



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, August 10, 1870.

B. F. SCHWEIER, Editor & Proprietor.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

The qualified members of the Republican party of Juniata county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in their respective districts, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

At 2 o'clock P. M., and after electing a judge and clerk pro tem, an election shall be held for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the parties having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively the judge and clerk, and the judge and clerk thus elected shall proceed to hold the election and receive the votes by ballot for the nomination of

the person for Congress, the person for Senator, the person for Representative, the person for Register & Recorder, the person for Sheriff, the person for County Commissioner, the person for Jury Commissioners, the person for County Auditor.

The polls to remain open until 7 o'clock, after which the votes shall be publicly counted, and all the papers taken possession of by the Return Judge who shall meet in Joint Convention at the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870.

At 2 o'clock P. M., to return and add up all the votes polled in the county, and the person having received the highest number of votes for a particular office to be declared the nominee for that office. By order of the committee.

M. L. LITTLEFIELD, Chairman.

The following is the system under which the Primary Election will be conducted:

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least four weeks previous to the primary meetings stating the office, and subject to the action of the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters residing in Republican precincts in each town, ward, or borough shall meet on Saturday, August 20th, 1870, at the usual place of holding the spring election, at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceed to elect one person for Judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for, the name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third. After the polls are closed the board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received, and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the Judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The judge (or one of the clerks appointed by the judge) of the respective election district, shall meet at the Court House, in Mifflintown, Monday following the primary meetings, at 1 o'clock P. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

Fifth. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for their choice, the persons having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority, the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns, or otherwise, to the extent of the fraud committed.

Seventh. No person shall be permitted to vote proxies.

The following resolution was adopted by both the Republican Committees, on the 18th of June last:

Resolved, That on the day of holding the primary election, after the choice of a judge and clerk, pro tem, by the Republicans present, an election shall be held for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the parties having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively the judge and clerk, and after the election is held, the same to receive the votes for candidates, certify the same to the County Convention; and the judge so elected shall exercise the same powers as prescribed by the Crawford County System.

Republicans, Attention!

The following has just been issued:

ROOMS OF THE UNION CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

The Republican State and Congressional Committees in the several States are respectfully requested to place themselves in communication with this committee at their earliest convenience, with a view to co-operate in the coming elections.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. J. H. Platt, M. D., Secretary Union Congressional Republican Committee, Washington, D. C.

Republican journals throughout the country are requested to publish this notice conspicuously.

Those willing to do so will aid the cause by sending their papers to us regularly until the close of the campaign.

JAMES H. PLATT, JR., Secretary.

That dreadful disease, yellow fever, has made its appearance in Philadelphia. Eleven persons have died with it.

Eastport, Me., was visited with a genuine snow storm last week.

Protection.

It is not necessary that one should possess the wisdom of a serpent in order to understand that the governmental policy that will break down and ruin the support of a full quarter of our population is not the policy to adopt. It is estimated, by those who profess to know, that at least ten millions of our population are dependent on manufactures for support. How ruinous the governmental policy would be that would crush these manufacturing, and throw out of employment the operatives, or people who work them, and compel them to resort to agriculture to maintain themselves, is apparent to all who properly look at the subject, and needs no argument to defend it. It is easily seen that the whole country would suffer, that business and trade of every kind would languish, and a miserable poverty in time cover the land. On the other hand, if our governmental policy be protection, or a tariff sufficiently high to protect and uphold our manufactures, the ten millions supported by them will receive ample wages for their comfortable maintenance, and our agricultural people will find a fair compensation in raising grain and other products of the soil for the support of the manufacturing and the other portions of the consuming population. Again, if we have protection, or a tariff sufficiently high to protect the manufacturing interest, the land will eventually be dotted over with manufacturing establishments, which will draw men from other pursuits to enter that particular interest or business, thereby raising the interests of both branches of industry—agriculture and manufactures.

Let us have protection for a series of years sufficiently long to convince the people that it has become the policy of the government, irrespective of party, and soon one-half of our population will be engaged in manufacturing, and the other half will be engaged at agricultural and other pursuits; and the result will be that grain and all other products of the soil will find a market in our own country, at most likely, double the prices that we have been accustomed to get, and the wages of all our people will be correspondingly higher, and a better and more comfortable living will, as a matter of course, follow to all.

Liberal.

The Republican party (says a contemporary) seeks to oppress no man, or class of men, but weighs all in the scale of equality and freedom. It has no purpose but the good of the masses, and refuses to make the color of the skin a test of merit in the man. It seeks to protect the labor of the mechanic and the artisan, and to build up and sustain diversified industry, thus adding to all classes opportunities for employment and for securing living wages. All its purposes are in harmony with the true interests of the people. All its aims are the elevation of man to his true stature and dignity, as becomes American citizens. It detests trickery and cunning, and shows an open hand in what it does. It makes no appeals to mere prejudice, but to reason and sober judgment. It is for these reasons that the party is armed with strength of purpose, and the will to do what is just and right, regardless of trifling objections and frivolous pretenses. In its triumph lies the safety of the country.

Terms, Yearly Subscription, \$4.00;

single number, 35 cents. Specimen number, with terms to clubs and agents, mailed, postpaid, on receipt of 35 cents. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, 143 Washington St., Boston.

Most people have a curiosity to know how it feels to be sun struck, though very few would care to learn by personal experience. A Lawrence, Kansas, doctor, who was overcome by Old Sol, while conversing with a friend in his garden, describes the brief sensation with professional exactness. He says he had been perspiring, but it suddenly ceased, and he felt a dry, parching sensation all over his body. He was remarking to his visitor that he would have to seek the shade when it appeared to him as if some one had struck him a severe blow on the head. He then became insensible, and was taken to the house. Applications of ice water were freely made to his head, and respiration gotten up by the use of ammonia, and in a few hours he was again able to get about. The prostration accompanying the attack, however, did not leave him for several days.

The Phenological Journal and Parkers' Monthly for August comes to hand somewhat later than usual, on account of a fire which occurred in the building where it is put in type. Its contents, however, are as interesting and as valuable as ever. One or two articles from the long list are all we have space to note at this time. "Madame Demost," the well-known madiste, is portrayed and sketched; "Sanity vs. Insanity," treats of the conduct of Insane Asylums; "Physical Education," is learnedly and instructively discussed; "Personals" and "Matrimonials" receive a several but merited handling by one of our well-known writers. We can not but commend this August Number to the reading community. Price 30cts. \$3 a year. Published by S. R. WELLS, 839 Broadway New York.

ILLINOIS has several very large knitting factories. At one of these hives of industry, employing women operatives mostly, 25,000 pounds of wool and 40,000 pounds of cotton are at one batch taken from the fleece and baled and sent out in the form of knit goods. Knitting by hand will soon disappear, at least with the present race of grandmothers, for no woman can afford to knit a pair of socks for her husband for twenty-five or thirty-three cents, after paying for the year. She had half hose for winter wear at \$3 a dozen, and heavy winter socks at \$4.

LAST week Judge Paxson sentenced to a term of 32 years imprisonment two felons in human shape, named respectively John W. Baldy and William H. Duncan, for a nameless outrage perpetrated on a young lady of Philadelphia. The payment of a fine of \$3,000 was also imposed.

PRUSSIA and Northern Germany may be considered the paradise of protection and a diversified industry, while Ireland is the purgatory of British free trade and a wretched agriculture.

THE Nathan murder case of New York is yet shrouded in mystery.

A Theological Fossil.

The following story is told of Rev. Dr. Taylor, the noted New Haven theologian: "Profound in metaphysics, but not versed in science, he was an obstinate defender of the literal interpretation of the six days of creation in the book of Genesis, as against the idea of six long periods of time, which Professor Silliman advocated. One day Professor Silliman took Dr. Taylor into the geological cabinet, and confronted him with several trilobites in rocks of the lower strata, and said: 'Now Dr. Taylor, how did these once living animals get into this position, except as the rocks gradually formed about them in one of those long early periods?' 'Nonsense, nonsense,' answered Dr. Taylor; 'do you think that God, when he made the rocks, couldn't have stirred in the things just as easy as a cook stirs raisins in a pudding or cake?' Professor Silliman was so disgusted, that perfection of courtesy though he was, he put on his hat, without reply, walked straight out of the building, and did not say a word to Dr. Taylor for three weeks."

Mrs. Stow is eager that the readers of Pink and White Tyranny, of which the first part appears in this number, shall not fear that they are laughed upon a novel, of which the end is far in the future. Indeed, she says, "It is no novel at all. A novel, in our days, is a three-story affair; a complicated, complex, multifarious composition, requiring no end of scenery and 'dramatic persons,' and plot and plain, together with trap-doors, pitfalls, wonderful escapes, and thrilling dangers; and the scenes transport one all over the earth, to England, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, and Kamtschatka. But Pink and White Tyranny is a little common-place story, all about one man and one woman, living straight along in one little prosaic town in New England. It is to run through five or six numbers of Old and New, and end with a moral; and, lest you should not find out what the moral is, we shall adopt the plan of the painter, who wrote under his pictures, 'This is a bear,' and 'This is a turtle dove.' We shall tell you in our last number succinctly just what the moral is, and send you off edified as if you had been hearing a sermon. So please to call this little sketch a parable, and wait for the explanation thereof."

Polygamy—Brigham Young Afraid to Argue with Dr. Newman.

Some time ago we announced that Dr. Newman, of Washington, D. C., had gone to Salt Lake to accept the challenge thrown out by Brigham Young to debate the question of polygamy. The Dr. is now at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, August 7.—Dr. Newman arrived here yesterday, and notified Brigham Young by letter of his readiness to proceed with debate. Brigham replied that he had not challenged Dr. Newman, or any one else to a discussion of the question of polygamy. Mr. Newman in reply quoted from the Daily Telegraph, of this city, of May 3d, which contained the challenge. Brigham late in the afternoon, invited the Doctor to preach in the Tabernacle, after he had accepted an invitation to preach in the Methodist Church, and consequently Brigham's invitation was declined.

Silk culture is becoming a most important interest in California. The State Board of Agriculture have awarded premiums this year to various persons for unusual success in this new industry. A agriculturist of Los Angeles is said to be feeding his worms this season with mulberry leaves. The same gentleman reports the present season more favorable than last; that the worms have been longer in maturing than if the weather had been warmer, but they could not be more healthy. With silk and tea culture already successfully established in this country, and with an increasing immigration of Asiatic laborers who are fully conversant with these industries, who can measure the vast results to our national prosperity which may follow?

It is said of the mitrailleuse (which, however, is to be proved) that bullets may rain around, bursting shells may fill the air, still it is 37 barrels will shoot like one man, and at 800 or 1000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into a circle of from 10 to 12 feet in diameter. No boring or fixing of fuses is required, and the whole operation is performed so rapidly that two steady, cool men could maintain a fire of ten discharges per minute. On the other hand, the mitrailleuse could not well compete with the field gun, and it is with this weapon it will assuredly be met. Its bullets would have comparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artillery projectiles are perhaps most effective, while its size would offer a very fair mark to the gunner.

CALIFORNIA is largely cultivating, besides the grape, oranges, limes, citrons, figs, and walnuts. In Lower California there are now 7000 orange trees in bearing. They yield from 600 to 1500 oranges to the tree, depending on its age. About 70 trees stand on an acre, which commence producing in eight years from the seed. For good oranges the price is \$20 per 1000. Lemons, limes and citrus yield crops averaged to be worth \$1000 an acre. It takes eight years to get the trees in condition to bear, however. English walnuts are raised in plenty, and sell at twenty-five cents per pound. A large tree will give 300 pounds of nuts. The figs are plentiful, but are not of good quality.

THERE is said to be a marked preponderance of women and children at all the watering places this season. "No men!" is the mournful complaint which comes up from the belles at Cape May, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Saratoga and Newport. At the hops half the ladies must dance with lady partners, or be content to remain wall flowers. The demands of fashion and the prevailing social customs are making man's work, as the money-getter, more and more slavish and exacting. Few men in moderate circumstances are now able to enjoy with their families the needed rest and recreation of a summer vacation.

THE German newspapers call Paris a laudable asylum, under an ignorant Italian doctor, who knows no other remedy but bleeding.

FIFTEEN thousand head of Texas cattle are at Schnyler, Nebraska, for transportation East.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN VIRGINIA.

Twelve Persons Instantly Killed. TWENTY MORE OR LESS INJURED.

GREEN BRIST, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug 6.—A fearful accident occurred to-night, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to the up-train at Jerry's Run. The next car from the rear coach was thrown 100 feet down an embankment and mashed to pieces.—Twelve persons were killed outright and twenty wounded. The names of the wounded and killed cannot be ascertained until morning. Major Paxton and son, of Lexington, Va., are mortally wounded. There were about forty persons on the train.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The accident was caused by the hind truck of the coach, next the last car, jumping the track, after passing over the trestle work and curve in the road at Ferry's run, two miles from Allegheny Springs. The train was running only six miles an hour, and up a very steep grade. The conductor discovered that the car was off the track, and pulled the alarm bell, and the train was stopped very quickly, but the car was off the track had lost its equilibrium and went over the bank. It is supposed the accident was the result of the sudden breaking of a wheel.

Foligamy—Brigham Young Afraid to Argue with Dr. Newman.

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The War in Europe.

The English government is getting over its scare, and the indications now are that it will stand by Belgium to the extent of its power. Russia, it is declared, inclines that way. Belgium has adopted energetic measures for her own defense, and is putting into the field, as rapidly as she can, two hundred thousand troops. Holland stands by Belgium. Her cause is identical with that of Belgium. Italy and Austria, despatches say, incline strongly to favor the French. Ireland is also in strong sympathy with Napoleon. Europe is rapidly finding a basis, and if the struggle between Prussia and France should be prolonged for some time it will not be difficult to know where to find the governments now out of the struggle.

We publish a few despatches, relative to two engagements that have taken place—the one at Saarbrucken, the other at Weissenburg.

On the 2nd a small engagement took place at a point on the line, named Saarbrucken. The Prussians were driven from the position. The French say their force was the smallest; the Prussians allege the same of theirs. Napoleon sent the following twaddling despatch to the Empress in regard to the fight.

Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of Frossard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front, where bullets fell about us. Louis kept a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquillity. We lost an officer and ten men.

The prestige that the Emperor attempted to draw from the trivial fight at Saarbrucken was "totally upset" by the Prussian victory at Weissenburg.

On the 3d and 4th inst., a battle was fought at a place called Weissenburg. BERLIN, August 6.—4:20 P. M.—King William has telegraphed the following dispatch to the Queen of Prussia: "We have gained a brilliant but bloody victory, storming Weissenburg and Geisberg, behind it. My regiment the Fifty-eighth, had heavy losses. Thank God for this first glorious achievement. May He help us further."

The King has invited Dr. William Henry Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, to write his letters from the headquarters of the Prussian army.

NRENKIRCH, near Treves, August 5.—The French on Tuesday shelled Saarbruck station. The engines, cars, etc., were saved.

BERLIN, August 7.—King William sends the following despatch to the Queen: "Good News! A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for His mercy. We captured 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns, two standards, and mitrailleurs. McMahon during the fight was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe and lasted from 11 A. M. until 9 P. M., when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses were heavy."

MATIGNON, August 7.—[Official.]—Prince Frederick Charles is at Bliessenatz, and General Steinmetz is between Sulzbach and Saarbruck. The general head quarters of the army is now at Kaiserslautern.

The Prince Frederick William, commanding the South German army, has issued the following proclamation: "SOLDIERS OF THE 30 CORPS: Appointed to command you by the King, I greet you, soldiers of Prussia, Wurtemberg, and Baden, united under my command. Your courage, discipline, and perseverance fill me with pride, joy, and confidence. In true fraternity continue to spread your flag over new victories—victories which, God aiding us, will insure honor and peace to united Germany."

METZ, August 6.—Midnight.—Marshal McMahon has lost a battle. General Frossard, on the Saar, has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order. All can be re-established. NAPOLÉON.

METZ, August 7.—3:30 A. M.—My communication have been interrupted with Marshal McMahon. I am going to place myself in the centre of the position. NAPOLÉON.

THE WHOLE FRENCH LINE ON THE RETREAT.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, via London.—Official.—The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire line, and is concentrating his troops for the defence of Paris. His losses have been enormous. The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces near on Saturday, west of Saarbruck, near Spiehrer hills, a position at which the French endeavored to make a stand, which was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. This battle is known as that of Haguenau.

CONSTERNATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 7, via London.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been ordered to meet on August 11. The despatches from the Emperor announcing McMahon's defeat and separation from the main army has caused the utmost consternation. According to the Emperor, however, all may yet be retrieved.

Le Liberte tells the people of France to rise en masse and repel the invaders.

PARIS, August 7.—[Official.]—The following has been received: "THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, METZ, August 7.—8:30 A. M. "That we may hold our position here, it is necessary that Paris and France should consent to greater efforts of patriotism. Here we lose neither our coolness nor our confidence, but that is hard."

"McMahon, after the battle of Kinchofen, retired, at the same time covering the road to Nancy. The corps of general Frossard, which suffered severely, is taking energetic measures for defence. The major general is in the front."

11 A. M.—The concentrating of the troops continue with out obstacle. All other hostilities seem to have ceased.

AN APPEAL FROM THE EMPRESS.

PARIS, August 7.—The Empress has issued the following proclamation. "FRENCHMEN: The opening of the war has not been favorable to us, and we have suffered a check. Let us be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be but one party in the land—that of France, and a single flag.

Bounty Statement of Fayette Township.

AUDITORS REPORT OF BOUNTY TAX ASSESSED, Collected and Accounted for by Edward A. Margritz, Collector and Treasurer of said tax for the township of Fayette:

1864. E. A. MARGRITZ, Dr. To amount of Duplicate for the year 1864. \$738 42

CONTRA. Cr. By amount of Certificates issued by J. B. Wilson, dated Feb. 1864. \$476 00

By amt. of interest thereon until Jan. 1, 1865. 654 97

By amt. of April Certificates issued by J. B. Wilson, 1864. 1866 93

By interest until Jan. 1, 1866, on the same. 193 40

By amt. of exonerations. 138 79

By percentage (2 1/2 per cent) as collector and treasurer's fee. 188 36

\$7749 42

Peter Brown, Collector and Treasurer of Fayette township bounty tax for the year 1865, reports as follows:

1865. PETER BROWN, Dr. To amt. of Duplicate. \$7670 87

To amt. of interest accrued. 8 59

\$7679 46

CONTRA. Cr. By amt. of Bonds and interest. \$4677 52

By amt. of Receipts settled and accounted for. 1084 69

By amt. of a \$6. poll tax illegally assessed on those over 40 years. 570 00

By exonerations which could not be collected. 368 80

By 2 1/2 per cent. as Col. and Treasr. 163 00

\$7679 46

CONTRA. Cr. By amt. of bonds and receipts as required by law. \$2017 10

By exonerations allowed. 804 98

By Col. and Treasr's fees, (2 1/2 per cent) 129 41

By costs on suit and expenses. 18 35

\$2678 84

[No bounty tax collected in 1867.]

Wm. McMillan, Collector of bounty tax for the year 1868, in Fayette township, at settlement with Auditors accounts as follows:

1868. W. M. McMILLAN, Dr. To amt. of Duplicate. \$2606 64

CONTRA. Cr. By amt. of vouchers approved. \$2020 18

By exonerations allowed. 804 98

By services and expenses. 4 82

By voucher. 30 00

\$2870 98

Wm. the Auditors of Fayette township, have carefully and accurately transcribed the above accounts from the township book, the 6th day of August, 1870.

H. T. McALLISTER, Auditor.

E. M. McMINN, Auditor.

J. NORTH, Auditor.

New Advertisements.

Bounty Statement of Fayette Township. AUDITORS REPORT OF BOUNTY TAX ASSESSED, Collected and Accounted for by Edward A. Margritz, Collector and Treasurer of said tax for the township of Fayette:

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