



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 20, 1858.

OUR THANKS are due Hon. H. Souther, of the State Senate, and W. P. Wilcox and E. R. Braly, Esqs., of the House, for favors.

HON. JAS. L. GILLIS will please accept our thanks for a copy of Lieut. Williamson's Report of Explorations in California for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

PA. LEGISLATURE.—Our State Legislature has as yet transacted but little business of either general or local interest. Yesterday the inauguration of Gov. Packer was to take place. The inauguration was to be a grand affair, and was absorbing general attention. After the new Governor is inducted into office, we presume the Legislature will commence work in good earnest.

ANDERSON, the lieutenant of Wm. Fillibuster Walker, and who at the time of the General's capture was in possession of Fort Castillo, so soon as he heard of the mishap of his chief, hastened to abandon that position. He damaged the steamer Virgie, burned all the buildings about the Fort, possessed himself of what cattle and goods he could, and descended the river to the neighborhood of Greytown, where he and his men were seized and made prisoners on the 24th ult., by Capt. Sands of the U. S. steamer Susquehanna. This finishes up that filibuster expedition.

KANSAS.—We have not as yet full returns of the election recently held in Kansas, but what news has come to hand indicates that the Leocomptites have not only elected their State officers, but have also chosen their Legislature. The vote on the Constitution is closer than has heretofore been supposed probable. Further returns may, however, put a different face on matters. The Free State men had differed about nominating State officers. The minority, however, put a ticket in the field, and we presume the majority didn't support it, and hence its failure.

CORRUPTION FUND.—The examination of the affairs of the house of Samuel Lawrence & Co. is said to have disclosed the fact that the sum of \$87,000 was spent by Samuel Lawrence on behalf of one or more manufacturing companies, to procure the passage of the Tariff act of 1857, of which \$8,000 was spent in New York for editorial services. The leading presses of New York have demanded a specification of the parties in New York who received this sum, but so far in vain. They ought to give themselves no rest until the suspicious are fixed in the right quarter. As to Congress, where the largest part of this corruption fund was spent, no step has yet been taken to expose the guilty parties. Will not some members from Pennsylvania—the state which suffered most by that tariff—put on foot an investigation that will show who it was took bribes to destroy the prosperity of the country?

A "DEMOCRATIC MEETING" was held in the Court House last night, which was addressed by W. A. Wallace and I. Test, Esquires, who expressed their approval of Buchanan's course on Kansas affairs, daubed Douglas over with "soft soap," pitched into the Republicans a little, and tried to land the Democracy "on the other side of Douglas"—reminding us of the fellow who stopped at a house, and desiring to get into the good graces of the family, inquired whether there were any Methodists or Baptists about; being told there were, says he, "well I am one"—leaving the good woman, however, to guess which he belonged to. The resolutions endorsed "our own Bigler" and expressed a great deal of confidence in the competency of Mr. Buchanan to "do things up brown." The work was all up-hill, and a stranger would have been puzzled to decide what sort of a "Democratic" meeting it was—whether Douglas or Buchanan—but as a matter of course it will be sent forth to Washington as a triumphant endorsement of the Administration by the Democracy of Clearfield. One thing is, however, certain—Douglas men are not a scarce article in this country.

THE "HARMONIOUS."—The division between the Douglas and Buchanan wings of the Democracy seems to be widening every day, and little hope of reconciliation is now entertained by even the most sanguine, though strong efforts are being made to adjust matters. If good and freedom to Kansas will result from it, we hope the fight may go on bravely. We think Douglas has the inside track and will eventually come out winner, tho' it is said the Administration will bring all the vast power which is centred in it to bear in the effort to force the Leocompton swindle through Congress. It must be evident to every observing individual that public sentiment is decidedly averse to the course pursued by the President—a course that is directly at variance with the former professions of the Democratic leaders, with the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as enunciated by them, and with the principles of Right and Justice. The position assumed by Douglas, Walker and other prominent men of that party, whatever may have induced them to take it, is a magnificent tribute to the truth of the doctrine and the wisdom of the policy upon which American Republicanism is based, and it must be gratifying to those who opposed Buchanan to find such men engaged in the great work which they inducted.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

JAN. 11.—The Senate passed a joint resolution, authorizing the restoration to the active or reserved list of the Navy, or the transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list of any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the law of 1855, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding. The Kansas question was made the special order for Monday next on motion of Mr. Hale, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who was entitled to the floor, expressing a desire to postpone his speech until matters assumed a more definite shape. The President's Central American message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the debate thereon postponed till it should have made a report. The House rejected a resolution for printing 5,000 extra copies of the Coast Survey Report. Mr. Faulkner asked, if he failed to obtain, leave to report a bill, or raise five additional regiments. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Message. After a speech from Mr. Groesbeck of Ohio, in favor of the President's position upon the Central American question, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

JAN. 12.—The Senate re-considered the act of 1856, which authorized the Secretary of the Navy to change the name of vessels in certain cases. In the course of the discussion upon the subject, Mr. Benjamin stated that of 92 vessels whose names had been changed within eighteen months 31 had been lost or crippled at sea. The act resolution, extending the time for the restoration of naval officers to April next, was also passed. A petition for the establishment of a telegraphic line from Missouri to the South Pass, via Fort Laramie, was presented. In Executive session, the Hon. Nathan Clifford was confirmed as Judge of the Supreme Court by a vote of 26 to 23. The House, after receiving the Central American Message of the President, and a resolution laying the Constitution of Minnesota before Congress, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. After Messrs. Kellogg, Moore, Thompson, Warren and Haskin had expressed their views on the Central American question and various other matters, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

JAN. 13.—In the Senate Mr. Doolittle introduced a joint resolution, providing for the presentation of a medal to Commodore Paulding, and Mr. Brown gave notice of an amendment thereto, to the effect that Congress disavowed and condemned his conduct at Punta Arenas. The residue of the session was devoted to a debate with reference to the power of the President in the matter of officers affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board. An amendment was finally adopted, limiting the duration of this power to a term of 6 months. The House, in Com. of Whole, listened until the hour of adjournment to speeches about Commodore Paulding, Gen. Walker, the Neutrality laws &c. Most of the speakers sided with the Administration. Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, in the course of his remarks, characterized Gen. Walker as "a quiet, modest, self-poised man, of fine education."

JAN. 14.—In the Senate a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Interior to furnish an estimate of the quantity of land granted to Minnesota for railroad purposes, and resolution calling for the report of the Commission on War Claims in Oregon and Washington Territories, were adopted. The Paulding medal resolution was made the special order for Wednesday. Mr. Houston gave notice of a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The Senate then spent five hours in Executive Session. A large number of nominations in the Navy were confirmed. In the House, Mr. Kelly presented petitions from 5,000 citizens of New-York praying for a law to give the public lands to actual settlers. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Stephens of Georgia made another speech in favor of modifying the Neutrality laws, and making full restitution to Gen. Walker, whom he styled the legitimate President of Nicaragua. He was followed by Mr. Blair of Missouri, who gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the propriety of purchasing territory in Central or South America, to be colonized with free blacks; and urged the propriety of the measure forcibly and adroitly. The resolution referring various parts of the President's Message to appropriate Committees was taken up, and several amendments were offered. After some debate upon Mr. Phelps's proposition to refer the subject of the Pacific Railroad to a special Committee of thirteen the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

JAN. 15.—The Senate was not in session. In the House, the joint resolution proposed respecting Naval officers was called up, but objection was made to its consideration. Mr. Robert Smith of Illinois, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate all the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to examine the case of Judge Watrous of Texas. Mr. Stanton of Ohio, proposed the appointment of a Select Committee of five to look after the \$87,000, alleged to have been paid by the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston to secure the passage of the Tariff Act; and in case such Committee present specific charges, the appointment of another Committee to investigate them. Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts, expressed himself in favor of the proposition, although not inclined to favor the policy of taking cognizance of transactions that take place outside of the Halls of Congress. Mr. Davis of Maryland, after remarking that he held the political press "in such utter contempt that he would take no notice of it except in a libel suit," expressed himself in favor of an investigation, but opposed to the proposed method of conducting it. Mr. Kunkel of Pennsylvania, who thought a free press, "with all its abuses," competent to save the country, was in-ve-

GOV. WISE ON THE KANSAS TROUBLE.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has written a characteristic letter, which was read at the Tammany Celebration of the Battle of New Orleans on Friday evening. Strictly speaking, the Governor considers the Leocompton Constitution legal, but he does not go for forcing it through Congress in the fire-breter style. His moderation is quite refreshing. His remarks: The Kansas bill enabled the people to govern themselves; that was its very essence and its chief excellence, and every municipal institution of a State government is a domestic institution. The President is a bachelor, and he must, therefore, be excused for not comprehending the "domestic institution" as well as we who have houses full of children. He had better reasons for his recommendation than he assigned. He was bound to look to the fact that this was the work of a legitimate Convention, and that the work itself was in form republican, and that these were subjects for Kansas alone to judge of. But whether Kansas had been allowed to judge—whether her people had been allowed to choose, to elect to adopt or reject the constitution of government proposed for them—whether they had been allowed to govern themselves, was another fact which had to be looked to—do facts whether the schedule was republican? De facto, whether there were not other domestic institutions besides slavery which ought to be submitted to the sovereign legal voters? It is the very gladness and glory of our State governments, when organized, that they guard and govern the heartstones and homes of the people of the United States.—State governments are the municipalities of sovereignty which embrace especially the individual persons, the families, the households, the altars and the home of our people. It is that which makes States States, States, State organization, State action, so precious, because so domestic, in our confederacy.—The federal government embraces rather national and foreign subjects of jurisdiction, and therefore, it ought to leave all domestic questions to the States and the people. What then? Why, then, if the schedule of submission was anti-republican, if it was partial, if it did not acknowledge and allow the sovereign right of the people to judge for themselves on the question of highest dignity, the organic law of their government, and discriminated unequally between the subjects of property, the Congress of the United States ought not to reject the legitimate and republican constitution, but ought to adopt it subject to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas, according to a law to be prescribed by their Territorial Legislature, and to admit the State under the constitution whenever the Territory shall proclaim its approval and adoption by the people. If they adopt it, to admit her into the Union ipso facto; and if they reject it, to leave the people of Kansas in their own way to organize another Convention, and to submit another constitution to Congress for approval. This would be a plain and easy solution, and would take all the assent over the "bridge of shrieks." And for any difference of opinion as to the mere mode of submitting or solving this question, I protest that no true, honest, earnest Democrat shall be proscribed. No Northerner ought to denounce the President for recognizing the fact of the legitimacy of the Leocompton Convention, and no Southerner ought to denounce Senator Douglas for contending manfully for the right of the sovereign people to adopt or reject their own form of self-government.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL." LEHIGH COUNTY.—Emanuel Knauas, of Allentown, was arrested and imprisoned for stealing some brass machine boxes on the 12th. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Charles Kramer, of Allentown, had his leg broke above the knee last week by a kick from a falling horse. On Saturday evening the 9th Elizabeth R. had some seventy years of age, residing in Walnut street, near Eighth, while performing some domestic duties, accidentally slipped on the piazza and in falling broke one of her legs above the knee. A man in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, named John Caffrey, was very severely injured on the 19th January, by falling from the iron bridge at Shimmersville. Although he fell only about nine feet, yet his head struck in such a manner upon some timbers beneath as to produce a very serious, though it is hoped not fatal injury. On Friday the 18th, Mr. Ferdinand Eberhard, of Catawqua, met with a painful accident while at work in a limestone quarry at that place, by the caving in upon him of a mass of stone, which covered him up entirely, and broke one of his legs above the knee. A brother of the unfortunate man during the last summer met with an accident that resulted fatally, in the same quarry, by the premature discharge of a blast.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—Four men, named Charles Miller, William Anderson, William Lewis and Peter Havier, were arrested at the house of Mrs. King, in Williamsport, by the Sheriff, about ten o'clock on Saturday night, the 9th Jan. They were all well armed. In the rear of the building, counterfeiting apparatus were found. It is believed that an extensive combination exists in the vicinity of Williamsport for the making and passing of counterfeit money but through the close thus obtained, it is probable the gang will have to change headquarters. On Friday evening the 8th ult., the drivers of a sled and sleigh were trying to pass each other in Nippenose Valley, and drove so furiously that they ran a foul of a sleigh driven by Mr. Daniel Welshan, containing himself and wife, breaking the sleigh to pieces and injuring Mr. W. and his wife—the latter seriously. A young man named Joseph Deal, was discovered dead in his bed on the morning of the 1st, in Williamsport. He had died during the night of an attack of epileptic fits.

BLAIR COUNTY.—Thieving seems to be prevailing in Altoona. They are even stealing wood and coal. The Sunday School room of the Presbyterian church, in that place, was entered one night week before last, and robbed of the box containing the missionary money contributed by the scholars, amounting to \$1 or \$2. On the 7th, two boys, aged 11 and 15, were discovered in a freight car at Altoona. They said their mother resided in Philadelphia, was too poor to support them, and started them to the country to hunt work. While straying around West Philadelphia, they crawled into an open car, intending to ride out a short distance. Previous to starting, however, the door was closed and the boys themselves prisoners, and they kept quiet until accidentally covered at Altoona. They excited much interest, and homes were soon obtained for them. Their name is Lutz.

POTTER COUNTY.—A young man, John Ulrich, was killed near Germania, on the 28th ult., by a tree falling upon him while chopping in the woods. They had fine sleighing at Condehatch on the 7th inst. A very interesting little girl named Elizabeth Warren, was shot by a little playmate, named Volney Sacket, on the 2d January, in Bingham township. The little boy had by some means got his father's gun, snapped it at a dog, but as no cap was on it, it did not go off. He then procured a cap, pointed the gun at the little girl and said "I'll shoot you," pulled the trigger, and the girl was almost instantly a corpse. So we learn from the Journal.

CENTRE COUNTY.—On Wednesday evening the 6th inst., a little son of Robert McKnight, Superintendent of the Gas Works, in Bellefonte, was playing through the house, when his clothes caught upon a tea kettle of boiling water which was setting on the stove heating, and falling down the water was spilled upon him—scalding him in a shocking manner, from the effects of which he died in a few hours afterwards. The child was about 9 months old. On Friday morning the 8th, about the "break of day," a fellow was caught in the act of stealing wood from the yard of Rev. Mr. Gayer, in Bellefonte.

MCKEAN COUNTY.—Two persons were arrested at Port Allegany on the 4th inst., having in their possession a span of horses, buggy, harnesses and buffalo robes supposed to have been stolen. It appears that when they arrived at Port Allegany they attempted to dispose of the property for a very small consideration, and this circumstance, together with their suspicious appearance led to their arrest. They were brought to Smethport and lodged in jail to await information. They gave their names as Charles Mills and Thomas Mills and are about 21 and 28 years of age respectively.

CLINTON COUNTY.—A Mr. Snyder living near Youngstown, about 25 miles from Lock Haven, while hunting one day this week shot a Panther which measured 9 feet in length from the end of its nose to the tip of its tail, and weighed over 200 pounds.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

The latest advices from the army which has been sent to pass the Winter amid the snows of the Wahsatch Mountains, are anything but encouraging. In fact, they tend to confirm the worst fears which have been entertained as to the result of this ill-starred expedition. There the troops are, a thousand miles and more from the frontier, isolated amid the snows and among mountains of which the Mormons, and they alone, know all the passes. Already, at the commencement of Winter, their animals were perishing at the rate of a hundred a day. The grass is all burnt, and their supply of provisions, notwithstanding the vast sums of money spent on the commissariat and transportation departments, is so short that a very strict economy, if not, in fact, putting the troops on short allowance, will be necessary to carry them through the Winter. With inaction and short allowance will come disease and discontent, and it is but reasonable to expect that by the Spring the effective force of the troops will be very greatly diminished. Without draft cattle or means of transportation, it will be impossible for them to move; and instead of marching against the Mormons, they will be exceedingly lucky if the Mormons do not march against them. It seems highly probable that Brigham Young will represent to his deluded followers that the financial disasters which have visited us are a judgment from heaven upon us for our sin and wickedness in making war upon the Saints; and should the Spring present the soldiers, as seems almost certain, in an enfeebled condition, he may be apt to consider that very fact as a call from heaven upon him to cut them off. As to the idea of an intended removal on the part of the Mormons, and that the troops will have nothing to do but to march in and to occupy their empty city and abandoned habitations, we see no plausibility in any such suggestion. There is no place to which they can remove; and the determination expressed by Brigham Young not to yield up the valley, except he is driven from it by superior force, is in all probability the actual resolution to which he has come. That being the case, it is by no means probable that he will wait quietly till the army can be re-enforced and supplied by troops and provisions moved from the frontier in the Spring. It may be set down as almost certain that any such supplies and re-enforcements will be anticipated by a desperate attack early in the Spring upon the weakened and dispirited forces at Fort Bridger. The course which, as it appears, has been adopted by Gov. Cumming of declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion, and organizing a court for the trial of offenders, will naturally exasperate the Mormons, and lead them to abandon all hopes of staying off an armed contest. The Government at Washington, by its shameful mismanagement of this whole expedition, has placed Colonel Johnston and his whole army in this dangerous position. What does that Government intend to do by way of getting them out of it? Does it intend to leave these two thousand men, or such of them as may survive the Winter, to be cut to pieces by the Mormons in the Spring? If not, something ought to be done at once for their relief and re-enforcement. The merely issuing orders for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march in the Spring does not at all

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR 1857.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include: Balance due Treasurer at last settlement, By am't pd. Jurors and taxmen, etc. Expenditures include: By balance due Treasurer at last settlement, For election expenses, Commonwealth costs, etc.

Table showing Amount of County and State tax due from Col. lectors for 1857 and previous years. Columns include Year, Township, Col. Name, Co. State.

Table showing Received, January 14th, 1858, of John McPherson, the sum of one thousand and eighty-six dollars and ninety-one cents in full of above balance due me by county. Lists names of taxpayers and amounts.

THE SMITH TRIAL.

The testimony in the case of T. W. Smith, for the murder of Richard Carter, was brought to a close on Friday last, and on Saturday morning the Commonwealth side of the case was presented in a most able and elaborate argument, by District Attorney Wm. B. Mann, Esq. Mr. Mann was followed by M. Russell Thayer, Esq., for the defence.

BRASS COUNTY.—On the 9th, David Gross, of Pike township, committed suicide by cutting his throat in a corn field. He was a young man, and has for some time been laboring under hypochondria. John Hanley was arrested and committed to Reading jail for passing counterfeit notes of the Philadelphia Bank, a few days since.

Some of the Democratic papers are on one side of the Kansas question, some on the other, some on neither, and some on both; and those latter, if the question had a dozen sides to it, would be on them all.—Lou. Jour.

A cow broke into a house in Toledo on Wednesday last, in the absence of the family, and upset the stove, setting the house on fire. The house was burned to the ground, and the cow, being unable to get out, perished in the fire.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT THE "CORNER" STORE, in Curwensville. WM. IRVIN.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' Readers; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas and Primary Geography; Webster's Dictionary, large and small; Page on Teaching; Green's, Kirkham's, and Bellin's Grammars; Davies, Smith's, Emerson's and Pike's Arithmetic; Davies Algebra; Sanders and Sargent's Spellers, &c., at the "Corner" Store, Curwensville, Jan. 29, 1858. WM. IRVIN.

BUGGY SPRINGS, for sale at the "Corner" Store, Curwensville. WM. IRVIN.

SEASONABLE GOODS.—A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS, have just been received from the East, by the undersigned, who invites the public to call and examine, as he will sell the same at the very lowest rates for CASH. Call and judge for yourselves of the quality of the goods, and the prices, before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN PATTON, Curwensville, January 29, 1858.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR 1857. E. H. Bloom, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with said county, from the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1857, to the 5th day of January, A. D. 1858.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include: To amount from collectors for 1857 and previous years, To amount from unseated lands for 1856 and 1857, To amount of costs collected. Expenditures include: By balance due Treasurer at last settlement, For am't pd. Jurors and taxmen, etc.

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Penn, Isaac Kirk, 188 26 140 54
John B. Garrison, 249 75 204 43
Union, John Laborer, 22 72 22 86
Woodward, Lisle McCully, 176 67 99 43

Amount due on unseated lands for 1856 and 1857, 5478 25 2727 00
" of notes and judgments not included above, 408 73
18985 76
Amount of outstanding orders, 1609 12
Amount due county, \$9376 64

Table showing Amount of Militia Fines due for 1857 and previous years. Lists names of taxpayers and amounts.

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