The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1875.

CANNOT ELECT.—The Democrats have a muddle over the election of United States Senator, in West Virginia.—"Loyal" Legislatures in Florida, Minnesota and Wisconsin are similarly afflicted.

EXTREMES.—The people of Tennessee have certainly boxed both the extreme points of the political compass. Andrew Johnson succeeds Parson Brownlow, as United States Senator! When will this "tidal wave" stop?

"Senatorial eligibility" seems to trouble some people very much, although the contest has been settled for some time. It takes a long time for some men to see a point of this kind, when their interests are adverse.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—An election was held last Thursday to elect a Congressman in the First Illinois district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John B. Rice. Canfield, the Democratic candidate, was elected. This is another gain.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT.—A joint resolution has passed our Legislature to adjourn over from Thursday, the 18th of March, to the 1st Tuesday of January, 1876, and that no bill shall be read in place after the fourth day of March next in either house.

ON TIME.—An enthusiastic friend, in alluding to the election of Mr. Wallace to the Senate, closes an article in this way: "With the ability, the statesmanship, the great confidence the masses of the people have in him, we believe that the Hon. William A. Wallace should be the standard bearer of the Democracy of the Union in 1876, to lead to certain victory."

A LONG SIT.—Congress remained in session for two days and two nights last week, week without an adjournment. The fight was over the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. Ben Butler and his Radical butties led off and attempted to pass the bill, but the Democrats fought the enemy for forty-eight hours and then made the gallant hero surrender to inferior numbers—a Fort Fisher affair.

SPENDING MONEY ANYHOW.—We observe by the Auditor General's Report that Fish Commissioners Hewitt, Reeder and Duffy spent $22,800, in the propogation and protection of fish during the past year. We have not seen the report of the Commissioners and cannot state how much they propose to spend next year, but an annual expenditure of that sum for ten years, would purchase a good many herring.

DISBANDING THE "CULLED TROOPS."—Outlawry in carpet-bagged South Carolina has become the rule, and not the exception, to such an extent that Governor Chamberlain has been compelled to disband the negro troops. In accordance with the recommendation of Judge Mackey, he has issued a proclamation disarming the turbulent colored militia of Edgfield county, and disbanding all the military organizations of every kind in the county. The Governor also proclaims that he is ready to remove any county official upon reasonable proof of misconduct in office, and enjoins upon all citizens to refrain from all acts tending to produce excitement. Quiet now prevails in Edgfield.

STRANG FINANCIERING.—Our State authorities persist in collecting a State tax off the personal property amounting, according to the Auditor General's Report, to the sum of $545,523.24.—The portion paid by our county is $2,100. Now, why persist in collecting this tax off the people, when the balance annually remaining in the State Treasury amounts to twice and even three times that sum. We say either stop collecting this tax or redeem more of our State obligations.—No individual or private business firm would do such dirty work; then why should sworn State officers practice such unbecoming political economy?

"NOBBY" REPAIR BILLS.

A glance at the Auditor General's report for 1874, clearly sets forth the fact that some handsome repairing has been going on at the State Capitol during the past year, for which the bills have been presented and cashed at the State treasury. With the salaries all doubled since the Democrats were turned out, and the bills for repairs alone greater than the original costs of the building, our Democratic friends will not feel at home when they come to occupy those repaired offices. Here is a list of the items of repairs, as we find them in the document referred to:

For repairs to Executive Chamber....	$35,241 00
" " " Capitol & grounds.......	25,482 67
" " " State Treasury Dep......	7,310 10
" " " Fence around Public Grounds.....................	7,406 75
" " " Executive Mansion......	4,296 68
" " " Aud. General's Office..	1,497 74
" " " Office Sec'y Comw'lth...	1,999 17
" Miscellaneous repairs..............	15,504 81
Total..	$101,738 94

How peculiar nervous people must feel up here in the woods while scrutinizing those repairs? especially those who are occasionally thrown into "hysterics" over the fact that our new county prison cost about that sum.—If the repair business was as extensive among the residents of Harrisburg during the past season as "on the Hill," our State Capitol must present a decidedly improved appearance, notwithstanding the pending hard times.

"THE GOVERNMENT" MAD.—It is said that President Grant is highly incensed at the Khedive of Egypt for making the $300,000 present to Gen. Sherman's daughter instead of giving it to Nellie. If he had had his own way about it, Congress would never have passed the joint resolution allowing Mrs. Fitch to accept the present. The representative of the Khedive will hereafter receive the cold shoulder. "The government" would have you know that all presents belong to the Grant family.

MR. WALLACE'S DEFAMERS.

The rivals and personal enemies of Mr. Wallace, in their efforts to defeat him for United States Senator, resorted to many low dodges and cheap tricks to accomplish their ends. Their first attempt was to array the Democratic press of the State against him. A few insignificant sheets fell into the ditch. Outside of the State their success was just as feeble, although the Baltimore *Gazette* and the New York *Sun* did some dirty work for their employers, during the canvass. The former still sings dumb, but the N. Y. *Sun* editor rises to explain and makes reparation for his blunder in this way:

"Mr. William A. Wallace has won in Pennsylvania a triumph of which any politician might be proud. Under a cloud of scandals, he fought his way through to a caucus nomination for United States Senator without a word of personal explanation, and, more wonderful still, without a word of recrimination. And his good fortune pursued him to the end. Three Democratic members of the Legislature had refused in the caucus to make his nomination unanimous, and averring their solemn conviction that, under the new Constitution, he was ineligible, they stood out upon their oaths, and sternly declared their resolution not to vote for him under any circumstances. This looked ominous enough. If these men had remained firm, the caucus nominee would have been defeated. But when the balloting came on, they had forgotten all about those dreadful oaths, and voted in a body for the fortunate Mr. Wallace. He was elected, of course, and deserves all the honors in such cases accorded.

"This election is something more than a personal victory. It shows not only that Mr. Wallace is a man of extraordinary abilities, but that he is practically the undisputed leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy. He has at this moment more power in that party than Simon Cameron has in the other. In other words it is his to guide and control, and he will be held to a strict accountability for its acts. Therefore, as Mr. Wallace has borne himself with much singular forbearance throughout the campaign, and has never deigned to notice while the issue was in doubt, the numerous calumnies circulated by his enemies, we have some right to expect that he will now dispose of them in the most effectual method at his command."

The editor of the Baltimore *Gazette* has not seen fit to confess his mistake, but his superior rival of the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following true and concise sketch of our fellow citizen:

"Hon. Wm. A. Wallace is of Scotch Irish descent, and born in Huntingdon county, that State, in 1827, where his father, who died recently, was a pioneer member of the bar. In 1836 Mr. Wallace's father removed to Clearfield county. The son commenced the study of law with him in 1844, and in 1847 was admitted to practice by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, then president of the Court of Common Pleas of the Clearfield district. He applied himself especially to the study of land law, and in a few years he acquired a large practice. He practiced his profession with marked ability and success for fifteen years. He married a daughter of Hon. Richard Shaw when he was about twenty-one. In 1862 the Democrats elected him over L. W. Hall, then Speaker of the Senate. He was re-elected in 1865, 1868, 1871 and 1874, invariably leading his ticket. In 1865 he was made the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was honored with the same position in 1866, 1867 and 1868, always giving his opponents all the fight that was in him, and showing great skill and discrimination in marshaling the Democratic forces. In 1871, when the Democrats had the Senate, he was elected Speaker, in which position he displayed signal ability, and enjoyed the good will of both parties. He has always been a discreet and hard-working legislator, even to the detriment of his health. A large bulk of the important legislation last winter was prepared by him, and in the United States Senate he will be one of its ablest and most industrious members."

We could fill two issues of the REPUBLICAN with similar extracts from leading journals outside and inside of the State, but all these are no news to us who know Mr. Wallace personally.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

In the dreary days of the session last winter, the Legislature passed a law directing the Governor to appoint a commission of seven persons to examine and revise the Constitution of 1873, "to determine whether any amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth are advisable or necessary and if any are found advisable or necessary to prepare the same in proper form, and make return to the Legislature at its next session."

In accordance with this law Governor Hartranft, soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointed a Commission, consisting of Chief Justice Agnew, of Beaver county; Benjamin H. Brewster, ex-Attorney-General of the State, and a leading member of the Philadelphia bar; Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county, the present Attorney-General; Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, State Senator; Hon. H. W. Williams, of Tioga, President Judge of the Tioga and McKean Judicial district; A. T. McClintock, Esq., of Willksbarre, Luzerne county, and Hon. Wm. H. Playford, of Fayette county, State Senator.

The Commission met in Harrisburg on the first Monday in June, selected Chief Justice Agnew as its Chairman, and proceeded to the duty assigned it. Since then it has held nine meetings; and yesterday reached a conclusion, and sent in its report to the Governor for transmission, to the Legislation.—The commission although composed of gentlemen of widely different political opinions, unanimously agreed in recommending certain Constitutional amendments to the Legislature for submission to the people.

The Commission reported to Governor Hartranft on the 25th ult., and on the 27th, he sent a message to the Legislature transmitting the Report of the Commission. The Report was read and two thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

The report recommends twenty amendments, and is a lengthy document, of sixty pages. We will publish a synopsis of the Committee's report next week.

The Washington Association of Mexican War Veterans has called a national convention of their comrades to meet in that city on the 22d of February next.

"WHITE LEAGUE INTIMIDATION."—The darkey who testified before the Alabama Investigating Committee that he was but twenty years of age, and had been voting for Gen. Grant ever since he was President, is a specimen of the intimidated race down there.

OUR HUMBUG TAX SYSTEM.

For twenty-five years have our State and local authorities practice a fraudulent system of State and Municipal taxation. The idea of swearing an Assessor to assess all property at its true value, with an embargo of 26 mills for School, 10 for County, 10 for Road and 10 for Poor purposes is a load that no man can carry who has any conscience left. With an encumbrance of 56 mills on the dollar, it is no wonder that Assessors return property at less than one-third its value, and thereby impose double taxes on all the inferior kinds of property, while the valuable pays but half rates. Without taking the equity feature of our present system into account the moral phase should be enough to attract the attention of Legislators and bring about a speedy change.

The idea of annually swearing thousands of men throughout the State to assess property at its true value, and then finding that the rate is fixed at one-fourth or one-third is too preposterous to follow any longer.

Let the Legislature repeal the present excessive high rates and substitute 5 mills for school, 3 mills for county and road, 1 mill for poor purposes, and give the Courts power to increase these rates when through *a military necessity* a higher rate must be imposed. In the destruction of school houses or county buildings by fire, or the public roads and bridges destroyed by floods, this contingency may arise, but in every case a substantial reason must be given to the public before a higher rate could be imposed. Besides, property would then be rated as contemplated by the law (at its true value) and not a single case of moral perjury need occur in the State. These high rates under the present law act like a ghost to the timid, and completely defeat the true object of taxation. Let the Legislature reduce the rates, at least if nothing else can be accomplished this session.

THE DIFFERENCE IN MEN.

A Philadelphia correspondent in alluding to public plunders, points a moral in the following contrast:

Albert Derminator, a poor half-clad darkey, who makes fires at police station houses in this city, was convicted and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for stealing a coat from a man who died at a station house. Doubtless the darkey imagined that in the sempiternal home of the deceased a coat was a superfluity, and that here, where polar waves freeze the marrow of our lives, a coat was a luxury that, under the circumstances, it was not wrong to covet. It is due to say that when a demand was made, prompt restitution of the coat followed.

This reminds me that Jay Cook & Co., who "got away" with about $10,000,000 of their neighbors' goods, propose to restitute, *in cash*, five per cent. of the amount of the liabilities; 35 per cent. in Northern Pacific bonds at 70 cents on the dollar; 14 per cent. of Oregon Steam Navigtion stock, at $40 per share, and 6 per cent. of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad bonds at 40 per cent. of their face value.—This shows an apparent restitution of 60 per cent. on the dollar of their liabilities but as Northern Pacifics are worth only 20 cents on the dollar, and Lake Superiors have even a less value, it would be putting it at a liberal figure to say that Jay Cooke & Co. propose to pay 20 per cent. of their liabilities.

The poor negro who stole a coat from a dead man goes to prison, but the "Christian Banker," who robbed his neighbors of ten millions of dollars, is allowed to bask in a lordly mansion, purchased by his wife.

A REQUIEM FOR CHANDLER.

The New York *World* speaks thus encouragingly of the lamented Chandler:

Mr. Chandler is the last disciple of Sangrado. Who, now that he is gone, will seek to remedy the diseases of the republic by phlebotomizing the South and increasing the water-ways of Michigan? The dredging interests of the nation are imperilled, mud-machine stock must go down, and a scum of green and yellow melancholy suffuse the surface of the raging canals. Sharp must be the agony of the St. Clair flats; Sheboygan, Mecomonee and Saugatuck sing, "Come, ye disconsolate." Copper will mourn for his brass, and the heroic methods of jobbery dwindle, peak and pine for the light of his Bardolphian countenance.

It is to be hoped, that our retired Chandler will still sometimes go down to the old place on boiling days, for a sniff of the carnage he may no longer participate in. What memories must thicken about the various scenes of an active service of eighteen years in the times that tried men's souls. Across the river there are those Arlington Heights he scaled in sweaty flight from the champagne lunch at Centreville on the Bull Run day. These corridors and committee rooms of the Capitol have each a separate tale to tell, of *voyages en zigzag*, of tortuous labyrinths threaded out with errant feet. Those frescoed ceilings, in which the sounds of strident eructations still seem to echo—what jimjams their confused figures remind of. This cornice did he carrom against, and was pocketed safe by yonder sofa's cushions. Under this table did many of his motions come to untimely end, and here his resolutions failed—when Yates and he swore off.

"Dust to the dust! but the pure spirit shall flow
Back to the burning fountain whence it came,
A portion of the eternal, which must glow
Through time and change, unquenchably the same."

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BURNSIDE AT LAST.—The election of General Ambrose E. Burnside in Rhode Island is a triumph over the crusaders and liquor prohibitionists who made a desperate effort to defeat him. Their main objection to the General is that he is not in the habit of consulting their tastes when he feels like taking a glass of beer. Rhode Island isn't a mountain, and Senator-elect Burnside isn't a mouse; but when we consider of the protracted labor of the one and the inconspicuous merits of the other, we are mightily reminded of mountains and mice.

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OUTRAGES BY THE NEGROES.—Judge T. J. Mackey, a Republican, who was sent by Governor Chamberlain to investigate the recent troubles in Edgefield county, S. C., has made his report in which he lays blame chiefly upon the gross abuse in the county government. He declares that no English speaking people have been subjected to a like infliction since the Saxon wore the Norman collar. He says the officers of the colored militia have been in the habit of calling out men whenever a personal quarrel arose between the white and colored men, and this in spite of the fact that the State Constitution gives to the Governor alone the power to call out the militia. He recommends the immediate disbandment and disarming of the militia. It is said Governor Chamberlin will act upon this recommendation.

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HOME AGAIN.—The Presidential daughter and her husband arrived on the 29th in New York on the steamer Republic. The Republic is hardly a fit steamer for Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris to ride on.

THE TRIBUNE ON MISGOVERNMENT.

Our readers can testify that we seldom quote from the New York *Tribune*, but recently that journal has taken sides with the people, and leads off in that direction equal to any Democratic cotemporary. In alluding to the "Louisiana usurpation" the editor of that once Radical Bible says:

"Every few days a rumor comes from Washington or New Orleans that the friends and the adversaries of the Louisiana usurpation have agreed upon some form of "compromise" which will settle the whole trouble. Kellogg and McEnery, the dispersed Legislature of Wiltz and the fraudulent Legislature of Hahn, are to come to an understanding, through their deputies and attorneys, and proceed to divide the offices. Kellogg shall keep the Governorship on condition that the next valuable office goes to Penn. Somebody else shall take possession of the State Treasury. The minor places shall be impartially distributed between the rival claimants, and the two Houses of Representatives shall make believe that nothing has happened since the first of January, and organize afresh under such terms as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties. In short, the struggle between the people of Louisiana and their oppressors is to be treated as a mere battle of factions to be settled by a fair division of the plunder, on the principle that they shall take who have the power and they shall keep who can.

Is it possible that any Conservatives of influence and respectable position in New Orleans, after their long, arduous, and gallant resistance to the usurpation, are willing to surrender all the ground that they have conquered and disavow all the principles for which they have fought, by acceding to this contemptible and debasing "compromise?" Between the armed invader, who attempts to seize the Government, and the people who maintain their rights, a compromise is impossible.—Give up to the lawless claimant one iota of authority to which he is not entitled, and you surrendered everything. The North sympathizes with the misfortunes of Louisiana, burns with indignation at her wrongs, and has just struck a telling blow at her oppressors, because it feels that Republican government is outraged in her person, and the whole Union is oppressed when one of the States is deprived of its rights. But it cares nothing for McEnery and Penn. It has never even asked the names of the members whom Gen. Grant turned out of the Legislature, and does not know what parishes they represented. It does not vex itself at the bad character of Kellogg. It has no commiseration whatever for the various functionaries whom he has tricked out of their offices. Our only concern is for the cause of constitutional government. If the people of Louisiana consent to degrade this great issue into a mere tussle for the powers and emoluments of office, to barter away their political liberties for a mess of pottage, they may fight their battles henceforth alone.

We presume, however, that the reported compromise is a mere trick, like everything else the Kellogg Government has put before the world, and we take it for granted that the Conservatives are too shrewd to be deceived into the fatal blunder of accepting it. Let them wait with the noble patience they have shown so long, and their ultimate triumph is assured. Against them stand a few thousand of office-holders; with them are almost all the rest of the American people. Is there any doubt which will prevail?"

The *Tribune* has broken with the corrupt leaders of its party, and will in the future champion the cause of the people and Constitutional Government.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.—The election of Ex-President Johnson to the United States Senate by the Legislature ot Tennessee, is a sever blow to Radicalism. It is said that Grant and his agents spent three hundred thousand dollars to defeat his election. But their bribes were impotent. As the Ex-President took a lively interest in a certain impeachment case several years ago, it is altogether likely that he will get up something of the kind again, when he gets back to Washington, for the purpose of amusing the public. If he does, it will be a success; for whatever he undertakes generally goes through.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1875.

THE REFORM EPISCOPAL MOVEMENT.

Taking it for granted, that nine-tenths of your readers are openly, or indirectly, connected with some Christian denomination, and their taking an interest in any new ecclesiastical movement, has led me to notice, in this letter, what seems destined to mark an era in religious history. What I do say is of a reliable character, and is given as, what I regard, important information, and without any prejudice or partially whatever.

On the 2d of Dec. 1873, the doctrinal troubles that have been so long agitating the Protestant Episcopal Church, culminated in a schism. A Bishop of that Church, with some eight ministers and twenty laymen, gathered on that day in the city of New York. The object of the meeting, as stated in the call, was "to organise and not to discuss," and the men engaged in the movement seem to have stuck to their work, for by the close of the day, a Reform Episcopal Church had been organized, with Bishop Geo. D. Commins as its Bishop, Charles E. Cheney, as a Bishop elect, with seven Presbyters, perhaps thirty laymen, and two church organization ready to vote themselves in union. This bold, and and in the estimation of some, wicked step, created quite an excitement at the time.

Since then, a little more than a year has passed, and without noise or special effort, this new church is beginning to locate its ministers and to dot its churches in Canada and the States, and even from across the water, a respectable body of English Christians—the Free Church of England—have reached forth fraternal hands, which have been clasped in a close union. Episcopal and Liturgical, and yet strongly Protestant, and liberal to a degree that is eminently calculated to conciliate, this church takes its place among its sister organizations. In addition to the great work, it has, in common with other churches—the ingathering of souls—its adherents regard its presence as a felt want among the Christian bodies about them. If this be true, it will be a success; for whatever is wanted, will be sought after. Already its ministerial and lay ranks are being recruited from all denominations. There are those who admire a liturgy, but cannot accept the pretensions of an exclusive Prelatical Church; they are compelled, therefore, to forego their taste, and continue to worship without a form. On the other hand, there are those who prefer a moderate Episcopacy, but desire more freedom in the use of a liturgy; rather, however, than give up the desired form of church government, they will submit to liturgical rigidity. To both of these, the Reformed Episcopal Church offers a common ground.

Your readers may ask, is such church needed? Is there room for it among the numerous divisions that already exist? These questions will call forth different answers from different quarters. But there can be no doubt tha there is a very general, though quiet, interest felt in the movement, and that it is not confined to any one body of Christians. There is a strong desire on the part of many to be identified with it; but family considerations, or pastoral relations, hinder for the present. With others I find it is a second choice. They like their own church best, but if anything should disturb those relations, this new church would be their choice. A movement that comes into the midst of the jarring elements of Christian life, and by its order, its doctrinal purity, and its charity, can at once so disarm all opposition, and awaken so large a degree of sympathy, must contain in itself the elements of success. Certain it is that this year-old movement is growing. The great mass of busy passers-by may not notice it; but he who will take the trouble to give a look at the work, will find that these workmen are laying their foundations deep and strong, and that, judging from the progress made, it will not be long before a superstructure will begin to show itself, that will challenge the attention of all who have eyes to see.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

I trust I am not giving your readers too much of the Centennial, but there is now so much going on connected with this Fraternal Love Feast, in which representatives from almost every county in the United States will participate, with every respectable nation of the world assembled here to witness it, that I scarcely know how to write a letter without saying something about it.

Since my last was written, we have had the Centennial Committee of Congress, with the President and several Cabinet Ministers, here, to personally examine the arrangements thus far made and to note what is further requisite. As it is proposed to exhibit the progress made by each department of the Government since its organization, a special building for this purpose will be erected, so that models from the Patent Office can be exhibited, representing step by step our progress in mechanism; the Treasury will exhibit the coins and currency used during one hundred years; the War and Navy Departments, its weapons of naval and military warfare, while the Interior Department will have Indian lodges, as they were a century ago, and now are, with live "Injuns," in camp, with their weapons of the chase, ponies, &c. Old Probabilities will be here to regulate the weather, and the historical exhibit, as illustrated by the Government, will, of itself, be truly a grand affair.

The Annual Meeting of our City Board of Trade, was held a few days ago, at which John Welsh, Esq., was chosen President; 1115 members are upon the roll; a Bureau of Commerce, as one of the Departments of the National Government is strongly urged.

The proposed combination in pig iron has come to grief; it was the intention to reduce the production of each pig iron producing establishment, 50 per cent, provided two-thirds of all the producers would in writing agree thereto; as less than one-third favor the combination, furnace owners are condescendingly notified by the American Iron and Steel Association—Great Britain's American servitor—that they can pursue their own course.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE REFORM.

A gentleman in this city, named Joshua L. Baily, has long labored in the cause of temperance, but without avail; his experience taught him that there is, on the part of the general public, an imperious desire for stimulants, and that in obedience to that demand intoxicating liquors are indulged in, because temperance workers have failed to furnish in their stead, a drink that is nutricious and stimulating, but not intoxicating.

To meet this long felt want, Mr. Baily has fitted up in Philadelphia a model Coffee House, where a half-pint mug of coffee and a two ounce roll is furnished for *five cents*, just half the price of a drink of whiskey. The coffee is made fresh every hour and from the best coffee in the market, and I am happy to say that the first week it was opened, *seven barrels* of coffee grounds were donated to charitable institutions—at least, so writes a clergyman connected with one of them.

The Model Coffee House is intended for working-men; and in this class are included editors, clergymen, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, carpenters and masons, and their apprentices, clerks, printers, draymen, newsboys—every man who works, either with his head or his hands—these are all working-men, and to all of them the Model Coffee House has proved a great blessing, as hundreds frequent it who, previous to its establment, took their beer with the regularity of returning day. The desire for strong drink is removed by the substitution of something a thousand times preferable, and Mr. Baily has proven himself the best temperance advocate I have ever met.

THE PARTY.

Both parties in this city have completed their nominations for county officers and I must say that the Republicans have, in their nominations, profitted nothing by their reverses of last year; and the Democrats, with a degree of liberality not often exhibited, have taken no advantage of their political opponents.

Happy Mississippi.—In this carpet-bagged State in 1861, the levy for State purposes was ten cents on the hundred dollars. Last year it was $1.40 on the hundred dollars. This is, it had increased 1,400 per cent. At the same time the State debt had increased $664,400 per annum. The public printing before the war was $8,000 per year. It is now $73,000 a year. In Georgia, a larger State, the printing is but $10,000. This is but a specimen of all the State taxes. The county taxes have increased in even a still greater ratio. It is to maintain those in power who do the stealing that the United States army is employed in Mississippi. Nice business, isn't it?

In his Place.—The return of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate is an event of national significance. In any event, the return to a co-ordinate branch of the government of one who had for a time been its executive head is unusual in the history of our country, and could not fail to produce a marked effect upon national legislation. But the coming back of ex-President Johnson to the seat which he left under such peculiar circumstances years ago, and in which he will now be able by his voice and vote to pass judgment upon the acts of his successor, is of special import from whatever stand-point it may be viewed.

An Awful Tilt.—In 1872 the Republican majorities in all the States, excepting Louisiana, were 813,961; Democratic majorities, 76,547, leaving a clear majority for the Republicans of 737,414. In 1874, the Democratic majorities were 613,523; Republican majorities 128,883, leaving a clear majority of 484,690, on the popular vote.—Add to these figures, this Republican majority in 1872, and the net Republican loss in two years, is 1,222,104.

Worse and Worse.—Grant's Attorney General, Field, of Louisiana, who has been for the last two or three months representing Packard, Casey & Co., and who returned with Hoar's Committee to fix matters up, has sent a telegram to leading Radical Congressman in which he says, substantially: "Haul off your dogs. The new committee is worse than the first."

NEWS ITEMS.

—George H. Boker, the Poet, has been appointed Minister to Russia.

—The average number of cigars smoked in the United States during 24 hours is 5,168,000.

—King Kalakaua and suite intended leaving for Honolulu, on the flagship Pensacola, on the 1st inst.

—The weather has been so cold in the West that persons have frozen to death in Kansas and Nebraska.

—The total payment to contractors on account of the Hoosac tunnel by the State of Massachusetts is $12,973,822.31.

—Whitelaw Reid, while in Washington as a witness in the Pacific Mail matter, was arrested for libel at the instance of Boss Shepard.

—Best recorded time of noted trotters: Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; American Girl, 2:16¼; Lula, 2:16¼; Occident, 2:16¼; Judge Fullerton, 2:19; Camors, 2:19¼; Nettie, 2:18; Red Cloud, 2:18.

—The Rev. Leighton Coleman, lately Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Mauch Chunk, now of Toledo, Ohio, was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the 9th ultimo.

—C. S. Black, of Pittsburgh, was awarded $3,850 a few days since as damages laid against W. H. McClelland for the loss of an eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of Mr. McClelland.

—A snow slide occurred at Alta City, Little Cottonwood canyon, Utah, on the 21st of January. The slide came into the upper portion of the town, demolishing two houses and killing six persons.

—The latest cable news state that the Emperor of China died on the 12th ult., aged 20 years. His successor to the throne is a Prince, but five years old. The full name of the deceased was "Tosi-shun Ai-sin Kioh-Io Tung-Chi."

—A resolution has been reported to the house of Representatives at Washington excluding Cannon, the Utah delegate, from his seat because he is a polygamist. If Cannon really has four wives, as is aserted, he is living in open violation of a law passed by Congress, and he is a criminal.

—Gov. Hartranft has issued a warrant for the execution of Ernest Ortwein on Tuesday, the 23d day of February. Ortwein was convicted in Allegheny county of the murder of the Hamnett family, consisting of John Hamnett, Agnes his wife, two children, Emma and Ida, and Robert Smith.

—A London dispatch announces that the Rev. Charles Kingsley, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen and to the prince of Wales, and Canon of Chester, England is dead. Canon Kingsley, who, it will be remembered, visited the United States a year or two ago, lecturing in Baltimore and other cities during his sojourn.

—The Senatorial harvest is being rapidly gathered. New York sends Kernan; Indiana, MacDonald; Pennsylvania, Wallace; New Jersey, Ex-Gov. Randolph; Tennessee, Andrew Johnson; Maine, Hannibal Hamlin; Rhode Island, Gen. A. E. Burnside; Michigan, I. P. Christency; Massachusetts, Henry L. Dawes; Nebraska, A. S. Paddock.

—It is stated as a fact that England, although not so large as some of the States of the Union, has more sheep than the whole of North Ameaica; and the East and West, and Texas and California, do not produce half so much mutton altogether as the little Island. The author of this paragraph probably included Scotland as part of "the little Island;" even with this allowance the statement is a large one.

—Sir Samuel Baker, in his description of his journey to that comparatively inaccessible region, Central Africa, states that he had made arrangements to have the London *Times* sent to him, but he did not fully understand the "irregularities" of the African mails. On his return from the Equatorial Lakes of Fatiko, near the White Nile, he on one occasion had delivered to him in a single batch about seven hundred copies of that journal, extending over a period of two years and four months.

—Hon. John H. Walker, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Erie, Pa., on Monday morning, the 25th ult, after having endured a protracted attack of ill-health. The first President of the Constitutional Convention was Mr. Meredith. This gentleman was seized with a sudden illness while in the discharge of his executive duty and died, and Mr. Walker was unanimously chosen by the delegates as his successor.

—The State Agricultural Society met at Harrisburg on the 20th ult., for the election of officers. George Scott, of Williamsport, was elected President, and the Western Vice Presidents are George Rhey, John Murdock, Jr., Alexander Speer, Joshua Wright, J. B. Lawson, J. D. Kirkpatrick, John W. Hammond. The old officers were re-elected. A Centennial Committee was appointed, consisting of three men from the western part of the State, and five from the eastern part.

—The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* notes that the standing walnut trees on a half section of land in Miamia county, Ind., were sold recently, for $17,000. There is a large amount of other timber on the tract which is not incluced, only the walnut timber being sold. Walnut lumber is coming more and more into use throughout this country and Europe, and at present a very large business is done in preparing and shipping it from Indiana. Indiana has more of this timber than any other State.

—The Mount Hope coal mine in Portsmouth, R. I., contains the hardest anthracite in this country, if not in the world. It is much lighter in color than the ordinary anthracite, and in many places it strongly resembles plumbago. The mine yields about 15,000 tons a year, and it is pretty good fuel, though when the beds were opened, many years ago, it was thought to be next to worthless. It sells for from $2.50 to $4.50 a ton at the mine. Large quantitis of this coal is consumed at the mines in smelting copper from Chili.

—The Ross case has again taken a fresh hold on the public interest in an offer by Mayor Stokley of a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the recovery of the child. A circular has been issued to justices of the peace and county officials in various parts of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, asking them to personally interest themselves in the search for the missing one, and to thoroughly examine all places within jurisdiction where the child could by any possibility be concealed.

—It would seem that they have no "dreary December" in California. It is a month of verdure and sunshine. In a letter to the editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, dated Okland, December 13, a correspondent incloses a rosebud, gathered from under his library window, and wild flowers of rich yellow hue, plucked on the edge of the track. The temperature of the room in which the letter was written, at seven P. M. was sixty-six degrees, no fire, and windows and doors open. the moon lit up the verdant lawn, and shimmered on the bay, and the air was fragrant with the flowers.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD CO. FOR 1874.

ROAD FUND FOR 1874.

DAVID W. WISE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of the several townships in said county for 1874.

DEBTOR.		CREDITOR.	
To cash in Treasurer's hands Jan. 1874:		By amount paid Dist. Treasurers	25,893 19
Amount uncollected for 1874	38,174 17	By exonerations	985 59
Amount assessed for 1874	30,904 88	By Treasurer's per centage	1,054 69
		By amount uncollected Jan. 1875	30,904 88
		Balance due townships	10,240 70
Total	$69,079 05	Total	$69,079 05

STATEMENT OF ROAD FUND IN DETAIL.

Townships	To bal. due Jan. 25, 1874	Amount assess'd for 1874	Aggregate amount.	By amt. paid Dist. Treasurers	By exonerations.	By amt. uncollect'd	Treasurer's per centage.	Cash in Treas' hands.
Beccaria	349 50	214 48	563 98	200 00	33 21	214 48	10 48	105 81
Bell	1,373 07	966 07	2,339 14	1,061 08	47 74	966 07	41 19	223 06
Bloom	427 74	285 90	713 64	340 50	4 50	285 90	12 42	64 32
Boggs	331 52	144 48	476 00	252 16	5 52	144 48	9 94	57 16
Bradford	386 22	197 30	583 52	262 81	5 85	197 30	11 56	104 95
Brady	756 20	1,645 14	2,401 34	517 81	....	1,645 14	22 68	215 71
Burnside	1,030 28	680 20	1,710 48	250 00	....	680 20	30 90	49 38
Chest	1,346 40	383 52	1,729 92	700 00	24 05	383 52	40 59	511 96
Covington	850 60	1,258 48	2,109 08	660 00	....	1,258 48	25 51	165 09
Decatur	1,015 58	579 45	1,595 03	779 76	79 30	579 45	30 46	126 06
Ferguson	274 80	251 80	526 60	189 80	19 50	251 80	5 24	67 66
Girard	1,454 52	1,890 84	3,345 36	400 00	21 10	1,890 84	43 63	989 79
Goshen	2,244 80	2,115 80	4,360 60	2,126 59	6 00	2,115 80	67 24	44 47
Graham	576 20	376 10	952 30	350 00	5 45	376 10	17 28	203 47
Gulich	1,118 08	745 68	1,863 76	725 00	8 57	745 68	33 54	250 97
Huston	8,545 01	7,374 15	15,919 16	5,500 00	268 22	7,374 15	256 35	2,429 43
Jordan	184 60	81 95	266 55	145 00	....	81 95	5 53	34 07
Karthaus	1,368 56	824 16	2,192 72	900 00	40 20	824 16	41 05	387 15
Knox	960 00	486 40	1,446 40	715 00	52 56	486 40	28 80	163 64
Lawrence	2,599 90	2,121 60	4,721 50	2,210 00	7 60	2,121 60	77 97	303 71
Morris	1,881 88	1,321 92	3,203 80	1,300 00	72 86	1,321 92	56 45	452 57
Penn	884 70	801 40	1,686 10	700 00	....	801 40	26 54	158 16
Pine	3,916 60	1,649 50	5,566 10	1,502 82	32 88	1,649 50	27 49	2,353 41
Pike	446 41	178 96	625 37	298 31	20 48	178 96	12 39	114 23
Union	1,439 20	1,531 80	2,971 00	1,291 41	....	1,531 80	43 17	104 62
Woodward	2,411 80	2,797 80	5,209 60	1,980 00	60 00	2,797 80	72 35	379 45
Total	$38,174 17	$30,904 88	$69,079 05	$25,893 19	985 59	$30,904 88	$1,054 69	$10240 70

SCHOOL FUND FOR 1874.

DAVID W. WISE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of the several townships in said county for the year 1874—

DEBTOR.		CREDITOR.	
To amount uncollected Jan. 1873	$33,463 52	By exonerations	$953 22
To amount assessed for 1874	35,292 52	By Treasurer's percentage	1,000 83
		By amount paid District Treasurers	22,450 14
		By amt. uncollected Jan'y, 1875	35,292 52
		By cash in Treasurer's hands	9,059 33
Total	$68,756 04	Total	$68,756 04

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL FUND IN DETAIL.

Townships.	To bal. due Jan. 25, 1874	Amount assess'd for 1874	Aggregate amount.	Exonerations.	By amount paid Dist. Treas'rs.	By amount uncollect'd	By Treas' Per centage.	Cash in Treasurer's hands.
Beccaria	658 48	321 72	980 20	62 72	450 00	321 72	19 75	126 00
Bell	1,736 83	966 07	2,702 90	62 44	1,250 00	966 07	33 96	390 43
Bloom	456 62	228 72	685 34	5 49	291 56	228 72	13 60	46 03
Boggs	384 08	337 12	721 20	6 00	250 00	337 12	11 52	116 48
Bradford	578 74	157 84	736 58	8 82	350 00	157 84	17 35	272 57
Brady	907 44	1,175 10	2,082 54	....	500 00	1,175 10	27 22	380 22
Burnside	826 04	680 20	1,506 24	....	750 00	680 20	24 78	51 26
Chest	1,077 12	383 52	1,460 64	76 21	752 52	383 52	32 31	216 08
Covingt'n	1,105 78	629 24	1,735 02	....	600 00	629 24	33 17	472 61
Decatur	1,952 54	927 12	2,879 66	132 56	1250 00	927 12	59 57	391 47
Ferguson	219 84	125 90	345 74	17 30	110 00	125 90	8 50	85 75
Girard	1,454 52	1,575 70	3,030 22	19 10	600 00	1,575 70	43 63	791 79
Goshen	1,651 60	1,057 90	2,729 50	6 00	1,000 00	1,057 90	50 44	625 16
Graham	884 04	376 10	1,260 14	6 23	600 00	376 10	26 52	249 19
Gulich	1,286 10	1,304 94	2,591 10	14 56	900 00	1,304 94	38 35	333 07
Huston	4 396 35	14,748 30	19,144 65	291 90	2,385 65	14,748 30	131 99	1,676 81
Jordan	305 00	131 12	436 12	....	145 21	131 12	9 15	150 64
Karthaus	1,106 56	309 06	1,415 62	32 95	800 00	309 06	33 19	240 39
Knox	1,248 00	535 04	1,783 04	68 32	950 00	535 04	37 44	192 24
Lawrence	2,989 80	1,485 12	4,474 92	8 74	2,244 14	1,485 12	69 63	667 29
Morris	1,710 83	1,542 24	3,253 07	62 20	1,000 00	1,542 24	51 32	597 31
Penn	490 90	560 98	1,051 88	....	425 00	560 98	14 72	51 18
Pine	1,008 26	1,154 65	2,162 91	48 15	500 00	1,154 65	28 24	431 87
Pike	592 66	246 07	839 73	29 20	416 11	246 07	17 80	131 49
Union	1,952 47	1,531 80	3,484 27	....	1,700 00	1,531 80	54 93	177 54
Woodw'd	2,111 90	2,800 85	5,212 75	60 00	1,900 00	2,800 85	72 31	379 43
Total	$33,463 52	$35,292 52	$68,756 04	953 22	$22,450 14	$35,292 52	$1,000 83	$9,059 33

COUNTY FUNDS FOR 1874.

DAVID W. WISE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with the funds of said county, from the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1874, to the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1875—

DEBTOR.

To amount due from collectors last settlement	$9,156 62
To amount due from unseated lands	25,875 60
To amount due from ex-Treasurer Wilson	521 27
To amount received from Habberstock	3 25
To amount received from Bradford overseers	147 76
To amount received from Gulich overseers	112 32
To amount received from G. C. Kirk, Commissioner	201 06
To amount received on John Vaught tract	112 32
To cash from Radebach C. H.	2 09
To cash received on Mary Sandwich	82 34
To cash received on Barney tracts	24 85
To cash received from A. W. Walters for wood	10 00
To bank tax for 1874	1,041 00
To seated county tax for 1874	26,393 53
To seated state tax for 1874	357 89
To fine of Hackley	35 00
To cash received on Hugh Ralston tract	190 36
To tax paid by C. H. Prescott	27 50
To cash by Dr. Fetzer	16 67
To cash for map	3 09
To circus license	50 00
To prison lot bond	2,107 77
To June register tax	149 00
To cash on Keating tract	10 35
To cost refunded	27 00
To September register tax	143 00
To cost refunded	29 00
To tax on No. 5672 for 1872	116 30
To cost refunded	46 50
To cash for table	3 00
To cash for stove	7 00
To cash received on Brunner	19 80
To reporter's fees	6 00
To jury fees	52 00
To fines and forfeitures	1,020 00
To cash for fuel	105 00
To rent for arbitration room	60 00
To witness fines	30 00
To unseated redemption	144 95
To seated redemption	44 19
To unseated county tax for 1874	19,706 55
To unseated poor tax for 1874	7,407 14
Total	$96,383 83

CREDITOR.

County Orders Redeemed, viz:

By Assessors' wages		$1,631 49
By Auditors and Clerk		160 00
By Auditor, Prothonotary and Register's account for 1873	$30 00	
By Auditor, Prothonotary and Register's account for 1874	45 00	75 00
By District Attorney		287 00

Attorneys' Fees, viz:

By T. H. Murray	$20 00	
By W. M. McCullough	25 00	
By Israel Test	15 00	
By J. J. Lingle	20 00	
By Walter Barrett	10 00	90 00
By appeal expenses		245 36
By boarding jurors		19 50

Bridges, viz:

By Pike twp. bridge	$200 00	
By Deer creek bridge	301 75	
By Curwensville bridge	6,821 00	7,322 75
By bureau statistics		45 00
By Commissioners' counsel William M. McCullough		150 00

Commissioners' Wages, viz:

By F. F. Coutoret	$450 00	
By John D. Thompson	445 00	
By Clark Brown	445 00	1,340 00
By Commissioners' Clerk		1,000 00

By Commonwealth Costs, viz:

Comw'lth vs. Arnold	$16 07	
" " Anderson	4 15	
" " Broombaugh	93 87	
" " Conigan	12 21	
" " Mary Best	66 92	
" " Barr	15 06	
" " Carson	27 03	
" " Duthrey	4 00	
" " Fawver	71 85	
" " Finegan	76 48	
" " Granger	10 62	
" " Gensler	9 92	
" " Gray	38 09	
" " Hallett	7 26	
" " Howe	18 79	
" " Kuntz	25 90	
" " Kooser	10 65	
" " Lamb	18 91	
" " Lauchs	22 30	
" " McGuire	75 49	
" " Marbley	72 51	
" " Mitton	4 92	
" " McGirk	37 99	
" " Malus	140 18	
" " Murphy	54 31	
" " Mack	12 38	
" " Odhall	328 09	
" " O'Leary	31 24	
" " Richards	36 44	
" " Sloan	42 58	
" " Shreser	13 13	
" " TenEyck	34 88	
" " Tolls	90 22	
" " Williams	59 37	
" " Wood	7 31	
" " Troutman	78 15	1,673 43

By Court House, viz:

Fuel, coal and wood	$250 02	
Gas	26 50	
Fixtures	809 71	
Matting	62 12	
Stoves	82 15	
Winding & repairing clock	50 00	
Repairs to furnace	30 25	
Buckets and brooms	7 42	
Repairs to pavement	5 00	
Repairs to building	81 27	
Lime for water closet	4 00	
Service pipe	32 50	
Trimming trees	75 00	
Oil	2 40	1,549 79

By Court Returns, viz:

January term, 1874	$91 20	
March term, 1874	70 81	
June term, 1874	81 95	
September term, 1874	101 66	
January term, 1875	81 00	436 02
Court crier		120 00

By amt due from Collectors, 1871-2-3-4.

	1871.		
Morris	R. Swartz	79 75	
	1872.		
Bell	T. C. Lee	22 04	
Chest	S. Williams	119 95	
Curwensville	V. Clark	30 00	
Gulich		18 00	
Huston		94 77	
Karthaus	T. White	53 50	
	1873.		
Beccaria	J. Kinkead	103 46	
Bell	H. Breth jr.	87 66	
Brady	Jas. Miles	362 43	
Burnside	D. Mehaffey	92 60	
Chest	S. Williams	451 55	
Curwens'lle	H. C. Miller	125 11	
Goshen	A. H. Shirey	12 00	
Houtzdale	G. W. Rowles	49 87	
Huston	H. W. Brown	207 37	
Jordan	S. Weisner	93 13	
Knox	A. L. Kirkok	3 65	
Lawrence	T. Bowles	214 58	
Morris	J. M. Dillon	67 17	
Osceola	A. Kephart	234 06	
Penn	J. Pents	15 82	
Pike	J. R. Bloom	14 91	
Woodward	H. H. Miller	327 10	
	1874.		
Beccaria	J. Kinkead	221 48	
Bell	M. Thurston	124 17	
Bloom	C. A. Wood	66 46	
Boggs	I. Bush	159 37	
Bradford	J. A. Antes	281 48	
Brady	A. M. Draucker	450 03	
Burnside	I. Ryan	34 13	
Chest	J. H. Breth	460 16	
Covington	L. Leigey	10 88	
Clearfield	J. McCl[illegible]	400 44	
Curwens'lle	S. Whipple	128 20	
Decatur	Levi Goss	210 41	
Ferguson	Fred Gross	199 47	
Goshen	W. W. Wilson	17 88	
Graham	J. M. Evans	72 12	
Gulich	S. Stiles	93 67	
Houtzdale	R. Butler	229 71	
Huston	C. Rohacker	279 42	
Jordan	J. R. Straw	81 48	
Karthaus	L. F. Hertlein	18 56	
Knox	E. Bloom	34 36	
Lawrence	N. Bishel	304 24	
Morris	A. Johnson	95 98	
Osceola	J. G. Shoff	191 39	
Penn	M. Flynn	74 83	
Pike	J. Hancock	263 19	
Wallaceton	M. Reedy	7 22	
Woodward	H. H. Miles	345 25	8,013 26

By Election Expenses, viz:

December election, 1873	$ 24 10	
February election, 1874	299 15	
Madera Ind. school	7 50	
Lawrence Ind. school	4 00	
November election, 1874	785 99	
Clerk return judges	8 00	
Return judges to Bellefonte	56 40	1,676 05
Express		6 70

By Hospital Expenses, viz:

Bennett	$ 45 00	
McGuire	24 47	69 47
Inquest fees		208 40
Janitor's wages		175 00

By Jurors' Wages, viz:

Grand jury, Jan. term, '74.	$ 250 60	
" " " " '75.	227 00	
" " June " '74.	255 15	
" " Sept. " '74.	237 15	970 50
Travers" Jan. " '74.	331 30	
" " " " '75.	587 65	
" " June " '74, 1w.	482 50	
" " " " '74, 2w.	410 05	
" " Aug. " '74.	360 35	
" " Sept. " '74, 1w.	410 55	
" " " " '74, 2w.	460 60	
" " " " '74, 3w.	328 10	
" " Nov. " '74, 1w.	321 40	
" " " " '74, 2w.	462 35	4,314 85
Justice fees		13 44
Jury commissioners		67 50
Penitentiary bill		1,054 78

By Printing Account, viz:

S. J. Row	$ 351 00	
Goodlander & Hagerty	592 75	
Brainard	10 20	
Brisbin Bros.	12 00	966 95

By Postage Account, viz:

Letter	$ 10 05	
Duplicate	12 18	
Township accounts	2 60	
School transcripts	5 55	
June Reg.	8 85	
August Reg.	12 79	
Collectors' duplicates	7 84	
Poor and road certificates	2 54	
September Reg.	3 20	
Col. dues	2 40	
Road rates	1 41	69 50
Prothonotary fees		409 00
Reg. expenses		601 50
Refunds	95 22	
Bradford school	100 00	195 22
Scalps		334 20
State tax on loans		213 75
Stationery		90 46

By Tipstaves, viz:

January term, 1874	$ 14 00	
" " 1875	32 00	
June " 1874 1w.	26 00	
" " 1874 2w.	20 00	
" " Grand jury	12 00	
Aug. " 1874	16 00	
Sept. " 1874	24 00	
Nov. " 1874 1w.	16 00	
" " 1874 2w.	24 00	251 00

By Prison, viz:

Boarding prisoners	$1,600 50	
Bedding for prisoners	54 00	
Clothing for prisoners	26 18	
Furniture for prison	19 50	
Keys " "	12 30	
Repairs " "	151 21	
Range and fixtures	101 86	
Fuel	211 65	
Turnkey fees	20 50	
Physician	100 00	
Cleaning prison	20 50	
Washing for prisoners	104 15	
Handcuffs	10 00	2,391 29

By Records, viz:

Prothonotary's office	$ 80 75	
Register's office	30 00	
Commissioners' Reg. books	15 38	126 03

By Sheriff's Fees, viz:

Serving jury notices	$ 137 40	
Costs in H. C. Case	22 15	
Commonwealth case	40 15	
Conveying prisoners to penitentiary	290 70	
Publishing election proclamation	6 00	497 40
Amount paid Harrisburg Hospital		151 00
Amount paid Danville Hospital		843 65
Amount paid road viewers		1,013 40
Amount paid road damages		125 00
Amount prison coupons redeemed		4,354 00
Amount paid State treasurer		2,272 44
Amount paid court reporter		365 00
By exonerations allowed collectors		1,221 90
By exonerations on unseated lands		797 09
By abatement allowed taxpayers		735 02
Amount paid teachers' institute		133 00
By treasurer's per cent. on $18,909 12 at 5 per cent		945 45
By treasurer's per cent. on $63,971 14 at 2 per cent		1,319 17
By treasurer's per cent. on $15,121 54 at 1½ per cent		226 82
Amount due from unseated lands, county tax		19,706 55
Amount due from unseated land poor tax		7,407 14
By overcharge on unseated land		95 45
By circus license transferred to State account		50 00
By cost on land sold		16 00
Balance		14,894 69
Total		$96,383 83

Probable Ordinary Expenses for 1875:

To ordinary expenses for 1875		$24,500 00
To prison lot bonds due		4,200 00
To bonds redeemed during the year		10,000 00
To interest on $75,000, prison bonds		4,500 00
To exonerations to collectors		850 00
To abatement allowed taxpayers		950 00
To treasurer's per centage		1,300 00
To probable cost on bridges		5,000 00
By amount in treasurer's hands	$14,894 69	
By amount due from collectors	8,013 26	
By fourth payment on old prison lots	2,107 77	
By deficiency for 1875 to be raised on the seated duplicates	26,284 28	
Total	$51,300 00	$51,300 00

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having met according to law, and having examined the several accounts and vouchers of David W. Wise, Esq., Treasurer of said county for the year A. D. 1874, do certify that we find them as set forth in the foregoing statement. We find the amount due the county from him to be fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-nine cents ($14,894 69). The amount due from unseated lands for county purposes, but not available until 1876, is nineteen thousand seven hundred and six dollars and fifty-five cents ($19,706 55), and for the use of the poor, in the aggregate, (also unavailable until after June, 1876,) amounts to seven thousand four hundred and seven dollars and fourteen cents ($7,407 14). The townships of Beccaria, Bell, Bloom, Chest, Decatur, Ferguson, Girard, Goshen, Karthaus, Knox, Morris and Pike assessed no poor tax on unseated lands, for 1874, while Covington assessed 10 mills, Lawrence 4 mills, Union 5 mills, and the rest of the townships assessed 1 and two mills. The amount due from the collectors, is the sum of eight thousand and thirteen dollars and twenty-six cents (8,013 26), being over a thousand less than last year. The amount due the road fund by the Treasurer ten thousand two hundred and forty dollars and seventy cents ($10,240 70), and the school fund nine thousand and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents. For statement in detail, see tabular statements of the road and school funds herewith submitted, showing the amount of such funds paid the respective District Treasurers and the amount of funds yet in the hands of the County Treasurer.

Witness our hands at Clearfield, this twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1875.

J. D. THOMPSON,
CLARK BROWN,
C. W. KYLER,
Commissioners.

Attest:
G. B. Goodlander, Clerk.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Clearfield, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having met at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1875, according to law, and having examined the several accounts and vouchers of David W. Wise, Esq., Treasurer of said county for the year A. D. 1874, do report that we find them as above stated. The balance in his hands due the county appears to be fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-nine cents ($14,894 69). He is indebted to the road fund in the sum of ten thousand two hundred and forty dollars and seventy cents ($10,240 70), and to the school fund in the sum of nine thousand and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents ($9,059 33). The amount due from unseated lands for county purposes, but not available until A. D. 1876, is nineteen thousand seven hundred and six dollars and fifty-five cents ($19,706 55), and for the use of the poor (also unavailable until June, 1876,) amounts to seven thousand four hundred and seven dollars and fourteen cents ($7,407 14). The amount due from collectors is eight thousand and thirteen dollars and twenty-six cents ($8,013 26).

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1875.

JAS. H. HILE,
L. C. BLOOM,
HENRY WHITEHEAD,
Auditors.

Attest:
John W. Howe, Clerk.

E. A. SOUTHARD,

Fire, Life & Accident Insurance

AGENT, Clearfield, Pa.

TRAVELER'S LIFE & ACCIDENT.

Hartford, Conn. .... Assets over $3,000,000.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Columbus, Ohio .... Assets over $600,000
[feb3'75-1y

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby warned against meddling with or purchasing any of the real estate now occupied by John Schnell, in Morris township, as well as one yoke of three-year old oxen and all the personal property on the same premises, as the same belongs to me and subject to my order at any time. JOS. H. RAYMOND.

Kylertown, Feb. 3, 1875-3t*

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of ABRAHAM LITZ, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

MARGARET LITZ, Adm'x.
Or J. L. CUTTLE, Attorney-at-Law,
Feb. 3, 1875-6t.] Clearfield, Penn'a.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

In the matter of the Estate of David Roland, deceased. } In the Orphans' Court Clearfield county.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob Roland, Administrator, &c., of said deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of McEnally & McCurdy, in the borough of Clearfield, Pa., on Thursday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

W. S. THOMAS,
Auditor.
Feb. 3, 1875-3t.]

WANTED.—

AGENTS, male and female, to sell Pictures everywhere. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. Another writes: "I can make more money in this business than I can on a $10,000 farm, all stocked." WHITNEY & CO.,
Feb. 3, 1875-3m.] Norwich, Conn.

LIST OF JURORS.—

List of Jurors drawn for March Term A. D. 1875, commencing on the third Monday, the 15th:

GRAND JURORS.

L. Flegal ...... Clearfield
I. Johnston ...... "
A. Gates ...... Curwensville
J. R. Cupples ...... Lum. C.
C. McCauley ...... Osceola
John McCoy ...... Beccaria
Thos. McGhee ...... Bell
Jno. Smith ...... Bloom
L. M. Gill ...... Bradford
F. S. Webber ...... Brady
Jas. Haley ...... Burnside
H. Patchen ...... "
J. Maurer ...... Covington
A. M. Hoover ...... Decatur
Th. Reed ...... Goshen
G. W. McCully ...... Gulich
Geo. Patterson ...... Jordan
D. A. Wise ...... Knox
A. Ogden ...... Lawrence
Jno. Mitchell ...... "
E. C. Brenner ...... Morris
A. Moore ...... Penn
R. R. Curry ...... Pike
R. Mathers ...... Woodward

TRAVERSE JURORS.

E. B. Baird ...... Bell
J. Snyder, Sr. ...... "
Henry Pents ...... Bloom
B. F. Kephart ...... Boggs
Jos. Jacobs ...... Bradford
E. Pearce ...... "
C. Wilson ...... "
J. W. Korb ...... Brady
Wm. L. Porter ...... "
James Dixon ...... "
A. M. Draucker ...... "
Jno. Weaver ...... Burnside
Jon. H. Reed ...... "
J. W. Lamborn ...... Chest
R. A. Goodfellow ...... Cl'f'd
M. B. Spackman ...... "
L. Leigey ...... Covington
Wm. Schnaire ...... "
J. F. Thompson ...... Cur'lle
Isaac Goss ...... Decatur
Ellis Kephart ...... "
Em. Reed ...... Ferguson
John R. Carr ...... Girard
Aug. Mignot ...... "
R. Reeside ...... Goshen
J. S. Jury ...... Graham
Peter Kepple ...... "
J. C. Evans ...... "
R. Butler ...... Houtzdale
John McNeal ...... Jordan
Alfred Erhard ...... Knox
George Erhard ...... "
Z. Fulton ...... Lawrence
W. H. Beaumont ...... "
Jas. Dougherty ...... "
Geo. Parks ...... "
M. Owens ...... "
H. W. Spencer ...... Lum. City
J. T. Hagerty ...... "
W. T. Rothrock ...... Morris
R. S. Bailey ...... Osceola
Jno. Penn ...... Penn
R. A. Holden ...... Pike
Scott Brown ...... "
J. F. McKenrick ...... "
R. B. Draucker ...... "
G. B. Caldwell ...... "
R. Howe ...... Woodward

Clearfield, Jan. 27, 1875-3t

CAUTION.—

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for or purchasing a certain promissory note drawn in favor of Uriah Lloyd, for the sum of seven hundred dollars and dated about June 12th, 1875, and now held by A. Harter, of Cherry Tree, Indiana county, for the reason that the same has been altered in a material part since its delivery. R. A. LEONARD.

Grant, Jan. 27, 1875-3t

FOR SALE.—

A pair of light Bob Sleds and a good Sleigh will be sold at a bargain, for want of use. Inquire at the Shaw House of
jan27-2t] D. R. FULLERTON

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. jan27-1y*

CARPET WEAVING.—

The undersigned is prepared to weave Rag Carpet to order, in any style desired. Having had over thirty years practical experience in Philadelphia, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with their weaving. Orders sent, or letters addressed to Williamsgrove Postoffice, Clearfield, co., will meet with prompt attention. CHARLES D. REDIFER.

Bigler Station, Dec. 16, 1874-6m.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.