

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 6, 1861.

CALLING HARD NAMES.

When Dr. Johnson called the fish-wife "an adjective," she was startled; when he pronounced her to be "a preposition," she was dumbfounded; but when he sternly added that, in his opinion, she was no better than "a conjunction," the pride of the market submitted to the great lexicographer, and wept flerce tears at her first discomfiture. Sundry Breckinridge editors take it for granted that the Republican party is to be silenced in the same way-that the fire of feeling can be quenched by a shower of subacidulous epithets, and the rock of conviction pulverized by reproachful belchings-that the way to "conciliate" their political opponents, and persuade them into a "compromise," is to misrepresent their views, and heap upon them vituperative abuse.

The editor of that highly delectable sheet the Clearfield Republican-organ of the Breckinridge Democracy, and special apologist of the Disunionists-displays an unusual facility in the use of mal-homenclature and extraordinary dexterity at perversion. In his last issue or two, he labors with unwonted zeal to convince everybody in general, and wavering subjects of his own party in particular, that the Republican organization is a conglomeration of "Abolitlonists," "bloody revolutionists," "British-hearted abolition hirelings," "jackalls," "hyenas," "hireling traitors," "fanatics," "hireling demagogues," and "coercionists," with here and there a few "lazaroni," "plug-uglies," "rip-raps," and "wooden nutmeg, philanthropic gentlemen" thrown in by way of making up a satisfactory variety. An examination of a few previous numbers would doubtless increase this singular admixture greatly, whilst a full enumeration of the derisive terms that can be found in an entire volume of that paper, would cause a severe strain upon the powers of the multiplication table.

The same high and veracious (?) authority is also excessively anxious to make it appear that this "sectional party" is not only a disreputable, but a very dangerous organization. If a moderate share of reliance can be placed in the accusations against the Republicans set forth by our up-town neighbor, it would seem that they "succeeded by a species of false pre- I have been in the habit of saying, sir, every-"tences usually assumed by all demagogues " and fanatics"-that they " have been plot-"thirty years"-that their Representatives are determined to " roll on and spread the em-" blems of revolution, ansrchy and despot-" ism"-that they have adopted the cry of " coercion and the enforcement of the laws," only as " a pretext to bring about a bloody "revolution as speedily as possible"-that " by 'might to rule right,' or sink the noble " old ship with all aboard." If all this were true, our party would be a rather unsafe "inatitution," we admit; but, fortunately for the country, this is not the case. To a man, its members stand up for the Constitution and the Union, and neither defamation nor misrepresentation can turn them from the path of duty in the hour of their peril, nor induce them to countenance treason, even though it does appear in the enticing guise of "secession."

Having evidently persuaded himself to regard the phantoms of his fruitful imagination as solid realities, it is not at all surprising that the editor of the Republican should look around for some means to avert the frightful calamities of which he is so apprehensive. Being strongly opposed to "coercion," to the employment of austere measures, or to assuming an attitude that might appear threatening, we felt satisfied that he could and would suggest some mild and peaceful remedy. Nor have we been mistaken in our anticipations. In his last issue he says the time has come when " these "hireling demagognes must be suffocated, ei-"ther by a halter or the immaculate voice of "the people." We have little doubt as to the efficacy of such a course of treatment; but as the offenders can, by it, have a choice, it is quite possible that they may prefer the humane application of "a halter," to encountering the alternative of an "immaculate voice."

From what we have said our readers may, perhaps, form a faint idea of the respectful terms in which the Breckinridge organ speaks of the Republican party, and the rare spirit of "conciliation" which it manifests. We leave them to judge to what extent such a course and such language are calculated to bring about a speedy adjustment; when, aside from all this, the Republicans, at every step they take in that direction, are told by the apologists of secession that they "had to back down."

TRIBUNE ALMANAC .- We have received from the publishers a copy of the Tribune Almanac for 1861. It contains the party platforms of 1860; a classification of both Houses of Con-Union; the popular vote for President in 1852 and 1856; with much other statistical and reliable information, in which the public are interested. Price, single copies, 13 cents, by mail; \$1 per dozen, or \$7 per hundred. Ad- | "abandoning" his "opinion, party and preju-

card appears in our advertising columns. | There is only one other point in the speech | ishment.

SENATOR BIGLER'S SPEECH.

fellow-townsman, Ex-Gov. Bigler, with a copy of his speech on "The State of the Union," delivered in the United States Senate on the 21st Jan., for which he has our thanks. His public acts, of which this is one, we shall exercise the privilege of criticizing just as we would those of any other public man; but in doing this, we shall endeavor to treat him with a due degree of respect. As a citizen, and in a social point of view, we have always esteemed the Governor highly; we are free to admit that for him personally we entertain the best of feelings, and we had hoped that, in the hour of our country's peril, he would lay aside entirely the finesse of the inflexible partizan, and adopt the more commendable and enduring policy of the patriotic statesman. In this we have been disappointed. His speech displays none of that disinterested magnanimity which he could now, when near the close of his public career, afford so well to use; but it characterized by that strict adherence to party views and party tactics, which marked his course and his speeches during the late Presidential campaign-indeed, some of the expressions and arguments it contains will doubtless sound familiar to those who heard him on the stump last fall. For example-after disclaiming any intention of "fastening the responsibility" of "the inauspicious events " of the last fifteen years" "upon this or upon "that party," he at once undertakes to show that the "responsibility" of our present troubles rests with the Republicans; and for this purpose, repeats the old story of John Brown's mad raid into Virginia, the stale charge concerning the "Helper Book" endorsement, the origin of the "irrepressible conflict" dogma, and the fact that sixty-nine Republican Members of Congress had voted for the "Blake Resolution." Having glanced at the prominent features of "unnecessary hostility" to the institution of African Slavery-which Mr. Bigler regards as "the fundamental cause of the imperiled condition of the country,"and thus re-stimulated the leaven of prejudice and misapprehension that exists in the South relative to Republican doctrines, he coolly declares that "the Southern people, to a great extent, believe that those dogmas are to be carried out by the incoming Administration"-just as if he, in common with other leaders of the Breckinridge party, had not done all he could to create and strengthen this impression. And how does it come, while such noble Southern spirits as Johnson, Clemens, Etheridge and Gilmer are laboring to disabuse the public mind in their own section, that he is so careful to repeat, in the speech before us, the allegations which are the primary cause of the "southern people" coming to such conclusions? Why is it that Mr. Bigler ndulges in such language as the following:

"But, Mr. President, the organization of a geographical party; that organization against which George Washington warned his countrymen, was the fatal day for this Republic. where on the stump, that such an organization was inconsistent with the peace of the nation; that a political association so " ting treason against the country for the last hostile to the institutions of another section of the country that it could have no recognition and no members in the assaulted section, must necessarily be an agent of alienation and hostility among the people. George Washington and Andrew Jackson both foresaw this, and men on the other side should have heeded their warnings. It will not do to say that it was never intended to be a sectional party; that it is based on great truths that they have "conceived the unhallowed purpose can be and ought to be universal. Sir, disof 'drawing the geographical line,' and thus guise it as we may, the Republican organization has had, and has now, but one vital spark of existence, and that is prejudice and hostility to admitted rights-to the institution of slavery-an institution recognized by the fathers. I know, sir, it is said, in mitigation, that Republicans never intend to exercise any unconstitutional right; that their purpose is not to interfere with slavery in the States. But, Mr. President, tell me when or where a Republican meeting has been held, since the dawn of that party, where the impression was not left, either by its proceedings or in the language of its orators, that in some way or other the Republican organization was the agency through which slavery was to be abolished everywhere?"

Is this the spirit of "conciliation," and is this the way to bring about an "adjustment?" We appeal to the common sense of all impartial men whether this is displaying the proper temper-whether rubbing open old political sores, and making such unwarrantable assertions as the concluding one in the above extract, is in the least calculated to induce an opponent to entertain any suggestion he may have to make. As a peace-maker-a position to which Mr. Bigler seems to aspire-he should have employed truth instead of misrepresentation; and should have poured oil upon the troubled waters, instead of casting into them the agencies of commotion.

Impressed, as it is fair to presume he must be, with the deplorable condition of the country, yet Mr. Bigler seems to think that it is not an herculean task after all to "avert the "impending calamities." It is not necessary, in his opinion, to expend "countless treasure" or to "shed rivers of blood." "It only requires that opinion, party and prejudice should be mutually abandoned to attain the priceless end?" This is good advice, and very easy to follow; but how does he do it? He asks the Republicans to make unlimited "concessions;" but what "opinion" or prejudice," and how much of "party," does he propose to "abandon?" We have yet to learn of his offering to throw aside an iota of either; on the contrary, he adheres most persistently to what his organ in this place is pleased to call "The Crittenden-Bigler Propotions," which embrace the territorial policy of to the acquisition of Mexico. Satisfied, as he ought to be by this time, that these cannot be

that we shall, for the present, notice. After We have been favored by our distinguished | urging that Mr. Crittenden's proposition or his own should be referred to the people, Mr. Bigler acknowledges that serious objections are made to such a step-that it is regarded as The essential difference is respecting the Ter-"warrant in the Constitution,"-and by attempting to answer these objections on the ground that "the times are irregular," and that "the nature of the case requires extraordinary measures," he admits their force and correctness. And yet, a few pages further on he says: "My logic, Mr. President, is, that if "we are for the Constitution at all, we must sustain every feature of it." We confess we are at a loss how to reconcile Mr. Bigler's " proposition," which sets aside at least one feature" of the Constitution, with Mr. Bigler's " logic," which demands that "every feature" of that instrument must be sustained ! Perhaps his home organ can "illuminate" our obtuse understanding. Meanwhile, as the speech has been extensively circulated in this county, we trust as many as possible will read it, and judge for themself of its peculiar merits. Having done so, if they can convince us that its distinguished author has by it established a claim to the title of pacificator, it must be on the supposition that counter-irritants are more effective than soothing panaceas for the ills to which he alludes.

SECOND SPEECH BY MR. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward on January 31st presented a petition to the Senate of the United States, signed by 38,000 inhabitants of New York City, (in addition to the 25,000 heretofore presented by him, making altogether 63,000 signers,) praying that Congress would exercise its wisdom in finding some mode of adjustment of our present national difficulties. The special committee of the projectors of this petition accompanied it with some resolutions in which they recommend as a basis of adjustment the proposition known as the Border States plan, contemplating certain acts of legislation and amendments to the Constitution of a Pro-slavery character. Mr. Seward, after presenting he petition, addressed the Senate at considerable length. He remarked that the Committee in charge of the memorial are a fair representation, almost an embodiment, of the citizens who direct and wield the commerce of New York, "the commerce of a continent, and a commerce which this present year, owing to the distractions of the times, is put for the first time in a condition of proving itself to be the controlling commerce of the world." He remarked also that the memorial presented by this Committee might be regarded as a fair expression of the interest which is felt by our commercial community in the great question of the Union-that in other countries, such a demonstration would commend obedience from the Government, but significantly added, that in this Republic, such was happiest was but one of many-the agricultural, the manufacturing, the mining, being equally potential, and entitled to consideration. It is perhaps even more significant, that Mr. Seward, while commending the merchants of New York for their spirit of conciliation and fraternal kindness, should recommend them as he does in this speech, to manifest their devotion to the Union, not only by speaking for it, by voting for it, by giving money for it, but also by fighting for it, if all other means failed and they were read they produced quite a sensafighting should become advisable. Nevertheless, Mr. Seward, in spite of this significant hint, holds to his expectation of a bloodless termination of the crisis, and to the ultimate safety of "this great fabric of constitutional liberty and empire." A Convention of the people, called according to the forms of the Constitution, and acting in the manner prescribed by it, he thinks will give the country relief by the prompt adoption of measures which will show to the world how well and wisely a great, enlightened, educated, and Christian people can adjust difficulties apparently insurmountable. Notwithstanding these pacific expressions, and the general moderation and conciliatory tone of Mr. Seward's speech, his rehis usual arrogant manner, declared that Mr. | tory north or south of the said line, within Seward's speech meant neither more nor less | such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, tion. Mr. Seward replied with force and spir-

Texas, taking part in it. LETTER FROM MR. BOTTS .- Hon. John Minor Botts has written a most cogent and patriotic to interfere with the relations of persons held Union letter to his friends in Virginia, in which, after showing the madness of secession, he remarks :- "My earnest and urgent advice then, is, that Virginia should remain in the Union, demanding all her Constitutional rights, the repeal of all unconstitutional laws or amended without the consent of every State -or the declaration of their nullity by the Supreme Court-and a just punishment for those who shall resist its decisions. Let her remain in, and, taking side with neither, act the part of mediator and pescemaker between the extremes of both sections of the country. Recollect that those who now beckongyou on to destruction, are the same advisers and leaders that lured you on in 1854, to insist upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which has brought you to your present condition. That was a grievous error of which you had timely warning, but to which you would not denounced as submissionists and traitors to the South, as they are now. Be not deceived by the same men again, who would now lead you into one ten thousand times more fatal: and do not hereafter forget that I tell you render your liberties, and the liberties of all who are to come after you."

it, exposing Mr. Mason's misrepresentations,

vindicating his own position, and defending

the rights and power of the Union. The de-

bute was continued with unusual animation

and great length, Mr. Hale of New Hampshire,

Mr. Douglas, and the irrepressible Wigfall of

THE GREAT ROBBERY .- It is ascertaised that Mr. Floyd's whole acceptances were \$6,900,-000. Of these Mr. Russell and partners returned about \$3,000,000, first and last, and can account for half a million more. It therefore appears that at least \$3.000,000 are still floating about, held by innocent parties, or were discounted by banks and individuals. Large amounts have been recently sent to Washington from New-England, which were taken on the strength of Mr. Floyd's assurances, vouched in some instances by Mr. Toucey. Mr. Bailey, who abstracted the bonds from the In-HYDE HOUSE, RIDGWAY.—This is a first-class botal, and persons visiting Ridgway should by all means atop there. They will find Mr. Osgood a clever man and good landlord. His should do so without further delay.

Obenent of some of the parties to this mammoth robbery. Lawyers already maintain that the sovereign conventions—their power in provisional matters will be unlimited. It is suppossed to suit the exigencies of the times, elect a prospect of the people—delegates chosen by sovereign conventions—their power in provisional matters will be unlimited. It is suppossed to suit the exigencies of the times, elect a prospect of the people—delegates chosen by sovereign conventions—their power in provisional matters will be unlimited. It is suppossed to suit the exigencies of the times, elect a prospect of the people—delegates chosen by sovereign conventions—their power in provisional matters will be unlimited. It is suppossed to suit the exigencies of the times, elect a prospect of the people—delegates chosen by sovereign conventions—their power in provisional matters will be unlimited. It is suppossed to suit the exigencies of the people—delegates chosen by sovereign conventions—their power in provisional matters will be unlimited. It is suppossed to suit the exigencies of the times, elect a prostatutes. They will all probably escape pun- visional chief magistrate and order elections ishment.

THE BORDER STATES ADJUSTMENT. A great many people do not seem to under-Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usua

stand the difference between the border States Adjustment, and the Crittenden Compromise. "extraordinary," "irregular," and "without ritory South of 36 degress 30 minutes, between the Indian territory and California. The border States proposition is:

"That the line of 36 30 shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all North of that line slavery shall be prohibited; that South of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any way interfering with African slavery. and that when any territory, containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in an area of sixty thousand square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine."

This is a negative proposition. It permits the operation of the existing territorial laws of New Mexico and California, pledges the nonintervention of congress with the subject of slavery, and the admission of States made out of it without Congressional induiry as to the subject of slavery. It is not satisfactory to the ultra politicians of the South, because it does sot commit the Federal Government to their dogma of the protection of slavery in the territories. It would be acceptable to the moderate mon of the North and South for the same reason.

Mr. Crittenden's scheme is as follows:

"That in all the territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired, situated north of latitude 36 30, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime. is prohibited while such territory shall remain under territorial government. In all the territory south of said line slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existent, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by the departments of the territorial government, during its continuance."

John C. Breckinridge says in a letter endorsing this proposition, that hereafter acquired" looks to the conquest of Mexico, and consequently to the establishment of slavery in it. Therefore those who support the Critten- perly authenticated for settlement. den Compromise, not only support the establishment of a Federal Protectorate over slavery, in the only territory now held where slavery has the ghost of a chance, but support the policy of conquering Mexico, for the very purpose of establishing slavery therein by the power of the Federal Government; and this, not that the relation of slavery itself, with any show of legitimacy, requires extention, but that the politicians of the slavery section may increase their power, and use the General Government to prevent the preponderance in ly not the case. Here the commercial inter- the Government, to which the Free States | Capital stock, paid in, are entitled by their real weight and growth.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 1st inst., Hon. William Kellogg, of Illinois, offered the following resolutions as a substitute for the recommendation of the Committee of Thirty-three. When tion. They are joint resolutions, proposing amendments to the Constitution, to be ratified in the manner directed by that instrument.

Article 13. That in all the territory now held by the United States situated north of latitude thirty-six degress and thirty minutes, involuntary servitude, with the exception of the punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under a territorial government; that in all the territory now held south of the said line, neither Congress nor any territorial Legislature shall hinder or prevent the imigration to said territory of persons held to service from any State of this Union, when that relation exists by virtue of any law marks about fighting for the Union aroused or usage of such State, while it shall remain the wrath of Mr. Mason of Virginia, who, in in a territorial condition; and when any territhan battle, and that his "honored State" was shall contain the population requisite for a ready for the fight, and was not to be deluded member of Congress, according to the then by silly propositions to amend the Constitu- Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without the relation of persons held to service and labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

Article 14. That nothing in the Constitution of the United States, or any amendment thereto, shall be construed so as to authorize any department of the government in any manner to service, in any State where that relation exists, nor in any manner to establish or sustain that relation in any State where it is prohibited by the laws or constitution of such State, and that this article shall not be altered

Article 15. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall be taken and construed to authorize and empower Congress to pass laws necessary to secure the return of persons held to service or labor under the laws of any State, who may have escaped therefrom, to the party

to whom such service or labor may be due. Article 16. The migration or importation of persons held to service or involuntary servitude, into any State, territory, or place within the United States, from any place or counlisten; and those who warned you then were try beyond the limits of the United States or the territories thereof, is forever prohibited.

THE SOUTHERN AND WASHINGTON CONFER-ENCES .- The 4th of February will be memorable in the political history of this country for now, when you give up your Union, you sur- the meeting of two conferences. The first is the one initiated by the State of Virginia, inviting the border and other States to meet them in conference, at Washington City, to devise, if possible, some measures for averting the storm which now threatens the fair fabric of the Union. The second is the Southern Confederacy Congress proposed by Alabama, who extended invitations to South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia to meet her through their delegates at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th Pebruary. All of the invited States have responded, and representives have been selected to join in the deliberations of that Assembly. It is thought that a provisional federative government will be formed and put into operation by the end of February. gress; election returns of all the States in the the Breckinridge platform, and look forward terior Department, has never been examined The provisional government will probably be before the Committee of Investigation, and for | similar to that under which we now live. The legal' reasons, which may appear hereafter. | Congress itself is nothing more than a provis-The act of 1857, which is supposed to relieve | ional government. They will prepare the adopted, why does he not set the example of witnesses of Congressional Committees from form to which all the States they represent prosecution, will doubtless be pleaded for the shall be pledged. Themselves the represen-

NEW	ADVERTISEMENTS.	
MAN	ADVENTION	

stylewill be charged double price for space occupied. TTENTION CAVALRY .- The Mountain A Cavalry will meet in full uniform, for parade and drill, at Kylertown, on Friday, February 22d. at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Captain.

J. W. STRANFORD, 1st Sergt.

HYDE HOUSE, RIDGWAY, PENN'A.

S. J. OSGOOD, PROPRIETOR. This Hotel is new, and furnished in modern style, has ample accommodations, and is in all respects

February 6, 1861. a first class house. CLEARFIELD RIFLE COMPANY-You are hereby ordered to meet for drill and parade, at Goshen School House, on Friday, Febru ary 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with six rounds of blank cartridge. By order of the Captain. JOHN F. ROTE, O. S.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testa, mentary on the Estate of John Weld, Jr. late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county. Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requir ed to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
THEODORE WELD,

February 6, 1861-6tp. DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-Letter A of Administration de banis non on the Estate of George Dillon, late of Beccaria tp., Clearfield co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

THEODORE WELD. February 6, 1861-2t Administrator.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Young, late of Burnside township, Clearfield co. Pa., deceased, having been granted to the under signed, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and thos having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SEBRIMG.

February 6, 1861-6tp. Administrator.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testa-of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them pro JAMES H. HEGARTY, of Becentia,

JAMES A. HEGARTY, of Guelich. February 6, 1861-6tp.

CITATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank

or the month ending	January Sist, 1991.
ASSET	S.
ills discounted. : : :	: \$17,655 49
ennsylvania State stock,	19.763 50
pecie, : : : : : : :	: 5.139 55
ue from other banks, :	938 39
otes of other banks, : :	: 1.590 00
heeks, drafts, &c. : :	72 50
urniture. : : : : :	221 19
xpense of plate engraving	Ac. 764 75
tationary, &c. : : : :	: 280 91
tationary, ac	516,426 28

\$24,900,00 Notes in circulation, Due depositers, : 7.291 76 274 52 -\$16,426 28 JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.

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 :

To amount from Collectors for 1860 and previous DERTOR years, including percentage, To amount from Unseated Lands, for

1858 and 1859,	1200		31
To amount from Commissioners'	pool	K2,	
· CREDIT.			
and area cross ambandance	1667		
By Commonwealth costs,	1004		
By Jurors wages,	3210		
By Assessors wages,	373		
By Commissioners wages,	355	81	
By Jail fees.	369	50	
By Prothonotary fees,	276	01	
By District Att'y fees,	228	00	
By Printing contract,	200	00	
By Tipstaff and Court crier,	179	94	
By Repairs to public buildings,	183	21	
By Boarding jurors,	106	00	
By Refunds,	105	51	
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,	106	00	
By AuditingProt'y,Reg.aRec. ac	. 18	00	
By Interest on orders,	81	50	
By Coroners' Inquests,	87	35	
By Auditors' elerk,	42	00	
By Sheriff's fees.	200	00	6.1
By Dockets, stationary & postage,		13	
By Survey of Bloom township,	13		
By Fuel contract,	58		
By Court House con't, on acc't, 1		14	
By Miscellaneous orders.	58	1.00.00	
By Exonerations to collectors,	330	The second second	
By Percentage to collectors,	301		
By Treasurers p. ct. on receiving			
70 70	100	0.00	

By Treasurers p.ct. on paying out 177 67 Balance due Treasurer, \$12506 87 \$12506 87 Amount of State, County and Militia tax due from collectors for 1860 and previous years : For the year 1847. Collectors names. County. State. Militia Jordan, James Req. jr., 205,51 92,14

	For 1848.			
Bell.	R. Wetzell,	00.00	60.00	6.00
Jordan,	H. Swan,	00.00	00.00	4.10
Penn,	A. Spence,	00.00	00,00	17,50
District to	For 1849.			1
Jordan,	Wm. Wiley,	00.00	00,00	25.00
Penn,	Thos. Fenton.	00,00	00 00	32,50
	For 1850.	The same	3.3.7.7	1200
Bell.	J Sunderlin,	00.00	00.00	6,00
Penn,	J. Davis,	00.00	00,00	30,50
	For 1851.	Library.	and the same	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Burnside,	S. Young.	30,01	00.00	16,28
Jordan,	D. Williams,	3,15	8,29	7,00
12111-1119	For 1852.		ALC: NO.	
Fox,	J. I. Bundy,	1,00	00,00	00.00
	For 1853.		e della	
Decatur,	D. Kephart,	00.00	18,17	19,50
Pike,	J. Caldwell,	00,00	4,72	7,54
	For 1854.		to all its	
Chest,	S. J. Tozer,	45,85	- 52,20	15,50
Jordan,	J. Patterson,	00,00	1,42	9,83
Pike,	T. R. M'Clure,	2,62	00,00	17,85
	For 1855.	THE REAL PROPERTY.		7 1 3
Covington,	J. Barmoy,	00,00	16,94	19.08
Set altimate	For 1856.	34,090		
Decatur,	G. Kephart,	63,89	111,59	20,62
	For 1857.			13000
Curwensy.	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,	9,41	28,94	00,00
	For 1858.		4 400400	100 000
Covington,	J. Reiter,	00.00	00,00	10.00
Clearfield,	R. J. Wallace,	31,95	56,32	00,00
Decatur.	A. Baughman,	10,69	51,52	00,00
Ferguson,	G. E. Williams,	00,00	5.02	00,00
Fox,	D. N. Heath,	5,00	00,00	00,00
Lawrence,	H. Orr,	115,12	7,59	00,00
Penn,	R. Danvers.	110,29	45,85	24,50
	For 1859.			
Decatur,	D. Goss,	16,95	6.41	00,00
Fox.	J. M'Clellan,		2.86	4,30
Jordan,	J. M'Neal,	5,11	10,84	22.50
Karthaus,	H. Yothers,	18,36	41,44	11.36
11 OOG Ward	S. Whiteside.	-17,80	00,00	00,00

Beecaria, H. Whiteside, 290,27 130,68 26 78

Bell,	J. Campbell,	153.18	100	
Boggs,	Wm. Wilson,	155.68	108,46	36,10
Bradford,	J. Cowder.	32,57		20.90
Brady.	F. Wingert,	505 50	46.71	38.00
Burnside,	J. Sunderlin,	595,50	268,60	79.30
Chest.	J. Thompson,	72,39	119.48	45,12
Covington,	J. Renaut.	27,79	99,16	41,39
Clearfield.	H. E Snyder,	2,29	47.27	26.12
Curwensy.	J. Evans.	131,24	74,58	21,48
Care College C	J. Straw.	6,35	71,51	28,59
Ferguson,		109,93	78,75	17,70
Fox,	J. Mulkins,	36,55	15,25	8,55
Girard,	J. Spackman,	77,20	54.23	16.15
Goshen,	J Sankey,	49,36	35,96	8,97
Graham,	J. P. Nelson,	146,83	64,89	14.25
Huston,	J. Bundy,	78,38	56.81	19,00
Jordan,	P. Bloom,	74.11	53,85	21,37
Knox,	M. O. Stirk,	70.63	42,36	14,74
Lawrence,	M. Nichols,	306,70	215,27	50.82
Lumber-C.	J. Ferguson,	75,01	46.94	7.52
Morris.	J. Denning.	239.72	108,38	7.60 39,42
N. Washing	R. Neiman.	24,50	29,48	14.70
Penn.	T. Waln,	187,36	86.70	14.72
Pike.	H. Hile,	274.46	143,99	17.57
Union.	D. Brubaker.	13.63	31,51	15,42
	S. Henderson,	131,58	70,05	23,27

Agg am't due from Col. \$4101,73 2746,70 1012 74

Aggregate am't due county from Col's. 84101.73 Aggregate am't due from unseated lands, 2703.15 Aggregate am't due " judgm'ts. notes, ac. 1083,22 Outstanding county orders, \$1232.78 Court House contract orders, 9500.00 Due County Treasurer, Indebtedness of county, 372.04

3215.72 \$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 tow'ps, last settlement, \$ 30.12 To amount received from unseated lands, 8058,55

	CREDIT.	
Names of tps.	Am't pd. tps.	
Beccaria,	\$477,28	\$00.00
Bell,	448,00	27,16
Boggs,	126,53	00.00
Bradford,	68.07	12,08
Brady,	460.44	3,98
Burnside,	254,91	00,00
Chest,	233,73	62.63
Covington,	112.12	66,54
Clearfield,	00.00	3,41
Decatur.	329.00	24,39
Ferguson,	31,73	2,07
Fox,	249.60	00,00
Girard,	165,00	55,85
Goshen,	200,00	9,06
Graham,	176,68	15,14
Huston,	1620,23	257,68
Jordan,	67,21	7,96
Karthaus,	161,84	59.49
Knox,	294.55	85 00
Lawrence,	105.64	00,00
Morris,	724,60	26,36,
Penn,	148,00	22,44
Pike,	104,42	75.22
Union,	250,04	1.42
Woodward,	461,28	00,00
Balance due t	817,88	
Total,	\$8088,78	\$817,88—

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 tow'ps, last settlement, \$ 132.93

To amount receiv	red from unse	eated lands, 8
Names of tps.	The second secon	Ral due tos
Beccaria,	\$279.28	\$363.36
Bell,	237.48	178,48
Boggs.	127.40	52.66
Bradford,	78.79	31.01
Brady,	371.73	24.14
Burnside,	271,36	107.16
Chest,	214.88	81,01
Covington,	230.08	111.37
Clearfield,	9	2.91
Decatur.	472,44	75,72
Ferguson,	31,25	5.71 .
Fox.	51,55	22
Girard.	68.32	3.63
Goshen,	254,91	27,15
Graham,	230,41	00,00
Huston,	633,11	470,63
Jordan,	89.23	4,37
Karthaus,	8,24	266,54
Knox,	314,93	182.75
Lawrence,	229,20	29.11
Morris,	527,92	402,83
Penn.	157.02	77.27
Pike,	206.06	57.77
Union.	259.88	62,76
Woodward,	466,76	53,06
Ralance due tr	9671 60	The second second

WE, the Commissioners of Clearfield county in Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having examined the accounts of G. B. Goodlander, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Clearfield, for the year A. D. 1860, do certify that we find the accounts of Geo. B. Goodlander, as follows: The amount due from all sources to be Seven thousand Eight hun dred and Eighty-eight dollars and Ten cents (7888,10). We also find the amount of outstand ing orders to be Ten thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-two dollars and Seventy-eight cents (\$10732.78), of which Ninethousand Five hundred dollars are on Court House contract. The balance due the Treasurer, Three hundred and Seventy-two dollars and Four conts. (\$372.64). Witness

\$8183.92

Total.

\$2671,60-

\$8483.92

our hands this 12th day of January, A. D. 1861 WILLIAM MERRELL WM. McCRACKEN. WM. S. BRADLEY, SAM'L C. THOMPSON Clerk WE, the Auditors of Clearfield county, having

examined the accounts of Geo. B. Goodlander, Esq. Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D. 1868 do report that the accounts are as above stated The amount due the Road Fund by the Treasure is Eight hundred and Seventeen dollars and Eigh ty-eight cents, (\$\$17.8\$). The amount of outstanding orders is Ten thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-two dollars and Seventy-eight ets. (\$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,

WM. S. BRADLEY. B C. BOWMAN. FLOUR.—A lot of good flour on hand and for sale at MERRELL & BIGLER S. COOPER'S GELATINE, a good article, for sale at [Jan 30] HARTSWICK'S. [Jan30]

J. B. SHAW.

FLOUR-A good article for sale at the store of [jan16] WM. F. IRWIN. Clearfield. [jan16] BUTTER-A large quantity, of Firkin and Roll, at the store of WM. F. IRWIN.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACKES OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE, -extending to the mouth of the Moshannon. An eligable property; on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWOOPE,

Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa TYRONE CITY HOTEL.

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PA A. P. OWENS, Proprietor.

Also-Ovstens, Wholesale and Retail. [decls

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-Latters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Tippery, late of Woodward township, deceased, havpery, late of Woodward township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims sgainst the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. M'CULLY.

January 16, 1861-6tp.

Administrator.

DHILIPSBURG AND WATERFORD R 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 April 18th Ap 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 President 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.