The Republican.

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1870.

So So!—It is announced in Washington by Senators, and scalawags generally that no one will be confirmed Judge of the Supreme Court, unless he pledges himself in advance to assist in reversing the late legal tender decision of that Court. If this be Statesmanship, what is rascality?

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, last week introduced a series of resolutions in the United States Senate, demanding a restoration of this government to the hands of white men. The movement was denounced as treason by such drunken bloats as Morton, Yates and Chandler. What a great pity that the parents of these immoral monsters were white people!

"BULLY FOR YOU, BRETHREN."—The negro Legislature of Louisiana, last week passed a resolution censuring and prohibiting E. S. Jewell, editor of the *Bulletin*, from appearing on the floor of the House. Mr. Jewell has been telling some wholesome truths in his paper about the members, hence the resolution. "The colored troops" and scalawags fight nobly as Legislators.

The buying and selling of Cadetships by Congressmen, will add a new chapter to the next edition of the "grand moral idea" Catechism, "in order to keep up with the progress of the age." Unless the constituencies of these godly members keep a sharp look-out, they will wake up some morning, with their farms, houses and lots sold, under the influences of this reconstructed age.

THE PRINCE ECLIPSED.—Prince Arthur of England, who arrived in Washington about the time Rev. Revels, the negro Senator from Mississippi did, has been almost entirely ignored by President Grant and the "loil" Senators and Congressmen who by the way are all running after, and bowing and scraping to their "colored brother." The "colored gentleman" has completely eclipsed the Prince, who is nowhere when Rev. Revels is around.

Some London journals cannot believe Mrs. Stowe capable of uttering "a deliberate falsehood." Why not? There are a great many liars in the world, and we believe of course, more likely to be one of them than this same Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. No one ever lied half as much about the land of their birth, and after this it is but natural to lie about one's neighbors. She and her brother Henry are gay deceivers—make their money that way. Their apparent morality is a fraud.

CONFIRMED.—The United States Senate, on Thursday last, confirmed Hon. Wm. Strong, of this State, and late Judge of our Supreme Court, as a Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, while Bradley, whose name the President sent in at the same time, was dropped. As Judge Strong, two years ago, with Agnew and Reed, decided the legal tender act unconstitutional, he must try and reconstruct Chief Justice Chase and the majority of the Court on this bit of heresy. This view of Strong's obtained for him his confirmation, and nothing else.

BUREAU ROBBERS.—Several years ago a clerk in the Internal Revenue office invented the "ribbon" Stamp canceller, out of which he and a few members of the Bureau have made a fortune. They have manufactured and sold over *four millions* of those cancellers. The Bureau boss has just decided that they are worthless—that the stamps are washed and used time and again, until the Revenue has been defrauded out of millions of dollars. He orders that after May, 1870, all stamps must be cancelled with a pen and good black ink, or by a new machine invented by an employee which cuts the stamp so as to render it useless. If those who have the "ribbon" canceller throw it away, and buy the same number of the new invention they will contribute machly to the little ring in the Department and by the time all are supplied a new decision and a new canceller will be ready. G'lang loyalty!

IS A PINCH, TOO.—The much celebrated "loil" Congressman R. R. Butler, from Tennessee, also sold a Cadetship, but when sent for by the Committee, he explains by saying that he had used the money to partly help elect Stokes, Governor, and had divided the rest between himself and other politicians for use in the campaign.—We suppose that in a moral point of view his explanation will be entirely satisfactory to a "loil" Congress.—This fellow, Butler, was admitted to his seat without taking the "iron-clad oath," although he had been a rebel Colonel, and of course ineligible.

Of such material are scalawags made. Dewees, a North Carolina Congressman, sold two Cadetships for $1,500 each, but says he used the money to carry the election for the Union men.

We can imagine John Covode rising in his seat exclaiming: "Glory to God," Butler and Dewees are "loil" and christian gentlemen.

The Schemers at Work.

We notice by their circulars, that negro Bureau Howard, Bishop Scott, Ex-Gov. Pollock, Judge Strong, and a lot of other antiquated semi-religious grannies, are at work trying to get "Almighty God and the Christian Religion incorporated in the Constitution of the United States." We had supposed that when Sambo was acknowledged in that instrument that they would be satisfied; but in this we have been mistaken.

We often wondered why that class of public men to which they belong, paid so little respect to that instrument, even after having taken an oath to support it. As they always called upon God when they took the oath and then violated it with impunity, would they have any more respect for it after their scheme is perfected? During the war these men cared less for the Constitution of the United States than for a soldier's discharge. The negro bureau portion of them violated it daily; and now have the impudence to call upon those who always respected that instrument, to assist them to repair it. These same men are now blaspheming the name of Almighty God by putting "in God we trust" on the bogus five cent pieces which they are manufacturing, and then try to palm it off on the public for money. Their religion and their assumed respect for the Constitution, is like their money, BOGUS. They intimate also, that the action of the Revolutionary patriots "dishonors God," while they assume to glorify Him by manufacturing bogus money. In the economy of nature, like produces like, hence James Pollock's bogus money, although "in God we trust," is inscribed on its face, it is nevertheless bogus still.

We are sorry to see the names of gentlemen to this Strong circular, who have heretofore passed for neither fools nor fanatics, and paid strict attention to their own affairs and allowed their neighbors to do the same. Fanaticism and disrespect to God are evidently on the increase under the special direction of these modern Scribes and Pharisees.

"Old Nick" with equal propriety might quote the epistles of St. Paul, to a congregation as for such men as Howard, McClurg, Allison, Moorehead and "Tom" Marshall, to talk about a proper respect for the Constitution, some of whom have violated that instrument daily for five or six years.

Where the Funds Are.

The investigation by the Legislature of the manner in which the State Treasurer has for years handled the State funds, is producing some good results. The reason why the million and a half of balance, usually in the Treasury could not be applied to the cancellation of our State indebtedness is quite plain. It has been used to run banks belonging to the corruption ring. Banks have been run for years on the taxes collected off the people. This is fully demonstrated by the tabular statement furnished the Committee by the State Treasurer. The following banks and bankers are doing business on the people's taxes, viz:

Allegheny Bank, (Treasurer's own,)	$265,000
First National Bank, Harrisburg	200,000
Union Banking Co., Philadelphia	140,000
John J. Patterson's Bank, Mifflin	25,000
Congressman Mercur's Bank, Towanda	20,000
"John" Ridgway, Philadelphia	100,000
William M. Lloyd, Altoona	50,000
Cameron's Bank, Middletown	115,000
First National Bank, Bellefonte	20,000
Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia	42,000
Total	$1,015,000

Here we have ten banks and bankers who are using over a million of dollars of the taxes, out of which they are enriching themselves.

It will be noticed that our neighbors at Bellefonte and Altoona have a branch of the State Treasury. Some of these institutions have had this money for years, from which the State has never realized one cent for interest. This is not all. These very institutions had this amount of money belonging to the State, when the School Drafts for our county were refused payment at the counter of State Treasurer Mackey, during the past Fall, some of which are not yet paid.

What greater outrage can an agent perpetrate upon his employer than to collect his money and then refuse to take up his obligations? Yet, this is just what R. F. Mackey, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, and State Treasurer, has done for the taxpayers of Pennsylvania.

It gives us great pleasure to state that Mr. Mackey is "loil to the core," as well as all the institutions named, hence we suppose these efforts of Cameron & Co. are but patriotic effusions.

SHOULD BE REWARDED.—No officers in the economy of our government, are compelled to assume higher and greater responsibilities than the Judges of the United States Supreme Court; yet, none are so meanly rewarded.—Their salaries should be raised to at least half that of the President, without any hesitation on the part of Congressmen. Brains and a knowledge of law and Constitutions seem to amount to nothing these times, while tinsel and shoulderstraps command a high premium. The salary of the Chief Justice is but $6,500, while that of General is $18,750. This difference between a learned and able jurist and the leader of a torch and turpentine expedition "to the sea" or a mill and barn burner is entirely too great.

BAD FOR THE CHAIRMAN.—It looks now as though "Honest" "Glory to God" Covode, who two weeks ago cheated General Foster out of his seat in Congress, had also been engaged in selling Cadetships. It is said however, that he gives his stealings to the Church. If this is so, the end may justify the means, and Covode still remain a faithful godly member.

Nothing But Corruption.

From the day that the Saviour drove the gamblers and money-changers out of the Temple to the present period, there has not assembled a more corrupt and depraved body of men anywhere than those who have met at our National Capitol for the past six years, entitled Congressmen. They buy and sell each other and their constituents, and then rob the Treasury. Laws and charters are bought and sold like merchandise at the counter. Congressmen are obtaining titles to all the public lands and the great railroads, and at the same time are robbing the Treasury annually of millions of dollars.

The latest outrage brought to public notice is the selling of Cadetships in the Military and Naval Academies at West Point and Annapolis. A committee of Congress is now investigating the matter. The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* of the 16th, says:

"The principal case examined to-day was that of S. Newton Pettis, late member of Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania district. Three witnesses were examined, namely, Major Bloss, editor of the Titusville *Herald*; Mr. White and Mr. Derrickson; and their testimony, if true, is of a very damaging character. According to their evidence, when the nominating convention met in Franklin, and Mr. Pettis was chosen as the candidate, Major Bloss had an interview with Pettis and offered $500 to the latter on the condition that he would give the cadetship to which he was entitled to a son of Mr. Bishop, of Titusville, a man interested to some extent in the oil business. Mr. Pettis, they allege in their testimony, accepted the offer without any qualification, promising to make the appointment in case he should get elected. It seems that Major Bloss had been consulted on the subject by Mr. Bishop, Sr., before the meeting of the nominating convention was held, and had been instructed to make the offer not merely to Mr. Pettis, but to the person, whoever it might be, who succeeded in obtaining the nomination. After concluding with Pettis, Major Bloss went back to Titusville and reported progress to Mr. Bishop. Subsequently Mr. Pettis got elected, and the proposition was renewed. Mr. Pettis then explained that he had promised the cadetship to another party before Bloss' offer, and that as soon as he might succeed in putting off party number one he would conclude the bargain with party number two. The arrangement remained in suspense for some time, when at last Mr. Derrickson, a friend of Pettis, came to Mr. Bishop's friend, Major Bloss, and stated that he was authorized to close the bargain. Mr. Derrickson explained to Bloss that Pettis had borrowed $650 from him (Derrickson) for election purposes, and that Pettis was willing to give Bishop's son the cadetship if Bishop would pay $300 more than originally proposed, or $800 in all; at the same time Derrickson showed a note of Pettis' promising to pay Derrickson $850, and containing an endorsement by Pettis to the effect that—"The within note shall be cancelled when the money is paid by Mr. Bishop." Bloss accepted the proposition for Bishop to pay $800, and the bargain was closed. After the consummation of this arrangement it seems that Pettis was harassed by the first party to whom he had promised to give the cadetship, and finally to get rid of the thing he (Pettis) wrote to this party, number one, expressing regret that he could not keep his promise, and explaining that pecuniary embarrassments had obliged him to dispose of the appointment to Mr. Bishop. The writing of this injudicious letter is said to have been the cause of the discovery of the improper transaction. Party number one, being incensed at Pettis' going back on his word, showed the letter to some of his friends; the matter got talked about, and finally reached the ears of the people, who thought it their duty to communicate it to Congress. The investigating committee find that the field of their investigations is daily becoming enlarged. Fresh cases are reported every day, and the probability seems to be that the labors of the committee will not soon reach a close. At present there are some ten cases reported—two or three from Louisiana, two from South Carolina, three or four from Pennsylvania, and the rest from other States. The carpet-baggers thus far seem to monopolize a lion's share of the traffic."

McClure and Cameron.

Col. McClure has written a letter explanatory of a paragraph in Senator Wilson's article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on Edwin M. Stanton. Senator Wilson had represented that Mr. Cameron *resigned* his position as Secretary of War and suggested Mr. Stanton as his successor. Col. McClure insists that Cameron was *removed* by President Lincoln, and that the correspondence published in the papers, purporting to be a resignation of Cameron and an acceptance of the same by the President, was an "afterthought," suggested and carried out "to break the fall of a Cabinet Minister who had justly forfeited the confidence of the Administration and of the country, and whose dismissal was an imperious necessity to save the national credit."

The letter is very severe on Mr. Cameron, and winds up by saying: "Mr Lincoln and Mr. Stanton are both dead, and it is due to the memory of both that the appointment of Mr. Stanton shall not be made to appear falsely in history as having been dictated or suggested by Mr. Cameron, or intented to perpetuate his policy. The change was made to redeem the Government from the deadly atmosphere of corruption that came up from the seething cauldron of the War Department. It was demanded not only by every dictate of patriotism, but it was formally and peremptorily called for in financial circles, with the positive assurance that no additional loans could be negotiated until dishonesty and incompetency were dethroned from the head of the War Office. That demand removed Mr. Cameron, and it was fully met by the appointment of Mr. Stanton."

A NEW PARDON BROKER.—It seems that daddy Grant has gone into the pardon business. As he and his son Ulysess, jointly sold cotton permits and banished Jews from the army boundaries during the war, what is there to hinder them from going into the pardon business? in the name of President Grant and Father, pardon brokers, Covington, Ky., and Washington, D. C.

The Washington correspondent of the associate press of the 20th, says:

The President at the solicitation of Jesse Grant and Vincent Shinkle, has pardoned S. S. Newman, of Covington, Kentucky, convicted of collusion with the revenue officers to defraud the Government in tobacco returns, and sentenced to pay a fine of eleven thousand dollars and imprisonment. The pardon was ordered at the White House, and taken over to the Attorney General, who insisted that the case should have been referred to his department first, that the papers might have been sent out to the United States District Attorney for his version of the matter, to the end that intelligent action could be taken. He was, however, overruled, and the pardon was ordered, though some delay was agreed upon that the papers might go through the regular channels.

We wonder how much Jesse gets of this $11,000 refund, for his disinterested pilgrimage to Ulysses! We wonder how much snubbing Hoar will stand! We wonder if the fellow who used to ride the mule was to spit in his face, whether he would pocket the spittle!

PROTECTION.—The duties on tea, coffee and sugar yield a revenue of $55,000,000, while those on all other articles in the tariff do not exceed $105,000,000. This is the way Radical politicians protect the masses—High duties on the necessaries of life, low duties on luxuries.

The Senate, on the 17th, passed the House bill, admitting Mississippi to representation in the Congress of the nation. The act is identical with that applied to Virginia. Texas is still the "Lone Star."

Then and Now.

"The reigning party in the United States claim to be the party of moral ideas. They belong to a sect called Perfectionists." They are the saints of the land, and all Democrats and Conservatives are sinners. They are pure and chaste like the Sumners, mild like the Drakes, temperate like the Chandlers and Yateses, refined and discreet like the Wilsons, disinterested and virtuous like the Wendell Phillipses, modest like the Hamlins, beyond temptation like the Fentons and Camerons—in a word, the very saints of the land, and as such the original of that immaculate party who, many years ago, met in the old Bay State and resolved:

First, That the world and the fullness thereof belong to the saints, and

Secondly, That *we are the saints.*"

"We do not question that a great many of the Radical leaders sincerely believe that they are the saints, and that all the rest of the world are sinners. "See," said one of them, "all these Democratic grog shops." "Behold," said another, "all these Democratic semi paupers," and so these Radical Pharisees run the round of self-righteousness and vituperation.—"See," we might add, "the frightful increase of corruption in Federal and State Legislation, the rottenness of public men and public life, shoddy contracts and work for the Government and people." "Behold," we may add, "the growing demoralization since the Republican party was born." The Radical party may not sell as much rum, but they drink as much and present a much worse example. They are as profane and indecent, as immoral and impure, as extortionate and unjust, as those upon whom they put the band of excommunication. If there is "a woe unto them who call good evil, and evil good," they are not likely to stand above their fellows. Pretension is not virtue, and preaching righteousness is not practicing it. This is not the first epoch in which we have heard the doctrine of "universal brotherhood" from the forum and pulpit. The same cry with many is but another name for the old Cæsarism, and with others but another name for the old Pantheism. The new name or new fact is, Federal centralization in the name of the people, for whose real welfare it cares not at all. It absorbs States, weakens free Government, segregates the people, combines the purse and the sword, establishes military rule in place of civil rights, fights for power, maintains power, lives on power, claims everything of individual and civil liberty, and yields nothing."

"We should be very sorry to despair of the Republic, or to be considered as mere croakers in discussing its welfare; but history, reason, and nature alike teach us that we are human, and therefore not infallible. The theory of our Government is that of a representative Democracy—a Republic. The theory of a Roman Empire was, upon the contrary, that of a representative despotism. But, as names are not things, let us ask—in what do we differ? The Roman Empire had a Senate, which was the depository of great power—and so has the United States. There were political spies and private accusers in old Rome; and there are hosts of these in the United States—Augustus and Tiberius were not worse confiscators of property than Messrs. Seward and Stanton under Lincoln. Congress has made the poor poor indeed, by its corrupt expenditures, and legislation and pernicious teachings as to be compelled to distribute money to the people; and this is just what was done in Rome—Patrician luxury for the great in power, and the poor conciliated by corn and bread. So long as Rome maintained the autonomy of the States or Colonies, the people were comparatively free.—When the dividing lines were broken, despotism was supreme; and so it will be with us. Rapacity and corruption were the great Roman crimes, and it is the same with us. The old Prætorian Guard was an incident of civil war, and the military satraps of the South have been the fruits of the same sad precedent. The old Northern tribes were taught by Rome that the gates of Whalhalla were forever open to those who presented themselves stained with the blood of their vanquished enemies. These, we read, were converted into Christianity, but carried their old feelings into their new creeds. We have just this parallel to-day, when we see General Ames made, by his own sword, a U. S. Senator from Mississippi; General Canby, after ruling Virginia, made the chief of a new Military Department and a monstrosity like General Sickles sent to represent the U. S. Government and its Radical saints in far-off Spain. The emigrant carpet-baggers and scallawags who fill Congress and the Southern State Legislatures are but the little stars that revolve around the Radical planet, and with them, too, as we could show, the history of the old world is but repeating itself at home."

The foregoing editorial is from the New York *Express*. We give it prominence because it is able and truthful, and reflects in our own views of the present political condition of this unfortunate country.

ANDERSONVILLE.—The friends and admirers of the "late lamented Stanton" no doubt love to hear and see his great deeds rehearsed. The Paterson (N. J.) *Guardian* publishes the following note, which has a special and peculiar interest at the present time:

"MR. EDITOR:—I was a prisoner nine months—kept there because Secretary Stanton would not permit me to be exchanged—kept there because Stanton made the devilish declaration that he was not willing to exchange able-bodied rebels for emaciated Union prisoners—kept there because of Stanton's punctilio about acknowledging the rebels as belligerents—kept there till my health was ruined and a wreck left of my former self. Stanton is dead now. May God be more merciful to him than he was to the thousands who perished at Andersonville and other Southern prisons, because he refused our exchange, and for a long while even refused medicines to be sent us. I am an humble soldier—what is left of me—and although I belong to no association, and do not lecture every three weeks about Andersonville, I suffered there, and saw thousands carried out dead, because Stanton was at the head of the War Department. ANDERSONVILLE."

A cotemporary says: When clergymen preach against the "pernicious literature of the period," are Radical journals justified in accusing them of partisanship?

Naturalization to be Restricted.

The following is a summary of the provisions of a bill which is now before Congress, having for its object the exclusion of white European immigrants from the elective franchise:

"Proceedings for naturalization must be taken before the United States circuit or district courts, or, where there are not more than two terms annually of these, before the United States court of highest jurisdiction of the State. As a first step, the applicant must file with the clerk of the court a notice of intention to become a citizen, which notice shall state full particulars of birth, parentage, residence, arrival in the country, &c., and he must give the names of two citizens who know him personally. The notice is to be filed, but open for inspection or copying. After four years' subsequent continuous residence in the United States, he may apply to one of the courts named for admission to citizenship, at least twenty days before the first or session thereof. He must have lived in the State for the previous six months, and in the district, county, or parish in which the application is made for thirty days. And he must produce one or more credible citizens who can testify as all the foregoing particulars, as also to his moral character and fitness generally for admission. Any citizen may produce opposing evidence. If the court is satisfied in the applicants favor, it will give him a certificate of naturalization, to take effect six months thereafter, and so stating."

The bill has been devised for the express purpose of saving the Radical party from defeat at the coming Presidential election, and from the permanent destruction which is impending over it. The immediate effect of the proposed enactment would be to cancel every declaration of intention already made by any immigrant, and compel the party to make a new declaration, after which he must wait four years before he can get his naturalization papers, and six months more before he can vote. This would put the immigrant who has been in this country five years on the same footing with him who arrived yesterday. Residence is to count for nothing, if it is residence prior to the passage of the proposed law. No application is to be regarded unless it was made to the clerk of a *United States* Court, whereas all previous declarations have been made to *State* Courts. By the new law all existing applications would be made null and void, and *there will be a total interruption of naturalization for four years and six months.* This is a villainous scheme for preventing thousands of white European immigrants from voting at the next Presidential election. If it succeeds there will be no fresh naturalizations until the middle of the next Presidential term. It is a confession of weakness on the part of the Radical party, and a desperate attempt to save it from defeat in the coming Presidential contest.

The restriction of naturalization to the *United States* Courts must necessarily work great hardship, without any compensating good. It will render the process of naturalization so troublesome and so costly that many will be deterred from assuming the rights of citizenship—and that is the object of the bill.

Such an enactment seems exceedingly harsh and unjust when the Republican party has just conferred the right to vote and hold office on every stupid and ignorant negro in the country. It is an outrage upon white Europeans which ought to be resented by every man who has a drop of such blood in his veins. Such a discrimination against the higher and more intelligent race in favor of the lower and more ignorant one ought to call forth universal execration. It is the last, the basest, and the most desperate resort of a party which fears the result of a free election by all the people who would be entitled to vote under the existing laws of the country.

The Hartford *Times* declares that when Senator Sumner complimented Mrs. Senator Revels upon the good fortune of her husband, that delighted lady replied, "Thank you, sah! dough de Lord afflick you wid a white skin, he gib you a heart as black as anybody's!"

She was right about Sumner's heart, of course, but as for his skin, it has no right to be quite as white as anybody's, for he has a dash of negro blood in his veins—his great grandmother being a quadroon from Demarara. Old Sumner married her because she had money left her by her father. This is true.—*Day Book.*

A Pennsylvania negro has been elected by the South Carolina negro Legislature, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

New Advertisements.

Attention, Watermen!

THE undersigned wish to inform all up-river watermen that they have a large and commodious house at the BIG BASIN, where they are prepared to accommodate as many as will favor them with a call. The rocks having been blown out, it is now a very desirable place to land, as rafts can tie on either side of the river.

Feb. 23-4tpd. FRAZIER & HOOVER.

THE FOLSOM IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—These machines make a strong, durable and elastic stitch; will sew with ease every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of any required thickness, at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine. Agents wanted in every town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular address A. S. HAMILTON, No. 706 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., Sole Agent. 2:22:4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JOHN BOUCH, deceased, late of Bell township, Clearfield county, Penn'a., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement and allowance without delay.

H. L. HENDERSON,
ISAAC BOUCH,
Osceola, Feb. 23-6tpd. Administrators.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the third Monday (being the 21st day) of March, A. D. 1870.

Final account of Joseph H. Heath and Mary Williams, administrators of Samuel Williams, late of Burnside township, deceased.

Final account of Catharine Mitchell, executrix of C. C. Mitchell, late of Burnside township, dec'd.

Final account of John Patton and Eliza Ferguson, executors of James Ferguson, late of the borough of Lumber City, deceased.

Partial account of Samuel Hagerty, executor of Samuel Hagerty, Sr., late of Gulich township, deceased.

Final account of Samuel Hagerty, guardian of Wilkins C. Lee.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, } A. W. LEE,
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 21, 1870 &c. } Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. SAMUEL CLYDE and Hon. JACOB WEIMER, Associate Judges of Clearfield county, have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the **Third Monday, 21st day of March, 1870,** and to continue one week.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

CYRENIUS HOWE, Sheriff.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD CO. FOR 1869.

WILLIAM K. WRIGLEY, Esq., Treasurer of the county of Clearfield, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of said county from the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, to the 24 day of January, A. D. 1870—

DEBTOR.

To balance due county last settlement		$4,325 66
To balance due from collectors for 1868 and previous years		1,559 29
To balance due from collectors on State for 1868 and previous years		146 72
To amount assessed on unseated lands for 1868		6,948 19
To amount assessed on unseated lands for 1869		8,627 61
To additional assessed on unseated lands in Beccaria and Knox		14 65
To amount from collectors' returns for 1867 and 1868		112 96
To amount assessed on collectors' duplicates for 1869		19,375 56
To amount assessed on Register's returns		600 82
To amount assessed on State account		1,267 66
To redemption on Baum tract in Brady for 1866 and 1867, (col. return)		23 00
To redemption on McCormick tract in Knox for 1864 to 1868, (col. return)		144 23
To cash for old iron		5 67
To Commonwealth costs refunded		2 38
To redemption on No. 4340 in Fox tp.		31 70
To amount received as jury fees		64 00
To amount received as fines & forfeitures		200 00
To amount trans'd from militia fund		247 75
To amount received from A. M. Hills for fuel		5 00
To redemption on land by Sheff, (sale book)		3 90
To redemption on land by J. G. Shubert in Morris, (sale book)		12 80
To sale of county maps		6 00
To redemption by Albert, 50 acres in Decatur, (sale book)		30 10
To Fox township school balance due last settlement		41 62
To amount from Commissioners' books		1,760 00
Total		$45,518 47

CREDITOR.

By amount due from collectors for 1869 and previous years—county		$2,074 97
By amount due from collectors for 1869 and previous years—State		72 51
By amount due from unseated lands for 1868 and 1869		15,244 43
By exonerations to collectors on county for 1869 and previous years		799 74
By exonerations to collectors on State for 1869 and previous years		33 19
By collectors' per centage on county		793 82
By ....do.... do ....State		48 35
By State Treasurer's receipts for State tax		1,557 66
By amount paid Co. Superintendent, as per Act of 9th April, 1867, for incidental expenses of Teachers' Institute for 1869, as per bills filed		23 75
By Treasurer's per centage on receiving $23,423 36, at 1½ per cent		351 35
By Treasurer's per centage on paying out $22,980 89, at 1½ per cent		344 41
By over-charge in Chest and Huston		49 00
By amount due from collectors' returns		163 82
By assessors' wages		37 60
By Commissioners' Office, viz:		
Henry Stone, 168 days	$420 00	
Othello Smead	452 50	
S. H. Shaffner	447 50	
S. H. Hindman	55 00	1,375 00
By Court House expenses, viz:		
Fuel and light	$104 79	
Repairs to building	176 41	
Balance on clock	111 85	393 05
By court house bonds and coupons		342 00
By Jail expenses, viz:		
Coal and wood	$93 50	
Repairs to building	76 72	
Stove	7 80	
Med. attendance to prisoners	75 55	
Watchmen	336 50	
Washing cloth'g for prisoners	93 20	687 27
By expenses in viewing prisons		$104 21
By new prison expenses, viz:		
For architectural designs	$169 60	
Adv. proposals and printing estimates & specifications	77 42	
Engrav. and print. new bonds	175 00	
Payment on new jail lot	600 00	1,252 40
By Court crier's wages		68 00
By tipstaves' wages		154 00
By janitor's wages		75 00
By amount paid State deficiency		269 30
By road views		211 00
By Commonwealth costs, viz:		
Com'th vs. Bull and Bear	$992 50	
Do. Sebastian Smith	105 27	
Do. Joe Miller	97 22	
Do. Dempsey	129 50	
Do. Kitchen	126 13	
Do. Lemoyne	538 73	
Do. Coulters	53 07	
Do. Creswell	15 70	
Do. Lingafelt	46 91	
Do. Shearer	68 38	
Do. Horn	24 95	
Do. Michaels & Herd	12 12	
Do. Lee	17 70	
Do. Wash. Brady	47 06	
Do. Shanks	12 78	
Do. Kunz	114 71	
Do. Morrison	11 73	
Do. Flegal	38 07	
Do. Crawford	19 56	
Do. Troy	52 57	
Do. Fitzgerald	15 60	
Do. Johnson	27 57	
	47 70	2,749 14
By boarding jurors in capital cases		84 75
By postage and telegrams		24 61
By stationery		24 65
By transcribing old records		141 75
By Prothonotary's fees		410 65
By expenses delivering duplicates		19 70
By jurors wages, viz:		
Grand	$565 40	
Traverse	2,886 56	3,452 96
By inquest fees		74 38
By justices' fees		40 35
By Sheriff's fees		1,445 96
By fox and wildcat scalps		117 42
By insurance on Court House		228 00
By Auditors' and clerk's wages		210 00
By Commissioners' clerks' wages, viz:		
Bradley, (former)	$382 00	
Goodlander	300 00	1,382 00
By House of Refuge		203 89
By Jury Commissioners and clerk		35 00
By refunds		17 34
By attorneys' fees, viz:		
Wallace	$150 00	
Test	105 00	
Swoope	50 00	
Fulford	60 00	
McKinally	100 00	
T. J. McCullough	50 00	515 00
By District Attorney's fees		332 50
By books and records, viz:		
For Prothonotary's office	$110 00	
For Commissioners' office	47 90	
For Recorder's office	25 50	183 40
By constables' fees		257 45
By election expenses		714 95
By Registry Law expenses, viz:		
Books and stationery	$66 25	
Printing and publishing law	234 75	
Amount paid assessors	596 00	
Additional clerk hire	125 00	1,025 40
By Burnside bridge		600 00
By printing		400 00
By road damages		55 00
By Commissioners' counsel		150 00
By auditing Proth'y's & Register's acc'ts		30 00
By miscellaneous		41 36
By amount overpaid Fox road fund		12 54
By bal. due county by Treas. Wrigley		2,759 49
Total		$45,518 47

Received, Clearfield, January 26, 1870, of Wm. K. Wrigley, late Treasurer, the sum of two thousand, seven hundred and fifty nine dollars and forty-nine cents, being in full of the above balance. [$2,759 49.] LEVER FLEGAL, Treasurer.

TAX DUE FROM COLLECTORS FOR 1869 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS' NAMES.	County.	Bounty.	State.	Militia.
1867	Beccaria*	T. S. Washburn		$115 76		
1869	Beccaria	Henry B. Wright	$194 13	166 67	$22 37	
1869	Bell*	William T Thorp	151 46	350 66	$2 27	56 83
1869	Bradford	Edmund Dale	35 91	237 31	2 22	18 53
1869	Chest	James McEwen	438 43	163 23	3 59	35 15
1869	Clearfield	John McClellan	467 21	32 39		22 62
1869	Curwensville*	James Thompson	73 08	316 24	2 46	27 07
1869	Ferguson*	George Williams	22 81	49 55	9 98	8 73
1869	Girard*	R. S. Stewart	6 16	192 89	24 86	22 23
1869	Graham	David McDowell	261 47	33 79	5 06	22 80
1869	Jordan	S. M. Johnson	15 40	72 18	5 76	1 18
1869	Karthaus*	Godfrey Fisher	132 17	17 20	2 23	17 57
1869	Morris	Peter Moss		66 23		27 85
1869	Pike	Robert Ross	186 28	24 36	12 32	56 83
1869	Woodward	Samuel Henderson	156 20	22 13	1 42	12 35
Total			$2,074 97	$1,507 45	$72 81	$319 58

(NOTE.—Those marked with a star (*) have paid on account since settlement; and those marked with a dagger (†) have paid in full since settlement.)

PROBABLE ORDINARY EXPENSES FOR 1870.

To ordinary expenses, estimated at	$20,850 00	By amount due from collectors	$2,074 97
To exonerations to collectors on unseated lands	1,325 00	By amount due from unseated lands	15,244 43
To Treasurer's and collectors' per cent.	1,393 53	By amount due from collectors' returns	163 82
		By deficiency for 1870	3,945 61
Total	$23,468 83	Total	$23,468 83

ROAD FUND FOR 1868-9.

WILLIAM K. WRIGLEY, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the several townships in said county for Road funds—

DEBTOR.		CREDITOR.	
To bal. due townships at last settlement	$2,702 11	By cash in Treasurer's hands	$125 36
To amount assessed on unseated lands for 1868	8,685 21	By balance due from unseated lands for 1868 and 1869	18,966 60
To amount assessed on unseated lands for 1869	8,657 91	By over-charges in Chest and Huston townships	58 00
To amount returned in Woodward by collector	2 07	By aggregate amount paid supervisors	2,829 94
		By Treasurer's per centage	85 46
Total	$20,057 30	Total	$20,057 30

STATEMENT OF ROAD FUND IN DETAIL.

TOWNSHIPS.	To bal. due last settlement.	To amount assessed for 1868.	To amount assessed for 1869.	Total.	By Treas' per cent.	By amount paid supervisors	By cash in Treas hands.	By balance uncollected
Beccaria	$17 90	$300 07	$310 13	$628 09	$2 41	$77 92		$547 76
Bell	193 66	428 69	428 69	968 98	3 16	108 5-		857 38
Bloom	5 74	133 47	133 47	272 68			$6 74	265 94
Boggs	25 75	145 67	145 67	317 09	1 77	57 28		258 04
Bradford	30 94	111 19	111 18	253 32	1 12	38 68		216 12
Brady	143 32	475 77	475 77	1,095.06	4 36	139 32	28 64	924 99
Burnside	271 07	159 15	159 15	589 37	5 13	287 91		318 36
Chest	307