

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

BY JAMES CLARK:

[CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.]

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. XIII, NO. 6.

HUNTINGDON, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 628.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

From the 8th day of January A. D. 1847, up to and including
the 7th day of January, A. D. 1848.

RECEIPTS.

Years.	Collectors.	Townships.	Am't Paid.
1840	George Kelly,	Dublin,	\$ 17 60
1841	James Leonard,	Barree,	157 97
1842	Josiah Clossin,	Antes,	75 00
1843	Michael Bassler,	Woodberry,	250 93
1845	John R. Hunter,	Barree,	93 10
	Robert Peterson,	Dublin,	23 46
	John Brumbaugh,	Hopewell,	54 87
	Benjamin Bowers,	Woodberry,	89 11
1846	Charles Cowden,	Barree,	85 76
	Jacob Crottsley,	Cass,	78 64
	Michael Barndollar,	Clay,	54 65
	John H. Blair,	Dublin,	246 29
	John Zentmyre,	Franklin,	359 99
	Samuel R. Boggs,	Henderson,	293 39
	John Russell,	Hopewell,	376 04
	Robert McBurney,	Jackson,	463 80
	William Hileman,	Morris,	426 75
	Jacob Kough,	Porter,	440 00
	George Bowman,	Shirley,	294 10
	George Taylor,	Springfield,	93 70
	Jacob Hegie,	Tell,	161 85
	Henry Hout,	Tod,	175 02
	James Hampson,	Union,	74 30
	William Hutchison,	Warriorsmark,	48 30
	Samuel Ewing,	West,	596 17
	John Osburn,	Walker,	367 97
1847	Robert Massey,	Barree,	255 00
	Joseph Z. King,	Brady,	260 66
	Daniel I. Logan,	Cromwell,	116 00
	Lemuel Green,	Cass,	82 87
	Moses Greenland,	Clay,	46 50
	Thomas W. Neely,	Dublin,	75 00
	John H. Stonebraker,	Franklin,	401 00
	John Fleener,	Henderson,	857 97
	Jacob Russell,	Hopewell,	59 00
	William B. Smith,	Jackson,	225 00
	John M. Tussey,	Morris,	304 00
	Andrew McClure,	Porter,	630 00
	John Anderson,	Penn,	157 41
	John Shaver,	Shirley,	502 19
	William Ramsey,	Springfield,	33 75
	Adams Houck,	Tod,	161 00
	John Bumgarner, Sr.,	Union,	73 00
	James Ganoe,	Warriorsmark,	603 73
	Samuel Ewing,	West,	285 42
	John Hoffman,	W. B.,	25 00
	Jacob Vantries, Esq.,	proceeds of sale of estrays,	17 00
	John Oswald,	on account of Note,	4 00
	Samuel Caldwell,	for grass on Court House lots,	67
	Joseph Law,	for Coal,	56 22
	County Tax on Unseated Lands,		14 72
	School " " "		60 32
	Road " " "		32 88
	Redemption money of Unseated Lands paid in since last settlement,		54 00
	Amos Clark and J. P. Snare, on account of forfeited recognizances,		173 00
	John Armitage, (late Sheriff) fines and jury fees,		852 50
	Balance in the Treasury at last settlement,		\$12,040 57
	Note.—The interest on State Tax of 1846, amounting to \$31.45 is included in the above amounts received from Collectors in 1846.		

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General and others, on criminal prosecutions,	\$ 261 77
Grand and Traverse Jurors, cryer, &c.	2887 25
Constables, making returns,	152 30
Do. advertising spring election, and serving notices,	109 60
Assessors,	460 06
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of elections,	120 00
Road and Bridge viewers,	3 50
Inquisitions on dead bodies,	230 62
Sundry persons, premiums on wild cats, foxes, and wolves,	71 50
COMMISSIONERS—	
John F. Miller,	110 00
Daniel Teague,	61 00
Robert Cummins,	9 00
AUDITORS—	
William Hutchison,	9 00
George Wilson,	7 50
L. G. Kessler,	300 00
W. S. Africa, Clerk to Comm's and Auditors, 1846,	200 00
do. " " " on acct, 1847,	40 00
A. K. Cornyn, Esq., Counsel to Comm's,	248 25
County Printing—James Clark,	27 00
Whittaker & Raymond,	45 00
William Lewis,	3 00
John Dougherty,	80 62
Saxton & Fockler, for 15 tons of Coal,	36 96
W. B. White, delivering fire wood to county jail, 1846,	1847, 40 00
John Kerr, on acct,	20 00
Mary Gibson, sweeping and scrubbing the Court House,	15 00
Jane Keim, washing for prisoners,	
BRIDGES—	
Robert Madden, (of Hugh) in full of Bridge across the Little Juniata river at Graysport near the mouth of Spruce Creek,	441 75
Aaron Stains, on account of Bridge across Sideling Hill Creek, in Springfield township,	450 00
Aaron Stains, on account of Bridge across Aughwick Creek in Cromwell township,	700 00
William Taylor, on account of Bridge across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River near Conrad Snare's, in Hopewell township,	1200 00
William Walker and John Huyett, on account of Bridge at the borough of Alexandria,	950 00
Alexander Carmon, on account of Bridge across Crooked Creek in Walker township,	200 00
Thomas Irvin and Wm. Chilcote, repairing Bridge at Vandevander's,	50,00

Jacob Miller, Dockets and Index Books for Register and Recorder's office, 40 42
John Cresswell, Esq., auditing the accounts of the Prothonotary and Register & Recorder for 1846, 30 00
Wm. Drennin, planting trees on the Court House lots, 37 50
Sundry persons, redemption money of lands sold at Treasurer's sale, 51 86
Sundry Supervisors road tax on unseated lands, 49 -17
Sundry School Treasurer's School tax on unseated lands, 53 78
Sundry persons refunded taxes and costs of lands sold at Treasurer's sale, 69 05
Sundry persons, Stationary and Candles, blank books for assessments and Duplicates, &c., &c., 59 16
F. B. Wallace, postage, 7 22
Jackson Enyeart, for election boxes, 4 00
Henry Myers, for cutting fire wood, hauling, &c., 19 46
Sundry persons, for repairs to jail & Court House, 31 86
James Steel, Esq., Prothonotary and Clerk of Sessions fees, and for furnishing stationary for the Court, 108 66
State Treasurer, interest on balance of State tax for 1846 due and unpaid on the 2d Tuesday of January last, 16 61
John Armitage, (late Sh'ff) summoning jurors, commission on fines collected, carrying assessments and Duplicates, &c., 235 91
Joseph Law, Esq., Treasurer, for advertising and selling lands which afterwards appeared to be seated 30 50
Joseph Law, Esq., Treasurer, notes of the Lewis-town Bank, Susquehanna county Bank and Delaware Bridge company received in payment of taxes, 125 00
Jacob Africa, (Jailor) boarding prisoners, 35 30
Treasurer's commission on \$23,311 08 a 1 1/2 per ct. 349 66
Balance in the Treasury, 420 40

In testimony of the correctness of the above account we have hereunto set our hands this 7th day of January A. D. 1848.
DANIEL TEAGUE,
ROBERT CUMMINS,
JOSHUA GREENLAND,
Commissioners.

Attest—W. S. AFRICA, Clerk.
We, the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, do hereby certify that we have examined the drafts of the Commissioners of said county, and the receipts for the same, for the past year, and find a balance in the Treasury of four hundred and twenty dollars and forty cents.
Given under our hands this 7th day of January A. D. 1848.
L. G. KESSLER,
GEO. WILSON,
JAMES GILLAM,
Auditors.

TEMPLE OF THE SUN.
The most renowned of the Peruvian Temples, the pride of the capital, and the wonder of the empire, was at Cuzco, where, under the munificence of successive sovereigns, it had become so enriched that it received the name of *Corticancho*, or the "Place of Gold." It consisted of a principal building and several chapels and inferior edifices, covering a large extent of ground in the heart of the city and completely encompassed by a wall, which, with the edifices, was all constructed of stone. The work was of the kind already described in the other public buildings of the country, and was so finely executed, that a Spaniard who saw it in its glory, assures us he could call to mind only two edifices in Spain, which, for their workmanship, were at all to be compared with it. Yet this substantial, and in some respects, magnificent structure, was thatched with straw.

The interior of the temple was most worthy of admiration. It was literally a mine of gold. On the western wall was emblazoned a representation of the deity, consisting of a human countenance, looking forth from innumerable rays of light, which emanated from it in every direction, in the same manner as the sun is often personified with us. The figure was engraved on a massive plate of gold, of enormous dimensions, thickly powdered with emeralds and precious stones.—It was so situated in front of the great eastern portal, that the rays of the morning sun fell directly upon it at its rising, lighting up the whole apartment with an effulgence that seemed more than natural, and which was reflected back from golden ornaments with which the walls and ceiling was every where interlarded. Gold, in the figurative language of the people, was "the tears wept by the sun," and every part of the interior of the temple glowed with burnished gold with burnished plates and studs of the precious metal. The cornices which surrounded the walls of the sanctuary, were of the same costly material, and a broad belt of frieze of gold, let into the stone work, encompassed the whole exterior of the edifice.

All the plate, the ornaments, the utensils of every description appropriated to the uses of religion, were of gold and silver. Twelve immense vases of the latter metal stood on the floor of the great saloon, filled with grain of the Indian corn, the censers for the perfumes, the ewers which conducted it through subterraneous channels into the buildings, the reservoirs that received it, even the agricultural implements used in the gardens of the temple, were of the same rich materials. The gardens, like those described belonging to the royal palaces, sparkled with flowers of gold and silver, and various imitations of the vegetable kingdom. Animals, also, were to be found there, among which the lama, with its golden fleece, was most conspicuous—executed in the same style, and with a degree of skill which, in this instance, did not surpass the excellence of the material.

OCCUPATION FOR CHILDREN.—The habits of children prove that occupation is of necessity with most of them. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly developed physical necessity, and if not turned to good account will be productive of evil, thus verifying the old adage, that "Idleness is the mother of mischief." Children should be encouraged, or, if indolently disinclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of the services of others as possible, fitting them alike to make a good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank, however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial.

TERMS:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" will be published hereafter at the following rates, viz \$2.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.
No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
To Clubs of six, or more, who pay in advance, the Journal will be sent at \$1.50 per copy for one year; and any one who will send us that number of names accompanied with the money shall receive the Journal one year for his trouble.

THE ATHEIST.

BY FLORA M'IVER.

The Atheist in his garden stood,
"At twilight's pensive hour,"
His little daughter by his side
Was gazing on a flower.
"Oh, pick that blossom, Pa, for me,"
The little prattler said,
"It is the fairest one that blooms
Within that lovely bed."
The father pluck'd the chosen flower,
And gave it to his child;
With parting lips, and sparkling eye,
She seized the gift, and smiled.
"Oh, Pa! who made this pretty flower—
This little violet blue?"
Who gave it such a fragrant smell,
And such a lovely hue?"
A change came o'er the father's brow,
His eye grew strangely wild,
New thoughts within him had been stirred
By that sweet artless child.
The truth flashed on the father's mind,
The truth—in all its power:
"There is a God, my child," he said,
"Who made that little flower!"

ANOTHER OPERATION.

After the publication, some four weeks back of the "Double Operation," which is now "going the rounds," a distinguished merchant of Chestnut street, called at our office to tell us of an extraordinary operation, the particulars of which are here given, and may be implicitly relied on.

About ten years ago, when business was every where good, and money as plenty as blackberries, an elegantly dressed lady drove to the door of one of us to be shown some costly lace goods which had just been received. The goods were of the most excellent description. She was pleased with pattern and material, but being puzzled to make a selection, desired that the whole invoice, amounting to some two thousand dollars, might be sent home—she must have the first choice—the styles were so perfectly beautiful—so different from any thing ever before seen, that she would allow no one to look at them until she had made a selection. But so fearful was she that some one else might be favored with a peep, that she begged as a special favor that one of the firm would step into her carriage, and ride to her home—the drive was short—only across the Schuylkill, and she would send him back in an hour.

The laces were placed in the carriage, together with four pieces of superb silk, and they drove away, the merchant and his customer. In a few minutes they crossed the Market street Bridge, and after gaining the high ground, took a road diverging to the right. The merchant was charmed with the liberality of his customer, and especially pleased with the prospect which she held out, of buying one or two hundred dollars worth, as her husband had determined to indulge her this one time, good soul that he was.

Very shortly they drove into a gateway, and whirled quickly up to the house. Merchant and customer stepped out, and were shown into a parlor.
"Be seated sir," she said, "I will order the goods brought in, and join you in a moment." Closing the door, she left the merchant up to his eyes in expectation.

Five minutes passed, the merchant looked at his watch—ten, he glanced around the room and out the window—fifteen, he stood up and scrutinized the pictures—twenty, he began to hum and whistle alternately—twenty-five, he commended with himself half aloud:

"Confound the women—they're so long winded—so fussy and undecided. How vexatious! Never mind! I'll put on the tariff! She shall pay for this loss of time. They'll soil the goods, though,"—and he walked up and down the room impatiently—"what can keep her?"
After waiting a few minutes longer, he rung the bell. In a second the door was opened by a servant.
"Tell your mistress," said the merchant, "that I must be going."
"All right, sir," replied the man with a wink.
Five minutes more passed, and no lady. He again rung the bell.
"Did you see her?" he inquired as the door was once more opened.

"All right, I tell you, keep cool; they'll be here directly!"

Fretful with impatience the merchant could not sit down, and was about to ring again when three plain looking men walked in.

"Take a chair," said one of the party to the merchant.

"This is fine weather," remarked another.

"No prospect of rain," returned the third.

Thoroughly perplexed, the merchant did not know what to make of this proceeding. Thinking an explanation might be necessary, he briefly stated the nature of his visit, and concluded by saying that he was then waiting for the lady to make her appearance.

"Poor creature!" whispered one.

"So young, too," remarked another.

"Excitement of trade," added the third.

"What do you mean?" enquired the merchant; "is anything wrong?"

"Not much—we must hope for the best—a little repose—plain food—kind treatment."

"Has she met with an accident? I hope not. She was well a half hour since. Fatigue from the ride perhaps?"

"Poor fellow," again sighed one.

"Well, gentlemen," said the merchant, "I may as well take my goods back. I am sorry but it cannot be helped."

"Oh, no, you must stay with us tonight!"

"Do what?" exclaimed the dry goods merchant with astonishment.

"Remain here—you shall be well cared for, and to-morrow, or next day, you shall return."

"Are you mad?" shouted the merchant.

"We hope not."

"Give me my goods, then, for I must hasten homeward."

"You shall go to-morrow."

"Come, come, gentlemen, I am not to be trifled with. It may be all very pleasant to you, but I am not in a merry mood. So give me my laces and silks."

"Yes," said the eldest of the three, "it is just as she said. Laces and silks are his mania."

Further. Let it suffice to say that he was the victim of an infamous plot, by which he had been cheated out of his goods and conducted to a mad house.—When the matter became apparent he raved incessantly, attempting to force his way out, until finally he was overpowered, and accommodated with a straight-jacket. He was then put into a room for the night, and left to his reflections, which were disagreeable enough. The next morning the physician waited upon him, when he begged, as a favor, that he might be permitted to write to his partner. The privilege was accorded, as much to gratify a supposed whim, as from any other motive, for the physician was fully impressed with the idea that the poor merchant was mad. In a couple of hours his sanity was established by the evidence of his partner and some friends who were alarmed at his unaccountable absence.

An explanation ensued, when it was stated that the lady who made off with the laces and silks had been several times to the hospital to make arrangements for the reception of her brother, who was represented to be insane on the subject of dry goods. On the first and second visit she was accompanied by an elderly gentleman who passed as her "dear papa." Nothing was heard of the daring woman who carried out so adroitly and successfully this consummate piece of roguery. By common consent the whole matter was kept from the world, nor would it be known now, but that the principal actor has gone to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."—City Item.

A TOOTH DISCHARGED FROM THE EAR.

—The London Lancet for December has a letter from Dr. Coates, giving an account of the case of an old man whom he found suffering with a severe pain in one side of the face and head, which were highly inflamed and swollen. Fomentations, poultices, &c., were applied for two or three days without avail.—One night in a fit of sneezing forced out of the ear, which had discharged pus, a piece of bone that proved to be one of the wisdom teeth of the upper jaw.—After that he soon recovered.

"Joe, what makes your nose red?"
"Friendship!" "Friendship! How do you make that out?" "I've got a friend who is very fond of brandy, and he is too weak to take it strong. I've constituted myself his taster."

Gen. Anaya, the newly elected President of Mexico, was in the battle of the 8th January, 1815, acting as a sort of aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson.

WELL DONE.

Alexander Hamilton was once applied to as counsel, by a man having guardianship of several orphans. These infants would on their coming of age, succeed to a large and valuable estate, of which there were some defects in the title deeds. This fact, and the manner in which it happened, was known only to the guardian, who wished to employ Hamilton as a counsel to vest in himself the title of the estate.

He related the whole affair circumstantially, and was requested to call again before he would venture to give his advice in a matter of so much importance. On his second visit, Hamilton read over to him the minutes of their previous conversation that he had reduced to writing, and asked him if the statement was correct. On giving an answer in the affirmative, Hamilton replied, "You are now completely in my power, and I look upon myself as the guardian of the unhappy children. Take my advice—settle with them honorably to the whole amount, or I will hull you from your skin." It is proper to add that the advice was punctually followed.—U. States Gazette.

Slander and Detraction.

The true christian never indulges in evil speaking. It is mean and cowardly, and the sure indication of a low vulgar mind. A woman given to this vice is generally little less than a monster. Show me such a one, and I would avoid her as I would the deadly poison of the Upar tree, which throws a blight upon everything within its reach. There is one circumstance attending the sin of slander, which renders it peculiarly injurious—the difficulty of calculating the ill effects produced by it. When once you have uttered the words of slander, it is no longer in your power to stop their progress—they travel from one to another into general circulation. "Behold," says the Apostle, "what a great fire a little spark kindleth!" How many are the griefs caused by exaggerated reports! how many the peace of families destroyed by them! The discords and quarrels in neighborhoods may frequently be traced to this malignant source—against one another, and murder has been the consequence. Many are the individuals who owe their ruin to the thoughtless and ill-natured discourse of their neighbors.

ECONOMY.—At the recent Railroad celebration in New Hampshire, a large number who remained in Lebanon, were sadly puzzled to find accommodations over night. A worthy inhabitant of that place declares that such was the rush, that, in one instance there was but one bed for fifty persons! In this dilemma the following expedient was adopted—two persons took possession of the bed, and, being much fatigued, were soon sound asleep; they were then carefully removed and set up against the wall. This process was repeated till the whole fifty were disposed of.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov. Briggs' Address to the Massachusetts Legislature reveals a remarkable state of prosperity.—The receipts during 1847, including \$8,629 of a balance on hand, on the first day of that year, amount to \$508,990; the expenditures to \$478,756; leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$40,535. The State owes only \$1,147,300, being for its stock in the Western Railroad, which is a very valuable and productive investment. There is no State tax imposed upon the people, because there is no need of it. All the economical, educational and benevolent institutions appear to be in the most prosperous condition.

A clegyman reading the burial service over an Irish corpse, and having forgot which sex it was, on coming to that part of the ceremony, which reads thus, "Our dear brother, or sister," the reverend gentleman stopped, and seeing one of the mourners near him, whispered, "Is it a brother or sister?" Pat answered, "Tis neither,—tis only a relation."

"IF YOU EVER MARRY," said my uncle, "let it be to a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the work of her own house; taste enough to dress herself neatly; pride enough to wash herself before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

ANECDOTE.—The servant of a Prussian officer one day met a cronesy, who inquired how he got along with his fiery master. "O, excellently!" answered the servant, "we live on very friendly terms, every morning we beat each others coats; the only difference is he takes his off to be beaten, and I keep mine on."

The Legislature of Ohio has refused to make adultery punishable as a crime, 32 to 28.