THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.



S. B. ROW, ESTIM AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JANUARY 23, 1859.

m Pecent political movements, to be a growing disposition in of the Pierce administration to and concentrate their forces, in least. In his recent annual ng Mouse, kin sident has taken high proempts to justify the repeal loons of Leave. Hause of the Missouri comof a most unla assage of the Kansas-Nebras-It is stated thing the measure to have been pally of Minh violence, on the false or deluriotous pxt, that it constituted a breach of made himself o'ely servile to the South and and denow so North. This conduct on the in these and esident has done much to faciligrainst him, and it is to be hoped that the Advisor of the first that the first t at the Administration party may be XHy resisted in the approaching Pres-

ME 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 Mational American Convention, which count Philadelphia on the 22d Februa-kney what r Campbell and Samuel Galloway And when thed alternate delegates. As the incinnati Gazette says, there is little that savers 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.

TW YORK POLITICAL MOVEMENTS .- All ef-

forts 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 delega tions, contesting the honor of correct 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 freesoil districts of the State, but now, that the election is over, chamelion-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, thou art a jew-

FROM WASHINGTON the same old song comes ... On last Friday, Mr. Mace, addressing himself to the statesmen. not the mere partizans of the House, offered, in a spirit of compromise, a resolution declaring Mr. Banks, Speaker, Wm. Cullom, (American,) Clerk, A. J. Glosbrenner, Sergeaut-at-Arms, John M. Johnson, Postmaster, and C. W. Mc-Knew, 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 Hon a new man was discussed, but could not e fully determined upon.

THE ELECTION OF Ex-Gov. BIGLER to th S. Senate was generally regarded as a triof Pierce over Buchanan. The Pennman, and will sustain him for the Be this at it may, the immediof the latter, we are disposed to arded it differently, and were none pleased with the selection. But, if ntor will go for Buchanan, we sup-

One of our subscriat the New Washingined to us, a few days he not uline m the office without nt. How is this ?-

> at cancus for nomie opponents of the presistration in the lower aid in the election of of the humblest citizen. of that body.

Souther, of the Senate, the House, will please acFOREIGN 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 1,552,006, or five-sixths, were German and Irish, the former numbering 694,517, and the latter 857,489. This excess of Irish arose probably from the Irish famine of 1845, which caused a general rush for America. Previous to that period the German immigrants exceeded the Irish, and as late as the year 1817, the Germans numbered 53,180, and the Irish 52,-916. But the next year the great Irish emigration commenced, and continued to increase until 1851, when it rose to a total immigration of 162,256 Irish to New York alone for that one season. The next year, 1852, it fell to 118,121, when it was exceeded by the German total of 118,611, followed by a German excess of 6,480 in 1853, and of 94,684 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. It Germany some of the leading governments have thrown such obstacles in the way of emigration as to prevent the former rush. Such s the case in Prussia, for example. The advices 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

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 Eugland especially, there may be within the next ten 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. mmigrants to this country, may be seen in he following facts in relation to the State of

New York : year, has 651,822 voters, of whom 516,745 are native, and 135,077 naturalized. The latter towever does not furnish an indication of the otal alien population, which is 632,753. The ictual vote polled at the State elections is generally from 100,000 to 159,000 short of the whole number of voters. The basis of representation in the Legislature is the entire nalive and naturalized population, exclusive of iliens and colored persons not faxed. Under it the city of New York will have but seventeen members in the lower house. For, although the whole population is 629,810, the allens number 282,678, and the persons of color not taxed 10,807, thus leaving a taxed and representative population of 386,325. The native voters in the city number 46,113, and the naturalized voters 42,702. Here it is seen that while the native population own the grea ter portion of the property of the city, yet they are very nearly balanced by the foreign population who vote not only on property outslification or descent, but upon their certifieate 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 encreaching foreign power, and induce them to unite firmly and persevere reslutely 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. 8, 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 that the Juce but "infamous." The thought passed is not final so hastily, if not rashly, slight degree of consolation, lusive, affords a

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

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 with a prompt refusal; My opposition to the

legislation of the last session of Congress touching the Kaneas-Nebraska-Act, was eve- Mail publishes an account of a late diabolical ry 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 chargable with the folly of them who entertained it? The followextract from the Ciesrfield Republican, will perhaps settle the matter:

"HON. DAVID BARCLAY .- This gentleman as 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 he cancus held by the Democrats, and rendered efficient service in placing the Democrats in the proud position which they then took, and which they have held with undeviating firmness ever since.

On the 19th inst., from some remarks which ell from Mr. Campbell, of Schuylkill, he felt it to be his duty to define his position, and which he did in the following highly satisfac-

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 nominaconfident 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 "Raffsman," 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 disover what the editor at that time thought of iaps, 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 Legislature. An increase of banking capital, ground of my being favorable to the re-establish- amendments to the Constitution, the establishneal of the Missouri Compromise, so far as my knowledge extends. Yours, &c., DAVID BARCLAY.

"This is more evasion. It has never been harged in this paper, or any other, that Mr. Barclay ever pledged himself to voteffor a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It is a McCruae, both of Pike Twp., this county. matter of little consequence, in the present state of the controversy, whether he is bound RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD COUNby 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 To Balance due County by Treasurer at last settlement, the Nebraska bill, and that he is now setting To am't received from Collectors for 1855, and previous years, meet this allegation manfully? The proof that he made anti-Nebraska professions, and gave at least verbal anti. Voltracka pledens has een 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 he disgrace of the treachery.

As to the courtesy due by the press to such 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 slang, directed against a portion of those who had put their trust in him, as well as against the anti-Nebraska sentiment of the ountry; and if he finds himself roughly handled in consequence, he has no right to com-

We are requested by Mr. Swoope, 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 incontestible evidence. It is well understood in this community, and is not denied even by the Democratic leaders themselves, that Mr. Barelay, 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. Swoope, 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 restoraof the Missouri Compromise. We have nothing to no 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 motives. Adopting this, the more charitable view of the subject, as I do, it is to be hoped, the Iowa land districts, and on the construction of the Iowa land districts, and on the construction of the Iowa land districts, and on the construction of the Iowa land districts, and on the construction of the Iowa land districts. heir fellow-citize asid Matwithstandang the severity Nothings to consultating the

PAPIST OUTRAGES IN CANADA .- The Niagara 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 Protesttant 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 what ever trouble and cost. Other Canadian papers are very severe upon the government for the course pursued. The Hamilton Banner and Toronto Globe denounce the anthorities 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 inaugu rated Governor of Ohio on Monday. In his inaugural address the slavery question is reviewed, and the restoration of the Missouri ted as the Democratic candidate, and he feels | 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. my anti-Nebraska sentiments. It may per- is recommended. The educational interests of the State, and the care of the deaf and dumb, are recommended to the fostering care of the ment of the single district system, and annual sessions of the Legislature are recommended.

> MARRIED, On the 17th instant, by the Rev. C. Dield, Mr. John Anderson and Miss Margaret B.

Treasurer's per centage on receiving \$4917 a 1; per ct. Treasurer's per centage on paying \$6043 a 1; per ct.

Townships.

1847 Jordan,

S48 Fox,

Pike.

Pike,

Bell.

Penn. 1849 Clearfield.

Penn,

Lawrence

Ferguson

Covington,

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Ferguson,

Karthaus.

Penn. Woodward,

Jordan,

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1851 Bradford.

1852 Fox.

1853 Bell.

Jordan.

Morris,

Pike,

Boggs,

Decatur,

Karthaus,

Lawrence.

Woodward,

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Bradford,

Burnside,

Clearfield.

Curwensville

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1854 Bell.

Burnside

Curwensville.

1850 Boggs,

Balance due Treasurer by county,

James Res. Jr.

David Carr.

Philip Antes.

Henry Swan,

David Litz.

William Bloom, Sr.

Samuel Spencer. Itheinhari Weitzel,

William L. Moore,

Abraham Spencer,

Didie Hagneny,

Thomas Fenton,

George Ellinger,

Buther Barrett.

William Wiley,

James H. Turner

Joseph Rothrock,

John Sunderlin,

Lorenz Hartline,

George W. Shoff,

William Graham, Jr.

John P. Hoyt,

Joseph Davis.

D. Williams,

John Young.

John Askey,

John McCully.

Enoch Wise.

Moses Owens,

V. B. Holt,

John Myers,

Joseph Seyler,

Jacob Flegal,

Joseph Potter, T. R. M'Clure,

John Dressler,

George Wilson

Robert Henderson, Stres Stewart,

O. H. Lamb,

Samuel J. Tozer,

Ashley M. Hills.

Joseph Patterson,

David Kephart,

J. F. Lee.

John J. Bundy.

William Caldwell.

Cornelius Shippey.

Edward McGarvey.

Joseph Shaw, Joseph A. Caldwell,

Lisic McCully, William L. Rishel,

William T. Gilbert,

Benjamin F. Sterling.

Nicholas Brockway,

Benjamin Spackman.

Joseph Stites,

For Fuel for County

On Chest Bridge contract,

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

and previous years. Collectors' Names.

Commissioners' con

TERMS. The Jour TERMS. at ONE Don's liblished every Wednesday, SOFIETY Cases per annum in advance, or Advertisen sted at lifty cents per square, for the first, . dy-live cents for each additional inserti il deduction made to those who ads quarter, or year. The Terms ithout payment of ar-n of the publisher. No paper d rearages, unle New \ tisements.

LUMBER, SCAN Dealer in SAWED LUMBER, SCAN DI MEER, SHINGLES, BOARDS, &c., is red to fill, on the shortest notice, all orders cticles in his line of business on average relies in his line of business. ness, on as reasoniterms as they can be procured in the count Grahampton, Cled Co., Jan. 23, 1856

DEGISTER'S PICES. -Notice is here been examine and d by me, and remain filed of record in the offir the inspection of heirs-legatees, credites, all others in any other way interested, and vill oresented to the next Or-phans' Court of yeard County, to be held at the Court House, diBorough of Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 15 d of February, 1855, for

The final second f braham Nevling, Admin-The account of Hemphill, Executor of Thomas Hemphill. ed. In Stites, Guardian of The final account Henrietta Smeal.

The account of Jose, deClarren. Guardian of Levi Thomas Morgan. The account of Geor and Phothe Sackets, Administrators of David Lets, dec'd PORTER, Register Clearfield, Jan. 23, 18

PENRIAL LIST FOR BRUARY TERM, 1. Josiah W. Thompson L. J. Crans, garnishee of Isane Smith. 2. R. Wallace, vs. Joseph Logan. 3. H. Philip : Executor, & vs. Keams & Kep-

4. D. Boner, vs. R. Penningon. 5. Robert Litz. vs. Philip Hard. 6. Samuel Hagarry, vs. Robert Mathers. 7. Alexander & D. Ferguson vs. Thos. Rulston David Askey, vs. Brison Chaway. Hursthal & Brother, vs. B. & P. Launsberry. Torbet et al, ve Samuel Coliwell.

George Ross, Vs. Samuel Clark. 2. B. Hartshorn, vs. S. & John Widemire. 13. Cummings & Mahaffey, vs. D. Gorman. A. P. Ormand, vs. William Bloom, Sr. H. Philips' Executor, vs. D. Kephart, J. & G. H. Steiner, vs. Robert Graffins

Montellius, Ton Eyek & Co., vs. Gilbert Tozer. John Campbell, vs. Williams & Coozer. Corbin, vs. Hurxthal & Brother. James Smith, vs. H. Bresler Samuel A Lucas, vs. Davis & Pownal Fitch & Boynton, vs. Dougherty & McClaugh-

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in. - 23. Fitch & Boynton, vs. Wm. H. & Jno. Miller. 24. R. Wallace, vs. Thos. E. Miller 25. Beyers & wife, vs. J. Shoff & wife WM. PORTER, Proth'y. Clearfield, Jan. 23, 1856.

SOUP BEAS. - A lot of excellent Soup Beans MERRELL & CARTER. jan23 VOTICE.

reas Letters of Administration on the Esta f John Aurant, late of Brady county, Pa., dec'd, have been igned, residing in said town. hip, all person bted to said estate are requested to make emediate payment, and those having claims ago at the same will present then, properly authenticed for settlement, to ABIGAIL AURANT. Jan. 23, 1856-6t Administratr

MOTICE TO C LECTORS.-Delinque Collectors, by in another column of the Expenditures publi Expenditures published in another column of the paper, will find the cents they are in arreases the County, State and Aitia Funds, and are hen-by notified, for the latine, that unless their accounts are squared without delay, they may expect a visit from Shet Reed. Those of longest standing will receive or consideration at its hands. By order of Board of Com'rs. R. J. WALLACE Jan. 23, 1856-2t.

OURT PROCLAMTION .-- WHEREAS The Honorable JAM BURNSIDE, I the twenty-fifth Judicial Dijet, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Cen and Clinion and the Honorable RICHARD Saw and JOHN P. HOYT, Associate Judges of Claffeld county issued their precept bearing to the TWENTY.
SECOND day of Dec. last, to directed forthe
holding of a Court of Comm Pleas, Orpan's Court, Court of Quarter Session ourt of Oyerand Terminer, and Court of General il Deliver at Clearfield, in and for Clearfiel county, or the THIRD MONDAY of FEBR(RY, next being the 18th day of the month.

NOTICE IS, THEREFORE, HE:BY GIVEN, To the Coronor, Justice of the Pei and Coastables, in and for the said county Clearfel, to

bles, in and for the said county Clearfel, to appear in their own proper pers with their Rolls. Records, Inquisitions, Examines and other Remembrances to do those the which to their offices, and in their behalf, tain to be done, and Jurors and Witnesses are quested be then and there attending, and 1 to depart without leave, at their peril GIVEN under my hand, at Clearfie this 14th day of Nov., in the year of our Lorge

and eight hundred and fifty-five ,an e egatieth year of American Independenc JOSIAH R REISIT. Clearfield, Jan. 23, 1856 .- tc,

TLEARFIELD INSTITUTE. next term of this Institution will comes on the 11th of February, 1856. All persons wishing to fit themselves forcer-

gas, or other avocations in life, will her aive every desired facility and attention. A tugh Classical and Mercantile course is here gr terns lower than any other similar Institution Parents at a distance can obtain both for heir sons or daughters under the immediators

of the Principal, where they will receive tard-anages, with all the comforts and pleasers one; and their morals will be carefully The rates of tuition per quarter are. Euglish \$2-50; High Eng ish.85.00;Cla Mahematics above Algebra \$3; Frency andPainting. \$5 each-

Jurther information can be had by addreng W. A. CAMPBELL, PRINCIPAL 55.1 Clearfield, Apr. 4, '55.]

| WOHN McPHERSON, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in account with said County, from the 3d day of January, A. D. 1855, to the 8th day of January, A. D. 1856. DR. To Balance due County by Treasurer at last seitlement, \$1038.85 To am't received from Collectors for 1855, and previous years, 4719.64 To am't received on Unseated Lands for 1854 and 1855, 197.99 | | | | | | | Goshen. Honston, Jordan Karthaus, Lawrence, Morrie, Fenn, Pike, | John J Bundy, Jame E. Graham, H. M Hoyt, John Williams, Josept Yothers, Aaron C. Tate, Janob Willhelm, Josept Cullingsworth, Danie Bailey, | 67 57 40 123 82 85 28 54 43 145 63 163 129 12 138 54 21 84 242 49 199 | 76 2 0 37 11, 90 18 77 17 1 24 41 1 78 43 50 40 52 00 |
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| | 44. | 14 | 11 | Assessors, | 267 91 | | | | | 100 |
| | 48. | 44 | +4 | For Commonwealth costs, | 273 57 | | JOHN MEPH | ERSON Esq., Treasurer o | f Clearfuld Co | 100 |
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| | 44 | 68 | 4.6 | For repairs of Public Buildings. | 86 98 | | | for the years 1854 and 1 | 955 | - |
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John J Bundy,

ce due Twp's. 82 74 6 10 Covington 43 00 27 48 Decatur, Fox, 82 55 Girard. 26 75 Goshen, 42 90 Houston, 7 98 Jordan, 3 00 Karthans. 48 68 Lawrence. 1 80 Morris. Pike, 2 61 Union. 1 51 Woodward, 4 90 Balance due Towns Balance due, 143 4

JOHN M'PHER Treasurer of Clearfield Tomnships for School 1854 and 1855. and last Settlement, ree'd from CR.

Balance due Townships,

We, the undersigned, Comm eaith of Pennsylvania, havi Esq., Treasurer Witness our hi

4 50 13 50 are six thousa