The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning, April 15th, 1863.

"Peace on any Terms"

"Within a few months a party has sprung up, whose chief end is to secure a peace *on any terms*, no matter how dishonorable."—*Niggerhead organ.*

Although it is not so said in plain words, yet it is self-evident that the *Ass*-istant editor alludes to the Democratic party in the loyal States, in the remarks quoted above. What must be thought of a public journal, controlled by men who make special pretentions to piety—who claim that they are perfect models of morality—notorious for "sounding a trumpet" before them—who can so deliberately perpetrate a wicked, barefaced and malicious falsehood!—*when they know it to be such?*—Who is in favor of "peace on *any* terms?" Is any one? Most certainly the Democratic party is not—for they will submit to no settlement that does not promise a RESTORED Union and Nationality—immediately, if possible; if not, at the earliest possible period.

We defy these foul-mouthed slanderers to point to a single "resolution," "speech," or "public act," for which the Democratic party is in any sense responsible, favoring an *unconstitutional*, or "dishonorable" peace. If they cannot do this—and we know they cannot—then are their souls blackened with the damning guilt of bearing false witness against their neighbors!

No, no. The peace the Democrats want is based upon very important CONDITIONS—conditions which could be readily obtained were it not that the powers of the government are controlled by men who seek to confer no such blessings upon their country. These conditions are, that the Union be restored *as it was*—that *the rights of the States*, and consequently the personal rights of their citizens, be secured as they were before the present usurpers came into power—and that the sacred provisions of the Constitution be respected.

These are the "terms" upon which the Democratic party advocate a peace—or rather, *a cessation of hostilities*—until at least an effort be made to restore "peace" upon these conditions.

And well they know that such a policy would result in peace. But peace would enable the people to behold their country destroyed by the folly and wickedness of the Republican-Abolition party; and rather than submit to this, they would drench their country in blood, and blast the hopes of self-government forever.

We have pronounced the charge of our neighbor as maliciously false, and demanded that he be held up before the community as a public calumniator, unless he substantiates his charges.

Having done so, we now, promising to be tried by the same ordeal before which we arraign him, and bound by the same rules of evidence, charge

1st. That his party are opposed to peace for fear that peace, if brought about now, might result in restoring the Union *as it was*.

2d. That the aim of the party now in power is to change our form of Government from a Union of equal, independent and co-ordinate States—a family of Republics, as it were—into a Centralized consolidated Nation.

3d. That the party in power deem the total destruction of African slavery as of greater importance than a return to loyalty on the part of the now seceded States, on condition that their institutions be recognized and guaranteed from molestation as under all former administrations.

4th. That, according to the admissions of the party in power, the success of the war *is destruction to the Union*; and a failure of success, *a restoration of the Union*.

☞The *Niggerhead* organ professes great admiration for the "patriotism of the army"—represents the army as a unit in favor of "war till the rebellion is put down"—and tells its readers that the rebels have become "emboldened," and "encouraged to hold on and to fight on, *knowing that the North was divided.*"

And pray, what caused division in the North? Was there any division in the North until the Administration openly disregarded the purposes of the war as declared by resolution of Congress in July, 1861—by abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia—by confiscating slave property—and finally, by the issue of emancipation proclamations declaring "impartial freedom" to three or four millions of negroes? Until these things took place, no *police* was raised against the war. The Government was supplied with more men and more money than it asked for. But these and similar acts disclosed the fact that the real purpose of the war was not to restore the Union and enforce the laws, and hence the people very properly became alarmed—supplies of men and money both stopped, and disaffection began to manifest itself, not only in the North, but in the army also. The very acts that tended to divide the North, consolidated the previously divided South. These are facts that will take their places in the impartial history of the times, to the utter confusion and everlasting disgrace of the Abolitionized Republican party.

Our soldiers all knew they had sworn to fight for the Union and the enforcement of the laws; and they fought with an energy and heroism never surpassed; but the many declarations of leading members of the Administration that the war was no longer to restore the Union as it was, but to give "impartial freedom" to the negro, they felt as if they had been basely betrayed. Is it any wonder, then, that the soldiers—we don't mean officers—complain? But their complaints are unheard. Military discipline forbid the soldiers holding political meetings! and the only way to ascertain *their* sentiments is to read their private letters—scarcely one in ten of which fail to denounce the war, as at present managed, in the most condemnatory terms. And in the face of this evidence, to be found in almost every household, such Abolition sheets as our *niggerheaded* neighbor are constantly representing the army as a perfect unit in favor of every act of the Administration, emancipation proclamations and all.

☞Our *niggerheaded* neighbor, having published the resolutions prepared by the officers of the 149th regiment, with highly commendatory remarks, will, as a matter of record, (if not of courtesy) also lay before his readers the resolutions of the Thirty-five privates (all but three) of Company E, of said regiment, as published in our last paper. These soldiers are all from this neighborhood, and are well and favorably known. Many of them stood cape to cape and lamp to lamp with the managers of the *niggerhead* organ in the *last* Presidential election. They left home and comfort solely with a view of serving their country. It was not for the pay they get—for they all made more at home—nor was it with a hope of promotion to high office. Under all these circumstances we sincerely hope our neighbor will at least have a kind word for them.

The Democracy are frequently threatened with the vengeance of the soldiers when they shall return to their homes.—The action of Company E looks very like the boot being on 'tother leg. Democrats can endorse their sentiments, while the Abolitionists denounce them. And we believe they reflect the sentiments of nine-tenths of their comrades throughout the whole army. All honor, then, to the brave and noble hearted soldiers of the ranks.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.—We regret that Gov. Curtin failed to reappoint Mr. Burrows to the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools. Mr. B. was one of the founders of our School system—was appointed by Gov. Packer, and was then understood to be an opponent of the Democratic party; and Gov. P. was very freely censured for not selecting a member of his own party.

It now seems that Mr. Burrows is more of a Democrat than an Abolitionist—or rather that he attends to the duties of his office, and refuses to play the part of the partisan—which caused his rejection by Gov. Curtin.

Professor Coburn of Bradford county, is the name of his successor.

BUTTERNUTS.

Nonsense, Going to Show that the Administration is the Government.

If the Administration is the Government why didn't it die with Gen. Harrison, or Gen. Taylor.

We suppose the Government was cut with a razor the other day when Seward wounded his hand.

If Lincoln should take the diarrhœa, the Government would have to swallow burnt brandy or some other astringent to regulate its bowels.

If Lincoln should get the rheumatism, the Government would have to go on crutches.

When Chase takes snuff the Government has to sneeze.

When Welles gave his fat contract to Morgan, it was a brother-in-law of the Government to whom he extended the favor.

There is a rumor that the Government drinks tea out of a bottle. We don't believe the rumor, so far as it relates to tea.

The Government, by skillful and successful strategy, arrived unexpectedly in Washington, dressed in a beautiful Scotch plaid.

The Government was once heard to say that it had not studied the tariff yet, but intended to do so when it had leisure.

The Government is about six feet high, has large feet and lank jaws, and used to maul rails when it was young.

When Halleck hit Stanton the Government got a black eye.—*Logan (Ohio.) Gazette.*

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The employment of negro soldiers by the South is held up as a justification to the employment of negro soldiers by the North. Just so. The Confederates violated the Constitution in declaring separation; therefore we must violate the Constitution to meet them.—They employ negro soldiers ergo we must do the same. It is also said that the South is a despotism, and of course on the same principle the North must be made a despotism too.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

What the Democrats Hope to do When They get into Power.

The Abolitionists who are now the leading radical faction, are constantly telling the people, that the great object of the Democratic party is to make an ignominious peace with the Confederates. We have more than once denied the aspersion, and have charged back upon the Abolitionists that, as they have by their fanaticism and obstinacy brought the country to its present lamentable condition, so they now prevent, by the introduction of new issues, an honorable settlement, which should restore the Union as it was, and maintain the Constitution as it is, and was intended for posterity by its framers. Their sole object is the abolition of slavery; and if they cannot succeed in that, they are now, as before the war, prepared "to let the Union slide." Not one of the Abolition organs, which daily teem with slanders against the "Copperheads," has yet answered Mr. Vallandigham's statement, made in his Ohio speech, in as clear and positive a manner as it was possible, to provoke an answer from his calumniators.

Here it is:

On the 12th of last December, when from the city of Richmond information came to the city of New York that there was a disposition to compromise and return delegates to the national Congress and be obedient to the Constitution and Laws, and thus restore the Union as it was, the President, on that day, rejected the proposition, and the damning evidence of rejection exists in New York over his own autograph—but there is an obligation of secrecy at present, and the letter has not yet been given to the public.

Now, why has this distinct and positive charge, both in regard to facts and persons, never been answered? What is the meaning of the incessant cry of "war for the purpose of subjugation and extermination," when peace *was* offered on condition of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution? And why, if a speedy conquest is intended, have our best generals been interfered with by the Jacobins, and recalled from their commands? Why are these Jacobins laboring so hard to destroy the reputation of men like McClellan, Fitz John Porter, Buell, Franklin, &c., and build up the shoddy renown of Pope, Fremont, and others? Why has the War Committee exposed the President to the imputation of having divulged the secrets of the camp? Why did it reveal the fact that the Commander-in Chief, Gen. Halleck, not being sufficient of an Abolitionist, does not possess the full confidence of the President? All these things can have no other tendency than to protract the war, and give the disunion Jacobins a chance of becoming rich at the expense of the laboring classes.

We will now tell the people what the Democrats intend to do when they shall have possession of the Government:

1. They will restore the liberty of the press.

2. They will restore freedom of speech.

3. They will restore personal liberty, by restoring the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

4. They will re-establish the supremacy of the law, by subjecting the military to the civil authority of the country.

5. They will dismiss the army of provost marshals in the loyal States.

6. They will not allow the military to be drawn up in line at the polls, during a popular election.

7. They will not allow the voters to be bribed or intimidated by Government officials.

8. They will call shoddy contractors, rascally Government agents, and middle men to a strict account, and perhaps make them disgorge some of their *profits*.

9. They will dismiss certain New York Custom House officers who, on a salary of a thousand or twelve hundred dollars *per annum*, keep horses and carriages, and live in brown stone houses.

10. They will stop all arbitrary arrests, and hold the party who have caused them to be made, answerable for their crimes, notwithstanding the unconstitutional bill of indemnity.

11. They will endeavor by these and all other lawful means to restore the *Constitution*. And, finally,

12. They will use all their power, and all the statesmanship which they can muster to their aid, *to restore the Union as it was* before an insane, fanatical party endeavored to carry out the unconstitutional Chicago platform.

Now, we call on the Abolitionists to give us *their* platform. Let us see whether they have anything else in view than to prolong the war beyond the next Presidential election, and use the military—to defeat the Democrats at the ballot-box.—Will the people submit to it?—*Philadelphia Age.*

THE NEWS.

All eyes are directed towards Charleston. The latest advices from that quarter will be found in another column.

Some skirmishing is still kept up in Tennessee, but no important result attained.

Nothing new from Vicksburg. The Union forces had abandoned their quarters opposite the city, first cutting the levee and overflowing their late encampment. The canal had been totally abandoned.—A last desperate effort was about being made to reduce Fort Pemberton on the Yazoo in order to reach the rear of the city.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Attack upon Charleston.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

[*From the Richmond Sentinel April 8.*]

It is understood that official information was received at a late hour on Monday evening, to the effect that the enemy had been attempting to cross the bar off Charleston harbor, but had not up to that time succeeded in getting over. It was also believed yesterday that several federal iron-clads, eight in number, together with many transports, had crossed. It was also believed that a dispatch was received by the Secretary of War yesterday evening, to the effect that *the long expected attack had commenced, and that the enemy were bombarding Fort Sumter.*

THE VERY LATEST.

Particulars of the Bombardment.

SEVEN MONITORS ENGAGED.

The Keokuk Reported Sunk.

The Fire Concentrated on Fort Sumter

ONE REBEL KILLED AND FIVE BADLY WOUNDED IN FORT SUMTER.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday's Richmond *Whig* says:

CHARLESTON, April 7.—The attack has commenced. Four iron-clads out of seven in the Yankee fleet are engaged.—Heavy firing took place from the fleet and from the forts Sumter, Moultrie and Morris Island.

The Ironsides was hit and run ashore but got off and was carried out of range.

At 2.09 the Monitors and Ironsides opened fire at a distance of 3,000 yards.

At 2.30 the firing was incessant on both sides till five o'clock, when it gradually diminished. The fire was concentrated on Fort Sumter.

The Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew at 4 o'clock, apparently disabled.

Intense excitement prevails in the city. Our Monitors have gone out to take part. Our casualties are one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Sumter. The other batteries have not been heard from.

APRIL 8, 1.30 P. M.—Seven turretted iron-clads and the Ironsides are within the bar, and twenty-two blockading vessels off the bar.

The Keokuk is sunk on the beach off Morris Island.

There is no disposition apparent to renew the conflict.

FROM CHARLESTON.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Land Forces Fighting within sight of the City.

CINCINNATI, April 11.

A special correspondence to the *Gazette*, from Nashville, gives the following:

We have received late Southern papers which state that a terrible battle is progressing at Charleston. The Federal ironsclads have been repulsed it is said, and the land forces are fighting within sight of the city.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday has been received here and contains the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, April 8th—8 o'clock, P. M.—All is quiet thus far to-day.

The people and troops are in high spirits at the results of yesterday's fight.

The Keokuk is certainly sunk. The fighting yesterday was chiefly at a distance of nine hundred yards.

The Monitors cannot pass Fort Sumter without coming within five hundred yards.

The impression is very general that the enemy will renew the attack after repairing damages.

THE VERY LATEST.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

CHARLESTON, April 8th, 9, A. M.—All quiet this morning. The Monitors were still in sight yesterday evening. Many pieces of the Keokuk furniture, with spy glass, etc., were washed on Morris Island Beach. Many of these articles were covered with clotted blood. The impression prevails at our batteries that the slaughter on board the Keokuk was terrible.

The Yankee machine called the Devil, designed for the removal of torpedoes, has floated ashore and fallen into our hands. All is quiet. The enemy is constantly signalling but no attack is anticipated before to morrow.

The Yankees have been busy all day repairing damages.

FROM UNION SOURCES.

The Monitor Nahant at Hilton Head Repairing.

Five Hundred Shots Fired at the Nahant, but not Severely Damaged.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The prize schooner Rizing Dawn, with a cargo of British salt, from Nassau, captured by the gunboat Monticello off Wilmington on the 5th inst., arrived here to night.

The steamer George Peabody, from New Orleans on the 31st ult., and Key West on the 6th, arrived here this evening. Capt. Atwell reports that he was at Hilton Head on the 9th, where he saw the Monitor Nahant repairing. She had five shot holes in her chimney and it was reported that she had five hundred shots fired at her by the rebel batteries at Charleston, but was not severely injured.

Some of the rivets had been started in her turret which prevented her guns from being worked to advantage.

The Keokuk had been sunk and one man lost in her.

At ten o'clock on the evening of the 9th the Peabody was off Charleston bar and spoke ten gunboats, but obtained no news other than that General Hunter was up the bay.

The British steamer Dolphin, a prize to the steamer Wachusetts, and the schooner Clara, a prize to the steamer Kanahan, arrived at Key West on the 1st inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the Bearer of Despatches from Admiral Dupont.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—A steamer with despatches from Admiral Dupont, arrived this evening and the bearer of despatches went to Washington on a special train.—The news brought has not yet been promulgated.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Rumored Resignation of McClellan.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The whaler Ellen Kisbern, recently arrived at Grand Caymon, reports being chased twelve hours on the 18th by the pirate Retribution.

Rebel despatches state that in the engagement of the 7th all the Monitors were frequently hit, but with what result is not known.

One gun in Ft. Moultrie was dismounted and one man wounded.

A special Washington despatch to the *Herald* states a rumor that McClellan has sent in his resignation.

The war department decided that the two years' regiments are not to be mustered out till the expiration of the time dating from their mustering into the service of the United States.

The Connecticut Election.

How it was Carried by the Administration.

The Newark *Daily Journal* publishes the following letter, written by a member of Company I, First Regiment Connecticut Artillery:

"We were yesterday—March 29th—thrown into great excitement by the report that two hundred of our regiment were to be sent home to vote at the election; an order did come, "to pick out twenty *good reliable Republicans* from our company." Our officers told us that the Quartermaster General of Connecticut came on to Washington and had an interview with the head of the War Department, Mr. Stanton, and stated to him that "Connecticut would go for Seymour, unless *the soldiers* could go home." And they made an agreement that as many as could be spared should go home and vote. Mr. Stanton asked how long it would take for the furloughs to go through their regular channels, and being told it would take three days, he said,

"Send their names to *me*, and *I* will put them through in three hours."

And the men were accordingly *picked out*; men that were "sure to vote for Buckingham;" no matter if they had spent half their time in the guard house, if they were sure to "vote right" it was enough.

But as you may well suppose, we, who were not of the same political way of thinking, did not like it. We should not care if they would let us go too, and vote for Seymour. But that was not according to *the programme*. So we made some pretty loud talk—the consequence of which was, our commanding officer went to Mr. Stanton and stated that he was afraid he would demoralize the regiment, and had it stopped so far as his regiment was concerned; but I believe it was extended to all the regiments in this vicinity. So look out for a great influx of soldiers on the first Monday of April. Yours truly,

SENTINEL."

MARRIED—On Tuesday, March 31st, by the Rev. W. M. Showalter, Mr. J. S. Gray, of Half Moon, Centre county, to Miss Emma, daughter of J. J. Tate, Esq., of this county.

On the 29th of March, by L. Flegal, Esq., Mr. Elias Lloez to Miss Margaret Bogle, both of Brady township.

DIED—On Sunday, March 29th, 1863, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Mary A. Gallagher, aged 21 years 2 months and 11 days. She leaves a husband and child, besides a large circle of friends to mourn her death.

Sister, thou wast mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening
When it floats among the trees.

Daughter, thou hast gone and left us
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But in Heaven we will meet thee,
Where our sorrows shall be healed.

Oh, dear wife, thou hast bereft us
Of thy smiles we loved so dear;
But in Heaven we hope to greet thee
Where there is no parting tear.

T. J. B.

On the 8th inst., Amanda Elizabeth, daughter of George Hoover, of Graham twp., aged 2 years and 18 days, of catarrh fever.

On March 26th, Vertia Martha, daughter of Alexander and Angeline Forcee, of Bradford tp., aged 5 years, 10 months and 18 days.

On Thursday morning last, of consumption, in the borough of Cherry Tree, David Kinport, Esq., aged about 45 years.

New Advertisements.

To the School Directors of Clearfield County.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43rd section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Court House, in Clearfield, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1863, being the 4th day of the Month, at one o'clock P. M., and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of litterary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.

CHAS. B. SANDFORD,
County Sup't of Clearfield co.

April 15, 1863.

Jas. McMurray. Matt. Irvin.

DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries Lumber, &c.,
Burnside, Pa

Dec. 24, 1862.

DR. M. WOODS,

PRACTICING Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Office Southwest corner Second and Cherry streets, Clearfield, Pa.

January 21, 1863. ly.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE firm of A. S. Dickinson & Bro. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled by A. S. Dickinson. Persons knowing themselves indebted will call and make prompt payments.

A. S. DICKINSON,
JNO DICKINSON.

Glen Hope, March 18th, 1863.

The business will hereafter be conducted by A. S. Dickinson, who flatters himself—from an experience of eight years in the wholesale trade in New York City—that he can sell more goods of all kinds for cash at New York prices, with the freight added, wholesale or retail. Produce of all kinds, lumber and shingles, bought at current rates.

April 15 tf-pd.

For Sale.—A LIGHT SPRING-WAGON, entirely new, well painted and finished, and substantial in every particular. For sale at a bargain.

C. L. BARRETT.

Clearfield, Pa. April 15, tf.

Five-Twenty U. S. Loan,

Drawing 6 per cent. Interest, payable every Six months in Gold.

LEONARD FINNEY & CO., of Clearfield, are subscription Agents to dispose of this Five-Twenty Years U. S. Loan. Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals—the interest being payable and to be accounted for half yearly in Gold.

April 8, 1863.—3m.

VALUABLE FARM
At Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE at Lutheresburg, on

Thursday the 7th day of May next,

All those certain premises, late the estate of Philip Kriner, deceased, situate in Brady township, Clearfield co'y, Pennsylvania, consisting of TWO TRACTS, one of them beginning at the corner of tracts Nos. 1431 and 143[illegible], thence west 185 perches to a hornbeams, thence by land of Frederick Beates, tract No. 639, north 137 and six tenths perches to a black ash, thence east 185 perches to a sugar tree, thence along the division line of the aforesaid tracts Nos. 1431 and 1432 south 137 and six tenths perches to place of beginning containing

150 Acres and 15 Perches.

The other tract, containing 2 ACRES AND 128 PERCHES commencing at a sugar tree, adjoining other lands of Peoples and said Kriner, being the same premises conveyed to the said Philip Kriner, deceased, by Nathan B. Peoples.

TERMS—One third CASH at the time of sale, and the remainder in one and two years thereafter with interest; the purchase money to be secured by Judgment Bond upon the premises.

ELIAS KISHER, Sr., Trustee.

Lutheresburg, April 8 1863.

5,000 Men,

YOUTHS and BOYS can be supplied with CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS at EPSTEIN BROS. & CO., where they

TO BE

Sold at prices that will induce all to buy.

CHEAPER,

By devoted interest to the CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT the universal satisfaction which has been given has induced them to enlarge the STOCK, which in quality and selection, is inferior to none

IN PENNSYLVANIA

Come, and you can have

BY ORDER,

All kinds and styles of Clothing at nearly half

OF THE

Prices usually asked at other Stores.

Clothing good enough for

GOVERNOR,

Or any other man.

☞Remember the place, in the MANSION HOUSE, opposite the Bank.

EPSTEIN BROS. & CO.

Clearfield, April 8, 1863. 3m.

Coal! Coal!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to supply the very best quality of COAL at the shortest notice. The arrangement is designed to be permanent, and a full supply will always be kept on hand.

PRICE—5 cents at the Bank.
7 cents delivered.

☞For the public convenience, Orders for Coal will be given at Kratzer's store.

JOHN FEENEY.

Clearfield, April 8, 1863.—3m.

Flyer's Patent Churn,

A superior article. A family using this Churn never need be without butter!

All the above and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for Cash or exchange for approved country produce. Clear, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for Cabinet work, taken in exchange for furniture.

☞Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and nearly opposite the "Old Red Store."

JOHN GULICH.

Nov. 26, 1862.—y

STATEMENT of the CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK, for the month ending March 2, 1863:

ASSETS.	
Bills discounted	$83,[illegible]
Pennsylvania State Stock	47,[illegible]
Specie	5,[illegible]
Due from other Banks	6,[illegible]
Bank Notes of other Banks	4,[illegible]
U. S. Treasury legal tender & demand	3,[illegible]
Checks, Drafts, &c.	[illegible]
Over drafts,	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Cost of Plates, &c.,	[illegible]
U. S. Revenue Stamps	[illegible]
Loss and Expenses,	[illegible]
	$181,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$50,000 00
Notes in circulation	27,770 00
Due Depositors,	43,405 23
Due on certif of Deposit,	12,136 09
Interest and Exchange,	3,227 53
	$[illegible]

JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.

Clearfield, April 8, 1863.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling in any way with a certain BAY MARE, now in the use of Curtis Crowell of Graham township, as the same belongs to me, and is in his possession as loan only.

JOHN [illegible]

Graham tp., Mar. 25, 3t.