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Wednesday February 2d, 1864 CLEARFIELD, PA.

The State Senate is still without an organization. The Democrats renew their offer about once a day to effect an organization by electing the officers alternately, the Republicans to have the Speaker, and the Democrats the Clerk, and so on.

Instead of this, however, their presses are laboring to misrepresent the Democratic Senators by falsifying the records, in showing that certain resolutions offered by the Republicans—unobjectionable in themselves—have been defeated by the Democrats.

AN INVALUABLE WORK.—We hope some of our dealers will secure a supply of the National Almanac for 1864, just published by G. W. Childs, Philadelphia, at \$1 25 in boards, or \$1 50 in muslin, per copy.

- I. The Calendar.
II. The Government of the United States.
III. The States Individually.
IV. The War.
V. Miscellaneous.

"STARS."—Perhaps some persons may censure us for not expressing our sympathy for our Jacobin neighbor in his difficulty with a certain Star. Well, he has our sympathy, if that will help him any.

Letter from Grahamton.

Dear Republican: It is a stubborn fact that in the course of human events it becomes necessary sometimes to show people their own faults. There was a young man of our township went, some time last summer, to Clarion county to assist as clerk, at the iron works near Sligo.

More Howling.—Forney says, "the wretches who cry peace ought to be crucified." That would be nothing new, for more than eighteen hundred years ago Christ was crucified for preaching peace by just such another set of scoundrels as you are.

For a week past the mud has had undisputed sway over everything. We hope to see Old Boreas resume operations before long.

THE COMING CRASH.

It seems that the Jacobin authorities at Washington are beginning to come to their senses, and to acknowledge that their previous boasting about the prosperity of the country, its financial credit, &c., was all false.

Near constantly in mind, although the loyal states appear superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact. That while the government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled fierceness and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and producing population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare, while cities are crowded, and the country is to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they never before prevailed in the United States, the nation, whatever may be the external indications, is not prospering.

The war in which we are involved is a stern necessity, and must be prosecuted for the preservation of the government, no matter what may be its cost; but the country will, unquestionably be the poorer every day it is continued.

Keep these facts constantly in mind, and manage the affairs of your respective banks with a perfect consciousness that the apparent prosperity of the country will be proved to be unreal when the war is closed, if not before; and be prepared, by careful management of the trust committed to you, to help to save the nation from a financial collapse, instead of lending your influence to make it more certain and more severe.

The End not Yet.

We have repeatedly warned the county to put no faith in the theories which took for granted that the military power of the rebellion was broken, and that its armies would melt away before the advent of spring. Our views are thus indorsed by the Tribune Washington correspondent:

General Halleck, in conversation with prominent public men, has expressed his belief that the last grand and desperate effort will be made in the ensuing spring by the rebels to transfer the real fighting to northern soil. They cannot subsist their armies in their own desolated region, from all the most fruitful parts of which slaves have been withdrawn into the interior cotton states.

This is not the kind of talk we usually see in the administration press; but it is the highest prudence to take that view of the matter, and be prepared for the tremendous campaign which will open in the spring.

SUITED AT LAST.—The abolitionists ought to feel well that they can for once in their long, dreary lives, support the government. It is the first time they ever did it. They have hated the government, its power and its laws, all their lives. They have prayed for its destruction. In all our wars with other nations they have sympathized with its enemies.

NOTING VS STARTING.—If the Abolitionists were half as much concerned about the comfort of the soldier's family, as they are about his voting, they wouldn't oppose and defeat the laudable efforts to increase his pay, as they have. They have been suddenly seized of a fit of economy, and seem terribly exercised about the direction the public treasure shall take. They are afraid enough of it won't reach their pockets, we suppose, or that the Government will become too poor to now; and at the rate they have been stealing the last year or two, it is very likely "Uncle Sam" will soon be on his last shilling.

THE "SOLDIERS FRIENDS".—A few days since, Mr Dennison, the Democratic member of Congress from Luzerne District, in this State, introduced a bill in the House increasing the private soldier's pay to thirty dollars a month, which was opposed by the whole solid Abolition vote. On the same day the Abolition majority passed a resolution to give a batch of Abolition Committee Clerks four dollars per day! Comment is useless.

It is said that Grant has announced that he has no desire for Presidential honors.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF REV. THOMAS D. GOTWALT.

From the Lycoming Gazette. Died, December 3d 1863, in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa., Rev. Thomas D. Gotwalt, (member of the East Baltimore Conference) in the 34th year of his age, and 12th of his christian ministry.

He was born in New Bloomfield, Perry co., Pa. At an early period of his life, he sought and obtained the pearl of great price; and with propriety it may be said, that from his youth up, he observed the precepts of the divine law. In the morning of his life he entered the holy ministry as an itinerant preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and filled the various stations to which he was assigned with ability and faithfulness. He received his last appointment at Williamsport Mulberry Street Church, where in his zeal for the temporal and spiritual interests of the church, "he died at his post."

He possessed a meek and humble spirit. As a man he was amiable and ingenious. The circle in which he moved was always impressed with the presence and influence of a christian minister. His intellect was active; his perceptions clear. He possessed the rare combination of a chaste imagination, and close, logical power. He was eminently a man of God, exhibiting in his life, by precept and example, the purity and power of that gospel he so faithfully preached to others.

Hence, his preaching was not with "enticing words of man's wisdom, but in the demonstration of the spirit, and with power." His sermons were plain, clear, practical expositions of the text. They exhibited thoughtful systems in preparation and delivery, with a ready utterance, were abounding and impressive. His preaching was never dry, cold, and unedifying; but invested with a spirit of earnestness, under the divine unction, he felt the power of the truth himself, which he impressed on the minds of others. Repentance, faith, holiness of heart and life, were the frequent subject of his discourses. He was earnest in doctrine; sound in judgment; forcible in style, and multitudes have heard him with pleasure and profit.

Received January 22d, 1864, of Joseph Shaw, Esq., late Treasurer of Clearfield county, four hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents, it being the balance due Relief Fund as above.

THE COST.—John Borough, Governor elect of Ohio, in his speech at Lancaster before the election, as reported in the Cincinnati Commercial, said: "Slavery must be put down, rooted out, if every wife has to be made a widow, and every child to be made fatherless."

QUEBEC, C. E., January 25. Escape of Confederates from Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas.—Marshal Kane of Baltimore, and thirteen confederates, mostly escaped officers from Johnson's island and Camp Douglas, left here this morning by the Grand Trunk Railroad for Riviere du Loup, to take the overland route to Halifax.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, BALANCE DUE SHAW. Includes items like 'To amount received from Collectors for 1863 and previous years', 'By election expenses', 'By assessors wages', etc.

Amount of County, Bounty, Relief, State and Militia. Taxes due from Collectors, for the year A. D. 1863, and previous years.

Table with columns: YEARS, TOWNSHIP, COLLECTORS NAMES, COUNTY, RELIEF, BOUNTY, STATE, MILITIA. Lists various townships and their respective tax amounts.

Summary table for RELIEF FUND, BOUNTY FUND, ROAD FUND, SCHOOL FUND. Includes aggregate amounts and balance due.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, BALANCE DUE SHAW. Includes items like 'By jailer's fees', 'By court officer's fees', 'By clerks wages', etc.

Amount of County, Bounty, Relief, State and Militia. Taxes due from Collectors, for the year A. D. 1863, and previous years.

Table with columns: YEARS, TOWNSHIP, COLLECTORS NAMES, COUNTY, RELIEF, BOUNTY, STATE, MILITIA. Lists various townships and their respective tax amounts.

Summary table for RELIEF FUND, BOUNTY FUND, ROAD FUND, SCHOOL FUND. Includes aggregate amounts and balance due.

Treasurer of said county, Do Report the following accounts for the year A. D. 1863, as above stated. The amount due the Relief Fund by the Collectors is two hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

C. WOBRELL, H. WOODWARD, F. COULBERT, Attest, W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

RICHARD MOSSOP, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

MUSLINS at Sensation, DELAINES at Sensation, COBURGS at Sensation, ALPACAS at Sensation, GINGHAMS at Sensation, CHINTZ at Sensation, PRINTS at Sensation, GLOVES at Sensation, CRAVATS at Sensation, SHAWLS at Sensation, BONNETS at Sensation, COLORED MUSLINS at Sensation, LINEN All to be had at MOSSOP'S, CURTAINS at Sensation, TABLE CLOTHS at Sensation, FRINGE at Sensation, LACE at Sensation, HOSIERY at Sensation, RIBBONS at Sensation, TRIMMINGS of all kinds & in any quantity at Sensation, CASSIMERES at Sensation, SATINETTES at Sensation, TWEEDS at Sensation, JEANS at Sensation, VESTINGS at Sensation, SHIRTINGS at Sensation, CLOTHING such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Under Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Now for sale at MOSSOP'S, HARDWARE such as Saws, nails, Forks, Knives, Spikes, Hinges, LIQUORS, such as Wine, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Cognac, etc., etc., FRUITS, such as Prunes, Raisins, Figs, Filberts, &c., GROCERIES, say Flour, Ham's, Shoulders, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Crackers, Spices, Candles, Coal Oil, etc., etc., BLACKING at Sensation, ROPES at Sensation, POWDER at Sensation, SHOT at Sensation, LEAD at Sensation, CAPS at Sensation, Always keeps on hand assortment of all kinds of goods for the accommodation of the public.

Transcendent Victory, GREATEST BATTLE ON RECORD, 15,000 Killed and Wounded, 30,000 taken Prisoners, WITH CAMP EQUIPAGES, 70,000 Contrabands freed from BONDS OF SLAVERY.

EVERY man that has read any thing of the past history of this WAR wants to know the conclusion that the Confederation of time. But now we have the only soul-stirring news to cheer our only draw-back to our joy and gladness, imminent danger of the Confederation North to "cut out our substance," "take our life," "take our property," "take our FRANK SHORT—for short called selling Boots & shoes as cheap as man in the county; and if you don't just give him a call on court-week, time, and see for yourself. He will mind the public that his shop is on the street, in Shaw's Row—where you require less time in drying than any case known—and drying 1 year in 36 hours, and better than any other in the old system—using the same amount of fuel that a common kind consumes—indications of a number of residents of this county, in Shaw's Row—where you require less time in drying than any case known—and drying 1 year in 36 hours, and better than any other in the old system—using the same amount of fuel that a common kind consumes—indications of a number of residents of this county, in Shaw's Row, directly opposite to Scoop's office, Clearfield, June 11, 1862.

Bulkeley's Patent Lumber Dried by Superheated Steam. THE undersigned respectfully informs that he has the agency of the above Patent will sell Individual, County and Township for its use. The Lumber is cut by the strongest, finished better than any other, requires less time in drying than any case known—and drying 1 year in 36 hours, and better than any other in the old system—using the same amount of fuel that a common kind consumes—indications of a number of residents of this county, in Shaw's Row, directly opposite to Scoop's office, Clearfield, June 11, 1862.

Banking and Collection LEONARD, FINNEY & CO. CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA. BILLS OF EXCHANGE, NOTES AND DRAFTS DEPOSITS RECEIVED Collections made and proceeds promptly Exchange on hand. Office on Second St., nearly opposite COURT HOUSE.