

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 30, 1861.

MR. BIGLER'S PROPOSITION.

Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania has of late been very active at Washington in urging so-called Union "propositions" and making himself generally prominent in the "compromise" line. His last exploit consists in getting up a series of amendments to the Constitution, which propose not only to subvert the principles of that instrument, but they disarm it of its only defense, that they may get the opportunity to overthrow it. The Constitution provides for its own amendment, and the clause containing that provision can no more be rightfully set aside than any other section; and when the people accepted it, it was with the condition that it should be amended only in a certain way and in accordance with certain prescribed forms, essential in themselves to guard against hasty measures that might be determined upon in the sudden heat of some public passion. In the face of this, Mr. Bigler proposes to submit to a vote of the people certain amendments to the Constitution, disregarding, first, the constitutional requirement of the action of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress; and, secondly, submitting the question to a vote of the people on the 12th of February, a date so early that it is manifestly impossible that all could hear that such a vote is to be taken. This feature alone of Mr. Bigler's proposition is enough to entitle it to the speediest condemnation, more especially when it is recollected how fearful the Democratic politicians were during the late Presidential campaign lest the Republicans, if successful, should attempt to pervert or destroy the Constitution. In order, however, that the proposition may be fully understood, we will state what else it embraces. It divides the territory by a line on the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. North of that line, slavery is prohibited. In all territory now belonging to or that may be acquired by the United States south of 36 deg. 30, slavery is established, whether the people wish it or not. It denies to Congress the power to abolish slavery "in places where it has exclusive jurisdiction" within the Slave States, or in the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in Virginia or Maryland. It provides that the United States shall pay the owner for fugitive slaves when not recovered, and then to recover the amount, with interest and damages, from the country in which the rescue was made; the county to indemnify itself by suing and recovering the sum from the wrongdoers. It takes away from Congress the power to prohibit the domestic slave trade; provides that the President shall be elected for six years, and not be eligible for re-election; prohibits Congressional interference with Slavery in the States; and, finally, amends the Constitution by providing that it shall never be so amended as to destroy the effect of that provision which secures to the slaveholders the right to count their slave property in representation. Of all the "compromises" which have yet been offered to appease the fire-breathers of the South, this one we regard as the most cunning, irregular, and hazardous. In establishing Slavery, by constitutional amendment, in the territory now belonging to, or that may hereafter be acquired, south of 36 deg. 30, the Slave Power would have the strongest sort of inducements to attempt the acquisition of Mexico, Central America and Cuba, either by conquest or by purchase, whichever would be deemed easiest, in order to get a preponderance in the Federal Government. This once accomplished, they would, in all probability, demand that the same policy that prevailed in half of the country should of right prevail in the whole of it. We cannot, then, look upon a proposition like Mr. Bigler's as being anything else than dangerous to the peace and permanency of the Union; and, if Mr. B. supposes that it will prove generally acceptable, he has most woefully miscalculated the intelligence and forbearance of the people of the North. Before he can reasonably expect to make much of an impression on the minds of the masses, he must also look to the interests of the Free States, and divest himself of that intense partizan feeling and prejudice, which induce him to view the election of Mr. Lincoln as the cause of the present troubles, and which he displayed in his first speech in the Senate this winter when he uttered the taunting assertion that "the Republican party will never gain another victory."

Col. HALL, our State Senator, delivered a pointed speech on the 11th inst., on the question of Personal Liberty Bills and the Right of Secession. He showed that the 96th section of the Revised Penal Code is constitutional, and framed in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. In regard to secession, he advocates the Jackson doctrine of "crushing out Disunion wherever its head be raised," and takes decided ground in favor of maintaining the Constitution, preserving the Union, and enforcing the Laws.

Calculations show that instead of the South wanting room for expansion, she has as much productive soil within the several States of that section as would give employment to forty-five millions of negroes, whilst the whole slave population now amounts to but four millions. In Texas alone there are three hundred millions of acres of land on which cotton can be cultivated.

"JUDGE YE BETWEEN US."

The immaculate editor of the Republican, the organ of the Breckinridge Democracy in this place, has for several weeks been trying to create the impression that we have studiously endeavored to conceal the fact of there being a formidable conspiracy in the South, having for its object the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the United States Government. This imputation, to say the least of it, is false. An examination of our files, ever since the rebellion broke out in that section of the country where, as Locofoco editors have often declared, the Republican party has no supporters, will show that we have not only kept our readers fully posted upon the doings of the traitors, but that we have published, to the exclusion of most of our usual miscellaneous matter, articles from Southern papers, on both sides of the question—the threats of leading Secessionists, and the sentiments of conservative, Union-loving men in the South—the opinions of such patriots as Jackson, Jefferson, Clay and Webster, against Disunion—and abstracts of speeches of Democrats like Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, Joseph Lane of Oregon, William Bigler of Pennsylvania, and Sherrard Clemens of Virginia, as well as those of prominent Republicans, on the present national crisis. In short, we think our readers will bear us out in the remark that we have in no way attempted to disguise the danger of the unhallowed plot to break up the Union, but that we have, time and again, expressed our conviction that such was the deliberate purpose of the Breckinridge leaders in the rebellious States, and that we have always condemned their course and cause.

The editor of the Republican, having impugned our loyalty and set himself up as a censor of our conduct, can certainly have no objection to an investigation of his own. How, then, we ask, has he acted in the particular matter of which he falsely accuses us? Has he informed the public of the full extent of the secession scheme? Has he exposed the complicity of such conspirators as Cobb, and Floyd, and Thompson, and Toombs, Iverson, Wigfall, Davis, Slidell, Yulee, Keitt, Rhett, Yancey, and other prominent members of his own party? Has he told how muskets and other munitions of war were sent, by order of the Secretary of War, to Charleston and other points South, and placed in charge of the conspirators, who are now using them against the Federal Government? Has he stood up steadily for the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the enforcement of all the Laws? Has he inserted in his columns a single speech, letter, or article, condemning the Disunion movement? Has he given the opinions of any of the great statesmen, who, in the purer days of the Republic, denounced all who were base enough to strike at its permanency? Has he published any of the numerous Union letters and speeches that have appeared within the past two months in nearly every other paper in the North—a speech of Mr. Bigler alone excepted? Has he ever printed a word commendatory of Major Anderson's brave acts, of President Buchanan for determining to sustain that gallant officer, or of other men who have attempted to stay the tide of rebellion? On the other hand, has he not given partial accounts and one-sided statements of current events? Has he not been a stickler for "Southern Rights" and an open advocate of the "Divine origin" of Negro Slavery? Has he not been constantly patting the Disunionists on the back, in common with the leaders of his party, and, in effect, saying: "Go ahead, brave lads; make the North back down, and we, the Democracy, will stand by you to the last?" Has he not, by advocating the right of secession and opposing a proper protection of the torts and other public property in the rebel States, been encouraging and countenancing the traitors who are now doing all they can to overturn the National Government? And, finally, we will also inquire, has he not, instead of standing up for them, spoken derisively of loyal Union men in the South, and applied to them opprobrious epithets? Why, in the very article in which the Republican reiterates the misrepresentation we have exposed, and in which it is intimated that we have not treated the "secession hubbub in Clearfield" with becoming gravity, will be found the following paragraph:—"The editor [of the Journal] seems to have a fellow-feeling for Governor Hicks, of Maryland. It is true he has a right to select his own backers, but it seems strange that a Black Republican should select one of the leaders of the Baltimore 'Pung-Uglies.' Now, if he sends for Winter Davis and ex-Mayor Swan, he will have the captain and both lieutenants of the Baltimore 'Rip Raps' and 'Pung Uglies' to help him in his time of need."

Gov. Hicks, as is well known, has thus far successfully resisted every effort to drag his State into the vortex of Disunion. He has been an impassable barrier to the full consummation of the conspirators' plot, which embraced the seizure of the National Capitol. Whilst, probably, every true patriot in the whole land thanks Gov. Hicks for the position he has taken, it will not at all "seem strange" that the editor of the Clearfield Republican should display the most vindictive partizan prejudice, and derisively speak of the Governor of Maryland as a "Pung-Ugly" and "Rip-Rap." "It is true he has a right to select his own backers," and if he prefers Cobb, Floyd, Yancey, Toombs and other traitors, he is welcome to his company. We prefer men who are loyal to the Union and the Constitution; and we hope never to be so wrapped up in party, and so utterly destitute of gratitude, that we cannot, in an emergency like the present, give our approval to a man, no matter what his politics may be, who resists Disunion as firmly as Gov. Hicks has resisted it.

Leaving the reading public to judge between our neighbor and ourselves, as to which has been the most impartial and truthful chronicler of current events, we will only add, that if the Democracy of this county are satisfied with the statements he publishes for them, they are more easily pleased than we are willing to believe.

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED.

In the House, at Washington, on the 23d January, the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three being under consideration, Mr. Eriehberg, of Tennessee, said that in a country like this, which now agitates the country, he must not be found taking sides against his country; though, unfortunately for all, it mattered not upon which side a man arrayed himself, the crime of treason was sure to be charged against him. He, however, would avoid no responsibility of that sort; he would speak openly and frankly, seeking neither to avoid censure or to elicit commendation, and as far as he alluded to facts, would advance nothing but what was strengthened by truth. If a jury of twelve honest men—having no motives to subservise but the interests of the country—could be found to try the pending issues, he could submit the cause to them without argument and have a prompt and unanimous verdict on all the questions. Unfortunately, however, they would not get a disinterested jury in that House; and the people were silly enough to trust their cause and appeal to the justice of this tribunal for the settlement of the question of the greatest importance to themselves and posterity. The interests of thirty millions of people were involved in this quarrel; and here they had 236 members, who, we are told, would not or could not interfere to stay this tide of revolution, because they had been elected without a reference to the present issues, and that, therefore, there was no hope for this free people. Had it come to this, that these gentlemen whom he saw around him, could not meet the question in spirit of patriotism? Could they constituents stand them before they threw off their gowns in the morning, and see them afterward come into that hall, with a stiletting of the backbone, ready to compromise nothing or conciliate nothing, they would scorn the hazard of intrusting in such hands their glorious and priceless treasures of peace and liberty. They were told that they, forsooth, held the destinies of the country in their hands; as well might 300 hackmen of New York city, in Convention assembled, assert that they held these destinies in their hands. He protested against the imputation if they did not now decide the issues which distracted the country, the country must go to ruin, and public liberty would be overturned. He demanded delay for the men, women and children of the country. If they did not adjourn the quarrel to the people, on that floor it could never be settled, and they would be responsible for whatever evils might follow. Before he would see them overturn the temple of liberty, and crush out the last hope of the people and bury them beneath the ruins, he would have an admission of the quarrel from them to the people. Revolution, said Mr. Eriehberg, is threatening to subvert the institutions of the country—a revolution the most unauthorized, the most unjustifiable and unpardonable that the world has ever looked upon—a revolution of the most fearful consequences to the whole land; and yet they calmly looked on at the impending ruin the precipitators threatened. He would meet the issue raised by these precipitators fairly and frankly, and show the madness and folly of attempting to subvert the Government under the name of saving the Union. He would not be a party to the mad scheme. It is a remarkable fact that this revolution is not carried out with reference to anything in the past, but solely with reference to some dangers to be apprehended in the future. He would make one exception—the personal liberty bills which existed in some of the Northern States. That was one cause of complaint. There was opposition to the execution of the fugitive slave law. That was another. They charge that it was intended to exclude African Slaves from the Territories. That was another. That the respective sections were not homogeneous, and hated each other, and that some of the Free States were for negro equality. As to the first count in the indictment, he confessed that personal liberty bills did exist. That was the only charge that could be sustained. The balance of the allegations were made with reference to things which never happened, and which never could have happened, had the seceding States remained in the Union, and had their respective personal liberty bills; and though he lived within a day's ride of three Free States, he had never known of a slave escaping from his District. He had known of one passing through the District of his friend from Kentucky into Illinois, where he was arrested by the people and returned to the owner. And yet it was said the North would not execute the fugitive slave law. But what was the fact? The present Executive, in his last message, says, "The fugitive slave law has been every where contested case that had arisen." And they knew it was so. But if it were not, would that be an excuse for dissolving the Union? Would they have law and order, would they respect the Constitution, and live in feeling of brotherhood with their fellow countrymen? They would do nothing of the kind. Tennessee and Kentucky are border States, and they would have to bear the burden of the battle and protect the States all down to the Gulf, and a hundred miles and sanctuary in a Free State. Then there was no fault with the fugitive slave law, which a United States Commissioner, appointed to carry out that law, a resident of the present County of South Carolina, had assured him was as stringent as human ingenuity could make it. He knew the Northern people were opposed to the slave trade. They always had been whatever of Slavery except what they learned from others; and yet the strongest pro-slavery man South was the Yankee who went down there and married a widow with a plantation well stocked with negroes. But they could no more hope to make the Northern people pro-slavery than they could expect a hungry politician to run away from a fat office. He did not believe they wished to abolish slavery, as had been asserted; and standing there, before that crowd of men in the House who wished to abolish Slavery in the States, or who imagined they had the right to attempt it. (Cries from the Republican benches: "not one, not one!") No party had ever risen in the country which had given such strong and solemn guarantees to respect slavery within the States as had the Republican; but this fact was suppressed by the politicians and newspapers and the opposite doctrine disseminated. The party had done what no other party had formally done—it had denounced, in the severest and strongest terms, that such raids as that of John Brown into Virginia were the gravest of all crimes. It was a matter of history that Pennsylvania was the first to vindicate the outraged laws, and that her citizens arrested the followers of Brown and brought them back to Virginia for punishment. He said the people North and South did not hate each other more than the Whigs and Democrats used to hate each other. Would they love one another more after they were separated?

And the Ohio river, which was dry one half of the year and frozen over the other, would be the only barrier to keep these hostile sections apart! A separation would lead to feuds and contests as bloody as those of York and Lancaster. They hate each other! If their constituents could see how the Free-soilers of the North and the Radicals of the South lived here together, they would not believe a word of it. They only hate each other, when the "ins" have to give way to the "outs," when the army of officeholders take up their bag and baggage and make way for their triumphant successors. He was willing to make any sacrifice to save the country. He would even accept James Buchanan for another term, and allow the "Old Public Functionary" to administer the Government for four years more. He said he was willing to lend his sanction to anything that would heal these difficulties. But failing in all, he would go home and would there meet Disunion with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other; and so help him God, so long as the Stars and Stripes floated over his bloody State, he would never yield to Disunion. It had been charged that the North wished to give equality in every respect to the negro. He did not believe this, but a separation would not change any opinion on this subject. To show how unfounded was this charge, he noticed that at the last election, the people of New York refused, by a majority of twenty to one, to extend universal suffrage to the negro. Up to 1854 negroes had the privilege of suffrage in certain white men in Tennessee. Who assisted in making the constitution of that State? Andrew Jackson! and before it was amended the old hero was twice elected President of the United States. Political equality as to white and blacks also existed in North Carolina twenty years ago, but does not now. He asserted, what was matter of history, that every solitary act of the Constitution was ordained after public discussion, and was voted for by statesmen of the South, and either passed by them or received the sanction and approval of the States, and the very policy under which Lincoln should be inaugurated was the very policy of the Democratic party of the South, and which they gave to the country, and demanded and received their approval. The House knew that when the Government was ordained, when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, that our Western boundary was the Mississippi River, and that from that very day, at the instance of the South, at the instance of slaveholders, the area of the Government had been enlarged and expanded. Every foot of soil that had been acquired at the instance of the South, the North, with its numerical power and strength overshadowing the South, has willingly yielded. Florida and Louisiana had been thus purchased at the instance of the South. Florida had been purchased at a cost of \$5,000,000, and at a cost of \$50,000,000 more to remove the savages, millions more to build fortifications and towns along the deep to guard Southern commerce. And after all this, little Florida, with less than half the population as reported, goes out to subvert the Union with the fortifications, with the public lands, with untold millions, and, worse than all, carries with her the prestige of the unity of these States. Little Florida secedes, which could not at this moment protect herself from the alligators without the aid of the Federal troops—[laughter]—this very Florida, purchased at the instance of the South, with Northern money and Northern blood. He then noticed the annexation of Texas, also at the instance of the South, and paid a eulogy to Gov. Houston of that State. In 1850 the South demanded a Fugitive Slave law. They had got that. They first demanded the Missouri Compromise. They got that. They then demanded its repeal. They got that. They had demanded nothing which they had not got. But now they demand that Slavery should be protected in every inch of the Territories of the United States. But that question was decided against them, in a most unmistakable manner, at the ballot box; and even the Southern States themselves had pronounced a categorical answer to the demand for Slavery. Slavery was increasing, and that in fifty years they would have twenty millions of negroes, and consequently they must have room to expand. But the truth was that they needed no expansion, and if they did even, they could not get it. But, as he said before, Congress should adjourn the quarrel to the people, and if they failed to do so, in less than eighteen months it will adjourn itself. He, for one, was not afraid to trust the people, and that he would not be a party to the mad scheme of Mr. Valandigham, he said that, so persistent had been the misrepresentations of men throughout the Union with regard to Northern men and the principles of the Republican party, that the people of the South were willing to believe a lie and be damned. It was a matter of history that a few weeks ago a gentleman (Col. Meminger) proclaimed from the steps of the Capitol of Milledgeville to gentlemen, lawyers, doctors, shoemakers, and every other kind of man, that Hannibal Hamlin, or as he is called there "Cannibal" Hamlin, was a mulatto; that the North had elected an Abolitionist to be President, and a mulatto to be Vice-President. Mr. LEAKE (Dem., Va.) asked whether Mr. Eriehberg was speaking on the side of the North or on the side of the South. Mr. ERIEBERG—I am speaking on that side which has too few representatives on the floor—I am speaking on the side of my country. [Applause.] A lady from the South, who had raised the wave of disunion to the last, and if the worst came to the worst; if his State should be dragged to the brink of the fearful precipice, and be made an unwilling victim, it would be only at the last moment of his country's ruin. And now, in advance, he washed his hands clear of the shame and of the crime that will attach to those who would overthrow public liberty, and raise a despotism on its ruins. Wherever the flag of his country floated, there would he go, and he would cling to it in this dark hour of her peril, with all the sacred trust and confidence of an enthusiast clinging to his God. [Applause.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement on large type, cut, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

**FLOUR**—A lot of good flour on hand and for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER'S.

**COOPER'S GELATINE**, a good article, for sale at HARTSWICK'S.

**FOUND**—A carpet sack on the Janeville road which the owner can have by describing the property and paying the advertisement. GEORGE WILSON. Jan. 25, 1861.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR A. D. 1860.**

Geo. B. GOODLANDER, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with said county from the 7th day of January, 1860, to the 7th day of January, 1861:

DEBIT.

To amount from Collectors for 1860 and previous years, including percentage, \$1126 71

To amount from Unsettled Lands, for 1858 and 1859, 5006 33

To amount from Commissioners' books, 1 79

CREDIT.

By Election expenses, \$1667 38

By Commonwealth costs, 1094 56

By Jurors wages, 3210 77

By Assessors wages, 373 05

By Commissioners wages, 335 81

By Jail fees, 369 50

By Probationary fees, 276 01

By District Atty fees, 228 06

By Printing contracts, 290 00

By Tipstaff and Court crier, 179 94

By Repairs to public buildings, 183 21

By Boarding jurors, 106 09

By Refunds, 165 41

By Agricultural, 100 00

By Western Penitentiary, 118 75

By Counsel fees, 50 00

By Constable returns, 113 68

By Road views, 162 00

By Wild Cats and Foxes, 100 48

By Justice fees, 52 82

By Commissioners' clerk, 152 00

By Auditors wages, 196 00

By Auditing Profy. Reg. & Rec. ac. 16 68

By Interest on orders, 81 58

By Coroners' Inquests, 87 35

By Auditors' clerk, 42 00

By Sberiff's fees, 200 00

By Docket, stationary & postage, 61 13

By Survey of Bloom township, 73 09

By Fuel contract, 28 75

By Court House don't, on acct., 1679 14

By Miscellaneous orders, 58 58

By Exonerations to collectors, 339 38

By Percentage to collectors, 361 90

By Treasurers p. ct. on receiving 182 02

By Treasurers p. ct. on paying out 177 67

Balance due Treasurer, 372 04

Total amount, \$12506 87

Amount of State, County and Militia tax due from collectors for 1860 and previous years: For the year 1847, \$1206 87

Township Collectors names, County, State, Militia

Jordan, James Kea, jr., 205, 91, 92, 14

Bell, R. Wetzel, 00, 00, 00, 6, 00

Jordan, H. Swan, 00, 00, 00, 4, 10

Penn, A. Spence, 00, 00, 00, 17, 50

Jordan, Wm. Wiley, 00, 00, 00, 25, 00

Penn, Thos. Evans, 00, 00, 00, 32, 50

Bell, J. Sunderlin, 00, 00, 00, 6, 00

Penn, J. Davis, 00, 00, 00, 30, 50

Burnside, S. Young, 30, 01, 00, 16, 23

Jordan, D. Williams, 3, 15, 8, 29, 70

Fox, J. I. Bundy, 1, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00

Deatur, D. Kephart, 00, 00, 18, 17, 50

Pike, J. Caldwell, 00, 00, 4, 72, 7, 54

Chest, S. J. Tozer, 45, 85, 52, 20, 15, 50

Jordan, J. Patterson, 00, 00, 1, 42, 9, 83

Penn, T. R. McClure, 2, 02, 00, 00, 17, 85

Covington, J. Barmoy, 00, 00, 16, 94, 19, 08

Deatur, G. Kephart, 63, 89, 11, 59, 20, 62

Curwens, Z. M'Naul, 00, 00, 00, 00, 14, 38

Ferguson, J. Straw, 33, 00, 6, 41, 00, 00

Goshen, E. R. Livergood, 12, 81, 12, 05, 4, 35

Jordan, Wm. Williams, 9, 21, 29, 00, 00, 00

Covington, J. Reiter, 00, 00, 00, 00, 10, 00

Clearfield, R. J. Wallace, 31, 95, 56, 32, 00, 00

Deatur, A. Baughman, 10, 69, 51, 02, 00, 00

Ferguson, G. E. Williams, 00, 00, 5, 02, 00, 00

Fox, D. N. Heath, 5, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00

Lawrence, H. R., 115, 12, 7, 59, 25, 50

Penn, R. Danvers, 110, 29, 43, 55, 24, 50

Deatur, D. Goss, 16, 95, 6, 41, 00, 00, 00

Fox, J. M'Clellan, 2, 86, 2, 86, 4, 30

Jordan, J. M'Neal, 5, 11, 10, 94, 14, 72

Karhaus, H. Yothers, 18, 30, 61, 11, 36

Woodward, S. Whiteside, 17, 00, 00, 00, 00, 00

Beccaria, H. Whiteside, 290, 27, 130, 68, 25, 78

Bell, J. Campbell, 153, 18, 108, 46, 30, 10

Boggs, Wm. Hoon, 62, 63, 29, 90

Bradford, J. Cowder, 32, 57, 46, 71, 38, 00

Brady, F. Wingert, 595, 50, 268, 60, 79, 33

Burnside, J. Sunderlin, 72, 39, 119, 46, 42, 12

Chest, J. Thompson, 27, 79, 99, 16, 41, 32

Covington, T. Wain, 4, 29, 75, 20, 12

Clearfield, H. E. Snyder, 131, 24, 74, 58, 21, 48

Curwens, J. Evans, 6, 35, 71, 51, 25, 50

Ferguson, J. Straw, 109, 93, 78, 75, 17, 70

Fox, J. Malkins, 36, 35, 15, 25, 8, 55

Gairard, A. Spackman, 70, 52, 42, 29, 14, 74

Goshen, J. Sankey, 49, 36, 35, 96, 8, 07

Graham, J. P. Nelson, 146, 83, 64, 89, 14, 25

Huston, J. Bundy, 78, 38, 56, 81, 19, 00

Jordan, P. Bloom, 74, 41, 52, 85, 21, 37

Knox, M. O. Strick, 70, 52, 42, 29, 14, 74

Lawrence, M. Nichols, 208, 70, 21, 27, 50, 82

Lumber-C. J. Ferguson, 75, 01, 46, 94, 7, 60

Morris, J. Denning, 239, 72, 108, 38, 39, 42

Washing R. Neiman, 24, 30, 49, 48, 14, 72

Penn, T. Wain, 181, 30, 86, 70, 17, 57

Pike, T. Hille, 27, 46, 143, 99, 15, 42

Union, D. Brubaker, 13, 63, 31, 51, 14, 25

Woodward, S. Henderson, 131, 58, 70, 05, 23, 37

Agg am't due from Col. \$4101,73 74,70 1012,74

Aggregate am't due county from Col's. \$4101,73

Aggregate am't due from unassessed lands, 2708,15

Aggregate am't due judgments, notes, ac. 1088,22

Outstanding county orders, \$1322,75

Court House contract order, 0500,00

Due County Treasurer, 37,04

Indebtedness of county, 3216,72

Total amount, \$11104,82 \$11104,82

Geo. B. Goodlander, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in account with the different townships for Road Fund, for the years 1858 and 1859.

To balance due low ps. last settlement, \$ 30,12

To amount received from unassessed lands, 8058,66

Names of tps. Am't pd. tps. Bal. due tps.

Beccaria, \$477,28 \$00,00

Bell, 488,00 00,00

Boggs, 128,53 00,00

Bradford, 68,07 12,08

Brady, 460,44 3,98

Burnside, 234,91 00,00

Chest, 233,72 18,15

Covington, 112,12 66,54

Clearfield, 00,00 3,41

Deatur, 329,00 24,39

Ferguson, 31,73 2,07

Fox, 249,60 60,85

Gairard, 165,00 65,85

Goshen, 200,00 9,00

Graham, 176,68 15,14

Huston, 1620,23 257,68

Jordan, 67,21 7,96

Karhaus, 161,84 59,49

Knox, 294,55 85,00

Lawrence, 105,64 00,00

Morris, 724,60 26,36

Penn, 148,00 02,63

Pike, 104,42 22,44

Union, 250,04 1,42

Woodward, 461,28 00,00

Balance due tps. 817,88

Total, \$8088,78 \$8088,78

Geo. B. Goodlander, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in account with the different townships for School Fund, for the years 1858 and 1859.

To balance due low ps. last settlement, \$ 122,93

To amount received from unassessed lands, 8509,99

Names of tps. Am't pd. tps. Bal. due tps.

Beccaria, \$279,28 \$363,36

Bell, 127,40 178,48

Boggs, 78,79 32,66

Bradford, 78,79 24,14

Brady, 37,73 24,14

Burnside, 271,36 107,16

Chest, 214,88 81,61

Covington, 230,00 111,37

Clearfield, 9 9

Deatur, 472,44 72,72

Ferguson, 31,25 5,71

Fox, 91,55 22

Gairard, 68,32 2,63

Goshen, 254,91 29,85

Graham, 230,41 60,90

Huston, 633,11 470,83

Jordan, 89,23 4,37

Karhaus, 161,84 59,49

Knox, 314,93 151,75

Lawrence, 229,20 29,11

Morris, 527,92 402,51

Penn, 157,92 77,27

Pike, 208,00 57,77

Union, 239,88 9,00

Woodward, 466,76 58,06

Balance due tps. 2071,60

Total, \$8483,92 \$2071,60

We, the Commissioners of Clearfield County in Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having examined the accounts of Geo. B. Goodlander, Esq., Treasurer of said county for the year A. D. 1860, do hereby certify that we find the accounts of Geo. B. Goodlander, as follows: That he has received from all sources to be Seven thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight dollars and Ten cents, (7888,10). We also find the amount of outstanding orders to be Ten thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-two dollars and Seventy-eight cents, (\$10732,78), of which Ninethousand and Sixty-two dollars are on Court House contract. The balance due the Treasurer, Three hundred and Seventy-two dollars and Four cents, (\$372,04). A. D. 1861.

Attest, W. M. McCracken, Wm. S. Bradley, SAML'L C. THOMPSON, Clerks, Commissioners.

We, the Auditors of Clearfield county, having examined the accounts of Geo. B. Goodlander, Esq., Treasurer of said county for the year A. D. 1860, do report that the accounts are as above stated. The amount due the Road Fund by the Treasurer is Eight hundred and Seventeen dollars and Eighty-eight cents, (\$817,88). The amount of outstanding orders is Ten thousand Seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and Seventy-eight cents, (\$10732,78), of which Nine thousand Five hundred dollars are on court house contract. Witness our hands this 12th day of January, A. D. 1861.

J. W. GRAHAM, J. B. SHAW, B. C. EDWARDS, Auditors.

**PHILIPSBURG AND WATERFORD R. ROAD.** A meeting of the stockholders of the Philipsburg and Waterford Railroad Company will be held at the office of said company, in the Borough of Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa., on Monday the 18th day of March, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of electing One, Two, Three and Twelve Directors, to serve until the second Monday of January, 1862. A full attendance is requested. L. J. CRANS, Secretary. Clearfield, January 21, 1861.

**HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.** The proprietors and Manufacturers of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters can apply with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation here previously unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning poetry. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year has amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount of sales, together with the fact that the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommended the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials in its efficacy in the cure of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom. This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimate of their medicinal value, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a god-send to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by millions. It is especially adapted to the dyspepsia and bilious diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renovative vitality to the system, giving vigour to the nerves, and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and invigorating generally. We have evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation, whilst suffering from stomachic derangements and general debility; acting upon the advice of their physicians they have abandoned all deleterious drugs, and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gender sex. There are certain periods when their care and attention to the health of their child is so absorbingly tender, that mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in the extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the child be afflicted with colic during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to re-energize the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and anxieties. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, however, who have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superinduced in late periods, secondary consumption, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

Caution.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label. Prepared and sold by Hostetter & Sons, Pittsburg, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and German Empire. Agents—Geo. W. Briggs and C. W. Briggs, Clearfield; John Patton, Curwensville; D. Tyler, Hamilton; F. K. Arnold, Luthersburg. Oct. 24, 60.

**ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.** Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Tappery, late of Woodward township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. M'GILL, Administrator. January 16, 1861-Gp.

**TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.**—extending to the mouth of the Moshannon. An eligible property, on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWOPE, Dec 10-41. Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.