

Raftsmen's Journal.



OLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 3, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, that on Jan. 28th the cavalry under Gen. Sturges gained a decided victory over the rebel cavalry at Fair-Garden. McCook's division drove the enemy back about 2 miles after a stubborn fight, lasting from daylight to 4 p. m., at which time McCook's division charged with sabre, and routed the enemy from the field-capturing two steel rifled guns and over one hundred prisoners. The enemy's loss heavy, 65 of them being killed and wounded in the charge. Afterwards our entire force crossed the Holstein at Strawberry Plains, and fell back to a new position. Our loss of stores at Strawberry Plains was quite severe. Several caissons were blown up. About 200 stragglers were picked up by the rebels. After crossing the Holstein, our troops burnt the bridge, and everything else likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, including a considerable amount of new clothing. On the 22d of January, the rebels and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river, six miles above Knoxville. The movements of the enemy are not clearly understood. It is supposed that Longstreet will besiege Knoxville. Men have been put to work on the fortifications, and new batteries put into position. Longstreet has a strong and well fortified position at Bull's Gap, whence he can throw forces into the valley on either side with great facility. Matters will not remain long in their present condition.

A reconnaissance to Rome, Georgia has proved that Bragg's army has fallen back, and is not within 45 miles of Chattanooga. Rebel pickets were at Kingston, 40 miles south of Dalton, Ga., but were supposed to be a mark to cover the retreat. Gen. Thomas reports several skirmishes in which the rebels were worsted, they having 15 killed, some wounded and a number of prisoners. The Union loss was 10 wounded.

Several Union transports and a small land force made a foray at the Brandon Farms, on James River, on January 23d, and captured 22 of the enemy, 7 of the signal corps, and brought away 99 negroes. They also destroyed 24,000 pounds of pork, large quantities of corn and oats, captured a sloop and schooner and 240 boxes of tobacco, and returned without the loss of a man.

According to Rebel newspapers, several hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned on the 25th January. A large quantity of commissary stores and clothing were destroyed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion at Richmond.

A reconnaissance was made on the 28th January by Gen. Palmer, to Tunnel Hill, Georgia, drove in rebel pickets and captured a company of rebel cavalry. The rebels retreated from Tunnel Hill during the night having lost 32 killed and wounded. Our loss was two wounded.

On the 25th January, 600 rebels attacked a Union garrison of 100 at Athens. After two hours' fight the rebels were repulsed and driven back. Our loss is 20, the rebels greater.

On the 27th January, Col. Miller had a severe fight on this side Florence, repulsing the enemy. Our loss was 15 killed and 25 wounded.

The Emancipation Movement in Maryland. The Baltimore American, of Jan. 25th, referring to the speeches of Montgomery Blair, Senator Hicks and Thos. Swann, before the Maryland legislature at Annapolis on the evening of the 23d January, says: Mr. Blair's speech is confined to a general discussion of the causes of the rebellion, and an advocacy of the President's Emancipation and Amnesty Proclamations and does not touch upon State matters. Senator Hicks spoke very briefly, but found opportunity to declare himself in favor of "prompt action" by the State in reference to Emancipation. There is, he declares, "no practical benefit in temporizing over a subject which had already been disposed of, virtually, by current events." Mr. Swann was more distinct and emphatic in his declarations. He declared "immediate emancipation" the only remedy, and avowed the intention of himself and friends to push the deed of Emancipation "with whip and spur," "until every valley and every hill-top shall feel the tramp of his glorious mission, and the whole State of Maryland, from its centre to its circumference, shall be awakened to an edict of universal Emancipation." These are good words, and as if they be well supported by acts, then, as Mr. Swann said, we are truly "a united party."

Another Call for Troops. The President has ordered a draft for 500,000 men to take place on the 10th of March next—crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior the first day of March, and not heretofore credited. This call includes the 300,000 called for some time since, the draft for which had been postponed to the 15th February.

The Five-Twenty Loan. Some nine months ago a National loan was established by Congress, known as the five-twenty loan, and five hundred millions of dollars were authorized to be sold by the Government. On the morning of the 21st of January at the opening of business hours, it was ascertained that but six millions of the loan remained unsold.

During the day Jay Cooke, the Agent of the United States and the Government Depository, and his sub-agents throughout the country, sold Sixteen Millions of dollars of the loan. This makes the amount sold ten Millions of dollars more than has been authorized by Congress. We have no doubt Congress will pass a bill to meet and legalize this extra sale.

This loan continues one of the most remarkable features in the financial history of any country, and its success has no parallel.

Five hundred and sixteen millions of dollars of a popular loan sold within nine months, and all taken by the loyal people in our own country, in sums from fifty dollars to a thousand and upwards! This is a most powerful and unanswerable argument for the stability and power of the United States, and shows the most unbounded confidence of the people in the Government and the resources of the country. This is wholly a domestic loan, and the five-twenty bonds will be kept as keepsakes of patriotism by the people until the Government shall call them in at the appointed time. The influence of this loan is felt like a sentiment of loyalty all over the country; it is a patriotic cord which unites the people, and binds them to the welfare of the nation, and makes every man, and the women too, God bless them, feel an individual interest in the prosperity of the country. The history and success of this loan is a lesson worthy of being deeply studied by cavaliers and grumblers at home and abroad, and no better or more forcible argument can be presented to them to prove the groundlessness of their fears and doubts than the simple facts above stated. No nation on the face of the earth can boast of success so complete, and at the same time so safe and satisfactory to all parties concerned.

At Their Old Trick—Perversion.

The editors of the Copperhead organ in this place seem to be constitutionally addicted to perverting and falsifying the language of others—another proof of which we have in their last issue. In commenting upon a note which we appended to our notice of a certain riot case that was tried at the last term of our Court of Quarter Sessions, they say:

"A more flagrant unprovoked and mischievous assault upon a Court and Jury never before disgraced the public press. What is here meant? Why, that the fracas between Bloom and Adleman justified somebody in following Bloom 5 miles to his home," etc. "This is the first lesson taught in this editorial note."

The editors of the Copperhead organ knew, when they penned the above sentences, that they were falsifying the record. What we said was this: After briefly stating the origin of the prosecution and referring to several points proven by the defendants, we remarked:

We are also informed, that the counsel for the prosecution endeavored to excite the political prejudices and feelings of the jurors against the prisoners—the jury being divided 10 to 2 politically—and that but for this effort, at least Pyles would have been acquitted, if not the others. We have deemed it but due to the defendants to make this explanation, since the cause seems to have assumed more the character of a political crusade, than the vindication of our criminal statutes.

Now, every intelligent reader will at a glance perceive that what was said in that note is the language of others, and we gave it as such—and that the language even as used is grossly perverted and misrepresented. As no reference was made to the Court, the statement of these Copperhead editors is simply false! And as no one justified the assault upon Bloom, their gratuitous assertion to that effect is as devoid of truth as the other! And hence, it is not necessary for us to consume further time and space with the subject. Men of intelligence will at once discover their object. Their "half-fact" perversion of our language will not avail them to evade the truth!

THE Supreme Court of this State has reversed its decision on the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, made when Lowrie, Woodward and Thompson were the majority on the bench, and now affirms its constitutionality. This decision is owing to the displacement of Lowrie by Judge Agnew by the people at the last election; a most righteous verdict on their part. The Court now stands politically, two Republicans, one Democrat, and two Copperheads. The great sticklers for the constitutionality of every thing calculated to save the country will be thrown somewhat aback by this decision.

EX-GOVERNOR ROBT. J. WALKER writes from London that a complete revolution in public opinion has taken place in regard to the ability and resources of the North and destitution of the South, and that American securities are stronger and in demand. During the coming season emigration will be unusually large. This is looked upon as glorious news, is a fitting result to the endeavors of Mr. Walker and other patriots to open the eyes of Europe to the truth.

A FAIR HIT.—The Boston Transcript says: "The Davises, Jeff, and Garret, are at the head two co-operating factions. Jeff leads the rebels and Garret the copperheads."

REBELLION RUN MAD.

All the worst that has ever been predicted of the Rebellion is now taking place in the unfortunate section of our country subjected to its control. The beginning of the end has come. Trade was long ago at an end. Money is worthless. The basis of taxation has been destroyed. The area over which the wretched despotism holds sway is so narrowed down by Union successes that one-half of its so-called representatives in Congress have no constituency, and the Southern papers are protesting loudly against men from Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and other States completely under Federal sway, and likely to remain so, burdening the small remainder with unendurable taxation, and in their desperation, dragging every male between sixteen and sixty-five years of age into the army. Universal disappointment in the result of their stupendous crime has been succeeded by universal distrust and terror. In every little village throughout the South there is a perfect system of military despotism—the Provost Marshal exercising supervision, by the aid of guards and detectives, over the acts and expressions of every one. The system of espionage is as great and the terror as wide spread as in France during the domination of Robespierre.

The new Conscription Act of the Rebel Congress is spreading consternation all over the South. It sweeps off the whole able-bodied population. There is no drafting—no chance for substitutes—no commutation—no exemption. Everybody is in the army, and if anybody chooses to neglect his duty to report at headquarters, his first notification of expected duty is by arrest as a deserter. As a consequence, desertions to our side are common. All who can escape come over into the country ruled by the "tyrant Lincoln" as to the land of Canaan. The discontent, arising from this cause alone has become wide spread, and in the State of North Carolina has gone so far as to find expression in combination for resistance to the Confederate authority. The Raleigh Standard says in reference to the Conscription Act:

"If the rights of the States are to be ignored and swept away by the mere creature of the States—the common Government—the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands—and warn the Rebel Congress that by persistence in its course it will kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish." After reciting the special grievances in contemplation, now become grievances in fact, the Standard threatens that "the people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this, and we to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against the people of this State." "The dwellers in the Garden of Eden when they listened to the tempting promises of Satan were not more deceived and ruined than were the people of the 'fair, happy and blooming South' when they listened to the fair promises of those arch-deceivers, Yancy, Wise & Co.!"

What bitterness in such a memory! Has all the precious blood been spent in vain? Have they ruined their country—robbed their people—destroyed their young men—abolished industry—neglected the arts of peace—endured hardships—impoverished themselves—for this!

Nor is this discontent confined to the Press of North Carolina. The Atlanta, Georgia, Intelligencer, also finds fault with the heartless impressment Act, which has passed the Rebel Congress. As the following article from a late number, besides displaying its feeling on this particular subject, also refers to several horrible practices in vogue in Dixie, we transfer it entire to our columns:

"HOW TO RAISE MEN.—Congress desires what was never known in the civilized world—the entire population of the country abandoning all civil pursuits and taking up arms. We are not blind to the importance of reinforcing our army. We feel the necessity, but believe that other measures can be adopted to perform the desired work. Congress has called into service the seventy or seventy-five thousand able-bodied men who have put substitutes into the army. These, with the one hundred thousand now absent from their commands, are amply sufficient to meet all emergencies, and the civil pursuits of the country can still go on, for, if interrupted any more than they are now, fearful hardships and sufferings will be the result. It may be said that getting the one hundred thousand men absent from duty is easier said than done. We will show a way to do it. Abolish the abominable practice of punishing men by branding in the forehead, wearing barred shirts, and putting them in the stocks. Remove from command and reduce to the ranks those officers who are tyrannizing over their men and treating them like brutes, and cashier all those who, from their want of proper discipline and loose treatment of their soldiers, absolutely encouraged desertion, and are as much to blame as the deserters. Let this be done, and then let the President issue a proclamation to all soldiers absent without leave to return to their commands by a certain date or suffer the penalty of death, and, as soon as the day fixed has expired, shoot every deserter caught afterward. This will do more to reinforce the army than all the sweeping conscriptions."

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR WHITE.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of yesterday (Tuesday) morning contains the resignation of Maj. Harry White, as a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, which had been transmitted to Speaker Penny by Maj. White's father, on Monday, February 1st.

A FAIR HIT.—The Boston Transcript says: "The Davises, Jeff, and Garret, are at the head two co-operating factions. Jeff leads the rebels and Garret the copperheads."

It is said that "deserters are shot by the dozen in Bragg's army."

Showing Their Colors.

We find the following significant article in the Copperhead organ of Jan. 27th: "A CHANCE FOR THE 'LOYAL.'—Out of personal respect to Gen. HANCOCK, we comply with his request, and insert his call upon the people of Pennsylvania to avoid the draft by volunteering in the Second Corps. In doing so, we desire not to be understood as endorsing the present war policy of the Jacobins at Washington. In our opinion they are not prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union, but to render its restoration impossible, and to secure the perpetuation of their own power. But the call may be specially intended for those who endorse the present war policy. If so, it has our unqualified approval; and we call upon every mother's son of them to enroll their names at once, and thus prove their sincerity, as also their 'loyalty,' by repairing at once to the field of battle. If they think Mr. Lincoln is right in his course it is mean in them withholding their precious carcasses; and it is meaner still in them calling upon Democrats—who honestly love their country, and conscientiously believe that our rulers are now striving their best to destroy it—to volunteer. So, gentlemen Leaguers, here is an opportunity which you should not fail to embrace."

The above, we opine, is one of the most contemptible flings against the recruiting up of the Pennsylvania Regiments, that has appeared for a long time, and is only worthy the source whence it emanates. But the most noticeable feature in the article is, that the editors of the Republican are avowedly opposed to the "present war policy" of the National Administration, and hence, they are opposed to a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels—against their "dear Southern brothers." The call for men, to which they refer, is issued by the gallant General Hancock, and the editors say they publish it only "out of personal respect to Gen. Hancock"—not from any love they have for the Union, for that seems to be but a trifle, nor from a real desire to fill up the Pennsylvania Regiments—and call upon the friends of the Administration's war policy to enlist, and they assert that it is "mean" because they do not all, young and old, halt and maimed and blind, do so; and then they declare boldly that "it's meaner still for them"—Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Hancock, and their friends—"calling upon Democrats" to volunteer and help to fill up the depleted ranks of the noble Second Corps. And why? Because they, the editors and all those who are opposed to whipping the rebels, "conscientiously believe our rulers are now striving their best to destroy it"—the Union. Now, it is not clear to us, who they mean by "our rulers striving their best to destroy" the Union. Certain, it is not Mr. Lincoln and his Administration, for they have successfully re-established the authority of the United States over more than one-half of the domain that was under rebel influence at the breaking out of the war. Then who do they refer to? If to Jeff Davis; if they consider him to be their ruler, and if they admit that he is striving to destroy the Union, then we can see wherein they "conscientiously believe"—otherwise, it is beyond our ken, because we conceive that the whole tenor of their article is intended to discourage men from enlisting in Gen. Hancock's Corps, and calculated to encourage their friends down in Dixie—to which latter place they should transfer "their precious carcasses," if they are as much in love with it as they seem to be. "An open enemy is more to be admired than a concealed foe."

SOUTHERN Illinois cotton is coming into market. One hundred and twenty bales were recently sold at eighty cents a bale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1. Trays, \$1. Advertisements, \$1.50. Administrators and Executors' notices, \$1.50 each; and all other transient notices at the same rate. Other advertisements at \$1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

AUCTION.—The undersigned having been licensed a Auctioneer would inform the creditors of Clearfield County, that he will attend to calling sales in any part of the County whenever called upon. Charges Moderate. Address J. M. SMITH, Hegarty's X Roads, Clearfield Co. Pa. February 3d 1864.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of David Kephart of Decatur township, to wit: one pair of Brown horses, as the same belong to us and have only been left with said David Kephart on loan and are subject to our order at any time. WM. ALBERT & Bro's. Bradford tp. February 3, 1864, pd.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, "Setting Equities" by her next friend, "No. 42 March Term 1863. Elizabeth Neff, vs. Ephram Fulmer, et al. Subpoena Sur Divorce." A P. Neff, The undersigned, who was duly appointed by the Court, Commissioner to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Friday the 11th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend and cross-examine, &c., if they see proper. T. J. McULLOUGH, Clearfield, Feb. 3, 1864. Commissioner.

G. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO'S. Wholesale Drug & Chemical Warehouse No. 737 Market Street, Philadelphia. The subscribers keep constantly on hand a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, and every other article, which appertains to the business; embracing the most extensive variety also. Paints, Oils, and Glass of every description. All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interest of purchasers to lay in their supplies from us and give us their future patronage, and invite all, who visit the city, to call at our establishment. All orders addressed to us by mail will meet with prompt attention. G. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO. Feb. 3, 3 m 737 Market Street, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Andrew Kephart, of Decatur township, to wit: one Grey horse and one Grey mare, as the same belong to us and have only been left with said Andrew Kephart on loan, and are subject to our order at any time. WM. ALBERT & Bro's. Bradford tp. February 3, 1864, pd.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR A. D. 1863. JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with said county, from the 6th day of Jan., A. D. 1863, until the 6th day of Jan., A. D. 1864.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: To amount received from Collectors for 1863, 15177 84; To amount received from Unsettled lands, 634 00; To amount from Commissioners' book, 301 73; To amt'd due at last settlement by Treas'r 668 63. EXPENDITURES: By Election expenses, 1476 05; By Assessors wages, 691 14; By Fox and Wild cat probates, 143 83; By Justices costs, 38 00; By Jurors wages, 1819 74; By Interest on orders, 1218 42; By Lithograph orders, 378 00; By Stationers' costs, 276 45; By Court-house contract, 1750 00; By District Attorney's fees, 150 37; By Prothonotary fees, 111 99; By Sheriff's fees, 134 08; By Printing, 379 00; By Jailors fees, 72 45; By Janitors fees, 20 00; By Court clerk, 47 25; By Sheriff's salary, 115 00; By Draft new township, 10 00; By Commonwealth costs, 335 70; By Aud' Proth'y's Registers' ac't, 10 00; By Privity contract, 188 00; By Treasurer's salary, 115 00; By Western Penitentiary, 43 82; By Ground for Court-house, 200 00; By Wood and coal contract, 117 51; By Repairs, 58 63; By Commissioners wages, 685 54; By Commissioners clerks wages, 232 80; By Dockets' stationary & postage, 250 19; By Office rent, 71 75; By Express and freight, 15 43; By Counsel fees for 1862 and '63, 200 00; By Miscellaneous, 297 07; By Merchandise, 117 13; By Road views, 288 00; By Percentage to collectors, 497 50; By Exonerations, 591 95; By Percentage paying out, 178 18; By Percentage receiving, 200 00; Bal due Treasurer Shaw, 4 71. Total: \$13346 82 = \$13346 82.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: To amt'd rec'd from Collectors for 1863, including percentage, 3493 60; To amt'd rec'd from Unsettled lands, 251 97; By Bounty bonds redeemed, 2475 00; By Interest on Bounty bonds, 634 55; By Percentage to collectors, 311 10; By Exonerations, 59 95; By Treas'r percentage paying out, 77 73; By Treas'r percentage receiving, 90 88; Bal due Treasurer Shaw, 13 65. Total: \$3649 22 = \$3649 22.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: To amt'd rec'd from Collectors for 1863, including percentage, 1757 21; To amt'd rec'd from Unsettled lands, 116 96; To amt'd rec'd from militia fund, 1935 75; To amt'd rec'd Commissioners' books, 118 09. EXPENDITURES: By amount of Relief orders, 2260 72; By Percentage to collectors, 155 94; By Exonerations, 31 12; By Treas'r percentage paying out, 75 78; By Treas'r percentage receiving, 56 51; Bal due fund by Treas'r, 419 45. Total: \$3029 51 = \$3029 51. Received January 22d 1864, of Joseph Shaw, Esq., late Treasurer of Clearfield County, Four hundred and forty nine dollars and forty-five cents, it being the balance due Relief Fund as above. C. KRATZER, Treasurer.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Amount of County, State and Militia taxes due from collectors for 1863 and previous years, 104 77; Town ps. Col'r Names County, State, Militia, For 1861, 33 15; For 1862, 58 29; For 1863, 87 00. Total: \$195 11. Jordan, D. Williams, \$3.15 \$8.29 \$7.00. Pike, J. Caldwell, 4.72 7.54. Pike, T. R. McClure, 2.02 17.85. Covington, J. Barmoy, 15.94 19.62. Decatur, G. Kephart, 63.89 111.59. Penn, R. Danvers, 24.50. Fox, J. Mulkins, 13.55 15.25. Bell, W. T. Therp, 3.88 1.92. Bell, J. N. McCracken, 14.33 39.19. Jordan, W. N. Brockway, 44.33 19.77. Huston, W. L. Woodward, 3.31 5.37. Lawrence, E. Ardery, 50.37 14.00. Morris, Geo. Ardery, 2.39 5.26. Woodward, J. M. Chase, 13.68 12.69. Bell, Wm. Bell, 29.44 26.75. Boggs, J. Dimeling, 10.78 20.59. Bloom, Lewis Wood, 30.42 18.53. Bradford, Edmund Dale, 37.58 88.17. Brady, F. K. Arnold, 294.56 97.88. Burnside, J. L. Spill, 43.29 26.91. Chest, J. Westover, 24.52 4.27. Covington, Francis Couderit, 129.72 70.67. Clearfield, H. B. Swoope, 767.04 302.24. Curwens, John McNaull, 136.45 40.98. Ferguson, Nelson Hatch, 214.45 68.58. Fox, C. A. Wilcox, 43.06 15.50. Goshen, R. K. Flegal, 12.87 22.11. Graham, Clark A. Dale, 29.62 15.29. Huston, Arnold Biss, 41.02 12.31. Jordan, R. Johnson, 144.72 59.55. Karthaus, John Gilliland, 28.65 34.88. Knox, James Cathcart, 112.28 52.34. Lawrence Robt. Wrigley, 37.28 18.88. Morris, Peter Swartz, 199.57 68.91. New W. Thos. Breth, 12.11 7.05. Penn, Thos. Rafferty, 270.38 85.25. Pike, Jas. A. Bloom, 5.26 17.87. Union, J. H. Potter, Jr, 5.26 17.87. Woodward Robt. Henderson, 85.27 23.67. Total: \$3365.32 = \$3365.32.

Due from Collectors. Amount of County, State and Militia taxes due from collectors for 1863 and previous years. Town ps. Col'r Names County, State, Militia. For 1861, 33 15; For 1862, 58 29; For 1863, 87 00. Total: \$195 11.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. We, the Commissioners of Clearfield County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having examined the accounts of Joseph Shaw, Esq., late Treasurer of the County of Clearfield for the year A. D. 1863, do certify that we find the account of Joseph Shaw, Esq., as follows: The amount due the County to be Ten thousand One hundred and Ninety-seven dollars and eight cents. We also find the amount of outstanding orders to be Twenty-two thousand Six hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-five cents, of which Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars are Court-house bonds. The balance due Treasurer is Four dollars and seven cents. The amount due the County Fund is Five thousand two hundred and two dollars and eighty-five cents. The amount of outstanding Bounty bonds is Six thousand six hundred and seventy dollars. The balance due Treasurer is Thirteen dollars and sixty-five cents. The amount due Relief fund including Militia is Four hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-five cents. Witness our hands this 22d day of January A. D. 1864. JACOB KUNZT, THOS. BOGGS, HERAM WOODWARD, AMOS READ, Wm. S. Bradley, Clerk, Comm'rs.

We, the Auditors of Clearfield County, having examined the accounts of Joseph Shaw, Esq., late Treasurer of the County of Clearfield for the year A. D. 1863 do certify that we find the account as above stated. The amount due the County to be Ten thousand One hundred and Ninety-seven dollars and eight cents. The amount due the Treasurer is Two hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-one cents. The amount due the School fund by the Treasurer is seventeen dollars and seventy cents. The amount of outstanding orders is Twenty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-five cents of which sixteen thousand five hundred dollars are Court-house bonds. Witness our hands this 22d day of January A. D. 1864. C. S. WORBELL, HERAM WOODWARD, F. F. COUTREIT, Wm. S. Bradley, Clerk, Auditors.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Burnside township, Clearfield Co., about the 23d of Nov. A stray white bull, about 2 years old, with long sandy and a white tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law. J. M. YINGLING, J. M. YINGLING, Clearfield, Pa. Jan. 20, 1864.

TURNUPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Susquehanna T. P. R. Co. will take notice that an Election will be held at the office of said Company at Phillipsburg, on Monday the 5th of March next, for the purpose of electing five Managers for the ensuing year. January 20, 1864. B. HARTSHORN, President.

NOTICE.—By a resolution of the Managers of the Phillipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company, it was resolved to enforce the law on any person or persons that would obstruct or hinder the same by laying or leaving timber, or any other obstruction, so as to interfere with the general travel. B. HARTSHORN, President. Attest, E. F. Lloyd, Sec'y. Jan. 6, 1864.

A LARGE STOCK OF GLASS, PATENT white lead, etc. at G. A. PRATT'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Penn, Thos. Rafferty, 56.92 99.20; Pike, J. A. Bloom, 106.79 197.90; Union, J. H. Potter, Jr, 29.12 26.84; Woodward, Robert Henderson, 24.91 48.60. Total: \$181.70 = \$251.54.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Aggregate amount of outstanding court orders, 2783 45; Aggregate amount of outstanding court-house orders, 3401 50; Aggregate amount of outstanding court-house bonds, 16500 00; Amount due Treasurer Shaw, 4 71; Aggregate amount due from Collectors, 3369 63; Aggregate amount due from Unsettled lands, 5827 45; Aggregate amount due from judgments &c., 1000 00; Indebtedness of county, 12429 58. Total: \$22689 66 = \$22689 66.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS: Aggregate amount of outstanding bonds, 6670 00; Amount due Treasurer, 13 65; Aggregate amount due from Collectors, 2518 95; Aggregate amount due from Unsettled lands, 2383 90; Indebtedness, 1480 80. Total: \$6683 65 = \$6683 65.

JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County in ac't with different tps for Road 1862-63. DEBIT: To amt'd due tps from last settlement, \$1312 23; To amt'd rec'd from Unsettled lands, 1435 08. CREDIT: Townships, Am't due tps, Bal due tps: Beccaria, 578 88; Bell, 52 66 72; Boggs, 89 21; Bloom, 24 73; Bradford, 40 60 17 84; Brady, 66 41; Burnside, 72 60; Chest, 18 70; Covington, 79 12; Decatur, 60 56; Ferguson, 10 00 11 65; Fox, 90 92; Girard, 45 19; Goshen, 16 75; Graham, 131 02 17 29; Gulch, 45 00 51 23; Huston, 947 89; Jordan, 16 42; Karthaus, 213 25 40 25; Knox, 122 94; Lawrence, 27 64; Morris, 51 49; Penn, 11 14; Pike, 161 90; Union, 115 02; Woodward, 40 00 9 12; Bal due tps, 21 51. Total: \$2751 29.

Received January 22d 1864, of Joseph Shaw, Esq., late Treasurer of Clearfield County, Two hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-one cents, it being the balance due road fund as above. C. KRATZER, Treasurer.

JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in ac't with different tps for School for 1862-63. DEBIT: To amt'd due tps from last settlement, \$2147 77; To amt'd rec'd from Unsettled lands, 1073 99. CREDIT: Townships, Am't due tps, Bal due tps: Beccaria, \$110 57; Bell, 115 37; Boggs, 120 52; Bradford, 81 91 54; Brady, 36 29; Burnside, 58 55; Chest, 238 59; Covington, 117 43; Decatur, 60 56 6 08; Ferguson, 36 99; Fox, 74 27; Girard, 51 91; Goshen, 33 57; Graham, 106 34 10 94; Gulch, 106 34; Huston, 1164 00; Karthaus, 214 38; Knox, 93 95; Lawrence, 47 27; Morris, 40 69; Penn, 13 34; Pike, 63 56; Union, 79 62; Woodward, 25 37; Bal due tps, 17 56. Total: \$3355 32 = \$3355 32.

Received January 22d, A. D. 1864, of Joseph Shaw, Esq., late Treasurer of Clearfield County, Seventeen dollars and fifty six cents, it being the balance due school fund as above. C. KRATZER, Treasurer.

We, the Commissioners of Clearfield County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having examined the accounts of Joseph Shaw, Esq., late Treasurer of the County of Clearfield for the year A. D. 1863, do certify that we find the account of Joseph Shaw, Esq., as follows: The amount due the County to be Ten thousand One hundred and Ninety-seven dollars and eight cents. We also find the amount of outstanding orders to be Twenty-two thousand Six hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-five cents, of which Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars are Court-house bonds. The balance due Treasurer is Four dollars and seven cents. The amount due the County Fund is Five thousand two hundred and two dollars and eighty-five cents. The amount of outstanding Bounty bonds is Six thousand six hundred and seventy dollars. The balance due Treasurer is Thirteen dollars and sixty-five cents. The amount due Relief fund including Militia is Four hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-five cents. Witness our hands this 22d day of January A. D. 1864. JACOB KUNZT, THOS. BOGGS, HERAM WOODWARD, AMOS READ, Wm. S. Bradley, Clerk, Comm'rs.

We, the Auditors of Clearfield County, having examined the accounts of Joseph Shaw, Esq., late Treasurer of the County of Clearfield for the year A. D. 1863 do certify that we find the account as above stated. The amount due the County to be Ten thousand One hundred and Ninety-seven dollars and eight cents. The amount due the Treasurer is Two hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-one cents. The amount due the School fund by the Treasurer is seventeen dollars and seventy cents. The amount of outstanding orders is Twenty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-five cents of which sixteen thousand five hundred dollars are Court-house bonds. Witness our hands this 22d day of January A. D. 1864. C. S. WORBELL, HERAM WOODWARD, F. F. COUTREIT, Wm. S. Bradley, Clerk, Auditors.

ESTRAY.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Burnside township, Clearfield Co., about the 23d of Nov. A stray white bull, about 2 years old, with long sandy and a white tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law. J. M. YINGLING, J. M. YINGLING, Clearfield, Pa. Jan. 20, 1864.

TURNUPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Susquehanna T. P. R. Co. will take notice that an Election will be held at the office of said Company at Phillipsburg, on Monday the 5th of March next, for the purpose of electing five Managers for the ensuing year. January 20, 1864. B. HARTSHORN, President.

NOTICE.—By a resolution of the Managers of the Phillipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company, it was resolved to enforce the law on any person or persons that would obstruct or hinder the same by laying or leaving timber, or any other obstruction, so as to interfere with the general travel. B. HARTSHORN, President. Attest