Shultz	10 00	
Morris	"	J H Davis	12 00	
Mt Union	"	L R Morgan	3 00	
Oneida	"	J C Davis	7 00	
Orbisonia	"	Samuel Carothers	5 00	
Porter	"	Geo Walheater	10 00	
Penn	"	Daniel Harris	35 00	
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	15 00	
Springfield	"	John F Ramsey	7 00	
Tod	"	Solomon Houck	9 00	
Union	"	Thomas Irvin	10 00	
West	"	Elias Zeck	10 00	1411 07
County tax on Unseated lands			744 66	
State	"	"	5 25	
School	"	"	439 30	
Road	"	"	550 56	
Bounty	"	"	485 54	2225 31

Redemption Money Received.

Miles Putt	23 46	
James Entriken	29 23	52 69

Received for rent of Court Room

" from John A Nash, in full	23 89	
" " B X Blair for stove	25 00	
" " J K McCahan, part Bond	300 00	
" " K A Lovell, fines a jury fee	37 00	
" " M M M'Neal, do	4 00	
" " M Casady, fine	1 00	
" " James Barnes, costs & fine	26 34	
" " Sheriff Neely	63 48	
" " Interest	3 09	
" " Sundry persons for coal	11 25	540 05
Borrowed from First National Bank for use of the County		4000 00
		$42,943 74

EXPENDED.

On Commonwealth Prosecutions, paid to Pros. Att'y, Prot'y, Sheriff, Witnesses, &c	$ 2610 04	
Constables for making returns and election fees	788 89	
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, Tipstaves and Constables	4015 19	
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections	916 36	
Inquisition on dead bodies	87 21	
Assessors for making the Assessment and Registry Lists	882 00	
Premium on Fox scalps, Wild cats, &c	210 65	
Road and Bridge views	595 75	
" Damages, Geo M Park	100 00	
" " Mary J Hunt	28 00	
" " Jos McCahan	7 00	
" " Henry Taylor	45 00	
" " Andrew Park	36 00	811 75
Blank Books and Stationery for the Public offices and Court	465 88	
M M M'Neal, Esq., Fees as Prot'y, Clerk of Sessions, &c	273 15	
Refunding orders to sundry persons	198 48	
Road Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:		
Lewis Stever, Cass township	67 05	
J B Weaver, Hopewell township	31 87	
R A Laird, Porter "	17 55	
John G White, Cass "	38 85	155 32
School Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:		
Jesse Yocum, Brady township	16 89	
E Thompson, Juniata "	8 70	
R A Laird, Porter "	5 85	
A Elias, Tod "	25 00	56 44
Bounty Tax on Unseated Lands to		
J Hall Musser, Jackson township	65 02	
R A Laird, Porter "	23 37	
E Thompson, Juniata "	12 00	
Abram Elias, Tod "	50 00	150 39
Commissioners.		
Adam Fouse in full	64 00	
Samuel Cummins in full	372 00	
Simeon Wright on account	392 00	
George Jackson "	200 00	
A B Miller "	35 00	973 00
Commissioners' expenses in going to road views for damages, Bridges, &c		60 05
Commissioners' Clerk in full for 1869	75 00	
" " " 1870	700 00	775 00
Auditors and Clerk for 1870		118 00
Wm Long, boarding Jurors in care of Crewet		98 00
Printing for the County.		
J S Cornman	33 00	
T H Creamer	37 00	
Wm Lewis	103 25	
J A Nash	110 25	283 50
Jury Commissioners.		
N K Covert	46 69	
G W Shontz	63 15	109 84
R M'Divitt, reporting Court proceedings		125 00
Bridges.		
Isaiah Coplin, for bridge at Rock Hill	600 00	
J Lamberson, " " across Shaver's Creek	848 00	
John M'Comb, for bridge at Mapleton	300 00	
" " " in Tell twp	525 00	
" " repairing bridge at Bridgeport	100 00	
Albert Hall, repairing bridge at Union Furnace	359 25	
Nicholas Rider, repairing bridge across Anghwick	357 90	3090 15
Paid First National Bank		6538 05
Paid Teachers' Institute		125 00
Agricultural Society		100 00
Pennsylvania State