

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 21, 1864.

THE ST. ALBANS CASE.

The St. Albans murderers and robbers, who were apprehended in Canada some time since, have been discharged by the Canadian authorities on a plea of illegality in their arrest.

As soon as the action of the Canadian authorities was announced in New-York, General Dix, believing it to be his duty to protect the citizens along the border in his military district, issued a proclamation, of which the following passage is the essential part:

All military commanders in the future are therefore instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators if possible while in the commission of their crimes, or if it is necessary, with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, and commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured they are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be surrendered to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

That this order, or one equally comprehensive and determined, was eminently necessary and proper, no patriotic man will dispute. If rebel refugees make Canada an Asylum, and the officers of the provincial government will permit them to invade our territory and destroy the property and the lives of our people with impunity, then it becomes our duty to protect ourselves; but, in doing this, it does not necessarily follow that we must cross the line, and invade the territory of our neighbor.

One other point may be worthy of mention. The conduct of Judge Coursal, in the St. Albans case, would indicate that there is a decided inclination on the part of some of the Canadian officials to involve England and the United States in a war, or else they have a very reckless disregard for the peace and safety of their own citizens. How long such a state of affairs can exist without a collision between the two sections, remains to be demonstrated; but one thing is certain, that sooner or later the rebels and their sympathizers in Canada will succeed in precipitating a war upon us, unless England will take immediate and prompt measures to prevent these marauding expeditions from being fitted out in her dominions, in the future. However much a collision might be deprecated, yet it is the duty of our National government to protect the lives and property of its citizens against destruction and invasion, even though it should involve us in another war with Great Britain. We sincerely trust, however, that the two powers may come to an honorable understanding as regard the impending difficulties, and that the calamity of war will be averted.

The consumption of gunpowder by our squadrons in service, and for experimental practice during the last year, required a supply of 1,325,000 pounds of powder and 575 tons of nitre, 500 tons of the latter being domestic, and supplied entirely from the New Haven chemical works, the only establishment that has yet undertaken its manufacture for the navy.

A FISHERMAN recently hauled up a silver fork, marked "Atlantic," near the spot in Long Island Sound where the steamer "Atlantic" was wrecked on November 27, 1846. It is a very heavy, old-fashioned silver fork, and has signs of long immersion in water.

GENERAL DIX'S ORDER.

The decision of Judge Coursal, of Montreal, in the case of the St. Albans raiders, and the consequent order of General Dix, greatly simplify the question to which the case has given rise between the two governments. The course hitherto pursued by our National authorities was of the most mild and amicable nature the case would admit, for that now taken by Gen. Dix might have been adopted at the outset, as it is in accordance with the acknowledged principles of International Law.

"A rebellion or a civil commotion it may happen agitate a nation; while the authorities are engaged in repressing it, bands of rebels pass the frontier to shelter themselves under the protection of the contiguous State, and from thence, with restored strength and fresh appliances, renew their invasion upon the State from which they have escaped. The invaded State remonstrates. The remonstrance, whether from favor to rebels or feebleness of the Executive, is unheeded, or at least the evil complained of remains unredressed. In this state of things the invaded State is warranted by International Law in crossing the frontier, and in taking the necessary means for her safety, whether these be the capture or dispersion of the rebels, or the destruction of their stronghold as the exigencies of the case may require."

Thus it will be seen that Gen. Dix's order is based upon international law, and may possibly prevent any further marauding expeditions being fitted out in Canada. Indeed, late intelligence from Montreal indicates that it created quite a commotion among the prominent men in that province, who, it is said, condemn the action of Judge Coursal and favor his removal, as well as the re-arrest of the released murderers. If this be done, it will be a check upon further raids on our border; if not, Judge Coursal's action will give new encouragement to the rebels, under the influence of protection by the Canadian courts, to continue their depredations upon the citizens of the United States, and thus place Canada in an attitude of hostility to our Government, but little behind that of the rebel States at the present moment. In this aspect of affairs, it behooves our National and State authorities to be vigilant, and to pursue such a course as to them may seem best to guard against future rebel incursions from Canada.

Sixteenth Congressional District.

Gov. CURTIN has for several days been engaged in the examination of testimony in the case of the Sixteenth Congressional District. On Wednesday the evidence adduced before the Governor and the Attorney General, leaves no doubt that the object was to cheat General KOONTZ. The returns on which a certificate was issued for COFFROTH were incomplete, in so far that they did not embrace the vote of Somerset county. Wherein this case differs from that of the Twenty-first District, is here: In the latter District there was but one return, and that for DAWSON. Behind this the Governor could not go. If the return is wrong Congress, not the Governor, has the power to right it. In the Sixteenth District there were two returns, and Governor CURTIN is about to decide which is the right one, as he necessarily must.

The Installation of Chief Justice Chase.

A dispatch of the 15th says: Chief Justice CHASE took the oath to-day and entered upon the duties of his high office. The Court came into the Chamber as usual, accompanied by Mr. CHASE. The Clerk then read his commission, signed by the President and Secretary of State. Mr. CHASE then read the oath of office himself, there of course, being no judicial officer higher than he to administer it. As he came to the conclusion of the oath, he laid it down and said, raising his right hand, "So help me God." He then took his seat on the bench, robed in a black silk gown, as is the custom with all of the judges, and the business of the court proceeded as usual. The scene was witnessed by the leading members of the bar now in the city, by several Senators and Members of the House and a large concourse of spectators.

A Good Measure.

In the Lower Branch of Congress a bill, naturalizing all soldiers of twenty-one years of age who have been honorably discharged from the army, navy or marine corps, without any previous declaration, has passed. It is a fitting tribute to those brave men who have endured the hardships of military life and exposed themselves to deadly perils for the sake of the country. If any men have fairly earned the right to exercise, in the speediest possible time the privilege of suffrage, those men are the soldiers of the Union army. Our people are properly evincing their sense of the services of our officers by giving them swords, houses and public receptions. It is well to do something substantial for the rank and file.

Railroad Accident.

DETROIT, December 16.—A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway last night, caused by the collision of the Western-bound passenger train with a freight train, near this city. After the collision, the cars took fire, and several wounded persons, being unable to extricate themselves from the wreck, were burned to death. Two persons are known to have suffered death in this manner, and it is reported that others were killed. The full extent of the loss of life is not ascertained.

Miners in Idaho get \$12 per day. Shoeing a span of horses costs \$12.

The Proposed Tax on Sales.

The recommendation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of a tax on sales, is based by the assumption that the production of the loyal States in taxable articles, in 1863, amounted to three thousand seven hundred millions of dollars in the prices of 1860. Large quantities of these products such as grain, hay, pork, beef and fruit, are consumed without sale, while the residue of these articles are sold once or twice, or thrice. Textile fabrics are sold five, six or seven, times before being consumed. It is estimated by economists and statisticians that the productions of a country are sold four times, and that three-fourths of them enter the market. On this basis of calculation, the sales of merchandise and products in the loyal States in a year, would amount to eleven thousand millions of dollars. A tax of one-half of one per cent. on this amount would produce fifty-five millions.

This tax on sales is recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to make up the deficit of thirty-five millions which he reports will exist in the estimated product of our Excise system on the 30th of June, 1865, and to provide the Treasury with a balance to make up three hundred millions required by its needs and the engagements which the Secretary has made. The tax is proposed as a temporary expedient only. It is recommended on the economical principle laid down by ADAM SMITH, that "every tax ought to be levied at the time and in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it." The seller will add the tax to the price, and thus anticipate the claim of the Government, and the purchaser, when he buys to sell, will be reimbursed by the consumer, who will assume the burden as a voluntary act, and proportion the weight to his ability to carry it. The tax, moreover, is recommended by the Revenue Bureau for the facility with which its basis may be ascertained, and for its freedom from the perplexing and complicated inquiries to which income and profits are necessarily subjected. It is preferable to a supplementary duty on incomes. It is also preferable to a direct impost, which being payable out of capital and not out of profits, will be justly regarded as objectionable, and should be avoided.

Formidable Expedition Departed.

NEW-YORK, December 16.—The Times has the following official, dated Cape Henry, Dec. 12: A large naval fleet accompanied with land forces in transports, left Hampton Roads this morning, steering in a southerly direction. The largest portion of the army transports left during the night. At this writing the flag ship Malvern and several of the larger vessels of the fleet are in the Roads, but as the sailing orders have been signalled, they will probably get under way in a short time. The iron clads attached to the fleet were the first to move. The single turreted monitors go out in tow of the steamers. The Ironsides and the double turreted monitor, Manadonick, propel themselves. Our place of destination will be made known to the public at the proper time. Suffice it to remark that ample preparation has been made to warrant a vigorous and formidable attack on the enemy's works. In all probability, a few days hence will give me an opportunity of sending you full details of the expedition.

The destination of this expedition, it seems to be, is Wilmington, North Carolina.

Protecting the Border.

The New York Commercial, in view of the present aspect of the St. Albans case, thinks that we want on the border something "more forcible than the 'Veteran Reserves,' for there may be rough work some of these days. Senator CHANDLER has introduced a resolution for the recruiting of a new army corps for frontier defence. Such a corps could be soon organized and made ready to prevent the hostile entrance of our Canada neighbors and their guests, or to chase them even to Montreal or Quebec if necessary." It is asserted as the belief at Washington that the Canadian authorities are disposed to do all in their power to prevent piratical demonstrations. Neither is it any secret that arrangements are being perfected for keeping an efficient armed force all along the border, to capture any hostile parties who may be disposed to come Southward on a raid.

A PROVIDENCE (R. I.) correspondence tells of a man in that City who is taxed for \$700,000. Some years since, one of his debtors failed and settled with him by giving him a few shares in a screw company, and this is what has built up his fortune. It is not usual for a company to pay ten per cent. per month, for months in succession.

A BIG THING.—The Tribune's Japan correspondence says: "In the attack of the allied fleet upon the city and forts at the entrance of the inland sea, the shells from the fleet set the city on fire. It raged for two entire days, destroying 78,000 houses and temples, and 3,700 warehouses—about five-sixths of the city."

DUTCH GAP CANAL.—A City Point letter says that the fall earth is to be blown out of Dutch Gap Canal. The whole depth of cutting from the surface is eight feet deep and thirty feet wide. The canal will have eighteen feet of water. Every thing is ready for opening the canal.

By Tuesday evening's mail, we learn that the President has revoked that clause in Dix's order, which directs our military to cross into Canada in pursuit of raiders.

THE WAR NEWS.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

GENERAL THOMAS ATTACKS HOOD.

The Rebels Forced Back on Thursday.

THE BATTLE RENEWED ON FRIDAY.

HOOD'S ARMY BROKEN & ROUTED.

Large Capture of Prisoners and Guns.

THURSDAY'S FIGHTING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 16th, 1864, 9:12 A. M.—To Major General Dix, New York: The following official report of the battle before Nashville has been received from Major General Thomas.

NASHVILLE, December 15.—9 P. M.—I attacked the enemy's left this morning and drove it from the river below, the city, very nearly to the Franklin pike, distant about eight miles, and have captured Chalmers headquarters and train, and a second train of about twenty wagons, with between eight hundred and a thousand prisoners, and sixteen pieces of artillery. The troops behaved splendidly all the time they were in the assault, and carrying the enemy's breastworks. I will attack the enemy again tomorrow, and if he retreats during the conflict, will pursue him, throwing a heavy cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains.

[Signed] GEO. H. THOMAS, Major Gen.

An unofficial dispatch gives the following details: NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 15.—At 1:35 P. M. our line advanced and engaged the rebel line at nine o'clock this morning. The line was formed thus: Steedman on the left; T. J. Wood, with the Fourth Corps, next; H. J. Smith next, with Cox in reserve; next came the cavalry, under Wilson, fighting dismounted, occupying the extreme right, aided by the gunboats on the river.

The artillery practice has been fine, and at times the musketry. The firing was continuous and heavy, and though the casualties were great the results were fair. The left occupying the same ground as at morning, but the right has advanced five miles, driving the enemy from the river and from his entrenchments, and from the range of hills on which his left rested, and forced back upon his right and centre, and pushed him back from one to three miles, with a loss of about fifteen hundred prisoners and his whole line of earthworks, except about a mile, on his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge him.

The whole of Hood's army is here, except the cavalry and one division which has been detailed to be at work on Murfreesboro. On the whole, the action of to-day was successful. The division commanded by General Kimball, of the 4th corps, by General Garard, of the command under General H. J. Smith, and the cavalry division under General Knipe, were under my observation and I have never seen better work.

General Kimball's division carried two fortifications by assault, with very slight loss, and captured at one point four hundred prisoners and six guns. No doubt the other parts of the line did as well. I only speak of what I saw.

[Signed] E. S. TOWNSEND, A. Gen.

FRIDAY'S FIGHTING.

On Friday morning Gen. Thomas renewed the conflict. During the night previous Hood withdrew his right wing from the river and took up a new position, covering the Hillsboro, White and Franklin pikes, which line had been carefully prepared for the present contingency. Our men flushed with victory on the day previous pushed forward gallantly and in good spirits. They soon came upon and carried the first line of rebel entrenchments, easily, but the second line was more stubbornly defended. Three heavy assaults were made before it was carried. On the third assault, however, the rebel lines were broken, and twelve pieces of cannon and two thousand men, including Gen. Jackson, with the remnant of his command were taken. The enemy was forced back two miles and his army broken in two parts—one being forced to the White pike and the other to the Franklin, with a range of bluff hills between them. Steadman and Wood pursued the enemy down the White pike, and A. J. Smith, Scofield and the cavalry down the Franklin. Hood's army must have been perfectly demoralized, as small arms lay nearly as thickly on the contested line as the rebels had stood there. Thomas captured some 5,000 prisoners, and 29 guns, besides wagons and other paraphernalia of war. Our whole loss, in killed, wounded and missing, in the two days fight, will not exceed 3,000.

Gen. Thomas is still in pursuit of Hood's retreating army. Near Franklin he captured the rebel hospitals with about 1,500 wounded, and over 1,000 prisoners and five battle flags. It is estimated that Hood's loss, since his advance upon Nashville from Columbia, will exceed 15,000. Thomas is harassing Hood's demoralized and retreating forces on rear and flanks, and will, in all probability, utterly destroy his army. Forest is reported killed and 1,500 of his men captured.

FIGHT IN EAST TENNESSEE.

A dispatch has been received from Lexington, announcing that on the 13th instant, at Kingsport, Tenn., Gen. Burbridge had fought with Basil Duke's brigade, formerly Gen. John Morgan's, and routed it with a loss to the rebels of 150 killed, wounded and prisoners, and their train. Dick Morgan, brother of John, was among the captured.

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FROM SHERMAN.

CAPTURE OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

Interview Between General Foster and General Sherman at M'Allister.

SAVANNAH CLOSELY BESEIGED.

Sherman's Army in Splendid Condition.

DISPATCH FROM SHERMAN.

Some days since a report of the capture of Savannah and 1,100 prisoners was current, which it now seems was only the capture of Fort McAllister near that city. An official dispatch has been received from Gen. Foster, who had a personal interview with Gen. Sherman, on Wednesday the 14th, at Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault on the preceding day. Savannah is closely besieged, and its capture, with 15,000 rebel troops under Hardee, is confidently expected. The city was to be summoned in two days, and if not surrendered, Sherman would open his batteries upon it. Gen. Foster reports that Sherman's army is in splendid condition, having met with perfect success on its long march, and that it lived all the while on turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, and other good things of the richest part of Georgia.

ON BOARD THE DANDELION, OSSABAY SOUND, December 13, 11:50 P. M.—To-day, at five P. M., Brig. Gen. HAZEN's division, of the 15th corps, carried Fort McAllister by assault, capturing its entire garrison and stores. This opened to us the Ogeechee Sound, and I pushed down to this gunboat for communications with the fleet. Before opening communications we had completely destroyed all railroads running into Savannah, and invested the city. The left is on the Savannah river, four miles above the city, and the right on the Ogeechee at King's bridge. The army is in splendid order. Weather fine. Supplies abundant.

Our march was most agreeable, and not molested by guerrillas. We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to Fort McAllister could not communicate. But now we have McAllister and we can go ahead. We have already captured two boats on the Savannah river, and prevented their gunboats from coming down. I estimate the population of Savannah at 25,000, and the garrison at 15,000. Gen. HARDEE commands.

We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gathered in a large supply of negroes, mules and horses. Our teams are in better condition than when we started. My first duty will be to clear the army of surplus negroes, mules and horses. We have utterly destroyed over 2,000 miles of railroad, and consumed stores and provisions that were essential to LEE's and HOOD's armies. The quick work made with McAllister, and the opening of communication with our fleet, and the consequent independence for supplies, dissipate all their boasted threats to head me off and starve the army. I regard Savannah as already gained.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. Sherman's march through Georgia was a perfect success. He met with scarcely any resistance. There was no fighting that would rise even to the dignity of a skirmish. The army was in the best of spirits during the entire march—living upon the richest products of the territory through which they passed. The only supplies issued by Sherman's commissaries was coffee and hard tack. His entire loss in killed, wounded and stragglers does not exceed one thousand, while he brought with him six thousand negroes and two thousand prisoners, besides a large number of horses and mules. The inhabitants of Georgia, instead of burning their barns and obstructing the roads, as directed by their leaders, fled in dismay and terror as our soldier advanced, on their triumphant march to the coast. It is confidently expected that Savannah will be taken within a very short time.

General Foster's Movement.

THE NEW YORK Herald's Hilton Head correspondence of the 8th, says the list of casualties in the battle of Honey Hill have been revised and reduced to 740. It is only half a mile from the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, and not only the whistles of the locomotives, but the rumbling of the trains can be distinctly heard. Further up the Tillifinney river, on the right of the road upon which General Potter marches, we have taken possession of a landing at Gregory's plantation, which was evacuated in a hurry when our troops advanced. From thence the supplies are forwarded to the front. A detachment of troops was landed at Mackay's Point on Wednesday morning, which proceeded up the opposite shore from Gregory's plantation, and entrenched on a point there for the protection of our flank. The gunboats also co-operate for the protection of our flanks and landings, and the naval brigade, under Commodore Preble, is doing efficient service on shore. Gen. Hatch went to the front from Boyd's Neck on Wednesday morning. By rapid and strategic movements from the right to the left, we have succeeded in obtaining a position from which we can command, as soon as our heavy guns go up, two bridges and some miles of the Savannah railroad, even if we do not occupy the road itself.

The Newburyport Herald predicts an open winter. It says Nature foresaw it in preparing the coats for the ears of corn, and gave them but scanty covering; the streams and ponds are not yet full, which indicates that much rain instead of snow is yet to fall; the muskrats have built their houses two stories high to avoid the rise of the waters; the nuts are scarce, as the squirrels will have the liberty of the woods, instead of being blocked up in their holes by snow banks. We conclude the prediction is wiser for New England than Pennsylvania.

A rich joke on General BUTLER is current in army circles. It seems that the regular officers have little faith in the Dutch Gap Canal, and consequently a recent court-martial in the Army of the James sentenced a soldier to two years hard labor in the canal.

The recent cold "snag" was severe enough in the Northwest. At St. Paul the mercury ranged from twenty-six below zero to three ten above four days; and at Madison, Wisconsin, it reached twenty to twenty-four degrees below, according to the locality.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report to Congress, says that the consumption of coal this year will be about five hundred thousand tons.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements on large type, cuts, broads or small type will be charged double price for space occupied.

STRAY STEER.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Dutch township, about the middle of July, a stray steer supposed to be about 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. JOHN BEYER, December 20th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the First National Bank of Clearfield, will meet at their Banking House in the Borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday the 10th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, for the purpose of electing nine directors to serve the ensuing year. SAMUEL ARNOLD, December 16th, 1864. Cashier.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the banking business as Leonard, Finney & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books, papers and accounts left in the hands of James T. Leonard at the office of the firm, and all claims due to and by the firm will be there settled by him. All over-due paper must be forthwith settled. JAS. T. LEONARD, W. A. WALLACE, Dec. 20th, 1864. The business is to be continued by Jas. T. Leonard, as Leonard & Co.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 24th Monday of January, 1865. The final account of A. C. Tate, guardian of Sarah Jane Hess, minor child of Abraham Hess, Jr., late of Boggs township, dec'd. ISAIAH G. BARGER, Register. Register's Office, Dec. 7, 1864.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county their Petitions for License at the January Session A. D. 1865, according to the Act of Assembly of March 28th, 1850, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," etc.

- THOMAS ROBINSON, Lumber-city Borough.
JOHN MALCOLM, Covington township.
MRS. ISAAC BLOOM, Carversville Borough.
DAVID WHITTEAR, Lumber-city Borough.
BENJAMIN SNYDER, Covington township.
JANES BLOOM, Lumber-city Borough.
FREDERICK KORB, Lumber-city Borough.
MILLO HOGT, Ocochee.
PETER BLOOM, Ansonville.
JOHN ROBSON, Glen Hope.
J. F. REED, Woodward township.
GEORGE N. COLEBURN, Clearfield Borough.
MERCANTILE LICENSE.
Auguste Leconte, Girard township.
D. F. ETZWEILER, Clerk. Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 21, 1864.

HO! FOR IRWIN'S.

SECOND SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT WILLIAM F. IRWIN'S STORE, 67 MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST Seasonable Goods ARE TO BE HAD AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

The undersigned has just received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of the most seasonable goods, which he can dispose of at the reasonable prices. His friends and customers are invited to examine his stock of goods and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere as he feels persuaded none undersell him. His stock embraces a well selected assortment of

- DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Hardware, Queensware, GROCERIES.
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
BUCKETS AND BASKETS, School Books and Stationery, NAILS AND SALT.

And a great variety of other useful articles, all which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved produce. Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy goods at fair prices. Dec. 21, 1864. WM. F. IRWIN.

LEATHER—an assortment—for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER, Clearfield, Pa. December 14, 1864.

STRAY COW.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Boggs township, about the first day of July last, a dark brown cow, white face, and about 10 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. EDM. ALBERT, Boggs tp., Dec. 14, 1864-pd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed in open Court to distribute monies in the hands of R. N. Henry, Admstrator of the Estate of Lyman Miles, deceased, gives notice (the time of said audit having been continued by the court) that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 7th day of January, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Auditor. December 14, 1864.