## President's Message-Continued.

lection ordered by the convention on the 21st instant could not be corducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them an opportunity, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free State, according to their own profossed desire. could not be conducted without collision and

The trath is, that up till the present moment the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constifution and government. The very first paragraph of the message of Governor Robinson, dated on the 7th December, to the Topeka Legislature now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open deflance of the constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor says: "The convention which framed the constitution at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State Legislature. Yet it has pleased the administration to regard the whole preceeding revolu-

This Topeka government, adheared to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State of the Union to undertake to establish a seperate government, within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary. of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal an-

Fron this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also afterwards on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other constitution than that framed at Topeka.

Had the whole Lecempton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because, if successful, they would thus have removed an obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon a consideration of the merits of the whole or any part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt the necessary measures to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress ?

That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without any enabling act from Congress, to form a State constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly the people did assemble in primary meetfree," in framing their constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States," and then to say that they should not be permitted to proceed and frame a constitution in their own way without an express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction in terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act. than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an inde finite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt not "their own way," but the way which Congress

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from their territorial dependence and establish a State government. For 1855 passed a law "for taking the sense of out the confederacy. It was of a characthe people of this Territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State held in October, 1856. The "sense of the and it alone. No person thought of any people" was accordingly taken, and they dethat at this election the enemies of the Terriwere then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest prefext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own for the purpose of subverting the territorial government. In pursuance of the decision of the people sed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suff-age at this election is clearly and justly defined. "Every bong fide inhabitant of the Territory of Kausas" on the third Monday of June, the day of the election, who was a citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and had resided therein for three months previous thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fiftyone voters were registere 1.

Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address, on the 27th May last, he informed them that "nnder our practice the preliminary act of framing a State constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territoit, in the comprehensive language of the organie law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the

The Governor also clearly and distinctly they should not participate in the election. "The people of Kansas, then," he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government. The law has performed its entire appropriate functions when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency; and the

election. Otherwise, as voting must be vol- fault. untary, self-government must be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative."

It may also be observed that at this period any hope, if such had existed, that the Tope-ka constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of torms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a territorial law had been admitted to his seat, and had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my in-

This was the propitious moment for settling all difficulties in Kansas. This was the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws, and to unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to lawful authority and vote at the election of delegates may yet prove to be of a most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so emineutly distinguished the men of the past generation, could be revived. It is a disregard and violation of law, which have for years kept the territory of Kansas in almost open rebellion against its government. It is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law; and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case will indeed be

The enemies of the territorial government determined still to resist the authorty of Congress. They refused to vote for lelegates to the convention not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few votes who were inhabitants of certain counties of Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had predetermined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was, therefore, suffered to pass by default; but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never justly complain.

From this review it is manifest, that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was egally constituted, and was invested with power to frame a constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sover-ignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law !-In certain small republics of ancient times ings, passed laws and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be excercised here only through the ballotbox: and if the people will refuse to exercise it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated. The Kansas convention, thus lawfully

constituted, proceeded to frame a constitu-

tion, and, having completed their work, finally adjourned on the 7th day of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to a popular vote; but they did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free ora slave State to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted up the flames of civil war in Kansas, and had prothis purpose the Territorial Legislature in duced dangerous sectional parties throughter so paramount to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of constitution" at the general election to be the people of the whole country upon it. other question. For my own part, when cided in favor of a convention. It is true I instructed Governor Walker, in general terms, in favor of submitting the constitutorial government did not vote, because they tion to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns was nor a subject which attracted any attenin favor of a convention, the Territorial Legis- tion. In fact, the general provisions of lature, on the 27th day of February, 1857, pas- | our recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent, that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution.

I then believed, and still believe, that

under the organic act the Kansas convention were bound to submit this all important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however, my opinion that independently of this act they would have to that date, was entitled to vote. In order to been bound to submit any portion of the avoid all interference from neighboring States | constitution to a popular vote in order to or Territories with the freedom and fairness of give it validity. Had I entertained such the election, provision was made for the regis- an opinion this would have been in opnotry of the qualified voters; and, in pursuance sition to my precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which prevades our institutions, and which is every day carried out into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives, chosen by themselves, their sovereign power to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiing that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a rial Legislature, created and still recognized most inconvenient limitation of their own by the authority of Congress, and clothed by power, imposed by the people upon them selves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the convention to submit the coustitution to a popular vote; but this they have not done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in warns them what would be the consequences if all similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possesses the

laws, according to their own pleasure .-The question of slavery was submitted to an election of the people of Kansas on the 21st December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here, again, a fair opportunity was presented to the adberents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question, "in their own way," and absentees are as much bound under the law thus restore peace to the distracted Terriand constitution, where there is no fraud or tory; but they again refused to exercise violence, by the set of the majority of those their right of popular sovereignty, and a

power to change their constitution or their

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday of January; and that they did, on that day, vote under the Lecompton constitution for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress and for members of the Legislature. The election was warmly con-tested by the parties, and a larger vote was colled than at any previous election in the ferritory, We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election, either by one or both parties, the Legislature and the people of Kansas, under their constitution, will know how to retiress themselves and punish these detestable but too common crimes without

inv outside interference. The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government; have submitted the allimportant question of slavery to the peoole, and have elected a Governor, a memer to represent them in Congress, members of the State Legislature and other State officers. They now ask admission into the Union under this constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus een created. For my own part, I am deidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principles of nonintervention recognized and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of "non-intervention by longress in the States or Territories," leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people whom it immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the whole

It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held under an act of the Territorial Legislature on the first Monday of January last, on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election, peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution were at the very same time and place were recognising its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner by voting under its provisions. I have vet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the ight has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole country which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and that fine Territory, which has hitherto been torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and the comforts which will follow in the train of agricultural and mechanical industry. The people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten

These are fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized, I believe, in some form or other, by every State constitution: and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection to such a course. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights that 'all nolitical power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit; and therefore, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New-York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposion to the mode prescribed by the previous constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas constitution, after the year 1864, could, by possibility, be construed into a prohibition to make such a change previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its very first session, submit the question to a vote of the people, whether they will or will not have a convention to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means to give effect to the pop-

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution of the U. States, Kansas is then, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this the equality of the southern States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and the property of nearly half the confederacy. Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas except by a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union

under its present constitution. On the other hand should Congress reject the constitution, under the idea of af-fording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity of prohibiting elavery in the

who do vote as it all had participated in the | gain suffered the election to pass by de | State, which they might have done twice before if in the majority, no man can fore-

tell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the convention when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st December last, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State because slavery now remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this dangerous subject will Le renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever yet assumed. Every patriot in the country had indul-

ged the hope that the Kansas and Nebraska act would put a final end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effeet will settle the question. Should the agitation be again revived, could the neoole of the sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection, depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change the present constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right, the small difference of time, one way or the other, is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from revival of the slavary agitation.

In considering this question it should never be forgotten that in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect the few thousand inhabitanss of Kansas who have from the beginning resisted the constitution and the laws, for this very reason the reection of the constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of four-teen of the States of this Union, where slavery is recognized under the constitution of the United States.

Again: The speedy admission of Kansas into the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of this Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention. They have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other. and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted into the Union the excitement becomes localized, and will soon die away for want of outside aliment. Then every difficulty will be settled at the ballot-box.

Besides-and this is no trifling consideration-I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops of the United States from Kansas and employ them on branches of service where they are so much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to main tain the existence of the Territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered that at least two thousand regular troops, under the command of General Harney, were necessary for this purpose. Acting upon this reliable information, I have been obliged in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah in order to keep down rebellion in Kansas. This has involved a very heavy expense to the government,-Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be any occasion there for troons of the United States.

I have thus performed my duty on this important question, under a deep sense of responsibility to God and my country .-My public life will terminate within a brief period; and I have no other earthly ambition than to leave my country in a prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen .-The dark and omnious clouds which now appear to be impending over the Union I conscienciously believe may be dissipated. with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas if she should be rejected, I greatly fear these clouds will become darker and more oranious than any which have ever yet threatened the constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington, February 2, 1858.

TERMS. The Journal is published every Wednesday at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum in advance, or Two Dollars within the year. Advertisements inserted at fifty cents per square. of twelve lines, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. The Terms' will be strictly adhered to. No paper discontinued without payment of ar-

rearages, unless at the option of the publisher.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or moddling with I Horse, 1 bay Mare, 7 tons Hay, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 double set wagon Harness, 1 two-horse Sled, and 60 bushels Buckwheat, in the possession of Wm. A Dunlap, of Pike township, as the same belong to me. H. D. PATTON. Curwensville, Nov. 5, 1857-nov11-tf

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! The lovers of good bivalves can procure at all times THE BEST BALTIMORE OYSTERS, at the saloon of the undersigned, in Shaw's Row. Clearfield, Pa., where he will be happy to serve all who may favor him with their custom. He will supply persons with cars, if desired, at Baltimore prices, with the addition of the expense of bringing them here, R. B. TAYLOR.

Clearfield, Pa., Sopt. 30, 1857.

BACK AGAIN IN THE OLD SHOP The subscriber informs his old friends and the The subscriber informs his old friends and the public generally, that he is now re-established in the OLD SHOP, on third street, lately occupied by Jacob Shunkweiler, where he hopes by strict attention and keeping a good stock of assorted iron, to merit the favor of the public. Country produce and cash never refused. An apprentice, from 15 to 18 years of age, will meet with a good situation if availables he made store. if application be made soon. Clearfield, May 13, 1857.

M A N S I O N H O U S E.,

Clearfield, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has leased the above Hotel in Clear-neld borough, and that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their enstom. His house is commodious and convenient, and his table shall be supplied in the best manner possible. No effort will be spared to render general satisfaction. By strict attention to business, and to the wants and comfort of his guests, he expects to secure a liberal share of patronage.

WE ECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR 1857. ELI BLOOM, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with said county, from the 5th day of January, A. D. 1857, to the 5th day of January, A. D. 1858

DEBTOR.
To amount from collectors for 1857 and previous years, including per centage, To amount from unscated lands for 1856 To amount of costs coffected, CREDIT. By balance due Treasurer at last settlement, \$378 17 By am'tp'd Jurors and talesmen 1676 753 for election expenses 767 79 Commonwealth costs 897 281

wolf, panther, fox, and other scalps. 230 04} fuel for eo. purposes and care of C house 100 50 Shoriff & jail fees, 570 39 Refunds, Road views. Courterier&tipstaves 70 59 County Auditors, Constables, 232 95 Commissioners. 184 30 for repairs to public 249 434 buildings, Prot'y&el'k sessions 140 91 County printing, 172 50 County printing, District Att'y fees, Clerk. Coroner's fees, Justices fees, 29 33 Books and stationery 57 87 Peritentiary expenses 69 84 Improvements, 18 00 Exenerations to Cel. 228 75

Percentage to Col. 305 91 Treasurer's percentage on receiv-94 75} ing \$6317 at 15 per co., Treasurer's percentage on paying 102 432 \$0329 at 11 per et., \$7404 331 1085 911 Balance due Treasurer,

Ree'd, January 11th, 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. ELI BLOOK. Amount of County and State tax due from Col-

\$7404 334

lectors for 1857 and previous years, Township. Col. Name. Co. Year, Township. 1847 Jordan. 1849 Clearfield, James Rea, jr. David Litz, 205 51 92 14 6 35 1 62 Covington, 1851 Burnside, D. Hugueny, John Young, Jordan, 1852 Fox, 3 15 8 20 Jno. J. Bundy, 1 00 30 14 a John Askey. Curwensvil John McCully, 30 71 47 58 D. Kephart, Decatur. Jos. A. Caldwell, Page. 4 74 45 85 52 20 J. Tozer. Curwensville B. F. Sterling, 13 25 10 54 53 43 Jordan. Jos. Patterson. 10 03 E. Spackman, Lawrence, 19 76 15 57 10 39 18 26 Morris, Joseph Potter, T. R. McClure, Pike. tico. Wilson, jr. 1855 Bogge, John B. Barmey. T. J. McCullough, Clearfield, H M. Hoyt. Jos Collingsworth, 54 21 60 39 Penn. Woodward, 1856 Boggs, 13 12 John W. Kylar. Bradford, John Holt. Chest.

Jonathan Fry, 24 89 35 28 Covington, e. Ino. D. Thompson, 12 30 22 62 George Kephart, 99 57 117 91 Curwensvil Decalur, 35 12 23 11 34 13 34 11 87 3 41 Robt M. Johnson, 3 35 J. McCloskey, 11 34 D. J. Catheart, 11 87 Karthaus, Jehn Hoover, 90 53 113 49 Lewis I. Bloom, 114 94 115 84 Morris. Woodward. Samuel Hegarty, 30 34 22 97 John Weld, jr. 207 44 91 47 1857 Beccaria, John Weld. jr. Lewis Smith. 247 24 147 74 162 09 84 68 Daniel Smeal, Bogga. John Shirey, jr. 172 62 91 33 G.B.Goodlander, 619 14 334 87 Bradford. Brady, Burnside, Chest, J. W. Rider. Covington Claarfield. Isaac Johnson, 70 45 87 71 61 20 58 95 152 67 97 94 9 70 6 86 Curwensville, Z. McNaul. Joseph Straw, J. B. Heath, Ferguson, Fox. Girard. Gosben, E. Livergood, 95 38 47 Sam'l Lansberry, 84 13 75 08 Wm. Williams. 88 60 63 48 Graham. Jordan. Wm. H. Michaels, 48 26 54 Karthaus, John Fox. 38 56 32 43 Joshua J. Tate, 359 38 219 93 Knox. Lawrence,

John B. Garrison, 319 79 204 65 Pike. Union. John Laborde.Sr. 28 72 22 85 Woodward, Lisle McCully, 176 67 99 45 \$3098 68 3866 55 Amount due on unscaled lands, 5473 35 2727 00 for 1856 and 1857, of notes and judg'ts not 403 73 not included above.

Isane Kirk.

Daniel Beams, 160 91

188 26 140 34

Morris,

Penn.

10935 76 Amount of outstanding orders, 1509 12 Amount due county. Amount of Militia Fines due for 1857 and previous years :

Rhinehart Hetzel, Henry Swan, Jordan. Abm. Spencer, Joseph Stites, Penn. 1349 Boggs, David Litz. D. Dugueny, Wm. Wiley, Covington. Jordan, Thomas Fenton, John Sunderlin, Kartbaus L. Hartline. Morris. Jos. Rothrock. 1851 Burnside John Young, D. Williams. Jordan. John Askey. 1852 Curwensville, 1853 Decatur, David Kephart. Jos. A. Caldwell, 1854 Chest, S. J. Tozer. Curwensville. Jordan. Jos Patterson. B. Spackman, Jos. Potter. Morris. Pike, T. R. McClure, Gee Wilson, jr., Jacob Pearce, Bradford. Covington, Clearfield, J. B. Barmoy, T. J. McCullough, Huston, H. M. Hoyt, Jos Collingsworth, Penn;

John Hott.

Jacob Kuntsy

Jona, Fry, D. Kolley, W. F. Irwin, Thurston Jordan, J. McCloskey, D. J. Catheart, Karthaus, Knox, Morris, ohn Hoover Samuel Hegarty, John Weid, jr., Lewis Smith, Daniel Smeal,

Brady, Chest

John Shirey, jr., G. B. Goodlander, James Smith. Andrew Frailey, J. W. Rider, Isase Jehnson, Z. McNaul.

Wm. Williams, Wm. H. Michaels, John Fox, Joshua J. Tate, Karthaus, Knox. Lawrence, Daniel Beams, Morris, Isaac Kuk. Penn, Pike. 16 50 30 50 John Laborde, Sr. Lisle McCully, Woodward. \$1574 23

100 00 Eli Bloom, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in account with the different townships for Road Fund, for the years 1856 and 1857.

DR. To balance due Road Fund last set-

tlement. \$220 78 amount received from Unseated Lands for 1856 and 1857. By am't pd. Tps. Bal. due Tpa. aria, 2 35 2 04 Beccaria, Bell. Brady, Chest, Covington, Decatur. Girard. Goshen. Huston, 21 44 61 29 Jordan. Karthaus, Knox. Lawrence, 11 60 Morris, Pike, Union. 152 14 10 36 97 87 Woodward. Bal. due Tps.

\$1400 66 \$1400760 Ree'd, Jan. 11th, 1858, of Eli Bloom, ninety seven dellars and eighty seven cents, in full of balance due Road Fund.

John McPhanson. Eli Bloom. Treasurer of Clearfield County, in account with the different townships, for School Fund for 1856 and 1857.

DR. To bal. due Tps. last settlement, \$1225 11 " am't from Unseated Lands for for 1856 and 1857, By am't pd. Tps. Beccaria, 3 73 2 12 87 40 28 00 Bradford, Brady, Chest. 25 43 23 48 76 46 Covington. Decatur, Ferguson, 25 17 58 95 Girard. Gosheu, Huston, Jordan. 140 60 62 42 134 61 Karthaus, Lawrence. Morris, Pike. Union. 2 20 Woodward,

\$1650 67 Received, January 14th, 1858, of Eli Bloom, Four hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-seren cents, in full of above balance due school fund.

Jone McPagesos.

Bal. due Tps. 465 57

455 57

GEORGE ERHARD.

Wg, the undersigned. Commissioners of Clearfield County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-nia, having examined the accounts of Eli illour, Esq., Treasurer of said county for the year, A. L. 1857, do certify that we find them as above stated. The amount of debts outstanding due the county are Ten thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-five dollars and Seventy-six cents, and the amount of outstanding orders are One thousand Six hundred and Nine dollars and Twelve cents, as witness og? hands this 11th day of January, A. D. 1858.

JACOB WILLHELM,
Attest.

JOHN IRWIN. R. J. WALLACE.

Clerk. Commissioners WE. the undersigned, Auditors of Clearfield co., having examined the accounts of Eli Bloom, Esq. Treasurer of Clearfield county for the year, A. D. G B Goodlander, 619 14 334 87 1857, do report that the accounts are as above sta-James Smith, 199 82 115 12 ted. The amount due the Treasurer by the coun-Audrew Frailey, 45 32 56 69 ty is One thousand Eighty-six dollars and Ninetyone cents. The amount due the Road Fund by the Treasurer is Ninety-seven dollars and Eighty-seven cents. The amount due the School Fund is Four hundred and Sixty-five dollars and Fifty-seven. en cents, and also the amount due the county from collectors, unseated lands and other sources, is Ten thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-five dollars and Seventy-six cents, and the amount of outstan-ding orders is One thousand Six hundred and Nine

dollars and Twelve cents, as witness our hands this lith day of January, A. D. 1858. day of January, A. D. 1805.
FRANCIS PEARCE,
PETER HOOVER. R. J. WALLACE. A C. TATE. Clerk.

GULICH & BENNER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and public generally that they have entered into co-pariner-CABINET MAKING BUSINESS. and keep constantly on hands, and manufacture to order, at the lowest prices, every variety of furniture, consisting of

Dining, Breakfast, and Centre Tables, Sewing, Writing, and Wash-Stands, Mahogany, and Common Bed-steads; Mahogony and Cane-bottomed Chairs, Dureaus,

Sofas. Lounges, &c., &c. Coffins made and funerals attended on the shortest notice, with a nest hearse, and appropriate accompanyments. House Painting done on the shortest notice. Shop and Ware-rooms, same as formerly occupi

ed by John Gulich, mearly opposite the Jew Store, Clearfield. Pa JOHN GULICH. May 22, '55,-1y. DANIEL BENNER S P.L. E. N. D.I.D. G.I.F.T.S. A.T. 430 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA .- THE ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE.-G. G. EVANS WOULD on the following gifts, valued at from 25 cents to 17 25 Stoto consisting of Gold Watches, Jewelry &c. 17 25 Stoto consisting of Gold Watches, Jewelry &c. 17 25 Stoto consisting of Gold Watches, Jewelry &c. 18 26 Wamber and names of Gift.

19 50 Number and names of gifts. Worth each 550 Patent English Lever Gold Watches, \$100 60 550 Patent Anchor " 50 00 400 Ladies' Gold Watches, 18k cases, 55 00 600 Silver Lever Watches, warranted, 500 Parlor Timepicets, 500 Cameo Sets, Ear Drops and Pins, 500 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, \$5 00 to 12 00 500 Gents Vest Chains, 1900 Gold Lockets, (large size, double case,) 2000 Gold Lockets. (small size.)

19 08 2000 Gold Lockets (small size.) 3 00
33 00 1000 Gold Pencil Cases, with gold pens. 5 00
5 43 1000 Extra Gold Pens, with cases and holders, 10 50
43 50 2500 Gold Pens, with cases and holders, 10 50
25 03 2500 Gold Pens, with silver pencils, 2 50
28 03 2500 Ladies' Gold Pens, with cases, 1 50
66 90 6500 Gold Rings, (Ladies') 1 00
10 13 2000 Gent's Gold Rings, 2 75
35 50 2500 Ladies' Gold Breastpins, 2 50
22 05 3600 Misses' Gold Breastpins, 1 50
50 3000 Pocket Knives, 75
6 80 2000 Sets Gent's Gold Bosom Studs, 3 00
5 50 2000 Sets Gent's Gold Bosom Studs, 3 00
5 50 2000 Pairt Ladies' Res Duttons, 3 00