The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 25th 1862.

Stop This War!

Yes, we say it again, *stop this war!* It was wrong in the beginning—on both sides—wrong in its conception, and its further prosecution would be a still greater wrong.

We are not prepared to say how it can or ought to be stopped. That is for our rulers to determine. We only express the feelings and wishes of every man and woman in the nation—including three-fourths of the soldiers, and only excepting the Shoddy patriots who are making their blood-stained fortunes out of it; and that other class who are blinded by fanaticism.

We have no trouble in finding many reasons why the war should cease; but for the life of us we cannot conjure up a single one why it should continue—nor have we met with any one who was able to assign a rational reason therefor.

No man dreams that the "Union as it was" can be restored by fighting, and we are not of those who want any other Union. Then why not do what many of the Abolitionists suggested more than two years ago, *"Let the South go!"*

We do not say that this is what we ought to do, nor that it is the *humiliating* we can do; but we do say that this would be better than to extinguish ourselves in the vain effort to exterminate the eight or ten millions of people of the South, and fill their places with the rude and barbarous African. Rather than this, then, "let the South go," and when the bad men that now direct public affairs on both sides shall have disappeared from the public stage—which will be just as soon as the people can get at them—the now dissevered parts may come together again.—We do not say they *will*; but only that they *possibly may*; and certainly the sooner hostilities cease the greater will be the probability of such a re-union.

When the war commenced, a forcible suppression of the rebellion was perhaps possible. Had our Administration adopted a policy calculated to encourage and strengthen the Union men in the Seceded States, the Southern people would have been divided, and the strength of the rebellion thereby weakened. This policy was declared by the Crittenden resolution of July 1861, avowing the purpose of the war to be the restoration of the authority of the Government. The whole people of the North then rallied to the support of the Administration, and a million of men, ready and willing to lay down their lives in defence of the Union—but not willing to contribute one cent to further the designs of Abolitionism—flew to arms. But this policy was not followed. On the contrary, the most radical Abolition policy was inaugurated, and is still pursued, until every Southern man has been made a rebel; and until the South has become a unit, and the North divided. Leading friends of the Administration now proclaim it from their seats in the National councils that a restoration of the "Union as it was" is no longer to be thought of, and that the total extirpation of the institution of slavery is the great work in hand. To accomplish it is, the whole South must be subjugated, the people exterminated, and what were once great States, converted into petty provinces for the pollution of the negro.

Suppose all this accomplished, what kind of a *Union* would we have? What resemblance would it bear to the *representative* Government—the free Republic—founded by the patriots of the Revolution? Not the slightest. Rather, on the contrary, such a system would be infinitely worse than the most arbitrary despotism of the old world.

We claim as deep a reverence, and as ardent a love for the Union as our *fathers made it* as any living man, and would sacrifice as much to restore and perpetuate it. But our reason refuses to be convinced that war is the means by which this can be done. The experiment of coercing a rebellious *State* has now been tried, and fully tried. Owing to just cause it has failed, utterly failed. The rebellion is now believed to be stronger, in all the elements of successful resistance, than at any former period. To persevere in this vain effort of subjugation, even if ultimately successful, is a madness that we cannot sanction. When we shall have accomplished the extermination of the South—even if that were possible—we shall be so completely exhausted as not to retain the strength of recuperation, and what was once the greatest Power on earth will become the spoil of other nations.

Is such the wish of the American people? Are they willing that such shall be the fate of the "land of the free, and the home of the brave?" Have they made up their minds to this? Is this the logical interpretation of the voice of the people as expressed through the ballot-box at the last elections? If not, then where do our rulers find authority for pursuing this broad road to certain destruction?—Is it not their duty, in such emergency, to appeal to their masters—*the People*? Then let them provide for the calling of a Convention of the States. If all the States are represented, all will be well.—If only a portion, even they may possibly make such suggestions as will **save the wreck** and relieve our present rulers from their fearful responsibility.

Looking at it in all its aspects, with an undivided attachment to our Union and a desire for the welfare of the people that knows no limit, we again repeat, *"stop this war"*—at least for a time. Let us see what we are fighting for. Let us have an understanding. Let us have a breathing spell, in which we can take new soundings and make a resurvey of the field of operations, and go over the account of loss and gain and make a new calculation as to what it will cost to gain the prize, or what the worth of the prize that is to be lost or gained. Let us by all means—if it be possible—refer the whole matter to the people, and get their expression thereon. If they say they are in favor of the two sections continuing the work of their mutual destruction, so be it;—we shall complain no more.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER

NEW HAVEN, (Conn.) U. S. Hospital, February 14th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The great mass of the soldiers who enlisted to fight the Confederates, as well as the great majority of Northern people, never went into this terrible war with a view of carrying out the aims of the Abolitionists. They were led to believe that they were to fight the battles of the country, and to preserve the Constitution and the Union. Those who saw, or thought they saw, only an abolition war from the beginning, and certain destruction were disregarded and overborne in the wild excitement of the hour. They could only do their best to try to influence the Administration and the people to keep the war within the declared objects and bounds and to sustain the government in its efforts to adhere to the Constitution, and resist the destructive demands of the radicals. But the proclamation of an abolition war has been issued, not in September 1862, and January, 1863, but in April, 1861, not one hundred thousand men could have been induced to go to the war; probably not half that number. This is evident from the emphatic and universal testimony of the soldiers to-day, and by the declarations of the people in all quarters. The promises of the government have, however, been disregarded. The repeated declarations of Congress, and of Mr. Lincoln, have been rudely trampled under foot; the Constitution is openly violated, and the war is proclaimed an abolition crusade—just what many Democrats declared it must be from the first.

The army has lost all confidence in the Administration; have commotion reigns in the army, no rain each other; confusion, suspicion, intrigue and distrust prevail.

These are the fruits of such suicidal action as that which the President, led by the radicals, has taken. His repeated displacement of McCLELLAN; his assumption and endorsement of the misdeeds of Cameron, his violation of his official oath and promises; his infamous system of illegal and arbitrary arrests, have landed him in a position which enables him to see his helplessness to go on; while it also reveals to him the loss of that aid and support which has hitherto upheld him. Now, while the anti-slavery bubble is bursting before his eyes, his radical companions in Congress keep punching him on, and they tell him to rely more exclusively on his sectional party to carry on the war.

Well, four fifths of the great mass of the people, North and South, are in favor of peace without further loss of life. The radical journals at New York and Richmond may clamor for fight, but it is plain that they not represent the real feelings of the people. When both sides in a quarrel desire peace they will be pretty apt to have it in spite of the efforts of all the brazeted fools and shoddy contractors to maintain a ruinous war.

That we reiterate our firm attachment to the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, deprecating at all times and under all circumstances whatever impairs the first or distracts the last, whether coming from the Abolitionists of the North, or the Secessionists of the South—that it is the duty of the Administration to crush the existing rebellion by enforcing the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof; that we favor the prompt payment of our soldiers in gold or silver coin, or their equivalent in current funds; and the fact that the government shall hereafter owe any soldiers for three months service, should entitle said soldiers to a discharge, for we firmly believe that we cannot, as a nation, honorably sustain our credit by crushing the families of those who voluntarily peilled their lives and future prospects in the field.

That we earnestly recommend a National Convention, having in view an honorable settlement of difficulties, and reconstruction of the Union on the old and unmistakeable principles of equality, justice, and national protection;—that we pledge our lives, our liberties and our sacred honors, that we will frown upon every official from the President down to the Altoona conclave, who shall attempt to violate the Constitution left us by our fathers, either in the illegal suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or the imprisonment of our citizens without charge or trial; that there are not bastiles enough in the country to hold those who are ready to resist the petty tyranny attempted by ignorant officials; that while we would freely give the last dollar and last man to restore the Union that Jefferson and Webster adored, and to preserve inviolate that Constitution that Washington and Madison framed, against the attacks of Northern Abolitionists who first got up a rebellion against the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, or of the Secessionists of the South who have patterned their example of perjury, we will never willingly give another man nor another dollar to a contest perverted into a John Brown crusade to destroy both, and to bury in the same grave State institutions and national honor.

WM. LIGHTNER,
105th Pa., Regiment.

AT HOME.—Capt. A. M. Smith, of the gallant Fifth, was in town yesterday, looking first rate.

OFFICIAL INDORSER.—The Commissioners of Clearfield county have been in the habit of sending a copy of the Auditors' Report of the county settlement to the Commissioners of each county in the Commonwealth. Week before last they applied for 66 copies of the late settlement. As we were somewhat strong with work, we proposed giving them 65 half sheets of our issue of the 11th inst., containing the settlement—which we presume were mailed to their proper destinations. Last week they received a copy returned with the following endorsement on the margin. We give it verbatim:

"We are loyal citizens out here in Venango county, and don't any rebel sheets endorse this."

We know not who the Commissioners of Venango county are; but presume they are gentlemen; and we further presume that this was the unauthorized act of some postilentious, stay-at-home, skulking coward whom they have employed as Clerk. If he is as destitute of honesty as he is of the common courtesies of life—for the reader will bear in mind that the insult is addressed to the Commissioners of Clearfield county—we can only say that the tax payers had better keep an eye to their finances.

CONGRESS.—The Finance Bill passed the House on Thursday of last week in the same shape in which it passed the Senate. We are not sufficiently acquainted with its provisions to give an intelligent synopsis of it; but we believe it combines the main features of the plan recommended by Secretary Chase. It placed the Senate in a close vote—24 to 23. The Currency Bill has passed both Houses, and will no doubt be sanctioned by the President. It provides for the enrollment of all able-bodied men (with a few special exemptions) between the ages of 18 to 45, who are to be divided into two classes—those between 18 and 35 to be first called. In this act all State jurisdiction and sovereignty are disregarded, and our General Government—which we used to think possessed but a few and very clearly defined powers granted by the States—is more of a consolidation than is the Government of Great Britain.

THE LEGISLATURE.—So far, the proceedings of our State Legislature are without any special importance to the public. A very large number of petitions are being presented from all quarters of the State, asking that a law be passed to prohibit the influx of negroes; and that proper steps be taken for the calling of a Convention of the States, in the hope that a separation of the present war may thus be effected.

[illegible] than a crime, why should Gen. Cameron be complained of for attempting to bribe his way to the United States Senate? Is not the whole Abolitionized-Republican party, led on by the present Administration, practicing on this principle? Their proposition to buy the worthless negroes of the Border States is nothing less than a species of bribery. Then why make a fuss about Cameron?

MARRIED—On the 13th inst., by J. S. Cadwalladr, Esq., Mr. Henry C. Congrove to Miss Mary Ann Morgan, both of this county.

DIED—At Cherry Valley, Illinois, on the 11th inst., Hugh Stoddy, aged about 50 years.

The deceased had left his home in Burnside township, but one week previous to his death. On Sunday, the 12th inst., his remains were followed to their last resting place by Mr. Zion, near New Washington, a large concourse of people, and also by the members of the Cherry Tree and New Washington Lodges of Odd Fellows, clothed in full regalia.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court house in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 10th day of March, next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain tract of land situate in Union township, Clearfield county, beginning at a sugar maple thence east 180 perches more or less to a post, thence south 84, and eighteen perches more or less to a hemlock, thence west 180 perches more or less to a hemlock, thence north 84 and eighteen perches more or less to place of beginning, bounded by lands of John Bullois, containing **53 acres**, more or less, about 25 acres cleared, with log house and log barn erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Geisel.

ALSO, a certain tract of land situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, beginning at a white pine corner of land of J. Patchin, thence by said lands and other lands of G. L. Reed north 40 degrees west 365 perches to a white pine corner, thence by same land north 50 degrees east 156 perches to a sugar corner, thence by same land and land of John Patchin south 40 degrees east 365 perches to a white pine corner, thence by land of Thomas A. McGhee & Co. and others south 50 degrees west 156 perches to place of beginning, containing **291 acres 56 perches**, and allowance, being part of larger survey warranted in name of Nicklin & Griffith, known as No. 5909, 5910 and 5913, having thereon erected one saw mill on Whiskey run, one small log House, with about two acres cleared thereon, being the same property levied upon under *Fi. Fa.* No. 76, Sept. term, 1859, and duly condemned by Inquisition held the 24 Sept. A. D., 1859. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. & J. Thomas.

ALSO, a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, containing about **33 acres**, bounded by lands of Thomas Wilson, Hiram Reed and others, with Plank House and Black smithing and Stable erected thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jesse Wilson.

ALSO, by virtue of a certain writ of *Fieri Facias*, all that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Brady township, Clearfield county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a maple, thence by land of John Arnard south 172 perches to a post, thence west 142 perches to an iron wood, thence north 172 perches to a post, thence 145 perches to the place of beginning, containing **145 acres and 4 perches**, and allowance. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Rishel.

ALSO, by virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the courts of Common Pleas of Lancaster and Clearfield counties and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Clearfield, on Wednesday the 19th day of March, A. D. 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate to wit:

1. A certain tract of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, bounded as follows: beginning at a post and extending by lands of Thomas Billington south 50° west 200 per. to a post, thence by land of Herman Witmer south 40° west 43 perches to a post, thence by lands of Thomas Billington north 40° west 363 perches to a post, thence north 40° west 267 perches to a dogwood, and thence by land of Adam Kuhn, called "Belmont," south 44° east 321 perches to place of beginning, containing 429 acres 106 perches and allowance, and having about 20 acres cleared land with a house, barn and outbuildings erected thereon. 2. Also a certain tract of land in the same township, and county aforesaid, beginning at the aforesaid dogwood and extending by the tract above described south 30° west 207 perches to a post, thence by land of Thomas Martin north 50° west—perches to a post, thence north 30° east 154 perches to a post, thence by lands of Nathaniel Richardson south 44° east 180 perches to place of beginning, containing 209 acres and 154 perches and allowance, being part of tract called "Greenland." 3. Also a certain tract of land situated on the waters of the Clearfield creek, in Jordan township, Clearfield county, called "Frederica," bounded as follows: beginning at a maple thence by lands of Thomas Billington south 50° west 240 perches to hemlock, thence by land of Isaac Wampole north 40° west 240 perches to a post, thence north 50° east 240 perches to a post, thence by land of Isaac Wampole south 40° east 240 perches to the place of beginning, containing 180 acres and 64 perches. 4. Also one in lieu of land situate in Jordan township, county aforesaid, beginning at post, thence south 50° west 234 and eight tenths perches to post, thence by lands of B. Reishaia north 10 degrees west 228 perches to post or sugar tree, thence by land of John Singer north 50 east 234 and eight-tenths perches to post, thence south 40 degrees east 228 perches to place of beginning, containing 158 acres and being part of larger tract called "Lexington," surveyed in the name of Peter Kuhn. 5. Also all that piece of ground situate on the north side of the public road from Alexander's ferding to the village of Blue Hole, in the township of Beccaria, commencing at a white pine corner the west bank of Clearfield creek, thence south 48 degrees west 129 feet, thence 22 degrees west 374 feet, thence south 34 degrees east 196 feet, thence south 54 degrees east 98 feet, thence south 247 and 289 feet to the place of beginning, bounded east by property of James Hegarty, south by the said public road, west by a 22 feet street, and north by other property sold by said Hegarty to said Peter, and having thereon a house and stable. 6. Also a tract of land in the same township, commonly called a maple on the west bank of Clearfield creek, thence south 48 degrees west 40 perches to stones on west bank of said creek this line is bounded by land of William Alexander, thence south 68 deg. west 4 perches to stones, thence south 68 degrees east 10 per. to stones, and thence north 22 degrees east 8 perches to place of beginning, containing 2 acres, and bounded on the south by the last described perches and having erected thereon a Saw Mill with one 8 inch water power appurtenant. 7. Also, the right of way conveyed by deed of James Hegarty and wife, recorded in Book S, page 601, to the undersigned, by a road 33 feet wide, to be used in common with said William. 8. Also, all that piece of land situate in Woodward township, and described as follows, viz: commencing at a stone on the east side of Clearfield creek, thence south 14 degrees east 1 perch to a stone, thence south 14 degrees east 100 feet to a stone, thence south 14 degrees east 1 perch to a stone, thence south 14 degrees west 1 perch to place of beginning, containing one rood and one perch, bounded north, east and south by land of Wm. Alexander and on west by the Clearfield creek, with the right of way and water power. 9. Also, a tract of land situate on the south of Clearfield creek, on the east side of said creek, and the above mentioned road leading from Alexander's ferding to Bellefonte, extending on said above the banks of said creek to next down the said bank from the south of the dam now occupied by Charles J. and Joseph Pusey, and 40 feet up thereon. 10. Also, the right of way conveyed by deed of Wm. B. Alexander and wife recorded in Book S, Page 601, to raise the water on all his land by a well dam. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles J. Pusey.

EDGAR PORRS, SH'F.

Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Feb. 18, 1862.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their Petitions and Bonds for license at the March sessions next, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of March 29th, 1856, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.

TAVERN LICENSE.

William Schwem,	Brady township.
John Sheerer,	Union township.
James Haines,	Beccaria township.
David Johnston,	Clearfield borough.
W. W. Anderson,	Penn township.
John S. Rudebach,	Decatur township.
Valentine Hoffman,	Covington township.
Jacob Manch,	Kylertown.
Adam Knarr,	Brady township.
William Reed,	Lumber city.
Robert Stewart	Girard tp.
Benjamin Bloom,	Curwensville.
Margaret Lantz,	Clearfield borough.
George Albert,	Bradford township.
R. W. Moore,	Lutherburg
Eli Fy,	Jefferson Line.
D. M. Weaver,	Curwensville boro'.
W. A. Mixon,	do do
David F. Smith,	New Millport.
Henry Gundlander,	Brady township.
R. J. Haines,	Karthaus township.
Benjamin Snyder,	Covington township.
Andrew Cross,	Boggs township
Edward Albert,	Boggs township.
Henry Post,	Decatur township.
F. Rossebot,	Girard township
John Selbridge,	Goshen township.

MERCANTILE LICENSE.

Richard Mossop,	Clearfield borough.
Claudius Barnes,	Covington township.

D. F. ETZWEILER, *C'k to Q. S.*

Clearfield, Feb. 18, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator of Richard Curry deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, and hear all parties interested, at his office in Clearfield Borough on Thursday, March 13, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. B. McENALLY, Auditor.

Jan. 18, 1862.

Wanted—Two strong, healthy Women to do general housework. Liberal compensation will be given. Apply to

JOSIAH W. SMITH.

Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1862.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of Clearfield county for A. D., 1862.

JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with said county, from the 6th day of January, A. D., 1862, to the 6th day of January, A. D., 1863.

DR.

To am't from Collectors for 1862 and previous years, including per cent.	$10,085 28
To am't from unseated lands, '60—'61,	2,719 44
To am't from Commissioners' Book,	801 80

CR.

By election expenses,	1,199 38
By Jurors' wages,	5,047 95
By Assessors' wages,	783 28
By Constables' wages,	174 70
By Commonwealth cases,	128 56
By Foxes and wild cats,	176 54
By Fuel contract,	110 81
By Postage and stationary,	179 63
By Furniture,	162 57
By Bridge contract,	959 00
By Merchandize,	577 19
By Court-house bell,	356 07
By Reports,	142 43
By Printing,	279 00
By Prisy contract,	190 00
By Prothonotary's fees,	173 79
By Interest on orders	831 [illegible]
By Orphans' court,	177 09
By Commissioners' wages,	690 87
By do. Clerk, '61 & '62,	371 43
By Agricultural,	169 06
By Blind fund,	156 57
By Judicial costs,	58 13
By Western Penitentiary,	98 50
By Inquests,	35 85
By County rates,	27 50
By Jail fees,	61 85
By Constables' venue,	66 63
By Consta'l fees,	200 00
By District Attorney fees,	211 00
By Jurors' fees,	20 00
By Refunds,	46 43
By Miscellaneous,	192 58
By Lithograph orders,	200 00
By Court house contract,	2,423 47
By Road Views,	179 75
By Auditors' wages,	120 00
By do. Clerk's wages,	80 00
By Per centage to Collectors,	376 06
By Exonerations,	477 52
By Balance due state Treasurer,	54 62
By Treasurer's per cent. paying	225 50
By do do receiving	228 41
Bal. due county by Tr'r,	668 55
	$17,027 01

$17,027 01

Amount of County, State and Militia Tax due from Collectors for 1862, and previous years.

YEAR.	TOWNSHIP.	COLLECTOR'S NAMES.	COUNTY.	STATE.	MILITIA.
1847	Jordan	James Rea, jr.	205 51	92 14	
1848	Jordan	H. Swan			4 19
1848	Penn	A. Spencer			17 40
1849	Jordan	William Wiley			25 00
1849	Penn	Thomas Fenton			32 50
1850	Bell	J. Gourdeslin			6 00
1850	Penn	J. Davis			30 50
1851	Burnside	J. Young			6 29
1851	Jordan	D. Williams	3 15	8 29	7 00
1852	Fox	J. J. Bundy	1 00		
1853	Decatur	D. Kephart		18 17	19 50
1853	Pike	J. Caldwell		4 72	7 54
1854	Jordan	J. Patterson		1 42	9 83
1854	Pike	T. R. McClure	2 92		17 85
1855	Covington	J. Bernard		16 94	19 08
1856	Decatur	G. Kephart	62 89	114 59	20 62
1857	Curwensville	Z. McNaul			11 58
1857	Ferguson	J. Stover	29 00	2 41	
1857	Goshen	S. H. Elvergad	12 81	12 05	4 35
1857	Jordan	W. R. Williams		3 45	
1858	Clearfield	R. J. Valentine		29 04	
1858	Fox	D. N. Heaps	5 00		
1858	Penn	R. Barnhart			24 50
1859	Fox	J. McClellan		2 86	4 39
1861	Bell	James A. Campbell		8 61	
1861	Boggs	William Wilson		25 88	
1861	Fox	John Mathias	23 55	15 25	8 53
1861	Graham	J. P. Nelson	31 09	24 89	4 23
1861	Bell	Wm. T. Thorp	57 65	7 77	22 89
1861	Boggs	L. M. Lammle	68 28	12 07	19 79
1861	Bradford	John Woolridge	48 10		14 20
1861	Brady	Wm. Schwem	15 18		11 99
1861	Bloom	J. W. Cleaver	22 34	8 86	5 04
1861	Clearfield	William Porter		36 57	
1861	Curwensville	John Irwin			6 32
1861	Chest	William McGarvey	86 45	21 92	10 80
1861	Fox	Thos. Mathias	45 38	19 47	10 67
1861	Graham	David Stalnaker	90 20	47 32	8 77
1861	Goshen	Matthew Tate	70	5 89	
1861	Huston	F. Hoyle	64 65	44 44	4 26
1861	Jordan	John Thompson		4 20	
1861	Lawrence	J. J. Read	15 41	86 31	35 10
1861	Penn	M. S. Spencer	37 02	17 55	4 00
1861	Beccaria	John Moyer	285 87	101 46	34 29
1862	Bell	J. N. McCracken	197 35	147 54	35 15
1862	Boggs	J. Stancil	93 64	43 58	15 10
1862	Bloom	Thomas Cleaver	77 77	44 63	12 82
1862	Bradford	John Porter	251 61	190 16	34 20
1862	Brady	Samuel Arnal	314 59	152 97	26 95
1862	Burnside	J. McMurray	306 47	145 20	39 43
1862	Clearfield	A. E. Wright	337 74	215 57	20 43
1862	Curwensville	J. S. Gates	99 20	93 07	12 10
1862	Covington	R. Snyder	51 29	10 97	12 35
1862	Chest	A. Curry	200 53	101 70	32 77
1862	Decatur	D. Arnold	182 29	108 57	24 45
1862	Ferguson	A. Ferguson	145 86	57 69	18 38
1862	Fox	N. Brockway	44 03	19 73	9 02
1862	Graham	George Mentzer	68 24	59 88	23 27
1862	Goshen	R. Graham	51 13	30 52	13 50
1862	Gulich	J. H. Moreen	104 29	70 47	11 40
1862	Huston	W. D. Woodward	125 31	89 37	13 20
1862	Jordan	H. Johnson	135 55	62 45	10 62
1862	Karthaus	R. Chamberlin	99 94	78 55	14 25
1862	Knox	G. Calvert	96 64	48 29	17 32
1862	Lawrence	R. Ardery	126 03	99 40	8 28
1862	Lumber city	J. Wick	95 29	44 84	5 70
1862	Morris	G. Archey	78 62	41 13	17 31
1862	N. Washington	C. Neff	91 88	82 26	12 77
1862	Penn	W. F. Johnson	59 00	98 41	19 47
1862	Pike	G. Harbaugh	208 12	142 15	29 23
1862	Union	H. Coverney	76 11	29 49	8 77
1862	Woodward	J. M. Chase	57 93	28 69	11 87
		Aggregate due from Collectors,	$5,130 91	$2,949 81	$1098 84
		" from sales of unseated lands,	2,667 90		
		" amount of Judgments, &c.,	1,140 22		
		" due from Treasurer,	668 55		
				$9,573 68	Aggregate due co'y.
		Outstanding County Orders,	$2,571 74		
		" Court house,	4,291 81		
		" County Bonds,	16,959 00	$13,822 57	Co'y indebtedness.
				$23,396 25	$23,396 25

JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in account with the different townships for Road tax for 1860 and 1861.

DR.

To balance due at last settlement,		$ 854 83
To amount received from sales of unseated lands for 1860 and 1861,		8,731 08

CR.

	Act'g pds. Tpe.	Act'g due
Beccaria,	266 76	41 66
Bell,	236 03	42 05
Boggs,	191 44	38 91
Bradford,	36 66	19 83
Bloom,	68 00	21 73
Brady,	376 00	58 15
Burnside,	169 00	72 60
Chest,	588 41	
Covington,	136 54	79 12
Clearfield bor.	4 93	
Decatur,	230 00	42 54
Ferguson,	29 00	21 05
Fox,	243 28	
Girard,	160 00	46 19
Goshen,	196 12	10 78
Graham,	200 00	51 02
Gulich,	125 00	58 03
Huston,	1,858 29	160 95
Jordan,	180 00	16 42
Karthaus,	104 43	159 23
Knox,	368 16	112 74
Lawrence,	193 57	13 64
Morris,	561 69	
Penn,	160 00	11 14
Pike,	187 00	74 98
Union,	190 00	112 52
Woodward,	155 62	42 72
Bal. due tps.	$1,316 23	
	$8,585 91	$8,585 91

WE, the Commissioners of Clearfield county, having examined the accounts of Joseph Shaw, Esq., Treasurer of said county for the year A. D., 1862, do certify, that we find the accounts of said Treasurer as follows:—The amount due from all sources to be Nine thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty-eight cents.

We also find the amount of outstanding orders to be Twenty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-five cents—of which, Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars are Court-house Bonds. Witness our hands this 22d day of January, A. D., 1863.

SAM'L C. THOMPSON, }
JACOB KUNTZ, } C'ms.
THOS. DOUGHERTY, }

Attest, WM. S. BRADLEY, *Cl'k*

JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in account with the different townships for Road tax for 1860 and 1861.

DR.

To balance due at last settlement,		$ 312 [illegible]
To amount received from sales of unseated lands for 1860 and 1861,		9,710 [illegible]

CR.

	Act'g pds. Tpe.	Act'g due
Beccaria,	247 19	255 33
Bell,	358 35	115 57
Boggs,	318 49	51 90
Bradford,	125 24	19 23
Bloom,	240 17	54
Brady,	458 12	25 82
Burnside,	260 83	58 65
Chest,	105 28	270 85
Covington,	151 05	117 13
Clearfield bor.,	5 91	
Decatur,	644 88	
Ferguson,	7 33	35 79
Fox,	198 83	2 27
Girard,	187 82	57 91
Goshen,	310 73	35 57
Graham,	292 34	19 62
Gulich,	310 45	38 24
Huston,	761 79	890 83
Jordan,	267 38	
Karthaus,	197 97	197 74
Knox,	542 18	78 33
Lawrence,	329 35	22 77
Morris,	412 56	
Penn,	234 56	15 54
Pike,	238 51	28 56
Union,	134 10	69 12
Woodward,	247 89	15 08
Bal. due tps.	$2,479 77	
	$10,019 27	$10,019 27

WE, the Auditors of Clearfield county, having examined the accounts of Joseph Shaw, Esquire, Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D., 1862, do report that the accounts are as above stated. The amount due the Road Fund by said Treasurer is One thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-three cents; and the amount due the School Fund Two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. The amount of outstanding orders is Twenty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-five cents—of which $16,500 00 are Court-House Bonds. Witness our hands this 22d of January, 1863.

B. C. BOWMAN, }
C. S. WORRELL, } Auditors.
HIRAM WOODWARD, }

Attest, WM. S. BRADLEY, *Clerk.*