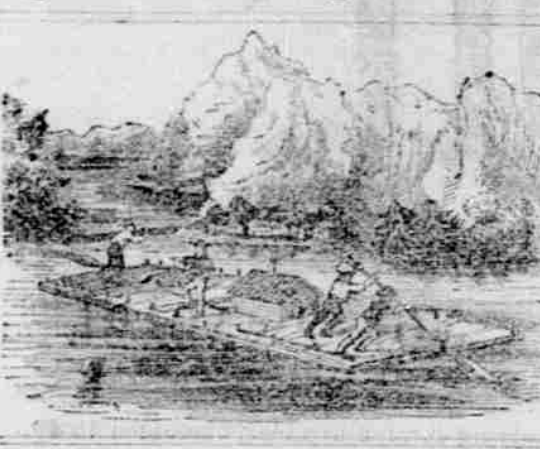


Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JANUARY 23, 1856.

Judging from recent political movements, there seems to be a growing disposition in the opponents of the Pierce administration to adjust matters and concentrate their forces, in the free States at least. In his recent annual message, the President has taken high ground, attempts to justify the repeal of the prohibitory clause of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, declaring the measure to have been attacked with violence, on the false or delusive pretext, that it constituted a breach of faith, and is based solely on the South and abusive of the North. This conduct on the part of the President has done much to facilitate a union against him, and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to effect it fully, in order that the Administration party may be successfully resisted in the approaching Presidential contest.

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL OF OHIO closed its session at Columbus on the 4th. Although no further declaration of its views upon the subject of slavery were deemed proper, it heartily endorsed Mr. Spooner's official conduct, and chose him, in connection with Lieut. Gov. Ford, as delegates at large from the State to the National American Convention, which is to meet at Philadelphia on the 22d February. Lewis D. Campbell and Samuel Galloway were appointed alternate delegates. As the Cincinnati Gazette says, there is little that savors of pro-slavery 'nationality' in that delegation, and the council declared that the delegates were expected to oppose the 'Twelfth Section' of the late Philadelphia platform.

NEW YORK POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—All efforts to effect a union between the Hards and Softs in New York having failed, the latter have held another meeting of their State Convention, adopted pro-slavery resolutions, and elected a full State delegation to the National Convention. As the Hards have already done likewise, the State will have two rival delegations, contesting the honor of representing it. John Van Buren has been thrown overboard, and his name is not among the Soft delegates. Before the late State election, this same convention adopted anti-Nebraska and anti-slavery resolutions to enable them to carry the free-soil districts of the State, but now, that the election is over, chameleon-like, they change their color, and pro-slavery resolves are adopted with a view to securing the admission of their delegates to the National convention. Truly, "consistency, then at a Jew."

FROM WASHINGTON the same old song comes—"no Speaker elected yet." On last Friday, Mr. Mace, addressing himself to the statesmen, not the mere partisans of the House, offered, in a spirit of compromise, a resolution declaring Mr. Banks, Speaker, Wm. Cullom, (American,) Clerk, A. J. Glosbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms, John M. Johnson, Postmaster, and C. W. McKew, Doorkeeper, the last three being the Democratic caucus nominees, but the resolution was tabled by a vote of 111 to 90. A number of caucuses have lately been held by the friends of Mr. Banks, in which the propriety of withdrawing that gentleman and uniting upon a new man was discussed, but could not be fully determined upon.

THE ELECTION OF EX-GOV. BIGLER to the U. S. Senate was generally regarded as a triumph of Pierce over Buchanan. The Pennsylvania, however, denies authoritatively that it is so, and says "Senator Bigler has been, and is now, the devoted and active friend of Mr. Buchanan, and will sustain him for the Presidency." Be this as it may, the immediate friends of the latter, we are disposed to think, regarded it differently, and were none too highly pleased with the selection. But, if the new Senator will go for Buchanan, we suppose all will be right!

WHERE IS THE FAULT?—One of our subscribers who lifts his paper at the New Washington post office, complained to us, a few days since, that if he does not call immediately after the arrival of the mail, he not unfrequently finds his paper taken from the office without his knowledge or consent. How is this?—Can any one tell?

THE AMERICANS AND REPUBLICANS of the National Legislature, at their recent caucus for nominating a candidate for U. S. Senator, passed a resolution urging all the opponents of the present National Administration in the lower house of Congress, to aid in the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of that body.

THANKS.—Messrs. Souther, of the Senate, and Moorhead, of the House, will please accept our thanks for favors received.

Mr. L. K. McCullough has our thanks for a lot of "pitch pine" kindling wood.

Slighing continues good, and parties are "too numerous to mention."

The "History of Excessive Winters," on our outside, is an interesting article.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION TO THIS COUNTRY.

The foreign emigration to this country, says the Lancaster *Whig*, has principally come from Ireland and Germany. During the eight years extending from 1847 to 1854, inclusive, the whole number of foreign immigrants who arrived at New York was 1,946,398, of whom 1,592,006, or five-sixths, were German and Irish, the former numbering 694,517, and the latter 897,489. This excess of Irish arose probably from the Irish famine of 1849, which caused a general rush for America. Previous to that period the German immigrants exceeded the Irish, and as late as the year 1847, the Germans numbered 53,180, and the Irish 52,916. But the next year the great Irish emigration commenced, and continued to increase until 1854, when it rose to a total immigration of 162,250 Irish to New York alone for that one season. The next year, 1852, it fell to 118,131, when it was exceeded by the German total of 118,611, followed by a German excess of 6,480 in 1853, and of 94,884 in 1854. The German immigration appears to have reached its highest point in the last year, when its total of 176,986 exceeded even the great Irish total of 1851, to the amount of 14,730.—In the year 1855 all kinds of immigration declined very greatly, but chiefly the Irish and German, the total arrivals of Germans at New York having been 51,987 and of Irish 42,932.

From the figures we have already given, it appears that the falling off in the Irish emigration commenced in 1852, before the appearance of Know-Nothingism. In that year the Irish emigration to N. Y. fell off 44,125, and it has steadily declined ever since. The condition of Ireland has vastly improved since the famine and the emigration consequent upon it.—Labor is now in great demand there, and the poor have no longer the same temptation to leave their native land as they once had. In Germany some of the leading governments have thrown such obstacles in the way of emigration as to prevent the former rush. Such is the case in Prussia, for example. The advice from America have also been very discouraging, as the later emigrants have experienced more suffering than those formerly, on account of the great numbers that were here already.

But the immigration from Great Britain has not fallen off in the same ratio as the German and Irish. During the year 1855, 18,216 English, Welsh and Scotch arrived at New York. The number of these immigrants arriving at other ports is pretty well maintained. There is a probability that, from England especially, there may be within the next few years an augmentation of the stream. The strikes in the manufacturing districts, so frequently occurring, generally result in a large contribution of emigrants to the great republic of the West.

The effect and influence of this great flood of immigrants to this country, may be seen in the following facts in relation to the State of New York: This State, according to the census of last year, has 651,822 voters, of whom 516,745 are native, and 135,077 naturalized. The latter however does not furnish an indication of the total alien population, which is 632,753. The actual vote polled at the State elections is generally from 190,000 to 150,000 short of the whole number of voters. The basis of representation in the Legislature is the entire native and naturalized population, exclusive of aliens and colored persons not taxed. Under it the city of New York will have but seven members in the lower house. For, although the whole population is 629,810, the aliens number 232,078, and the persons of color not taxed 10,807, thus leaving a taxed and representative population of 386,925. The native voters in the city number 40,112, and the naturalized voters 42,702. Here it is seen that while the native population own the greater portion of the property of the city, yet they are very nearly balanced by the foreign population who vote not only on property qualification or descent, but upon their certificate of naturalization. It is therefore no wonder that New York is tax-ridden beyond all precedent, and cursed with corrupt, profligate and abandoned rulers. The weight of this foreign vote can be purchased and used by unscrupulous and designing demagogues to place themselves in power or to carry out their schemes of speculation, plunder and self aggrandizement.

These facts should put the American people on their guard, against the constantly encroaching foreign power, and induce them to unite firmly and persevere resolutely in checking the foreign Catholic power that otherwise will gradually subjugate the liberties of this country.

LETTER FROM HON. D. BARCLAY.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, Jan. 3, 1856.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—Sir: My intention has, through the kindness of a friend, just been called to an editorial in the Gazette of 31st ult., in which it is thought proper to hold me up to public odium. I have in the estimation of the Editor, not only rendered myself "notorious" but "infamous." The thought that the judgment, so hastily, if not rashly, passed is not final or conclusive, affords a slight degree of consolation.

The liberty of the press is the palladium of all we hold dear as American citizens; and when exercised for the public good, should be allowed the utmost latitude. At the same time those who control it should neither pervert it to the purposes of mere defamation, nor ruthlessly assail the character or motives of the humblest citizen.

I do not know that you would intentionally do either. I cherish the hope that you have some appreciation of that moral precept which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." I would certainly much rather entertain the belief that your article originated from misinformation than from improper motives. Admitting this, the more charitable view of the subject, as I do, it is to be hoped, will not be considered as an unreasonable request, that the antidote may be administered through the same medium and have a circulation co-extensive with that of the poison.

In my canvass I gave no pledges publicly or privately—Nebraska or anti-Nebraska. Had any such been asked they would have met with a prompt refusal. My opposition to the

legislation of the last session of Congress touching the Kansas-Nebraska-Act, was every where frankly avowed to the friends of that legislation as well as to its opponents.

While I did this, there was in my district as little doubt of my position on the other question—the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. I was then, as I am now unequivocally opposed to its restoration. I do not design now to vindicate that position—simply to state it.

Was it expected that I should abandon my sincere convictions of the truth of the principles of that party which has uniformly had my cordial support, and which in their application, have been productive of blessings so inestimable, to not only our own land, but to humanity itself? If so, should the responsibility be laid at my door, for so violent a presumption? Am I justly chargeable with the folly of them who entertained it? The following extract from the *Cleveland Republican*, will perhaps settle the matter:

"HON. DAVID BARCLAY.—This gentleman has been among the most active of the 76 Democrats in the present Congress in sustaining the nationality of our party, in the effort to organize the House. He was in attendance at the National Fair, held by the Democrats, and rendered valuable service in placing the Democrats in the position of honor which they occupy, and which will be maintained with increasing firmness."

On the 15th inst. Mr. Barclay's remarks which fell from Mr. Campbell's mouth, he felt it to be his duty to deny his position, and which he did in the following highly satisfactory manner.

We might here state for the satisfaction of Mr. Campbell, that Mr. B.'s representations of the canvass in which he was elected, are correct. The writer of this was a member of the Convention by which Mr. Barclay was nominated as the Democratic candidate, and he feels confident that no man could have been nominated by that body who was disposed either to resist the Kansas and Nebraska bill, or to favor the restoration of the Missouri compromise; nor could such a candidate have been elected in this district.

I will only remark in addition to what has already been said, that if you should have a file of the "Raftsmen," and which you quote with apparent confidence, by taking the trouble to turn to the number published the third week in October, 1854, you will readily discover what the editor at that time thought of my anti-Nebraska sentiments. It may perhaps, weaken your faith in the more recent statements of that journal.

I will also beg leave to remark that no paper in my district advocated my election on the ground of my being favorable to the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise, so far as my knowledge extends.

Yours, &c., DAVID BARCLAY.

"This is mere evasion. It has never been charged in this paper, or any other, that Mr. Barclay ever pledged himself to vote for restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It is a matter of little consequence, in the present state of the controversy, whether he is bound by such a pledge or not. The allegation against him, is that he was elected as an anti-Nebraska man, under a confidence induced by himself that he was hostile to the policy of the Nebraska bill, and that he is now setting that confidence at naught. Why does he not meet this allegation manfully? The proof that he made anti-Nebraska professions, and gave at least verbal anti-Nebraska pledges has been proven by us, and is clear and convincing. It matters but little what some of his anti-Nebraska constituents thought or said against him while he was a candidate: the fact still remains unquestioned and unquestionable that he palmed himself off on an unsuspecting people as one worthy of a confidence which he is now betraying. He admits, in this very letter we now publish, that he was, in the canvass which resulted in his election, 'opposed to the legislation of the last session of Congress touching the Kansas-Nebraska Act,' and yet went into the Democratic caucus, at the commencement of the present session, and voted for a resolution endorsing and approving that very legislation; and not only so, but has since steadily voted for a candidate for Speaker who was made such because of his services in the last Congress in procuring that legislation. Mr. Barclay, himself being judge, he has abandoned, on the very first opportunity, the position he took before his election. To skulk from the responsibility thus voluntarily assumed, is but to add to the disgrace of the treachery.

As to the courtesy due by the press to such a man, we have only to say that we have treated him with all the deference due to him.—He chose to make himself the vehicle of the lowest sland, directed against a portion of those who had put their trust in him, as well as against the anti-Nebraska sentiment of the country; and if he finds himself roughly handled in consequence, he has no right to complain."

We are requested by Mr. Swope, the former editor of this paper, to assure the editor of the *Gazette*, and all others interested, that he is prepared, at any time, to substantiate every assertion he made in the columns of the *Journal* with reference to Mr. Barclay, by incontrovertible evidence. It is well understood in this community, and is not denied even by the Democratic leaders themselves, that Mr. Barclay, during his canvass, and at the time of his election, was a member of the American Order, and we have been assured by those who were present in the office of Mr. Swope, at the time, that he not only protested that he would support the candidates and principles of the American party, but that he was thoroughly Anti-Nebraska, and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. We have nothing to do with the controversy, not having resided in the District at the time, but we deem it nothing more than justice to those concerned to make this statement.

IOWA.—A letter from Dubuque, Iowa, dated January 1st, says that the Government lands of that district are now nearly all disposed of, only a few scattered tracts of refuse lands remaining. On the 19th of November two ranges of townships were thrown into market from the Des Moines, and on the first day thereafter 200,000 acres were applied for. Notwithstanding the severity of winter, emigrants continue to arrive daily at Dubuque.

Mr. Dotts, of Va., has written a candid and forcible letter, advising the Southern Know-Nothings to consent to the excision of the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform.

PAMIST OUTRAGES IN CANADA.—The Niagara Mail publishes an account of a late diabolical attempt at St. Sylvester, Lower Canada, to throw off the railway train containing a force of military and police sent to arrest the murderers of Mr. Corrigan, a respectable Protestant farmer, who, while acting as Judge at an Agricultural Fair, had giving a decision displeasing certain Irish Catholics, who waylaid, and murdered him in the most brutal manner, by beating and cutting him, jumping on him until they burst his bowels out. The murderers, who are said to belong to a lodge of ribbon-men, and who are well known, have hitherto set the law at defiance and nothing short of an armed expedition seemed able to take them, protected as they appear to be by many of the inhabitants of St. Sylvester. Their last attempt was, as we see, to destroy the railway train. The Mail calls upon the government to arrest the murderers at whatever trouble and cost. Other Canadian papers are very severe upon the government for the course pursued. The Hamilton *Banner* and Toronto *Globe* denounce the authorities in no measured terms. The *Globe* concludes a long article in these pointed words: "How long are Protestants to be killed like dogs, and the government to be permitted to shield the murderers?"

GOVERNOR OF OHIO.—Mr. Chase was inaugurated Governor of Ohio on Monday. In his inaugural address the slavery question is reviewed, and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise is urged as the means by which the agitation of the subject may be quieted.—The Governor takes the ground of non-interference with slavery in the States where it now exists, but opposition to the extension of that institution beyond the Missouri compromise line. He also favors river and harbor improvements, and in the administration of the affairs of the State economy is urged as of the first importance. "A modification of the tax law, so as to allow the deduction of debts from credits, is recommended. The educational interests of the State, and the care of the deaf and dumb, are recommended to the fostering care of the Legislature. An increase of banking capital, amendments to the Constitution, the establishment of the single district system, and annual sessions of the Legislature are recommended.

MARRIED.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. C. Diehl, Mr. JOHN ANDERSON and Miss MARGARET B. McCLURE, both of Pike Twp., this county.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA., FOR 1855.

JOHN McPHERSON, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in account with said County, from the 31st day of January, A. D. 1855, to the 31st day of January, A. D. 1856.

To Balance due County by Treasurer at last settlement. \$1028 85
To amt received from Collectors for 1855, and previous years. 4719 64
To amt received on Unsettled Lands for 1854 and 1855. 197 90

\$5996 39

CR.
By amt paid Juries. \$1567 42
" Election Expenses. 791 15
" Constables. 158 29
" For Wolf and Fox Sculp. 201 72
" Assessors. 257 91
" For Commiswealth costs. 273 57
" County Commissioners. 332 74
" For repairs of Public Buildings. 85 88
" Proth'y and Clerk of Sessions. 112 93
" Moore & Wilson, for Printing. 150 00
" H. B. Swope, " " 50 00
" For Jail Fees. 277 87
" " " 54 49
" District Attorney. 31 74
" Coroner and Inquiries. 101 40
" For Justice Fees. 6 75
" Clerk to Commissioners. 211 25
" County Auditors. 52 00
" For Road Views. 62 09
" Examinations. 14 05
" For Fuel for County. 78 00
" Commissioners' counsel. 20 00
" For books and stationery. 1145 76
" On Chest Bridge contract. 498 00
Treasurer's per centage on receiving \$4917 a 12 per cent. 73 75
Treasurer's per centage on paying \$5043 a 12 per cent. 60 52

\$6207 87

Balance due Treasurer by county. 251 48

\$6207 87

Amount of State and County Tax and Militia Fines due for 1855.

Year.	Townships.	Collectors' Names.	County.	State.	Militia.
1847	Jordan.	James E. Jr.	151 67	67 75	18 70
1848	Pike.	William Bloom, Sr.	1 46	44 00	21 08
1849	Lawrence.	David Carr.	1 75	4 69	44 00
	Pike.	Philip Ames.	2 35	21 08	0 00
	Bel.	Samuel Spencer.	4 60	4 60	0 00
	Ferguson.	Richard Walcott.	1 75	1 75	0 00
	Jordan.	William L. Moore.	4 10	4 10	0 00
	Penn.	Henry Swan.	17 61	17 61	0 00
	Covington.	Abraham Spencer.	1 62	32 00	0 00
	Penn.	David Lutz.	7 71	32 00	0 00
	Boggs.	Didie Huguency.	23 00	23 00	0 00
	Brady.	Thomas Kenton.	23 00	23 00	0 00
	Ferguson.	Joseph Stites.	5 00	5 00	0 00
	Jordan.	George Ellinger.	18 40	11 00	29 00
	Morris.	Leith Barrett.	11 19	29 00	0 00
	Ferguson.	John Myers.	6 00	6 00	0 00
	Karlhaus.	John R. Hoy.	22 50	6 27	0 00
	Penn.	Lorenz Hartline.	30 50	30 50	0 00
	Woodward.	Joseph Davis.	6 00	8 00	0 00
	Jordan.	George W. Shoff.	5 00	20 50	29 00
	Brady.	William Graham, Jr.	3 15	8 20	0 00
	Morris.	D. Williams.	30 04	16 25	18 00
	Fox.	John Wiley.	1 00	18 00	0 00
	Curwensville.	John J. Bundy.	13 14	11 03	7 50
	Bel.	William Caldwell.	31 61	41 33	25 00
	Boggs.	J. E. Lee.	6 01	29 53	12 05
	Decatur.	Cornelius Shippey.	2 79	24 29	20 00
	Jordan.	John McCully.	45 71	47 38	19 50
	Karlhaus.	David Kohnart.	35 17	19 25	17 50
	Lawrence.	Enoch Wise.	10 13	19 25	17 50
	Pike.	Edward Mettrey.	3 68	9 72	12 50
	Woodward.	Joseph Shaw.	18 81	9 74	17 24
	Goshen.	Joseph A. Caldwell.	63 14	13 37	35 00
	Penn.	Lisle McCully.	29 19	26 38	27 50
	Bradford.	William L. Rishel.	1 00	1 00	0 00
	Brady.	Moses Owens.	10 10	10 10	0 00
	Curwensville.	V. B. Holt.	91 63	6 10	23 50
	Bel.	William T. Gilbert.	65 04	71 88	15 50
	Decatur.	Samuel J. Tozer.	46 34	117 54	17 00
	Curwensville.	Abraham M. Hill.	16 25	10 54	1 33
	Goshen.	Benjamin F. Sterling.	6 00	3 31	10 01
	Houston.	Nicholas Brockway.	9 30	3 31	4 50
	Lawrence.	J. O. Lamb.	33 45	33 08	13 00
	Morris.	Joseph Patterson.	64 48	108 40	38 00
	Pike.	Benjamin Spackman.	159 76	115 57	44 00
	Woodward.	Joseph Potter.	44 34	115 23	33 00
	Brady.	T. R. McClure.	1 42	13 24	8 00
	Curwensville.	John Dresler.	29 19	26 38	27 50
	Bel.	Robert Henderson.	215 03	143 17	17 00
	Boggs.	James Stewart.	101 26	68 50	19 00
	Bradford.	George Wilson, Jr.	105 39	75 42	13 00
	Brady.	Geo. B. Goodlander.	233 11	107 25	34 25
	Curwensville.	Jacob Pearce.	47 30	84 22	45 50
	Bel.	Jesse Hutton.	177 02	119 47	90 00
	Decatur.	Adam Haggy.	21 27	90 24	34 00
	Curwensville.	J. B. Gormont.	97 79	58 89	46 00
	Decatur.	Thomas J. McCullough.	200 11	159 03	36 00
	Ferguson.	Robert Henderson.	49 21	63 19	15 50
		Russell Shewalter.	67 32	66 64	12 00
		Charles M. Cracken.	77 27	77 19	25 00

TERMS.

The JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, at ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per annum in advance, or Two Dollars when the paper is sent by mail. Advertisements inserted at fifty cents per square, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the quarter, or year. The Terms will be strictly adhered to. No paper discontinued without payment of arrears, unless at the option of the publisher.

New Advertisements.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Dealer in SAWED LUMBER, SQUARED TIMBER, SHINGLES, BOARDS, &c., is prepared to fill all orders for articles in his line of business, on as reasonable terms as they can be procured in the county. Jan. 23, 1856.

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 Ordinary Court of Clearfield County, to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1856, for confirmation and allowance:—
The final account of Abraham Neveling, Administrator of Edith Neveling, deceased.
The account of Wm. J. Hemphill, Executor of Thomas Hemphill, deceased.
The final account of John Stites, Guardian of Henrietta Stites.
The account of Joseph McClure, Guardian of Levi Thomas Morgan.
The account of George and Phoebe Sackets, Administrators of David Sackett, deceased.
Wm. PORTER, Register.
Clearfield, Jan. 23, 1856.

JURY LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1856.

1. Josiah W. Thompson, vs. L. J. Crans, garnishee of Isaac Smith.
2. R. Wallace, vs. Joseph E. Logan.
3. H. Philip's Executor, &c., vs. Reams & Kephart.
4. D. Bener, vs. R. Pennington.
5. Robert Litz, vs. Philip Pollard.
6. Samuel Hagarty, vs. Robert Mathers.
7. Alexander D. Ferguson, vs. Thos. Halston.
8. David Askey, vs. Brison Conway.
9. Hurxthal & Brother, vs. B. & P. Launsberry.
10. Torbet et al, vs. Samuel Caldwell.
11. George Ross, vs. Samuel Clark.
12. B. Harshorn, vs. S. & John Widemire.
13. Cummings & Mahaffey, vs. R. Gorman.
14. A. P. Ormand, vs. William Bloom, Sr.
15. H. Philip's Executor, vs. D. Kephart.
16. J. & G. H. Steiner, vs. Robert Grafius.
17. Montellius, Pen Eyck & Co., vs. Robert Tozer.
18. John Campbell, vs. Williams & Coover.
19. Corbin, vs. Hurxthal & Brother.
20. James Smith, vs. H. Drusler.
21. Samuel A. Lomas, vs. Davis & Pownall.
22. Fitch & Boynton, vs. Wm. H. & Jno. Miller.
23. R. Wallace, vs. Thos. E. Miller.
24. Meyers & wife, vs. J. Shoff & wife.
Wm. PORTER, Prothy.
Clearfield, Jan. 23, 1856.

FOUR.

John J. Bundy, 5 21
James E. Graham, 19 81
H. M. Hoyt, 67 57
Jordan, 123 82
Karlhaus, 28 54
Lawrence, 145 63
Morrison, 129 12
Pike, 54 21
Daniel Callingsworth, 22 40
Abraham Byers, 141 23
Total amt due from Collectors for 1855, and previous years, 3418 34
Amount due on Unsettled Lands, 3556 12
\$6974 46

JOHN McPHERSON, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in

Account with the different Townships for Road Fund for the years 1854 and 1855.

To Balance due Road Fund last Settlement. \$554 31
To amt rec'd from Unsettled Lands for 1854 and 1855. 374 88

\$929 19

CR.
By Amt paid Twp's. Balance due Twp's

34 50	Beccaria,
31 74	Bell,
101 40	Boggs,
6 75	Brady,
21 25	Bradford,
52 00	Burnside,
62 00	Clearfield,
114 05	Covington,
74 00	Chest,
30 00	Decatur,
1145 76	Fox,
498 00	Girard,
73 75	Goshen,
99 65	Houston,
	Jordan,
\$6207 57	Karlsruhe,
	Lawrence,
	Morris,
	Pike,
	Union,
	Woodward,
	Balance due Towns