THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 10, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Very little of general interest has transpired in our armies during the past week.

Advices from Meade's army say that the rebels change their pickets more frequent than is customary, perhaps on account of disaffection or want of confidence. One quarter pound of pork and a little flour comprises the daily rebel rations. They have received no clothing since the movement of Mine Run.

Intercepted letters state that out of 3,000 rebels who made a raid into the Shenandoah Valley, recently, only about 500 returned—many of them being froze to death, and the others frost-bitten. The movement was a total failure.

Gen. Kelly telegraphs that Col. Mulligan, after six hours hard fighting, drove the rebels under Early out of Moorfield, and was in pursuit of and hotly engaged Rosser's rebel cavalry.

The advance of the Rebels in North Carolina, under Gen. Hill, has been checked, and retreated to Kinston and Murfreesboro. Newbern is relieved from the recent threatened siege.

Marshal Kane and several other rebel officers, escaped from Johnson's Island and have reached Halifax, N. S.

LATER.—On Saturday the 6th, a portion of the Army of the Potomac under command of Gen. Sedgwick made a reconnoissance in force—having crossed the Rapidan at several fords. They found the enemy in force, captured quite a number of prisoners, and after having accomplished the object of the expedition returned to their camps. Our loss is about 200 killed, wounded and missing.

A Significant Revelation.

General Gantt, of Arkansas, in his recent speech at Harrisburg, made a startling revelation concerning some of the Democratic leaders in the State of Pennsylvania. He said that after his capture by the Union forces, (he was a General in the rebel service,) at Island No. 10, he was brought North to this State as a prisoner of war, and declared that *prominent Democrats* of Pennsylvania then conferred with him and assured him

"That if the rebels would hold out a little longer they would be successful, for the DEMOCRATS OF THE NORTH *would arrest the war by defeating the conscription and otherwise rendering the Administration powerless to prosecute it.* And," headed with withering emphasis—"I CAN GIVE YOU THE NAMES IF WHAT I SAY IS DISPUTED!"

A number of "Democratic" members of the Legislature were present, but they did not dare to question the statement or call for the names. During his remarks Gen. Gantt also said:

"The Democrats of the North advised us to war, promised to come to our assistance, and then left us alone in the struggle and confined themselves to cowardly, perfidious, stealthy assaults upon their own Government." "Instead of Northern Democrats coming to our assistance, the soldiers of the Union came in overwhelming force and conquered us; but they brought government with them and rescued us from a tyranny more terrible than death."

The above statements by Gen. Gantt confirm what has been asserted a thousand times by the Union men of the North. Can any intelligent man longer doubt the complicity of Northern Copperheads with Southern traitors in the destruction of the Government? No wonder that honest Democrats are forsaking their former party associates and enrolling their names as among the true friends of the Union.

Counselling Law-Breaking.

In the issue of January 27th of the Copperhead organ, in this place, we find the following:

"ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The office of the *Northumberland Democrat*, was entered on the night of the 18th inst., by a mob, and almost totally destroyed. Are such scenes to be revived? If so, Democrats may as well prepare themselves for the 'evil day.'"

Well, "straws show how the winds blow!" First they denounce mob-law as an "outrage," and then counsel mob-law as a remedy for wrongs, instead of a resort to civil process. Shame! Shame! Two wrongs never make a right.

Arkansas is progressing in the work of reconstruction. The new State Convention which assembled at Little Rock recently selected provisional State officers, who were sworn in and haveentered upon the duties of their several positions. The Convention also elected amember of Congress, J. M. Johnson, who is now in Washington.

The original building of Colts Pistol Factory was destroyed by fire on the 5th. The loss is estimated at a one million dollars.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, died one day last week.

Increase of the State Debt.

There is one fact that is worthy the attention of the tax-payers of Pennsylvania at this time—the increase of the State debt by the perverse course pursued by the so-called Democracy in our State Senate. It will be remembered that Gov. Curtin recommended the adoption of a measure to pay the interest on our State debt in currency instead of specie, as heretofore, on the First day of February. The Copperhead Democracy in the Senate, by their refusal to proceed to any business previous to the election of a new Speaker, which they knew was impossible on account of the absence of Senator White as a prisoner at Richmond, have defeated the consummation of the recommendation of Gov. Curtin—thereby adding near a million of dollars to our State debt, on account of the high premium of gold. Business men, as well as those who are in the employ of our State, are willing to receive their pay in currency, whilst, by the action of these men, foreign creditors are to be paid in gold—thus making a distinction between the creditors of the Commonwealth. However, we presume, their object was not so much to make a distinction between creditors, as it was to destroy confidence in our National currency and our National credit. The people of Pennsylvania, who have been spending treasure and blood without stint in their efforts to put down the rebellion, should have been saved this increased burden of debt, which will evidently be followed by an increase of taxation. But, it seems, these men care little or nothing for the honor and credit of the State, or of the National Government, if they can thereby only show their opposition to the National Administration and play into the hands of those who are in open rebellion against the Union. The people of the State should remember these facts, that the leaders of the so-called Democracy have, by their course in the Senate, increased the profits of gold speculators near a million of dollars at the expense of the tax-payers of Pennsylvania.

Seward and England.

From the recent published diplomatic correspondence, it appears that Mr. Seward used very energetic language to the English Government, relating to the building and fitting out of rebel war vessels in her ports. In writing to Mr. Adams, he referred to the decision of the English Court in the case of the Alexandra, and said, that if there was no amendment to that decision

"Then there will be left for the United States no alternative but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports, as against the naval forces of a public enemy, and also to claim and insist upon indemnities for the injuries which all such expeditions have hitherto committed, or shall hereafter commit, against us;" and that in thus assuming the task of redressing our wrongs, England need not be surprised if "the navy of the United States shall receive instructions to pursue these enemies into the ports which thus, in violation of the law of nations and the obligations of neutrality, become harbors for the pirates."

Few things in all their troubles have been a greater affliction to the rebels, than their failure to get out their iron clad rams from England. Mr. Seward's dispatches will give them some interesting information about the firm and almost menacing attitude of our Government on the rebel ram question, and its probable influence upon that of England.

Only two Parties.

Gen. Meahher addressed the soldiers of the Irish Legion, one evening last week, in New York, and in the course of his remarks he made the following declaration:

"There are but two parties in this country: One, the Federal armies under Abraham Lincoln; and the other, the rebel armies under Jeff Davis. These are the only two parties in the country to-day; and until the party headed by Davis has been utterly routed and annihilated, stand by your party. It is the party of the country, of its history, of his future."

The people of the North are rapidly coming to understand this question of parties precisely as Gen. Meagher states it. They see that there are but two sides to this controversy; that either we must crush the rebellion or the rebellion will crush us. Then, as there is no other question before the country, the people mean that there shall be no doubt as to the issue—the rebellion must be destroyed and the Union saved.

Signs of the Times.

The Wisconsin Senate passed a resolution, 22 to 11, which had previously passed the House, recommending that Abraham Lincoln be again nominated for the Presidency.

A resolution has passed the Iowa Legislature declaring Mr. Lincoln as the choice of the people of that State for the next President.

There were only seven votes in the California Legislature against a resolution favoring the re-election of President Lincoln.

The Hartford *Post*, formerly Democratic, nominates Abraham Lincoln for President, an dWm. Buckingham for Governor.

Resolutions nominating Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, have passed the Kansas Legislature unanimously.

THE Missouri Legislature have passed the Emancipation Convention bill by a vote of 80 to 34, after amending it so as to postpone the election of members of the Convention to November. The amendment was adopted by the close vote of 60 to 57.

CONFISCATION.

During the Revolutionary war, all the colonies or States, save New Hampshire, passed acts of confiscation. When the treaty of Ghent was about to be signed, the British Commissioners made strenuous efforts to induce the American Commissioners to pledge themselves to have that act of confiscation annulled or repealed. It was the last labor of love and gratitude which the British could preform for the tories. The British agents felt that they owed this effort to their allies. It was well known that England would receive or shelter the wretches who had aided the British emissaries in their crusade on the colonies. The fate of Arnold was a lesson as to what would be the fate of other tories and traitors, who would be compelled by fear of punishment or loss of property by confiscation, to fly to England for refuge and succor. Hence the British agents, at the signing of the treaty of Ghent, were anxious that the confiscation act by which hundreds of tories would be deprived of their property, should be annulled. They were anxious for this, because they were desirous that these tories should remain in the colonies, possessed of their property and social standing, that they might be the better able to work mischief to the great experiment which was then to be tried of man governing himself. But the scheme of the English failed. The tories were compelled to submit to confiscation. Traitors lands were taken from them, and the young Republic saved the baleful influences of toryism.

There is a coincidence in the part which the British Commissioners played at Ghent, in behalf of the tories of the Revolution, and that which the Democracy (we mean the leaders) are playing towards the slave-holding traitors of the South. The Democratic leaders oppose confiscation, as the last act of aid and comfort which they can do their traitor allies in the South. As in the days of the Revolutionary war, a great experiment is about to be tried. The problem as to whether the Southern States can be made prosperous under free labor is to be tested. If the slave-holding rebels are allowed to retain their possessions, of course the solution of that problem will be unfavorable to freedom. The same would have been the case at the end of the revolutionary war, had the tories been allowed to keep their positions and property. The experiment of Liberty and Equality would have then failed, had the tories been permitted to remain enfranchised. The British knew this, and hence their anxiety to have confiscation annulled. And as the British knew what they were after, so also are the Democracy interested in behalf of the traitors. If the Democratic leaders can defeat the purposes of confiscation, they will of course frustrate the designs of the Government to re-construct the Union, and re-establish peace in all the revolting States. If the leaders of the rebellion are allowed their possessions—if they are to be secure in their citizenship—if they dare remain at home, convinced that the Government is too imbecile or too lenient to hold them responsible for their crimes, the first opportunity which offers will find these wretches again ready to wage a bloody war on the peace and prosperity of the nation. The nation understands these facts, and hence the earnest desire on the part of all truly loyal men to enforce confiscation. It is the blow not alone to end the most disgusting barbarism that ever disgraced the earth with its presence, but it is the effort, also, which is to elevate man nearer to his God, and secure him government's sublimest attribute—*freedom!*

If it was necessary and just to confiscate the property of a tory during and at the end of the Revolutionary war, IT IS THRICE NECESSARY AND JUST TO CONFISCATE THE PROPERTY OF A SLAVE-HOLDING TRAITOR!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Gen. Meagher on Copperheads.

At the recent reception, of the officers of the Irish Brigade, in New York, in rising to propose a toast in favor of President Lincoln, Gen. Meagher expressed himself in the following pointed and eloquent terms:

"Beware of what has grown to be the most significant designation of Northern enemies of this country; beware of the reptiles who are known as Copperheads. [Applause, and some hisses.] Have no parley with them; show no mercy to them; squelch them. [Applause and hisses.] For the enemies of this country in the North, who have no excuse, who bid their friends go forth to do battle, and then cut down the bridges behind them so that they may fall sacrifices to the enemy, as they did when Gen. Lee invaded Pennsylvania last summer, raising a revolt when you were battling for the stars and stripes upon the Susquehanna; as for these men, we have nothing but detestation; and for the Irish portion of it, I deprecate, I loathe, I repudiate, I execrate them. [Applause.]

"It is evident that *things* change, for it was the custom under Democratic rule when peace and harmony prevailed, to carry money enough in a small purse or portfolio, to buy a basketfull; but now it is the reverse, for it takes a basket to carry (colored paper) money enough to purchase what goods will fill one's pocket."—*Copperhead organ*, Jan. 27, 1864.

There is certainly some truth in the above paragraph. Before the Southern "Democrats" rebelled against a just and munificent Government, "money in a small purse" "would buy a basket-full" in Dixie just as readily as it does now in the North; but, as those Dixie "Democrats" are waging a war against our government, it takes a basketfull of "Democratic" money to buy a pocket-full, down there. Surely things *do* change! and of which fact we have the editors of the *Republican* as an illustration.

Mr. Bayard of Delaware resigned his seat in the United States Senate, after taking the oath prescribed by that body. His successor, George Read Biddle, has taken his seat. It seems that the Union cause, has gained nohting by the change, as Mr. Biddle is represented to be a most virulent Copperhead

The U. S. House of Representatives passed a bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the United States Army—not to affect therank ofGen. Scott—and recommended Gen. Grant for promotion.

Generals and Politics.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: The only political General produced by the effort to crush the slaveholder's rebellion, is one whom the enemies of the government and the friends of slavery are plotting to invest with civil power. There is not a hero in the army—not a brave, true-hearted man, who before the rebellion was a Democrat, and who is now laboring for the cause of the Union, that is half so adulated as the man whom the so-called Democracy are gilding preparatory to his being set up as a candidate for popular favor. When in command, this man was more prompt to obey the behests of his partizan associates than follow the orders of his superiors in authority. Since his relief from duty, his name is the theme of praise in rebeldom, and his fame is the sheen of glory to a party whose avowed purpose is to frustrate the efforts of the government to crush rebellion with the force of arms, simply because the object is to save the prestige of slavery by compromising with treason, in order that the influences of that institution may be unimpaired for the uses of "Democracy." This is the political General of the war. His name alone conduced to the creation of partizanships in the army. His followers in politics deny the rights of citizenship to those who gave him all the notoriety he possesses, (save that of his notorious sympathy with the political enemies of the government,) and yet we are constantly reminded that the "abolitionists have made this a political war." Out upon such hypocracy!

LIEUT GOV. HALL'S message to the Legislature announcing the death of Governor GAMBLE concludes as follows: "My chief and constant efforts shall be to co-operate with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. In doing this I shall not be solicitous to find fault with the President, Congress or the Generals in the field. I shall rather defer my objections to whatever I may consider blameworthy in acts, to a more propitious period, and trust to a cordial support to the Government of the United States to contribute something to the restoration of peace."

ELECTION IN TENNESSEE—GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has by proclimation, ordered an election of State officers to take place on the first Saturday (5th) of March. He prescribes the manner of holding the election, gives the form of oath to be taken, and forbids enemies of the United States voting or holding office. This makes three States that were under rebel rule in which Union elections are to take place—in Louisiana on Feb. 22, Tennessee, March 5, and Arkansas, March 14—thus restoring three seceded States to the Union.

THERE is a great excitement in Michigan over the discovery of silver near Lake Superior. The Detroit *Free Press* says speculation has already commenced. Men who have taken lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre are selling out at advances of thousands of dollars upon the original cost of their tracts. One tract has been sold for six thousand dollars; the owner bought it two weeks ago from Government for two hundred dollars. The specimens of ore contain liberal quantities of lead and silver.

ARKANSAS TROOPS.—Since the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, three full regiments of 1,000 each, have been raised and put into the field; two other regiments are filling up; home guards organized to the number of 800 to 1,000; in addition it is estimated that 2,000 Arkansas troops are in the service outside of the State, and about 1,200 contrabands are being drilled in Little Rock and Pine Bluff. The whole number of volunteers since October 10, is put at 6,000.

HILTON HEAD EXPEDITION.—A Hilton head letter of the 15th inst. says, the expedition from that point is one of vast magnitude. As many of the vessels are of light draft, it is thought by some that it will go up the Savannah river; others expect a movement to the rear of Charleston, while others still believe that Mobile is to be its destination. A large negro force accompanies the expedition, which will be landed at various localities to gather in slaves.

COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 4th inst., in the United States District Court, SYLVESTER C. COOK was tried and convicted of having uttered counterfeit fifty-dollar United States notes, and was sentenced by Judge FIELD to three years confinement in the State Prison. The defendant had been indicted by the Essex County Court for a similar offence, but was surrendered upon an order to the United States Court.

A NEWFOUNDLAND PAPER, in speaking of the House of Assembly of that island, eulogies it in the following unequivocal language: "Take them for all in all, from their Speaker downward, we do not suppose that a greater set of low-lived and lawless scoundrels, as public men, can be found under the canopy of heaven."

Maryland is progressing towards a free State. Last week both branches of the Legislature passed bills for submitting to the people the call for a Convention to remodel the organic law of the taSte.

A RECONSTRUCTION movement has begun in Florida. A convention for considering the formation of a State Government will meet at St. Augustine on the 1st of March next.

A Washington dispatch says: The rumors recently put forth of real or apprehended difficulties between the United States and France are without foundation.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

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. Other advertisements at $1 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

NOTICE.—All persons residing in Clearfield county having an income exceeding $600 and the deductions which the law allows them, to return for the year 1863, are required to make return of the same, under oath, to the Assistant Assessor on or before the 1st day of May 1864, or 50 per cent will in all cases be added after that date, as the 11th section of the Excise law provides. All necessary blanks furnished by me.
WM. J. HEMPHILL, Ass't Assessor.
Curwensville, Feb. 8th 1864.

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.

DEBTOR

To amount received from Collectors for 1863, and previous years, including percentage,	$11717 04	
To amount received from Unseated lands,	654 69	
To amount from Commissioners' book,	301 73	
To am't due at last settlement by Treas'r	668 65	

CREDIT.

By Election expenses,	$1476 05	
By Assessors wages,	661 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 Constables' costs,	176 45	
By Court-house contract,	1750 00	
By District Attorney's fees,	100 37	
By Prothonotary fees,	111 99	
By Sheriff's fees,	134 68	
By Printing,	379 00	
By Jailors fees,	72 45	
By Janitors fees,	30 00	
By Court crier,	47 25	
By Inquests,	88 07	
By Draft new township,	10 00	
By Commonwealth costs,	335 70	
By Aud'Proth'y & Registers ac't,	10 00	
By Privy contract,	188 00	
By Treasurers safe,	115 00	
By Western Penitentiary,	43 82	
By Ground for Court-house,	200 00	
By Wood and coal contract,	117 51	
By Repairs,	85 03	
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,	207 67	
By Merchandise,	147.18	
By Road views,	238 00	
By Percentage to collectors,	497 50	
By Exonerations,	591 95	
By Percentage paying out,	178 18	
By Percentage receiving,	260 00	
Bal due Treasurer Shaw,		4 71
Total	$13346 82	$13346 82

Bounty Fund.

JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with Bounty Fund, for the year 1863

DEBTOR

To am't rec'd from Collectors for 1863, including percentage,	3403 60	
To am't rec'd from Unseated lands,	231 97	

CREDIT.

By Bounty bonds redeemed,	2475 00	
By Interest on Bounty bonds,	634 55	
By Percentage to collectors,	311 40	
By Exonerations,	59 96	
By Treas'r percentage paying out,	77 73	
By Treas'r percentage receiving,	90 88	
Bal due Treasur Shaw,		13 65
Total	$3649 22	$3649 22

Relief Fund.

JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with Relief Fund, for the year 1863.

DEBTOR

To am't rec'd from Collectors for 1863, including percentage,	1757 21	
To am't rec'd from Unseated lands,	116 06	
To am't rec'd from militia fund,	1038 15	
To am't rec'd Commissioners books,	118 09	

CREDIT.

By amount of Relief orders,	2260 72	
By Percentage to Collectors,	155 93	
By Exonerations,	31 12	
By Treas'rs percentage receiving,	75 78	
By Treas'rs percentage paying out	53 51	
Bal due fund by Treas'r,	419 45	
Total	$3029 51	$3029 51

Received January 224 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.

Due from Collectors.

Amount of County, State and Militia taxes due from collectors for 1863 and previous years.

Town'ps.	Col'rs Names.	County.	State.	Militia.
	For 1851.			
Jordan.	D. Williams.	$3,15	$8,29	$7,00
	For 1853.			
Pike,	J. Caldwell.		4.72	7.54
	For 1854.			
Pike.	T. R. McClure.	2.62		17,85
	For 1855.			
Covington.	J. Barmoy.		16.94	19.08
	For 1856.			
Decatur,	G Kephart.	63.89	111,59	20,62
	For 1858.			
Penn,	R Danvers.			24,50
	For 1860.			
Fox.	J. Mulkins.	13,55	15,25	8.55
	For 1861.			
Bell,	W. T. Thorp.	3.88	1.92	1.80
	For 1862.			
Bell,	J N McCracken.	14.13	39.19	21.15
Fox,	N. Brockway.	44.03	19.77	9.02
Huston.	W. D. Woodward.	3,31	5,57	3,30
Lawrence.	E. Ardery.	50.37	14.00	5.28
Morris.	Geo. Ardery,		8.39	4.56
Woodward.	J. M. Chase.	13,68	12,69	7,87
	For 1863.			
Bell.	Wm Bell.	204.44	25.75	29.45
Boggs.	J. Dimeling.	102.78	29.59	22.87
Bloom,	Lewis Wood.	30.42	18.53	3.45
Bradford,	Edmund Dale,	37.58	88.17	3.77
Brady.	F. K. Arnold,	294.86	97.88	29.12
Burnside.	J. L. Neff.	43.29	26.61	3.55
Chest,	J. Westover.	24.52		4.27
Covington.	Francis Coudreit	129.72	70.67	15.67
Clearfield,	H B. Swoope,	787.04	302.34	42.27
Curwensv.	John McNaul.	136.45	40.08	11.35
Ferguson,	Nelson Hatch,	214.55	68.38	28.72
Fox.	C. A. Wilcox,	45.06	15.50	12.35
Goshen,	R. K. Flegal.	12.87	22.11	5.67
Graham,	Clark A. Dale.	29.62	15.29	7.32
Guelich,	G. W. McCully,	129.80	56.33	27
Huston.	Arnold Bliss.	41.02	12.31	
Jordan.	R. J Johnson.	144.72	59.55	6.77
Karthaus.	John Gilliland.	28.05	34.88	6.80
Knox.	James Cathcart,	112.28	52.54	16.52
Lawrence.	Robt. Wrigley,	37.26	18.88	11.10
Morris.	Peter Swarts,	199.57	68.91	20.42
New W.	Jacob Breth.	12.11	7.08	2.84
Penn.	Thos. Rafferty,			13.50
Pike.	Jas. A. Bloom,	270.38	85.25	15.42
Union.	J. H. Potter, jr	5.26	17.87	66
Woodward.	Robt. Henderson,	85.27	23.67	18.52
Total		$3369.63	1496.49	483.92

Amount of Relief and Bounty taxes due from collectors for 1863.

Town'ps.	Col'rs Names	Relief.	Bounty.
	For 1863.		
Bell.	Wm. Bell	78.34	191.01
Boggs.	J. Dimeling.	53.18	104,77
Bloom.	Lewis Bloom.	21.25	42.52
Bradford.	Edmund Dale,	72.01	163.45
Brady.	F K. Arnold,	68.25	200.02
Burnside.	Jos. L. Neff.	23.07	24.41
Chest.	Jos Westover.	32.56	60.26
Covington.	Francis Coudreit,	51.87	117.60
Clearfield.	H. B. Swoope.	268.17	535.57
Curwensv.	John McNaul.	44.17	81.96
Ferguson,	Nelson Hatch.	55,12	120.61
Fox.	C. A. Wilcox,		30.02
Goshen,	R. K. Flegal.	14.96	24.66
Graham,	C. A. Dale,	28.25	51.10
Guelich,	G W. McCully,	42.48	77.65
Huston.	Arnold Bliss,	12.84	26.36
Jordan,	R. J. Johnson	59.11	117.80
Karthaus,	John Gilliland.	28.46	76.28
Knox.	James Cathcart,	48.03	95.97
Lawrence,	Robert Wrigley,	64.55	147.88
Morris.	Peter Swarts.	64.34	127.95
New W.	Jacob Breth	14.75	30.33
Penn,	Thos. Rafferty,	56.02	99.20
Pike.	J. A. Bloom,	106.79	197.90
Union.	J. H. Potter, jr.	29.12	26.04
Woodward,	Robert Henderson,	24.01	46.60
Total		$1361.70	$2818.95

County Finances.

Aggregate amount of outstanding county orders,	2783 45
Aggregate amount of outstanding court-hours 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 Unseated lands,	5827 45
Aggregate amount due from judgments &c,	1000 00
Indebtedness of county,	12492 58
Total	$22689 66 $22689 66

Bounty Fund.

Aggregate amount of outstanding bonds	6670 00
Amount due Treasurer,	13 65
Aggregate amount due from Collectors,	2818 95
Aggregate amount due from Unseated lands,	2383 90
Indebtedness,	1489 80
	$6683 65 6683 65

JOSEPH SHAW, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county in ac't with different t'ps for Road 1862-63.

DEBTOR

To am't due t'ps from last settlement,	$1316.23
To am't rec'd from unseated lands,	1435,06

CREDIT.

Townships.	Am't pd t'p's.	Bal due tp's
Beccaria,	$78.88	
Bell,	52,66	72
Boggs,	89.21	
Bloom,	24.73	
Bradford,	40.00	17.84
Brady,		66 41
Burnside,	72.60	
Chest,	18.70	
Covington,	79.12	
Decatur,	80.30	
Ferguson,	10.00	11,05
Fox,	90.02	
Girard,	46.19	
Goshen,	10.78	
Graham,	151.02	17.59
Gulich,	45.00	51,33
Huston,	947.89	
Jordan,	16.42	
Karthaus,	213.22	40.25
Knox,	122.90	
Lawrence,	27.63	
Morris,	51.45	
Penn,	11.14	
Pike,	101.90	
Union,	115.62	
Woodward,	40.00	9.12
Bal due tp's.	21.51	
Total	$2751.29	$2751.29

Receivyd January 224, 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 tp's for Schools for 1862-63

DEBTOR.

To am't due tp's from last settlement,	$2179.77
To am't rec'd from unseated lands,	1075,55

CREDIT.

Townships.	Am't pd tp's.	Bal. due tp's.
Beccaria,	$110,57	
Bell,	115.37	
Boggs,	126.62	
Bloom,		54
Bradford,	84.91	
Brady,	36.20	
Burnside,	58.55	
Chest,	298.59	
Covington,	117.43	
Decatur,	69.44	6.08
Ferguson,	26.99	
Fox,	74.27	
Girard,	51.01	
Goshen,	33.57	
Graham,	220.55	10.94
Guelich,	105.34	
Huston	1104.00	
Karthaus,	244.38	
Knox,	93.06	
Lawrence,	47.97	
Morris,	40.05	
Penn,	15.54	
Pike,	63.56	
Union,	70.62	
Woodward,	25.57	
Bal due tp's.	17,95	
Total	$3555.32	$3555.32

Received January 224, 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 seventy-one cents. The amount due the Bounty 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 224 day of January A. D. 1864. JACOB KUNTZ
THOS DOUGHERTY,
Attest. 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 report that the accounts are as above stated. The amount due the Road fund by 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 fifty-six 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. WORRELL,
HIRAM WOODWARD,
Attest. F. P. COUTRELT.
Wm. S. Bradley, Clerk. Auditors.

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

AUCTION.—The undersigned having been licensed an auctioneer would inform the citizens 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.
Hegartys 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 Equity"

Elizabeth Neff, by her next friend, Ephram Fulmer, vs. A. P. Neff. | No. 42 March Term 1863. "Subpœna Sur Divorce."

The undersigned, who was duly appointed by the Court, Commissioner to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his apointment 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. McCULLOUGH,
Clearfield, Feb. 3, 1864. Commissioner.