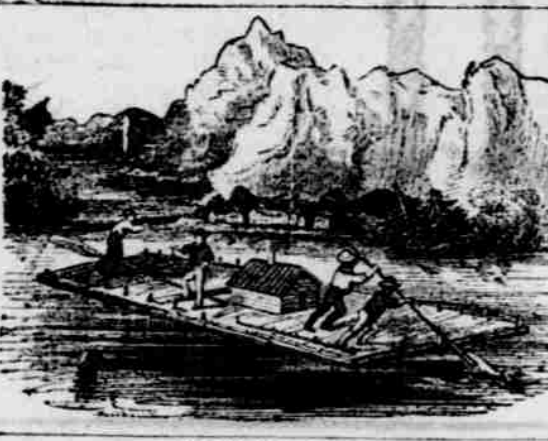


# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 8, 1862.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

This week we publish on our outside the correspondence between the British Ministers and Secretary Seward, in relation to the Trent affair. In reference to the correspondence, the Chester (Delaware county) Republican says: "The surrender of these arch traitors is one of those masterly strokes of statesmanship which the American people are so quick to comprehend and appreciate. On the arrest of these infamous men, there was one heartfelt expression of satisfaction, perhaps, of exultation, throughout the loyal States. Not a cheek blanched, not a heart throbbled with fear of English resentment. While we believed that the law and the right were on our side, we sustained the brave action of Commander Wilkes, and were ready to take another war on our shoulders, if national honor required it; but when it was shown in the very able letter of Secretary Seward that in yielding to the demands of England, we were settling a long mooted question of international law in accordance with our own doctrines, and thus achieving by statesmanship a triumph that we did not obtain in the war of 1812-14, the public feeling yielded of once to the judgment, and every loyal American acquiesced in the decision of our Government cheerfully, and with renewed confidence in our country's ability to cope with European Powers in diplomacy as successful as we have done in war. That question being settled, we now know, better than ever before, that England's friendship for us is based on her own selfishness. Of this we do not complain, but it will teach us to legislate for our own interests hereafter, without regard to the wishes of British manufacturers and those of the middle men, the importers, who make immense fortunes by carrying from England the cotton, woolen and iron goods that we ought to manufacture at home. It is clear that England desires the division of this country. She would like to have the South for a market, and she would like to see our Government a failure. A division of the United States would be a virtual acquisition by England of the whole South—an immense cotton plantation, well tenanted and stocked. It would be worth more to her than Canada and Australia together. It would make her immensely our superior as a national power on the earth, and would be a crushing blow to the cause of free government. We have spent a great deal of money in the South in the last fifty years, in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and the acquisition of Texas, in removing Indians, in building forts and custom houses, in improving rivers and harbors, in carrying the mails, in helping hold her slaves, in protecting her frontier, in paying the officers of the Government, nearly all of whom have been from the south, and now in flogging her into decent obedience to the laws which she disobeys, because she has been spoiled by too much petting. England cannot have the South just yet. We intend to hold on to our just claim a while, and use the South for our own purposes. We will probably put an export duty on all cotton going out, and will certainly put an import duty on all British manufactures coming into the South. The people of the South must live poor a while, and do more work; they must repay us for all we have expended on her, she should requite us by paying our rival! If England intends to take advantage of our situation to pick a quarrel, we will keep the South at bay, if necessary, while we flog England, and then we will flog the South. But we hope there will be no necessity for this alternative. The South will be brought back to duty, and a wiser legislation than has marked our history within the last twelve years, will restore our country to such a condition of prosperity as the world never witnessed before."

**SUSPENSION OF BANKS.**—The banks in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, suspended specie payments on the 30th December. This may compel a suspension of specie payments by the banks generally throughout the country. It was thought that the abundance of specie in the banks, with the constant receipts from both California and Europe, would have rendered such a prudential course unnecessary. No money panic, however, is anticipated; but on the contrary, it is asserted, that the result of the suspension will be a greater ease in the money market, and an extension of discounts. The Pittsburg Banks had resolved not to suspend.

**THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—We learn that a corps of engineers is now in the vicinity of Buena Vista (Elk county) ready to commence operations upon the road. Col. S. M. Lawrence is at the head of the corps. The work must be completed within a year from the date of contract.

**FROM CALIFORNIA.**—Another destructive fire has occurred in California. It is said that more property was destroyed by this fire than by any other since the occupation of the country by the Americans. No estimated loss is given.

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**—This body assembled yesterday, Tuesday. We will publish the Governor's Message in our next issue.

**SINGULAR.**—Extract from a Hatteras Inlet letter of Dec. 17th: "The saniciest thing that 'Seceesh' has yet done occurred the other day. Two steamers, the Fanny and Curlew, came up within two miles of the forts, and either destroyed or took with them two large cam buoys which marked the channel. Our ships blazed away at them, while they were four or five miles distant; but as they came closer the firing slackened, and when they were closest, our ships did not fire a shot, but allowed them to do the mischief, and leave without damage. All this time, there were two tugs lying at the fort, which could have gone out to meet them, but they never moved. There is a very large screw loose somewhere, and it ought to be attended to. Probably all the officers of the Navy, with reasonable proclivities, have not yet been rooted out."

**REBEL ZANTIPPE.**—If you want to make an angel, select a good woman for the material; and if you want to make a real devil, just pick out a bad one, especially if a secessionist. We notice that the other day a fine cake was sent to Mrs. Greenhow, a rebel lady confined in Washington. Lieut. Sheldon stuck a pen-knife into it in several places, and striking a hard substance, opened it, and found Treasury notes, fives and tens, to a considerable amount; also a letter, stating that arrangements had been made to effect her escape and conveyance to Richmond, and naming the day and hour of deliverance. When the lady found out the discovery obtained from her cake, her anger was uncontrollable. The Lieutenant bought her a nice new cake and sent it to her, but she threw it down stairs.

**THEY HAVE THEIR REWARD.**—The ordinance of secession was passed on the 20th day of December, 1860, and less than a year has seen the footsteps of the invader on the soil of South Carolina—the commerce of her ports destroyed—her crops given to the flames—her slaves escaping—her material wealth reduced to almost nothing—beggary and near starvation racking her people—and finally her chief city laid in ashes without even the hand of the "northern enemy" being laid upon her. Verily the nest in which was hatched the viper of secession, has fared ill, and all who may be hereafter disposed to adopt the policy of "rule or ruin" may take warning. Some way the destruction reaches them, and how it reaches them is a matter of but little consequence.

**A TRAGEDY AT NASHVILLE.**—A correspondent of the Chicago Times relates the following as having lately occurred at Nashville, Tenn.: "The State Capitol is scarcely three hundred paces from the residence of Mrs. James K. Polk. On the morning of the 14th of November, a brisk sprightly negro woman, the property of Mrs. Polk and a servant in her house, procured a knife, and having proceeded to the bed in which lay three of her own children, from two to six or seven years of age, cut their throats, and when they had breathed their last, placed them decently beside each other, called to a fellow-servant to come and see what she had done, and then cut her own throat. The Nashville papers say the woman was insane."

**OUR NATIONAL DOCTOR'S BILL.**—The Surgeon General of the army asks an appropriation for the next fiscal year of \$3,500,000, besides the pay of the surgeons, for the medical and hospital departments. His estimates are founded upon the basis of \$7 per man for an aggregate of 500,000 men. Besides this, the Paymaster General asks for \$73,000, for the payment of 500 female nurses. Add to these items the pay of 600 surgeons, and you have the doctor's bill of the Federal army, which will considerably exceed \$4,000,000 a year!

**HILTON HEAD.**—By the news from Port Royal, published in another column, it will be seen that Commodore Dupont is busily preparing to make another demonstration at some point on the rebel coast. All the war-ships were concentrating, and a number of armed launches were put in order and tested in the work of covering the landing of a large body of troops. The new fortifications at Hilton Head are nearly finished, and when complete they will be able to resist any force the rebels can bring against them.

**THE FIRE IN NASHVILLE.**—A fire occurred in Nashville, Tenn., on the 22d, by which the commissary stores of the rebels, there, and a portion of the ordnance department, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at one million of dollars. It is rather an ominous fact, that these great fires happen just as our armies are expected to advance. There must be somebody in the region of Secession who are not favorable to the rebel cause.

**THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF ENTRY.**—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has introduced a bill into Congress to abolish certain ports of entry along the southern coast, in order to relieve the government of the necessity and expense of the blockade. It would also give us a vast fleet to protect our commerce against the insults of the world and the piracy of the rebels. Its consideration was postponed until the 2d Tuesday of February.

**CONFIRMED.**—The rumor published some days since, that Jeff Davis had appointed Messrs. Breckinridge and Hunter ministers to the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud, is probably true. The Halifax (N. S.) Express of December 13th says that John C. Breckinridge arrived in that place about a week before, and that he sailed in the Cunard steamer "Canada" for England.

**FEMALE SECESSIONIST.**—Mrs. Baxley, of Baltimore, arrived from Richmond, and was placed in the prison for females, in the western part of Washington. It will be remembered that she was recently arrested as a spy. Not only in the folds of her dress, but in the rolls of her hair were discovered contraband letters, which are in the possession of the proper authorities.

### BRITISH NATIONAL HONOR.

Now that Mr. Seward has disposed of the Trent affair with a coup de main, alike honorable to the American Government, as with great credit to himself, it will do no harm to refer to the case of Col. Turr, a matter not yet forgotten by the present generation. It will show the character of the English nation under two situations, one when they want favors and the goodwill of an Imperial family, the other when they want cotton and "customers," with free trade to supply them. While the British Government evinced a desire to "shirk the subject and submit passively to the insult offered to it" in 1855, on Austria, it would not allow such an affront to the National honor to pass without full reparation in 1861 by the United States. We quote entirely from Tyrell's History of the War with Russia, and therefore have English authority. Col. Turr was a Hungarian by birth, and an officer in a Hungarian regiment stationed in Italy at the time of the struggle for Italian independence in 1848-9. When Kossuth called his country to arms against Austria, Turr, with others, did battle where they were. After the insurrection was suppressed, Turr, like many of his countrymen, became an exile. He solicited and received a commission in the English service, in the land transport corps. He went to the Crimea, and was sent by the Director-General to Wallachia, to procure horses for the British army. While at Bucharest on a visit, he was arrested on the 1st November, 1855, at his hotel, by order of the Austrian General, Coronini, on the charge of being a deserter from the Austrian army in 1849. His uniform was stripped from him, he was taken back and he was otherwise grossly maltreated and insulted, and then thrown into prison.

Mr. Colquhoun, the English consul in the Wallachian capital, being informed of the circumstance, "lost no time in proceeding to Count Coronini's residence, and, in a tone becoming his position, demanded the liberation of the prisoner, he being actually in the British service, wearing its uniform, on Turkish territory, and entrusted with a special commission on behalf of the British army in the Crimea. The Austrian refused to do so, and respect due to the representative of the Sovereign of England, put himself into a towering rage, exclaimed: 'I know no Colonel Turr, but one Turr, a deserter, whose name was posted on the public gibbet at Fankirk' when for five weeks. Know you, sir, that I have the power to hang him?' 'On your responsibility, your excellency,' replied Mr. Colquhoun. 'A deserter,' shouted the Count; 'I arrest my deserters whenever I find them; and if my Government order me to surrender him, I will break my sword.' He refused to liberate the prisoner, and only consented to delay the other measures until he received instructions from Vienna. This affair produced an immense sensation at Bucharest. Thus was a Hungarian political exile seized by the Austrians on a neutral territory, it being a part of the Ottoman empire. Thus the asylum granted by the Sultan to Kossuth and other Hungarian exiles was violated in the person of Col. Turr, and the temptation to the outrage appears to have been the opportunity it afforded Count Coronini of insulting England, by disdaining to liberate a man who had been arrested by the man whom he had arrested. 'It is a subject of humiliation to Englishmen, that our Government, always unpleasantly, if not suspiciously deferential to that of Austria, evinced an unworthy desire to shirk this subject, and by the abandonment of Colonel Turr, submit passively to the insult offered to it. The Times and the Globe also attempted to disguise this baseness by blackening the character of Colonel Turr, and by the assumption of a haughty and unbecoming tone. The latter course is contemptible and ridiculous, and reminds us of the fellow in the old comedy, who, having been well kicked by his opponent, declares that he 'should not condescend to take any notice of it. However, the liberal press of the country kept the case of the Hungarian Colonel prominently before the public. The Government appears to have been driven reluctantly to some sort of atonement, and on the 30th of January, 1856, it was announced at Vienna that the Emperor, as a mark of consideration for his illustrious ally Queen Victoria, has granted a pardon to Colonel Turr! A pardon! The time has been when England would have exacted—not a pardon, but an apology.' Kossuth, in an article on this violation of international law, says, 'why, the act so monstrously insulting that England, besides the personal reparation due to Colonel Turr, would content herself with anything less for satisfaction than the immediate evacuation of the principalities by Austria, history would not fail to pass the judgment, that England did not deserve the name, and shall have forfeited the position of an independent nation.'

**ALLEGED MAIL DEPREDAATION.** From the Philadelphia papers of the latter part of the past week, we learn the following facts concerning an alleged mail depreddation case, which was up for hearing, on the 2d and 3d inst., before U. S. Commissioner Hazlett: On the 1st of April, Mr. Rufus Brown mailed a letter at Blodgett Mills, Cortland county, N. Y., to Dr. I. Lukens, Box No. 1810, Philadelphia, Pa. The letter contained drafts on the American Exchange Bank, New York City, for \$24,624, payable to the order of Dr. Lukens. The draft was paid within four or five days of the date of its mailing, having on it the following endorsements: "Pay to the order of C. A. Thomas; W. L. Gilbert; John Hoopes." The draft was cashed by Mr. Hoopes, who is a broker at 271 Broadway, N. Y., Gilbert endorsing it with Thomas, with whom he was acquainted, for the purpose of identification. Mr. Brown not hearing from Dr. Lukens, wrote to the latter, and was informed that neither the letter or draft had come to hand. The case was, some time afterwards, submitted to S. B. Row, Special Agent of the P. O. Department, who traced Thomas to Indianapolis, from there to Western Virginia, and finally to the 12th (Col. Link's) Regiment Indiana State Volunteers, above Sharpsburg, Maryland, from whence he was brought to Philadelphia under an order from the War Department. Prior to the hearing, Thomas made a statement, under oath, to the effect that he had procured the draft from Charles Burnham, who was formerly janitor of Penn Medical University. At the hearing on Thursday and Friday, the facts as to the mailing, the non-receipt of the letter and draft by Dr. Lukens, the payment of the money to Thomas, and the procuring of the draft from Burnham, were all testified to by different witnesses. It was further testified that, it had been the duty of the janitor to carry letters for the University from the Post Office, and the presumption is, if he gave the draft to Thomas, he must have taken it from the letter in which it had been sent.

On the 4th, the Commissioner decided to hold the accused to bail, in the sum of \$500 each, for their appearance for trial at the February Term of the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

A skirmish took place at Huntersville in Western Virginia, on the 4th. The rebels were repulsed with a loss of eight killed and wounded. No loss on our side.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says that General Kelly, commander of the Union forces at Romney, has been relieved, at his own request, by General Reynolds. The immediate cause of this change is the continued ill health and suffering experienced by Gen. Kelly ever since he resumed command on sufficiently recovering from his wound received at Philippi. Lately the old wound has grown so much worse as to disqualify him from all active duty and confine him to his bed, and he has indeed been too feeble to assume the cares of command at so important a post as that assigned him.

**THE CHANGE OF UNIFORM.**—The recent change in the uniform of our troops is made as a measure of economy. Sky blue cloth has taken the place of dark blue, and officers are allowed to wear the large capped light blue cavalry overcoat. The saving is in the indigo used for dyeing the dark cloth, and it is estimated that it will amount to upwards of three-quarters of a million of dollars.

**REBEL SECRET SOCIETIES.**—The St. Louis Republican publishes an expose of a rebel secret society, which was recently organized in Missouri—its object being hostility to the Government of the United States. A similar treasonable society has also been exposed in the State of Indiana. Among other things, its members are sworn to oppose the war and resist the collection of taxes.

**A SKIRMISH.**—In the afternoon of the 31st Dec., a rebel force with one gun, attacked the workmen on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eleven miles below Hancock, whilst engaged in laying down the track. The rebels were routed by the Federal protective force, with a loss of 20 killed. The assailants were protecting the rebel laborers who were engaged in taking up the track.

**MASON AND SLIDELL.**—These two traitors were conveyed from Fort Warren to Provincetown by the Steam tug Starlight, on the 1st January, and put on board the British war steamer Rinaldo. By advice from Halifax, it appears that Mason and Slidell are to go no further than that place in the Rinaldo. From thence they are to proceed to England in the Cunard steamer.

**REBEL ARMY.**—The Secession army at Bowling Green is supposed to be about 30,000 strong. Its chief reliance is upon the strength of the fortifications it has erected. It is now too weak to hazard any important offensive movement, and it will require all its energies to defend its position and to prevent the advance of our army into Tennessee.

**ALARMED.**—It appears that the rebels were much alarmed last week at Yorktown, on account of a reported advance on that place by Gen. Wool. It is said that Magruder telegraphed to Richmond for permission to destroy Yorktown by fire, in consequence of the report; but he was directed to refrain unless certain of an immediate attack.

**DISBANDING.**—Gen. Price's army in Missouri is said to be rapidly disbanding. The people of Arkansas would not permit those who had not formally entered into the service of the Confederates to march into that State, and the vigorous movements of General Pope have taught them the danger of remaining in Missouri.

**GEN. MCCLELLAN.**—The National Republican reports, on the authority of Dr. Verdi, the physician of Gen. McClellan, that our young Commander-in-Chief "is convalescent and doing well, and that there has never been any cause for serious apprehension in his case."

**THE PURCHASE OF ARMS.**—The total amount expended by the government in the purchase of firearms since the beginning of the rebellion is twenty-two million dollars. The entire purchase of arms abroad amounts to near three hundred thousand.

**BRITISH NAVY.**—It is said the British naval force in the American waters, under the flags of Sir A. Milne and admiral Dacres, will shortly number one thousand guns, and will include some of the fastest and most efficient ships in the British fleet.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auditors notices, \$1.50; Administrators and Executors notices, \$1.50, each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

**STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending Dec. 31st, 1861.**

ASSETS.	
Bills discounted	\$31,673 60
Pennsylvania State loans	28,495 87
Specie	3,191 87
Due from other banks	3,193 54
Notes of other banks	3,861 00
Checks, drafts, &c.	2,306 82
Over drafts	135 10
Furniture	299 21
Expense of plate engraving, &c.	764 75
Loss and Expense	1,161 97
Total	\$76,901 01
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$28,050 00
Notes in circulation	22,950 00
Due depositors	18,379 25
Due individuals	3,987 12
Interest and exchange	3,534 56
Total	\$76,901 01

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.  
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 31, 1861.

**LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on the 1st day of January, 1862.**

Adams, Thomas	Mathews, Lewis
Barrett, Thersah A. Miss	Merrill, A. J.
Craley, John	Orr, Emmely Miss
Douley, Charles	Purricane, M. J. Mrs.
Fiibe, Sarah	Reed, Jacob Esq.
Freeman, Daniel	Reeds, B. W. Esq.
Fremder, Heinrich	Swan, J. L.
Gal, Geo. W.	Schmidt, Ann Miss
Gooderham, Thomas	Stilling, Edward B.
Hess, Martha J.	Street, James Esq.
Hind, P. C.	Thomas, George
Hess, Abraham	Wisor, Angeline Miss
Henderson, John	

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.  
M. A. FRANK P. M.  
January 1, 1862.

### A MOUNT OF THE VALUATION OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

in Clearfield County, as returned by the Assessors of the various boroughs and townships, for the triennial assessment of 1862.

Township or Borough	Number of Taxpayers	Real Property	Personal Property	Horses and Oxen, &c.	Money at Interest	Clearfield Co. Bonds, &c.	Wharves	Traffic and Occupations	Total
Beccaria,	212	48714	28704	7849	4167	185		4200	92500
Bell,	178	83904	21210	6453	600	555	115	2200	70948
Boggs,	142	13296	12837	4074	75			500	26982
Bloom,	65	11522	9389	1826		36		300	21267
Bradford,	211	29776	4314	8555	1625	695	40	3650	40000
Brady,	381	46758	21843	11198	6399	621	30	2365	89414
Burnside,	246	37738	18048	10810	29900		115	4430	100000
Chest,	188	25402	13889	6863		140	40	803	40000
Covington,	141	13897	9125	5114				1143	28977
Clearfield,	168	73317		3630	20495	1235	375	14925	129777
Courtsville,	111	26142		2209	14050	425	40	4888	47444
Decatur,	171	25495	20159	4077	1270	165	75	2888	52994
Ferguson,	42	6385	21881	1170		60		915	30201
Girard,	139	14273	15545	4599	700	75	75	2160	32911
Goshen,	70	10299	26022	2046	1865	137	30	375	41343
Graham,	142	18824	20156	4840	3809	300	60	3350	51620
Guelich,	143	32139	35613	4587	2300	275	160	2200	69655
Huston,	95	17379	127948	4078		150		850	77604
Jordan,	139	19106	10169	4906		50		1103	30400
Karthus,	119	16274	18199	4365		157	110	3695	42806
Knox,	125	14706	21164	3085		293	55	994	42806
Lawrence,	332	65722	10991	12430	3445	1135		4965	97800
Lumber-city,	58	10580		1489	1700	140	65	1490	13794
Morris,	205	29125	29115	4839	300	230	80	1568	52994
N. Washington,	65	8092		1755	300	150	90	1760	11847
Penn,	125	23220	9572	4121	347	431	20	1600	33312
Pike,	218	49855	37405	8217	650	255		3525	98177
Union,	78	17129	23589	2598		185		955	44148
Woodward,	89	8230	11693	2033				347	22205
Total	4527	774672	585890	150512	89928	8615	1615	73701	1694903

Valuation of Horses and Mules \$94,935. Of Oxen \$18,290. Of Cows \$701,257.

**CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS:** Personally appeared, before me a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, Wm. Merrell, Samuel C. Thompson and Jacob Kuntz, Commissioners for the county of Clearfield, and being duly qualified, do depose and say, that the above statement is a correct compilation from the assessment of 1862, as returned to this office by the assessors, to the best of their knowledge.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 2d day of January, A. D. 1862. WM. PORTER, J. P.

In accordance with the Act of Assembly regulating Triennial Assessments and constituting a board of revision, the Commissioners of Clearfield county, herewith publish the above statement showing the aggregate value and assessments made by each assessor, in the county, for 1862, upon property taxable by law; and herewith give notice that the 28th day of January, A. D. 1862, at the Commissioners' Office in Clearfield, is fixed by them for finally determining whether any of the said valuations of assessors have been made below a just rate and all parties interested will take notice that appeal may be made between this time and that day, but that after said day none will be allowed.

Attest: WM. MERRELL, J. P. S. C. THOMPSON, J. P. JACOB KUNTZ, J. P. Commissioners' Office, Clearfield, January 3d, 1862.

**WANTED.**—Good eighteen inch Shingles in exchange for an excellent Rifle, and a splendid new Side-saddle. Enquire of A. M. HILLS, Jan. 8, 1862.—3t.

**ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

JAMES WRIGLEY, Esq., Treasurer, in account with said Society up to 3d January, 1862.

To balance on hand at last settlement	\$346 58
Amount received on life memberships, annual dues and tickets sold	719 31
Am't rec'd from Wm. Porter on acct of money due from L. L. Carter	27 00
Am't rec'd of R. B. Taylor	9 00
Interest on money loaned and principal	210 30
Cash paid for seals	30
Total	\$1312 66

By cash paid on premiums for 1860, since last settlement	\$124 75
By cash paid John M. Gaughey for work	99 31
By cash paid J. Wrigley for recording charter of corporation	4 50
By cash paid for life membership tickets	10 63
By cash paid Israel Nichols for lumber	64 00
By cash paid A. Carter, gate keeper last year	3 00
By cash paid T. Reed for hay and oats	13 63
By cash paid E. Goodwin ticket agent	5 00
By cash paid T. Ross ticket ag't	5 00
" " " W. P. Beck "	5 00
" " " G. W. Barrett "	5 00
" " " G. W. Carter door keeper	5 00
By cash paid Lewis Rishel door keeper	5 00
By cash paid M. S. Flegal door keeper	5 00
By cash paid B. Spaekman door keeper	5 00
By cash paid W. TenEyck Chief of Police	6 00
By cash paid J. L. Dale Police	5 00
" " " A. J. Draucker "	5 00
" " " J. T. Brown "	5 00
" " " J. A. Faust "	5 00
" " " A. Carter "	5 00
" " " D. Denmark "	5 00
" " " L. F. Irwin "	5 00
" " " I. Swales "	5 00
" " " T. Liddel "	5 00
" " " Brass band "	60 00
work	5 57
By cash paid Bottarf & Carter	9 25
" " " G. L. Reed for rent	80 00
" " " M. S. Ogden for work	1 00
By cash paid A. M. Hills for work	9 06
By cash paid I. Johnson for oats	2 10
" " " Merrell & Bigler account rendered	4 40
By cash paid B. Spaekman for work	6 00
By cash paid G. D. Goodfellow lumber	12 25
By cash paid Spaekman & Mills for work done	6 77
By cash paid R. Mossp bill rendered	2 64
By cash paid W. P. Beck for work	6 00
By cash paid G. B. Goodlander for printing	47 75