# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

#### Pinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to me. I recom-mend that the Legislature make proper efforts to have this injustice corrected.

have this injustice corrected. The report of David Wills Esq., President of the Soldiers' National cemetery, at Gettysburg, herewith transmitted, shows the prosent condition of the cemetery As the b-ttle of fiettysburg re-sulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war, and occurred on the soil of the Commonwealth. I think it would be well that it should be commemorated by an historical painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State; and I recommend that the Legislature take measures for that ournose

the State ; and Precommunication that the state take measures for that purpose. The State of Maryland has proposed to her sis ter States that they units with her in establishing a cemetery for our soldiers who fell at Antietam. I herewith transmit copies of the Maryland states ute, and other documents on this subject, and re-commend the passage of an act heartily accepting the proposition of the State of Maryland. All the the proposition of the state of Airyjand. All the States having promptly and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at firstys-burg, it would seem proper that we should recip-rocate, and unite in this. The duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons fell in that battle than those of any other State

The report of the State Agent at Washington herewith transmitted, shows that under his effi-cient management the claims of our soldiers are promptly examined and paid. Every effort has been made to apprise our officers and men that their claims will be collected by the State Agent (Col Jordan), without expense to them; yet it is feared that many of them continue to employ private claim agents, whose fees bear heavily on the claimants

Since my last annual message I have expended of the secret service fund, the sum of four thou-sand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty cents, out of which I have paid my personal staff and other extraordinary expenses. No appropriation is required for the increase of

I invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State. to the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor General, and recommend to your favorable consideration the many excellent suggestions made by that officer.

I commend to your earnest consideration the suggestion made by the Surgeon General in his report, herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by pro-per sanitary measures, from the ravages of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores. I commend to the wisdom of the Legislature

the subject of providing for the relief of our many maimed and wounded soldiers. Possibly it might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the adoption by the Legisla-

ture of this or some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, author-izing me to give flags to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have not all been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have not all yet been mustered out. As soon as this shall have taken place, the flags will be received with appropriate ceremonies, and I recommend that the Legislature make provision for causing them to be hung in the new Library.

I refer to the suggestion of Brig. General Todd. Inspector General, on the subject of the militia. I am not prepared to make any recommendation on this subject. as I observe with great pleasure, that congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States.

The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and un safe. The arms and munitions of the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a miltion dollars. I recommend that provision be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation

Since my last annual message, the late Presi-dent of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and base assassination recorded in history. It will afford me pleasure and I will



## S. J. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., FEB. 7, 1866.

#### THE NEWS.

While the woollen manufactures of the country have doubled since the commencement of the war, it is shown by official figures that in four years ending June 30, 1865, the wool shoddy and woolens imported make an aggregate of \$130,000,000, of which the unmanufactured wool amounts to 287,000,-000 lbs., costing \$45,000. 00. Nearly all of the imports of wool under the tariff came in either at three or six cents per pound, the duty averaging less than five cents. The wools of Australia and South Africa, which are fine merinos, are invoiced at less than twenty-four cents per pound.

A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says: "Rumors, with more than the ordinary foundation for sensation reports, are rife that Joff Davis is to be speedily brought to trial before a military con mission. The gathering of major generals, to which yesterday's despatches alluded, it is said, is with reference to this trial, which is to be made imposing with distinguished names. It is certain that the generals are here ostensibly to consult upon military matters, but really, if we may believe the report, to organize a court for the trial of the head of the late Confederacy."

which diplomacy alone can settle.

people of Western Virginia will acquiesce in this proposition. Governor Edmunds, of Dakotah Territory, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a large body of Sioux, numbering from five hundred to eight hundred, are making their way southward, having been driven out of their country by the prevalence of deep snows, and the consequent scarcity of game. As their intentions anpear to be friendly, instructions have been issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to supply them with food. The opinion expressed in some parts of the West that trade and travel would, now that the war is over, return from the railroad to the steamboat routes, has been dissipated by the recent horrible steamboat accidents on the western rivers. Railroad travelling is bad enough, but steamboat travelling is utterly out of the question, where it is possible to avoid it. From information furnished by the agents The Japanese Government have granted of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., 000,000 deposited by freedmen in the different saving banks throughout the South, abont \$200,000 of which is deposited with the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. A fire occured in the oil regions on January 31st, the flames communicating to twenty-two wells and destroying thirty thousand barrels of oil, besides immensely damaging other property. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. The fire originated in a brothel. The Mormons intend removing to the Sandwich Island, a report being current that Brigham Young has purchased one of those islands as a future home for the saints. Brigham has doubtless had a "vision" of what he merits at the hands of outraged tive volunteer militia regiment in each Conlaw and decency.

The Governors Message.

We this week publish Gov. Curtin's message to the Penn'a Legislature. It abounds with interesting information and recommendations in regard to the late war and the duties it has imposed upon us. The total number of troops furnished by Pennsylvania, exclusive of militia and enlistments for the navy, was 362,284. We are glad to learn that "arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, to the uttermost for nearly two full days, such as is contemplated and provided for in an act of Assembly already passed," and hope it may be written in a style worthy of the magnitude and grandeur of the subject. A nobler theme has never been furnished for the pen of a skillful historian. He also advises that a historical pointing of the battle of Gettysburg be procured to be placed in the Scate Capital ; an excellent suggestion if the services of a talented artist can be secured. We are gratified to learn that 1,242 orphans of our soldiers are now maintained and educated by the State, and arrangements are being made for increasing the number of these deserving recipients of assistance. The State finances are shown to be in a good condition. Notwithstanding the expenditure of more than \$4,000,000 for military purposes, the State debt was decreased \$2, 555,579.12 during the interval from November 30, 1860, to December 1, 1865. A reduction or repeal of the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate is recommended. In view of the large space devoted in the messages of most of the Northern Governors to national polities, Governor Curtin shows good taste in abstaining from lengthy comments, and in briefly remarking that the principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive his cordial support.

## Specie Accummulation in New York.

The receipts in gold at the New York Custom House week before last amounted to three million two hundred and fifty thousand Mr. Seward says that there is no danger of | dollars, while the payments for interest on the a rupture between the United States and national debt in gold were but two hun-France, but that the French troops must be dred and eighty thousand dollars. The enremoved from Mexico, and the Mexicans al- tire shipments of specie to Europe during lowed to decide for themselves who is to the week amounted to but six hundred and govern in that country. Napoleon declares fifty-six thousand, principally in gold and that there is no necessity for a rupture be- silver bars. Of the 22,800 bales of cotton States. Hepless children and innocent fetween his Government and that of the Uni- received during the week, there were shipted States, but that he will not retire from | ped to Europe only 13.000 bales, 'so that Mexico as long as there is a doubt about there is retained not only a large amount of the secruity of the throne on which he has the precious metals, but also a large quantiplaced Maximilian. Here is a dilemma ty of equally precious material, which is as good as gold. The stock of cotton now on

The Legislature of "Old Virginia" is very hand in New York is fully two hundred and anxious to restore the bondaries of the State thirty-five thousand bales. The gold reas they existed before the rebellion. West ceipts for duties at the Custom House durheartily unite with you in any expression of in-dignation at the crime, and of appreciation of the public virtue and services of its victum, Abra-subject. The rebel portion of the State is large as the receipts of the former. The subject. The rebel portion of the State is large as the receipts of the former. The now loaded down with burdens incurred by European steamers now arriving bring full treason, which the traitors are solicitous to cargoes of spring goods, the duties on which share with the people of that portion of the are very heavy. The deposits of gold at same State which refused to be a party to the sub-treasury have been so heavy that secession. It is not very likely that the there are over ninety millions in gold and currency now in the Government dispositories in New York.

"Occasional" on Clymer and Wallace. WASHINGTON, FEB. 2d, 1866 .- Wednesday's and Thursday's debate in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the universal suffrage, was a very pleasant souvenir of the conduct of the Copperhead politicians during the war for the preservation of the Govern-ernment. Nothing could be more useful, as a warning to others, than the ridiculous explanations of the Democratic Senatorial declaimers, Messrs. Clymer and Wallace. After having abused the poor colord mau they attempted to defend themselves for their own assaults upon Andrew Johnson when that fearless patriot, through his friends, solicited the privilege of speaking to the people in our legislative halls. No political aspirants were ever placed in a diemma at once so awkward and so suggestive. He who reproduces what they said to Andrew Johnson in the spring of 1863, will smile as he notes how moderate, in comparison, is their present abuse of the colored man. Mr. Clymer, who is an educated gen-

tleman and an incessant toiler for nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, was al-most as violent on Wednesday in his denunciations of the black man as he was when he heaped his maledictions on the head of the white man, Andrew Johnson, in the Senate, on the 6th of March, 1863; but his Phlippic upon the latter was the bitterest of the two. Politicians like Mr. Clymer did not then allow the consideration that Andrew Johnson was a white man, to save him from their festering calumnies. Our President was then fighting for the white race of the United States. He was risking his life, as he had sacrificed nearly all his means, for the preservation of what these selfish politicians call the white man's Government. Hunted out of his own State by the white traitors, he came into Pennsylvania to beg and implore, at the hands of the people, aid and encour-agement for the persecuted loyalists of Eas-tern Tennessee. He told them how his fel-low-citizens, with their wives and children, had been driven into caves and mountains by the human blood-hounds of slavery; how, to use his own language, "his property had been sacrificed, his wife and children turned out of doors, his sons imprisoned, his son-in-law forced into the mountains," "My in-law forced into the mountains.' people," he added, "are arrested by hun-dreds and thousands, dragged away from their homes, and incarcerated in dungeons, and your only response to their murmurs is the rattling and clanking of chains that bind their limbs. What!" he repeats, "is their condition to-day? They are hunted and pursued like the beasts of the forest by the secession and disunion hordes who are enforcing their doctrine of coercion. They are shot or hung for no crimes save a desire to stand by the Constitution of the United males are murdered in cold blood. Our men are hung and their bodies left upon the gibbet. They are shot and left lying in the gorges of the mountains, not even thrown into caves, there to lie, but are left exposed to pass through all the loathsome stages of decomposition, or to be devoured by birds of prey." Here was a white man, appealing for white men, women and children, hunted, tortured and murdered by other white men

# New Advertisements.

Advertisements set is style will be charged	nlargetype, ents, or out of plain double price for space occupied
The undersigned citizens of Clearfiel that he is prepared carriages, buggies, short notice and in	NEW IN CLEARFIELD! E AND WAGON SHOP, n rear of Machine shop. would respectfully inform the d, and the public in general, i to do all kinds of work on wagons, sleighs, sleds, &c., on a workmanlike manner. Or- aded to. WM. McKIGHT. , 1868-y.
Emily Schnarrs. The unders.gned	IN THE COMMON pleas of Clearfield Co Pa. No 37 Jan. Term, 1856. Sub- poena Sur Divorce. having been appointed by the to take testimony in the above
case will meet the pose at the office of	parties interested for that pur- f Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, in nesday the 28th day of Februa-

ry 1866, between the bours of 9 A. M and 6 P. J. BLAKE WALTERS, Feb. 7, 1886. Commission A UDITOR'S NOTICE .- The undersign Auditor, appointed in open court. to dis bute the proceeds from the sale of real estate, der con. ex. No. 84 Sept. Term 1865, in the c of John Furguson vs. John Gregory, hereby gi notice that he will attend to the dutics of said pointment, on Monday the 26th day of Febru 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M. an o'clock P. M. of said day, at his office in the rough of Clearfield, when and where all part interested may attend if they see proper. WM.\*M. McCULLOUGH, Clearfield, Feb. 7th, 1866-3t. Aadito IN THE COURT Common Please Clearfield county.-No Jan Term, 1856 A Margaret J. Rheem by her next friend, J. Blake Walters.

Samuel J. Rheem. Subpona Sur Divorce. The undersigned, Commissioner, appointed open court to take testimony in the above c hereby gives notice that he will attend to the ties of said appointment, at his office in the rough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 3d day

March, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, when where all parties interested, may attend and c examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Clearfield Feb. 7th 1866-3t Commissione IST OF LETTERS unclaimed and remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on the day of February, A. D. 1866. Kornmesser, Miss Lea Atbugutn, Mrs. Jane McMullen, James More, Mrs. Margret Allison, Nathaniel Burler, J. Boughton, J. Thomas Booth, G. M. May, Wm. Rodgers McNeal. Frederick

McAlarney, Miss Malin McBride Patrick 2 Brady, Wm. H. Clary, John McKendly, Rev. John Powell, Thomas C. Dale, Mrs. Joseph Danerty, Miss Sarah Doughty, Levi Doyle, Rev. P. M. Reeder Wm. Roy, Olivies Sheets, Jonathan Smale, Miss Anna M. Hartman, N. W. Hendricks, Peter Howron, William Kline, Miss Martha E. Tussey, Miss Sue H. 2 Underhill E. H. Kline, Miss Mary J. Witherow, Henry Two cents due on each letter advertised. sons calling for any of the above letters. will they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P 1 M. A. FRANK, P M RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITUR OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR, A. D. 1865.

C. KRATZER, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in January A. D. 1

To balance last settlement

Guelich.

136 51

107 94

The amount due Treasurer on Bounty fund is seventeen dollars and forty-nine cents. Witness our hands this.20th day of January A D. 1865. AMOS READ, CONRAD BAKER, Attest, C. S. WORRELL,

We the Auditors of Clearfield county Ps., hav-

ing examined the accounts of C. Kratzer, Esq. late Treasurer of Clearfield county, for the year

A. D. 1865, do report that the accounts are as a

The amount due the Road fund by the Treasur-

er is two hundred and one dollars and thirty-sev-

thirty-five cents.

bove stated.

en cents.

W. S. Bradley, Clerk,

Witness our hands ry A. D. 1866.

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ham Lincoln.

My uniform course during the late war, was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the National authorities in all their measures to sup press the rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during the embarrassments noces sarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive my cordial support.

During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every family has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphans, many of them heipless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that peace has at last returned.

I am not aware of the existence of any difficulty with other nations which may not be amicably djusted, and therefore venture to express the hope that long years of tranquility and happiness are before us. A. G. CUNTIN. Ex. CRAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 30, 1865.

An Italian physcian has recently discovered a remedy for certain forms of neural gia. Attributing the obstinacy of the disease (trifacial neuralgia) to the variations of temperature so frequent in Sicily, he adopted the expedient of covering all the painful parts with a coating of collodion containing a certain porportion of hydrochorate of morphine. This treatment was perfectly successful; the relief was instantaneous and permanent, and the coating fell off in the course of one or two days.

another demand of the representatives of it appears that there is somewhat over \$2. foreign powers, by opening two more ports to foreign trade. These two ports are Hioga and Osaca-the latter one of the most important cities of the Empire, having a population of more than 300,000 inhabitants. and being, in fact, the commercial capital of Japan. Both are situated not far from Miaco, the residence of the Mikado or Spiritual Emperor.

A United States Senator to succeed Garrett Davis next year, will be elected by the Kentucky Legislature at its present session. The prominent candidates are Joshua F. Bell Major Gen. Rosseau, Madison C. Johnson, Thomas E. Bramlette, George H. Yeamans, Alfred Allen, Ex-Gov. Robison, and Major Gen. Thomas Crittenden.

Alarming intelligence to the butter speculators: Butter is declining in all the western markets. At Cleveland it is dall at 28a30e for the best tub and roll; at Chicago the best dairy brings only 28a30c, while fair firkin is 23a25c; at Milwuakee the best roll is as low as 22c.

a proposition before them to reduce the e-

It has been ascertained that large quantities of corn whisky are being manufactured in North Carolina and Tennessee, which pay no revenue tax, while brought into di-rect competition with the production of loyal stills.

There are fifty-four million acres of land in Minnesota ; twenty-four millions are unoccupied, and open to settlers under the Homestead law, Good farms are cheap

M'Cormick, the inventor of the reaper, has given \$10,000 to Robert E. Lee, to endow a professorship in the college of which The House Committee on Commerce have the traitor is President. During the war, M'Cormick refused to give a dollar to any

The value of the taxable property belonging to the colored residents of Washington Military Committee. is \$1,233,000. Of the 24,000 colored residents of this city, the Freedmen's Bureau estimate that 7,400 can read, and that about 5,000 subscribe for newspapers.

Albert Starkweather has been convicted of murder in the first decree, at Hartford, having killed his mother and sister. He was completely self-possessed upon the ren- on board, of whom about seventy-five were dition of the verdict.

### Legislative Proceedings.

IN THE SENATE, on January 31st, General Harry White presented a bill of interest to our veterans. It provides that where any veteran has re-enlisted and been credited to the quota of any draft or any county, eity, ward, township or borough, and has not been paid the full amount of local bounty as specified in the act of March 25, 1864, it shall be lawful for the school directors or other corporate authorities, to levy and collect a tax sufficient to pay the same, with interest, together with costs of levying and collecting. And in case the directors or other authorities neglect or refuse to levy a tax or to pay the veteran they shall be sued, etc. IN THE HOUSE, a bill was introduced requiring railroad campanies to pay seven thousand dollars to widow or minor child of a person killed while riding in the car of their railroads. The act for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg was favorably reported on by the Committee of Ways and Means. The act extending the time during which military claims may be presented was passed. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to make eight hours a legal day's work.

Mr. Wilson, introduced on January 30th. in the U.S. Senate a bill to provide for a National Militia, which repeals existing laws, enrolls all able bodied citizens between 20 and 45 with certain specified exemptions, creates a Bureau of Militia to the War Department, appoints an Adjutant-General to each State, puts the militia while in actual service on a level with the regular forces; directs the organization of one acgressional District, fixes the period of service at six years, with an honorable discharge thereafter ; leaves the appointment of officers with the Governors, but subject to the approval of a Military Board; places the reasonable figure. Under the present sys-tem the salaries and perquisites reach the enormous sum of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. to desertion. The bill was referred to the

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Two terrible steamboat disasters occurred on the Mississippi river last week. The Miami had about two hundred persons on board when she exploded her boilers, about one hundred of whom perished. The Missouri had one hundred and twenty persons

addressed to white men, like Messrs. Clymer and Wallace, safe under the shelter of a Government whose terrible struggles for its own preservation they looked upon with scorn or indifference. Resident in the midst of luxury and plenty, paid by the people for their doubtful services in the Legislature, they refused this white man, Andrew Johnson, thus invoking their aid for his white suffering family and friends, and did so with the

who had taken up arms against a generous

Government. And this same appeal was

most indecent and insolent effrontry. And By Assesso now, after a country saved without them, and By Agricu By Election in defiance of them-saved, too, by the assistance of the strong arms of the colored peo-By Comm ple of the country-saved by the men whom By Consta they hunted and slandered a little less than By Foxes By Court h three years ago-they are suddenly brought Ry Court ] to a sense of the supreme peril which threat-By Interes ens our political and social institutions By Interes through the attempt to elevate the liberated By Jurors By Sheriff loyalists of the South by an act of the Con-By Printin gress of the United States. Now the white ly Protho race is to be saved from the negroes. If the honest people of Pennsylvania needed v Clerks anything more to convince themselves of the ly Fuel ct utter unworthiness of these Copperhead politicians, this spectacle should do the work. It is better than an elaborate argument, and By Court l anticipates and defines their settled policy in ly Distric the coming State campaign. When Mr. Heister Clymer is nominated for Governor v Insurat of Pennsylvania he will find that while he is abusing the friendless colored man and drawing a picture of the horrors of allowing him By Tipstaf ly Work f to enjoy the inalienable civil franchises, he By Inques will be called upon to reconcile with this sil-By Postage ly and juvenile party-parrotting his heart-less contempt of millions of white men duv Protho ring the war for the preservation of the By Auditin country, led too as these were, by the white **By** Justice man, Andrew Johnson, to whom he now By Janitor tenders such obsequeous adulation. He By Jail fee will also be constrained to satisfy an intelligent and exacting people, who well remem-ber what he would now bury in oblivion, By Report how it is that, as he denies the right of suf-BC Col's pr frage to the worthy colored men, he not on-By exonera ly does not refuse it to the blood-stained savage traitors, but, if he is true to his record, insists that these baffled assassins should By percent. By ballance be clothed with the rights and powers belonging to the citizens who fought for and saved the Republic. Now that the Demo-Received cratic politicians are exultant at the idea of late Treasu making a successful campaign upon the acdollars and tion of the National Union party in Con-County-fur gress-whether that concerns negro suffrage or anything else- they should carefully prepare themselves for a busy time; for they will find a great many white men wanting at

It is stated from several different sources that Major-General Thomas confirms in all important particulars the accounts of the condition of Tennessee contained in the Union memorials from that State to Congress and the President. General Thomas does not believe it consistent with the public safety to withdraw the troops, or to surren-der Tennessee to the control of its Rebel majority.

the "outcome.

OCCASIONAL.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-In the Orphan's court of Clearfield County Pa. In the mat-ters of the Estate of Issae England Dec'd. The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of James Hughes, administrator of Isaac England, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Thursday, the 1st day of March, 1866, at 1 o'clock P M. at the office of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, in Clearfield

J. BLAKE WALTERS. Feb. 7, 1865, Auditor.

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Ry Court house coupons.	885 00		fund for the yes		a 03,	
By Interest orders,	600 00		To amb day of	DESTOR.	A 194	
By Interest on orders,	41 82 2.206 33		To am't due tp's	from fast sett	lement,	\$1,538 7.
By Jurors wages,			To am't rec'd fr		lands,	754 18
By Sheriff's fees, By Printing,	510 00 780 74			CREDIT.		
By Prothonotarys fees,	352 06		Townships,	Am't pd.	Bal. du	10
By Commissioners wages,	1,055 44		Beccaria,	88 31		
By Clerks wages,	449 75		Bell,	61 79		
By Fuel contract.	154 00		Boggs, Bradford,	77 25		
By Auditors & Clerk,	226 00		Brady,	182 91	6 Sp 97	
By Bridge contract,	475 00		Burnside,	32 25	2 41	A
By New Books & Stationary,		1. 1. 1.	Chest,	34 66	99 02	
By Court house contract,	563 17		Covington,	251 61	40:51	
By District Attorney,	181 50		Decatur,	31 45	77 77	
By House of Refuge,	123 20		Ferguson,	2 63	8 04	
By Court crier, By Insurance,	50 00 484 00		Fox,	68 63		
By Merchandise,	134 31		Girard,	152 33;		
By Road views,	209 00	·	Goshen,	57 81		
By Tipstaff,	69.35	- Children and Children	Graham,	39 87		
By Work for County,	117 82	1000	Guelich, Huston,	24 39 561 61		
By Inquests,	35 19		Jordan,	27 76		
By Postage and Express,	27 07	100	Karthaus,	40 29	\$ 72	
By Miscellaneous,	171 03		Knox,	69 28	0.13	
By Prothonotarys seal,	8 50		Lawrence,	9 35	21 85	
By Register & Recorder.	79 40		Morris,	26 97	7 78	
By Auditing Proth'y & Reg's By Justices cost,		1.1.1.1.1	Penn,		28 98	
By Janitors fees,	25 01 25 00	(a	Pike,	29 63	38 64	
By Jail fees,	57 93		Union,	Laborate Diffe	12 77	
By State tax,	4,677 17	n-mit-m	Woodward	44 96	27 15	
By State tax on loan,	99 76		Balance,	376 46		
By Report for State,	70 00	ha ben h	Total, S	9 909 01		
By Col's percentage on Coun	tv. 755 96	and Track		2,292 91		\$2,292 91
BA Col's percentage on State	, 218 12		Received Janu	ary 19th 186	6 of C. Kr	atzer Eso.
By exonerations on County,	727 77	1.	nace rieasurer o	I Ulearheid	county th	ree hnn.
By exonerations on State,	157 58	•<1 III.3	area and seventy	-SIL GOLLARS	and forty.	SIT cents
By percentage receiving,	321 06	< 12 H F	being balance di	ie Schoo! fun	d as above	stated.
By percentage paying,	398 30	They see 1	C THE R SHOW	D. W. M	OORE, Tr	easurer.
By ballance due county,	62 14	·	Section Internet			
Total			We the Commi	ssioners of (	learfield	county in
	29,194 35 \$		the commonwe	uth of Penns	vivania h	BUING OT.
Received January 19th 18th	6 of C Kra	tzer Esq.,	amined the acc	ounts of C.	b Tolgor	Eco loto
late Treasurer of Clearfield	Connty Pa. 1	Sixty-two	Treasurer of the	irbeid county	, for the v	enr A D.
dollars and fourieen cents, County-fund as above. D. W	MOORE	nice due	1000, do certify th	at we nnd the	accounts a	as follows;
D. W	. moone,	reas r.	The amount do	the County	to be Ele	ven than.
DOTINGUE VIEW		A souther	canu and eignte	en dollars an	d fifty-nine	e cents
BOUNTY FUND	OF 1862.	1 dia	The amount of	outstanding	orders se	wen thou-

The amount of outstanding orders seven thou sand one hundred and three dollars and twenty. BOUNTY FUND OF 1862 C. KRATZER, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield Coun-ty, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in acour cents ; of which seven thousand dollars are in Court-house bonds. count with Bounty Fund of September A. D. 1862. The amount due County by Treasurer is sixty-DEBTOR To amount received from collectors two dollars and fourteen cents. We also find a surplus due the County of three thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and 16 04

85	96		
\$3,438	62	\$3,438	62
ND.		Search .	
D. 180	120.00	ield con iia, in	an-
landa		187	43
16			
			-
	1999 B	20.00	
	85 3,325 \$3,438 (ND. or of Ch Pennsy, D. 180 lectors lands, ics, 1,510 189	ND. ir of Clearf Pennsylvar .D. 1855.	27 29 85 96 3,325 46 <b>\$3,438 62 \$3,438</b> <b>WD.</b> or of Clearfield compennsylvania, in .D. 1865. lectors 3,791 lands, 187 nes, 138 2,348 1,510 10 189 61

Total,	\$6,460	59	\$6,466	59
By Percentage receiving By Paying By Bal transfered to County	99	92 65		

The amount due the Scho arer is three hundred and and forty six cents.	ool fund by the Treas- id seventy-six dollars
Witness our hands this y A. D. 1866.	20th day of Janus- F. F. COUTRIET,
W. S. Bradley, Clerk.	M. L. C. EVANS, L. F. IRVIN, Auditors.

Commissioner