

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA. FEB. 6, 1867.

CENSUS OF ALABAMA.—Alabama has just taken a State Census, and reports a total population of 945,244, whereof 442,445 are blacks. In 1860, she had 964,296, of whom 435,132 were slaves. It is evident that her black inhabitants are just about as numerous as in 1860, while her whites are but 20,000 fewer. We infer from this that the Southern States have generally nearly if not quite as many inhabitants now as in 1860, and will have more in 1870. The stories that the blacks are "dying out" seem to be utterly baseless. A good many of them have migrated northward or been taken to Texas; but they will number at least 4,000,000 in 1870.

A NICE LITTLE ESTATE.—The company of United States citizens who have purchased Lower California of Jauze are about to take possession of their little "tract of land," which contains only about forty-six thousand eight hundred square miles! Among the citizens who have largely invested in this mammoth enterprise are Gen. Butler, August Belmont, Caleb Cushing, Ben Holliday, George Wilkes, Leonard W. Jerome and Robert J. Walker. The area of their purchase is just about as large as the State of New York, and the territory is said to be exceedingly rich in gold and silver mines.

GOOD FOR PHIL. SHERIDAN.—General Sheridan put a veto on the arrangement for paying civil honors to the body of the late rebel Johnson, in New Orleans, the cream of which is as follows: "I have too much regard for the memory of the brave men who died to preserve our Government, to authorize Confederate demonstrations over the remains of any one who attempted to destroy it." The beauty of it is, this veto stands to the honor of its author, there being no power in New Orleans that can, and none at Washington that dare, override it.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—The United States Supreme Court has just decided that neither a license under the act of 1864, nor a special tax under the act of 1866, confers upon the party licensed, or who pays the tax, authority to carry on the liquor traffic contrary to the laws of a State. The same rule applies to the sale of lottery tickets. The Federal tax imposed upon such dealers does not do away with the law which forbids their sale, in certain States.

"We cannot spend our time looking after 'tom-tits.'"—*Clearfield Republican.*
Just so! For, judging from your columns, it seems your "time" is largely devoted to the sayings and doings of negro witnesses and "contraband" candidates for the penitentiary—that fragment sort of information appearing to come nearer to your notion of the "substantial," than "the details of an unnatural murder."

A COMPETENT WITNESS.—Major General Thomas is a Virginian. Yet he declared before the Congressional Committee that "contrabands committed upon the freedmen by white men are not punished, and there is no prospect for justice for the blacks before the Courts." He further declared that the only remedy was "a supervisory military power." Cavaliers at Congress should ponder these strong expressions.

THE WORTHIES AT THEIR SUPPER.—James Buchanan (O. P. F.) gave a "state dinner," in Philadelphia, last week, when the following persons broke bread together: James Buchanan, Edward Ingersoll, Richard Vaux, J. B. Baker, (ex-Collector,) Henry M. Phillips, Dr. Evans, of West Chester, George Sharswood, J. T. Montgomery, Dr. Riddle, Mr. Savage, Dr. McCarty.

THE AUCTION BUSINESS.—Some idea of the magnitude of the sales of dry goods by auction in New York city may be inferred from the fact that eight auction firms in this line sold an aggregate of \$35,544,613 during the past year, according to the amounts returned to the assessors of internal revenue. The tax of one per cent. on this amount afforded a revenue to Government of \$355,446.

Ebensburg, in the neighboring county of Cambria, seems to be a hard place for printers to vegetate in. The *Alleghenian*, the Republican organ, has just been revived after a suspension of several months, whilst the *Sentinel*, the Democratic organ, has "shut shop" for an indefinite period of time.

Going to the Penitentiary in Connecticut seems to be a rather good thing. The convicts of the State's prison, it is stated, are regularly regaled with concerts and dramatic performances, to help pass away their time. The expenses of the entertainments are borne by outside philanthropists.

Doctoring the Nation.

Our worthy neighbor of the *Clearfield Republican*, in the last issue of his immaculate sheet, displays manifest symptoms of despondency concerning the condition of the Nation, which he "seems" to view from an Esculapian stand-point, and thinks the "afflictions" under which the country is suffering "will certainly produce a more fatal disorder in the body politic, than cholera would in the physical system." To him "the people of this country seem to profit little by experience. Four years of fratricidal war, with its untold evils and personal afflictions," to Doctor George, "seem to be forgotten already." Nor is this the worst of it, for, in a manner which indicates settled conviction, he declares that "a portion of the people seem as determinedly bent on National ruin, as they were in 1860." This avowment we, at first, innocently supposed meant the Rebels who undertook to destroy the Government, and their abettors and sympathizers at the North. But it would "seem" we were greatly mistaken, for upon reading a few additional sentences of George's article, we discovered what will probably be news to "the rest of mankind" also, that "the portion of people" referred to by him, constituted those who "heedlessly cast their ballots to 'elevate a western political jay-hawker to the Presidency,'" as he is pleased, with puerile impotence, to speak of the lamented Lincoln. When, however, the editor of the *Republican* declares that many fathers "grasp and caress their bonds to-day more affectionately than they did their sons in 'war times,'" we can with the greatest degree of confidence say, that George does not allude to himself, and at the same time maintain that he refers to those who did what they could to keep their sons out of, and not to those who sent them into the army! It must not be supposed, however, that our political Doctor, after giving the diagnosis of the National malady, is at a loss for a remedy. Not at all. He has a restorative which, if used according to directions, will speedily cure the evils he has so graphically pointed out. It is to "put the Democratic party in power in the States and Nation!" A sovereign balm, that, indeed! The most simple and cheap medicine, imaginable! Only "vote the old Union-Saver's ticket," exclaims George enthusiastically, "and all will be well"—things promiscuous will be lovely and the anserine bird will hang high.

But, seriously: What does our neighbor mean when he says:
"Ye loyalists to-day, who voted and talked for war in 1860, do you want the same thing in 1867? If so, advocate and sustain the course of Thad Stevens & Co. More drafts and bounty taxes will be your lot, if you continue to vote for men who have no more respect for the Constitution than a hyena has for a corpse."

What inferences are we to draw from such language? Are we to conclude that the Latter-day Democracy, if they do not succeed in electing a President in 1868, will revolt as the South did in 1860? Or is this sort of talk mere bluster and bombast, designed to scare timid people into their support? It is possible that such a result only is contemplated. And yet there may be more "method" in these ravings than we would fain believe, for those which manifest themselves in the columns of the *Republican* are the mere reflections of the N. Y. *World*, *Washington Union*, and other prominent organs of the party to which they adhere. Under date of January 18th, the last mentioned paper for example, in speaking of the Administration, says:

"If necessary its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten and the people who sustain him with their five hundred thousand majority of voting population North and South will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the Government in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President all his friends, North and South, and the Army and Navy, will respond. In such a contest, the issue cannot be doubtful."

This is the character of threats which have of late become common with editors of the Latter-day Democratic school. If they indicate correctly the course their party will take in 1868, the sooner the people understand their designs the better will it be for the country and for the Government.

If the present Congress is an illegal so-called Congress a body hanging upon the verge of the Government, because it was elected while ten States were excluded from participation in the election, what can be said of the legality of the election of Andy Johnson while the same States were excluded from a share in the election? Did the act of Wilkes Booth cure the defect that renders the election of our present Congress illegal? Which of the Copperhead organs that so much delight in denouncing Congress as a *Rump*, can answer this question?

Benjamin B. Miller, convicted of stealing letters with checks in them, while passing through the New York postoffice, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. Here is another chance for a Presidential pardon. So, go in, Andy.

Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg was fired by an incendiary a few days since. The flames were discovered before much damage was done.

The Austrian Mission.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, the President sent to that body the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Hon. J. Lathrop Motley, Minister to Austria. The following is Mr. Seward's letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1866.—SIR: A citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris, in which he represents he had traveled extensively in Europe during the past year, in the course of which he had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries; that most of those whom he met were bitterly hostile to the President and his Administration, and expressed that hostility in so open a manner as to astonish Americans and leave a very bad impression on Europeans. He adds that you do not pretend to conceal your "disgust," as he says you style it, at the President's whole conduct; that you despise American Democracy and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the very model of human perfection; that the President has deserted his pledges and principles in common with Mr. Seward, who, you say, is "hopelessly degraded." Your denial or confirmation of the truth of these reports is requested. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

To J. Lathrop Motley, Esq.
Mr. Motley's reply to this extraordinary epistle is spirited, manly and patriotic. He says his first impulse was to content himself with a flat denial, but on further reflection concluded that as he did not wish that there should be any doubt as to his political sentiments, he would say a few words. He says:

"I have always believed it necessary that strong guarantees should be taken against a recurrence of the rebellion and the establishment of some form of slavery before the seceded States should be re-admitted to representation in Congress. Latterly I am inclined to the opinion that the noblest and the safest course would be by an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the distinction of race or color in regard to the attainment of the franchise, together with a general amnesty to be proclaimed by the President. These opinions in the privacy of my own household and to an occasional American visitor I have not concealed. The great question now presenting itself for solution demands a conscientious scrutinizing by every American who loves his country and believes in the human progress of which that country is one of the foremost representatives. I have never thought during my residence at Vienna that because I have the honor of being a public servant of the American people I am deprived of the right of discussing within my own walls the gravest subject that can interest freemen. A Minister of the United States is as deeply interested as others in all that affects the welfare of his country. In conversation with such of my colleagues or members of the Government here as were interested in our politics, I have uniformly stated that the conflict of opinions now prevailing in the United States was inevitable in a free country. That such discussion was the very evidence of our freedom and of our capacity to govern ourselves. That to silence discussion belongs to despots, and not to a republican government like ours, and that I had entire faith that the American people would settle all disputed questions with justice. I have always been cautious, however, in such considerations, to avoid any expression of disrespect toward the President or his Cabinet. I have uniformly stated that in our own country the people was not only theoretically but practically sovereign, and that when great political questions were to be solved appeal was made to the ballot-box. I have steadily expressed the opinion that the President and Congress would be reconciled after the people should have pronounced their solemn verdict, and I have added that all parties in the United States, as I believed, honestly desired, and required the re-establishment of the Union however they might differ as to the wisest means of securing it. This is the way in which I have been in the habit of speaking officially or semi-officially, and this is my reply to the charges contained in your letter, so far as they regard in any way the President of the United States."

"That I despised American Democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection," is so pitiful a fabrication that I blush while I denounce it. Any one personally acquainted with me, or who has taken the trouble to read my writings, whether official or historical, knows that a more fervent believer in American Democracy than I am, does not exist in the world. My expressions of reverence for the American people during these few heroic years have erred, if at all, on the side of enthusiasm, and have often seemed to the sceptical somewhat extravagant. I scorn to dwell longer on the contemptible charge. "That I have called Mr. Seward 'hopelessly degraded,'" is a wild calumny, and it wounds me deeply that you could listen for a moment to such a falsehood. In conclusion, I have only to add, that I beg herewith respectfully to resign my post as United States Minister at Vienna.

I am, Sir, your ob't serv't.
J. LATHROP MOTLEY.

THE CONTRACTOR THAT IS GOING ON.—The financial editor of the *Chicago Republican* writes as follows: "Capitalists and bankers all over the country are pursuing the same policy of contraction which Secretary McCulloch has inaugurated. So far as the banks are concerned, this is a matter of necessity, and outside capitalists are governed by the same policy. Of course, all this reverts on trade and commerce; and in the West, where the banking capital is limited, the pressure is unusually severe. At the same time the stocks of breadstuffs are much lighter than usual, and that of provisions, though heavier than last year, is not considered beyond the capacity of the country. In this way, the chief sufferers by the present stagnation in trade are the merchants and the manufacturers. The farmers, as a general thing, are in easy circumstances, but they are unwilling to sell their government securities to pay their debts, and collections are therefore slow, and will probably continue so till a better financial policy is inaugurated."

Read the New Advertisements.

Washington City Gossip.

A good hit was made by Thad. Stevens the other day. The proposition to reduce the salary of our Minister to Portugal, being before the House, Mr. Raymond took the matter most vigorously in hand in behalf of Mr. Harvey, the Minister to that country. Mr. Raymond stated that he, in fact, was responsible for the publicity of a letter to which reference was made, and therefore should remark that it was a private letter to Mr. Seward, and never designed to be printed. Mr. Elridge exclaimed that in that case, if some one must be punished by loss of salary, it should be either the gentleman from New York or the Secretary of State. Mr. Raymond facetiously interrogated—"If the House held me responsible, why did it increase my salary at the last session?" Stevens immediately responded amid a roar of laughter—extending on all sides as well as in the galleries—"Oh, that was to pay your outfit and expenses to the Philadelphia Convention." As soon as a voice could be heard, Mr. Raymond replied—"Well, sir, considering my services at that Convention, my extra pay was none too much."

President Johnson has returned to the Senate, with his objections, the bill for the admission of Colorado. He objects to the bill on the ground that the population is only twenty-eight thousand, as appears in the census; and that it is less than that of any other State which has heretofore asked to be admitted; also, on the ground of the evident incongruity of the legislation of the territory and that of Congress, on the subject of the third section, namely: the conditions precedent, of permitting citizens to vote without distinction of race or color; and on the further ground of the legislation proposed for carrying out the provisions of the bill. The term of one-half of the members of the Territorial Legislature having expired on the 3d instant, the President urges that the questions involved be submitted to the decision of a vote of the people; that within the sixty days specified it will be impossible to reach certain portions of the Territory, owing to the obstructions of travel. He says a State applying for admission should have a population of at least the ratio required for Federal representation. These are the principal reasons assigned for vetoing the bill.

The President has also vetoed the bill admitting Nebraska as a State. The sole point of this veto is the peculiar definition of the word "people," to which his veto to the District of Columbia Suffrage bill; and his recent speeches, have accustomed us. The noun "people" in Mr. Johnson's grammar always includes the adjective "white," and he bases his veto on the argument that the people of Nebraska have not approved the conditions Congress has offered. Congress recognizes as a portion of the people of the territory its black citizens; Mr. Johnson does not. Hence this veto, which will attract little notice, being merely an ordinary instance of his opposition to the majority of the people, or his ignorance of the principles of Democracy.

The bill amending the acts organizing the several Territories, conferring suffrage therein without regard to race or color, has become a law without the President's approval. It was presented to him on the 12th inst., and as he has not returned it within the ten days allowed by the Constitution, after it had been presented to him, it has become a law, in like manner as if he had signed it. The bill repealing the amnesty and pardon authority given to the President became a law in a similar way.

U. S. Treasurer Spigner has all manner of volunteer correspondents. Those who send him bogus checks as "conscience money" for confessed frauds which are probably as bogus as their checks or penitence, are but one among several classes of queer fish who love to flounder in his capacious net. The other day, a badly reconstructed Southerner sent him a \$500 Confederate note, demanding its payment in coin, on the ground that Uncle Sam, having destroyed the government which owed him the \$500, had rendered himself liable for its debts! Mr. Spigner blandly responded that the creditor's government aforesaid had been transferred to an unmentionable hot place, and advised the creditor to go thither and present his little bill.

An influential gentleman from Alabama writes that, with a good Union newspaper, sufficiently well sustained to get a fair start, Alabama would throw a majority of her white population for the Republican candidate for President, in 1868. If this is so, the world certainly moves.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of General James S. Fullerton as Postmaster at St. Louis. He is the same officer who formed part of the Steedman-Fullerton Freedmen's Bureau Investigating Commission.

Gen. Dix is now naval officer at the Port of New York, to which lucrative place he was appointed by the President immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, on the strength of an elaborate opinion by Attorney-General Stanbury that the appointment could be lawfully made during the recess of Congress, though the contrary opinion had always been maintained by the Senate and acquiesced in by the Executive. Gen. Dix stepped into the vacant office, whose emoluments are worth about \$45,000 a year, and has already drawn some \$9,000 from it. On receiving his appointment as Minister to France, he sent in his resignation as Naval Officer, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. But his successor has not yet been appointed, and is not likely to be very soon; so that Gen. Dix retains possession of two offices, one of which yields more income than the united salaries of General Grant, Lieut.-Gen. Sherman and Admiral Farragut. The question for the Senate to decide is, whether Gen. Dix shall be confirmed for both these offices, or for only one; and if but one, which one? It is the general opinion that no officer of the United States shall hold more than one office the emoluments of which exceed \$2,500 a year; but Gen. Dix, Attorney-Gen. Stanbury, and the President, appear to think differently. The public looks with considerable interest to the Senate to learn what that honorable body thinks on the subject.

Republican authority here is emphatic that the impeachment furor will amount to nothing. Democrats say impeachment is sure to take place. It is boldly charged in respectable and influential quarters, that the proposition to impeach the President proceeds from speculators in stocks, and others who expect to realize something from the commotion that would ensue. There

seems to be something in this, for the sudden rise in gold, which occurred in New York about ten days ago, was explained to have been caused by a prominent Democratic General assuring the Wall street operators that the President would certainly be impeached.

A movement is on foot at Richmond, Va., to appoint commissioners by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to remain in Washington, and bring before the Supreme Court all acts of Congress affecting the interest of the South, in order that they may be pronounced unconstitutional.

The House has sustained Mr. Thad. Stevens in his assertion that the Government is liable for all property belonging to loyal citizens at the South, destroyed by the orders of Union officers as a military necessity. He does not include property belonging to the enemy or property destroyed by the enemy, neither does he believe the assertion of Mr. Delano, of Ohio, that it will take the enormous sum of \$2,000,000,000 to pay the claims which he defends. "Why, sir," said Stevens, "I venture to say that \$250,000,000 would pay it all. But if it takes a little more, rather than deliberately cheat the poor people out of it, I would steal the money to pay it."

It is asserted that the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee are for the immediate organization of a "minute men," to be summoned at a moment's notice, for the defending and sustaining the President of the United States in the exercise of his high official prerogatives.

A citizen of New York, with an office in Wall street, has issued a confidential circular to national banks, proposing to come to Washington and lobby for them if they will contribute at the rate of one dollar on each thousand of their circulation for his expenses. If all the banks could be persuaded to join in such an arrangement, it would yield him the snug little sum of \$300,000. National banks should beware of all such benevolent offers.

The Senate has passed the bill to regulate the duties of Clerk of the House. It provides that the Clerk of the preceding Congress shall call the New Congress together, and that he shall put upon the rolls only the names of members from States represented in the preceding Congress. In the absence of the Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall officiate, and in the absence of these, the door-keeper, Reverdy Johnson voted for the bill. Dixon and Norton were in their seats, but did not vote.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a communication from the Pioneer and Union Gold and Silver Mining Company, dated St. Paul, Minnesota, January 18th, stating that assays have been made on quartz rock, discovered in Charles county, Minnesota, with favorable results, showing the existence of both gold and silver. The veins are reported to be well defined; shafts have been sunk, and the work performed is sufficient to give assurance that that locality is rich in minerals.

The mission of Assistant Secretary Seward and Admiral Porter, which has elicited much speculation, is now explained to be the purchase of the Bay of Samana, in the island of San Domingo, as a naval station. The bay is eight miles broad, and has an inland stretch of forty miles. The town of Barbara is situated on one of its shores.

New Advertisements.

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

RAFTING ROPES. (all sizes) for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

TURNPIKE ELECTION. The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the office of said company, in Philadelphia, on Monday the 4th day of March, 1867, to elect five managers for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.
Feb. 9, 1867. B. HARTSHORN, President.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1866.

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with said county, from the first day of January, A. D. 1866, until the 7th day of January, A. D. 1867.

DEBITOR.		CREDIT.	
To amount received from collectors for 1866 and previous years.	\$15,320 25	By balance forward.	62 14
To amt rec'd from unsold lands.	10 248 33		
To amt rec'd from collectors' returns.	185 65		
To amt rec'd from collectors on State.	1,290 88		
To amt rec'd from unsold L. on State.	3,533 63		
To amt rec'd from Relief Fund.	2,922 09		
To amt rec'd from col's return State.	241 39		
To amt rec'd from Commissioners' books.	211 90		
To amt rec'd from C. Kratzer, previous Treasurer.	62 14		
Total.	\$12,772 61		

We the Commissioners of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having examined the accounts of D. W. Moore, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, for the year A. D. 1866, do certify that we find the accounts as follows: The amount due the county, to be fifteen thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-six cents. The amount of outstanding orders, four thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-four cents, of which, four thousand five hundred dollars are in Court House bonds. The balance due the County by Treasurer, eight thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety cents. We also find a surplus due the county of eleven thousand one hundred dollars and twenty-two cents. The balance due the County Fund by Treasurer, thirty-five thousand three hundred dollars and sixty-five cents. Witness our hands this 26th day of January, A. D. 1867.
CONRAD BAKER, C. S. WORRELL, HENRY STONE, Commissioners.
Attest: W. S. Bradley, Clerk.

We the Auditors of Clearfield county, Pa., having examined the accounts of D. W. Moore, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, for the year A. D. 1866, do report that the accounts are as above stated. The amount due the Road Fund by the Treasurer is three thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty cents. The amount due the School fund by the Treasurer is six hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty cents. Witness our hands this 26th day of January, A. D. 1867.
M. L. C. EVANS, J. F. IRWIN, L. A. L. FLEET, Auditors.
Attest: W. S. Bradley, Clerk.

PULLEY BLOCKS, (single and double) for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

RAFTING AXES, with improved large steel pole, for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches, apples, prunes, cherries, currants, citron raisins, just received at February 6, 1867. J. P. KRATZER'S.

RELIEF FUND.

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with Relief Fund.

DEBITOR.		CREDIT.	
To amount received from unsold lands.	\$2,776 40	By amt rec'd from collectors' returns.	45 45
To amt rec'd from militia fines.	160 37		
Total.	\$2,936 77		

BOUNTY FUND.

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in account with Bounty Fund, under act of Assembly.

DEBITOR.		CREDIT.	
To amount received from collectors for 1866 and previous years.	\$34,712 25	By amt rec'd from unsold lands.	32 82
To amt rec'd from collectors' returns.	620 40	To amt rec'd from Com's books.	1,200 00
Total.	\$35,392 65		

Amount due from collectors for 1866 and previous years.

Year.	Twp.	Col's names.	County State.	Militia.
1866	Con'ton	J. Berman	16 94	19 00
1866	Huston	Jno. Tyler	61 04	25 00
Total.			\$14 04	\$14 04

Am't of outstanding Court house bonds, \$1,500 00
Am't of outstanding county orders, 96 25
Am't due from unsold l's, \$7,434 56
Amount due from Treasurer, \$2,851 90
Am't of surplus due county, 11,166 22
Total, \$15,996 45 \$15,996 45

Amount of outstanding bounty bonds, \$132,295 00
Am't due from collectors, \$814 04
Am't due from unsold l's, \$25,020 95
Am't due from Treasurer, 35,390 65
Am't due from fund, 70,359 85
Total, \$132,295 00 \$132,295 00

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, Pa., in account with different townships for Road fund for the years 1864 and '65.

DEBITOR.		CREDIT.	
To amt due tps. from last settlement.	\$210 37	By amt rec'd from unsold lands.	10,930 70
To amt rec'd from collectors' returns.	145 74		
Total.	\$11,309 80		\$11,309 80

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield county, Pa., in account with different townships for School Fund, for the years 1864 and '65.

DEBITOR.		CREDIT.	
To amt due tps. from last settlement.	\$730 45	By amt rec'd from unsold lands.	12,740 88
To amt rec'd from collectors' returns.	145 74		
Total.	\$11,309 80		\$11,309 80

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Attest: W. S. Bradley, Clerk.

PULLEY BLOCKS, (single and double) for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

RAFTING AXES, with improved large steel pole, for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches, apples, prunes, cherries, currants, citron raisins, just received