Raftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 17, 1866.

The Fisheries of Pennsylvania-

One of the most respectable assemblages of citizens of Pennsylvania, that has been convened in the State capital for many years says the Harrisburg Telegraph, was that of the delegates to the Fish Convention which met in the House of Representatives on the 10th. Six hundred delegates presented credentials as representatives of different localities. It was composed of earnest and energetic men, met together for the advancement of an object involving questions of almost vital importance to the masses of the people. At all times, the question of cheap food is worthy the attention of the business man and the legislator; and any movement calculated to secure this economy in the price of the necessaries of life, is deserving the support of influential men of all parties.

The opening of the Susquehanna river to the free passage of fish, by the alteration who has held no court there since the apof the dams now obstructing that stream and its tributaries, has for years past been felt as one of stern necessity. When the corporations which now own dams in those streams, were allowed the right to erect such works it was never for a moment supposed that the result would be the destruction of the fisheries. Those streams were regarded Clement C. Clay, at Fortress Monroe, as public high-ways. When their use was charged among other things with treason, conceded to corporations, it was not contemplated that from such use, by other parties, their products, which are really the gift of God, would be imparied and hopelessly ruined. But such has been the case. Extensive and valuable fisheries, at one time employing many people, which created and rebellion against the Government. S. large revenues and afforded cheap food for K. Mallory, at Fort Lafayette, charged the laborer, have been abandoned, because the dams thus erected in these streams prevented the passage of fish to thosewaters. Scito afford the passage fo fish. It has also been established that dams can be altered so as to secure this object. Other States, bell, Assistant Secretary of War; James A. by these means, have restored fisheries impaired by this influence, and the people living along streams in Pennsylvania, which once abounded with fish, but which have been gradually drawn hence to other waters to spawn and multiply, now only ask for a restoration of blessings bestowed by God, as a free offering to all. It is not for a moment doubted that the Legislature will fail to pass the necessary laws to secure this great object.

Election of State Treasurer.

The re-election of William H. Kemble, as State Treasurer, which took place on January 10th, is a compliment to a faihful publie officer, and the acknowledgment of the abilities and integrity of a financier who has never been excelled in the Treasury Department. To-day, no State in the Union presents a clearer financial sheet than Pennsylvania. Her debt is of course large, but its prospective liquidation was never more encouraging, while in the face of this indebtedness, and while its reduction is steadily going on, the fact that the State Treasurer can recommend a repeal of certain taxation now resting heavily on the poor, shows how vast are our resources and how earnest are his efforts to put them to the best uses of the people.

Coal continues so scarce and dear at many points where even railroad facilities exist, that Indian corn is actually used as a substitute at various places in the West! At Janesville, Ohio, according to the Gazette of that town, the Corn Exchange Company use corn for fuel as cheaper than coal! When we know that thousands upon thousands of laborers in our large cities are out of employment, it is surprising that wages and every necessary of life should have fallen so little since the close of the war. Who can explain the cause? What is our home industry worth, if it cannot or will not be employed?

A petition to Congress, now being circulated for signatures, commences as follows: "The undersigned, wome of the United States, respectfully ask an amendment to the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex.

The lobbies of Congress are now billous with borers having in hand any quantity of ralroad projects. Congress is not the only legislative body threatened by this influence.

One of the instructive scenes daily witnessed in the South, is reconstructed confederates selling spelling books to recently franchised contrabands.

There were sixty-two homicides and sixty-

Washington, Jan. 10.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a message in reply to a resolution calling upon him to inform that body upon what charge Jeffer-son Davis is c nfined and why he is not brought to trial. The President encloses reports from the Secretary of War and At-

torney General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual message which refers to Congress the question connected with the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority tried for such high crimes and misdemeanhas been intercepted:

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 4, 1866. - Sir: In reply to the annexed Senate resolutions, passed December 21, 1865, referred to me by you for report, I have the honor to state First. That Jefferson Davis was captured by United States troops in the State of Georgia, on or about the 10th day of May, 1865, and by order of this Department has been and now is confined in Fortress Monroe, to abide such action as may be taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government.

Second. That he has not been arraigned crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of the said District. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war, by starvation and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards

Third. The President deeming it expedient that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officer of the Government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, prehension of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there.

The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jefferson Davis in confinement, and why he

has not been put upon trial.

Fourth. Beside Jefferson Davis, the following persons, who acted as officers of the rebel Government, are imprisoned, to wit: with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and with organizing bands of private robbers, and murderers in Canada, to burn cities aed ravage the commerce and coasts of loyal States on the British frontier. D. L. Yulee, at Fort Pulaski, charged with treason while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with inciting war with treason, and with organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against the United States commerce and marine on the high sea. Other officers of the so-callence and mechanism have since demonstrat- ed Confederate Government in reference to ed the fact that dams can be erected so as this prosecution, and that for alleged offen-Seddon, Secretary of War; John H. Rea-gan, Postmaster General; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President, and sundry other persons of less note. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

> ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 1866 .- To the President :- SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of date the 21st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully request to be informed on what charges and for what reasons Jefferson Davis is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon trial?

When the war was at its crisis Jefferson Davis, the commander-in-chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to take them. They have been heretofore, and are yet held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists in the territory in rebellion. Until peace shall come in fact, and in law, they can rightfully be held as prisoners of war.

I have ever thought that trials for treason cannot be held before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then ris s, where and when must the trials thereof be held? In that clause of the constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the commander-in-chief of the rebel armies should be regarded as constructionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities, and made raids upon the northern and southern borders of the loyal States. This doctrine of constructive presence, carried out to its logical consequence, would make all who had been connected with the rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of these armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as if doubtful, constitutionally, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis or any other insurgent in the States or dis tricts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostilities.

Some prominent rebels were personally resent at the invasion of Maryland and ennsylvania, but all or nearly all of them received military paroles upon the surren-der of the rebel armies. Whilst I think that those paroles are not an ultimate protection for persecutions for high treason, I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the Government has proclaimed that the rebel-

lion has been suppressed.

It follows, from what I have said, that I am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they may be charged. Though active hostilities and flagrant war have not for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and the people in

justices of the Supreme Court have held circuit courts in these States and districts since actual hostilities ceased. When the courts are open, and all laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the tion in regard to an order issued torbidding Government, when thus peace shall have come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be transferred to the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts to be

ors as may be alleged against them.

I think it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals, and at all proper times, against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities. I should regard it as a direful calamity, if many whom the sword has spa-red, the law should spare also; but I would deem it a more direful calamity still if the Executive, in performing his constitutional duty of bringing these persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the upon any indictment or formal charge of Constitution or infringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

I have the honor to be most respectfully, JAMES SPEED. Attorney General.

Correspondence of the Journal.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Jan. 2, 1866. Mr. Row:-The weather has been very fine here most of the winter-having had only about four inches of snow. It is much more pleasant to sit here by a warm fire, than hauling timber in the hills of Clearfield; and I would advise my friends to move to the west, where they can live with much less hard labor than among the mountain pines. My boys raised, the past year, fifteen hundred bushels of oats, ten thou sand bushels of corn, and three hundred bushels of wheat. Oats brings 20 cents a bushel, corn 30 cents, and wheat from 50 cents to one dollar. You are aware, no doubt, that I was a little unfortunate last year, in Clearfield, on account of not getting my timber to market; but if no ununforeseen misfortune overtakes me now, and my friends will have a little patience, I shall soon be able to satisfy their claims. Hoping that you will give these few lines a place in the Journal,

I remain your friend, SIMON RORABAUGH.

Graduated.

At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburg, Pa Luther S. Dickey, Tarentum, Pa. James M. Watt, Indiana, Pa. Robert Ash, Mount Vernon, Ohio. Jacob Ash, Mount Vernon, Ohio. T. H. Mohr, Erie City, Pa. Andrew Paul, Beckman, Pa. Charles H. Hull, Mount Gilead, Ohio. Elmore A. Barnes, Rochester, Pa. Benjamin H. Linton, La Grane, Ohio. Wm. P. Gault, New Concord, Ohio. A. R. Collins, Greensburgh, Pa. George H. Lybarger, Monroe Mills, Ohio D. Irwin Myers, Indiana, Pa.

James W. Fletcher, Whitestown, Pa.

Jas. W. Pennel, New Alexandria, Ohio. Max Koch, Alliance, Ohio. Samuei Creelman, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Sam'l S. McNaughton, Little Rock, Ark. Robert Swartwout, N. Y. City, N. Y. Samuel C. Keibler, Freeport, Pa. John A. Nichol, Bridgeport, Ohio. J. G. Durning, Maple Grove, Pa. G. S. Feeny, Wheeling, West Virginia.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College, as a credential of his proficiency, of his industry and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

Ho! FOR THE SOUTH. - We begin to dis cover indications that the tide of emigration from this and other northern States towards the South is to set in the future with a strong current. Its fertile fields and salubrious climate present strong temptations to Northern capital and enterprise. By the abolition of slavery the labor interests of that region enterprise and means will either purchase or lease the plantations and enter upon cotton and sugar growing with an energy and dustrial interests of that region. The benefits of tree labor will be realized at an early day. In this way the South is to be reclaimed in all its interests and brought into harmony with the rest of the Union.

One million five hundred pounds of cotton of good staple, have been raised in the vicinity of Carbondale, Jackson county, Illinois, the past season. The gins are in operation at the present time, preparing the cotton for market. Preparations are being made in the county of Jackson, to devote a large breadth of land to the growing of cot-ton the coming season. Illinois farmers farmers consider at the present prices it is the most profitable crop that can be raised. In addition the State produced in 1865 one hundred and seventy-seven millions of bushels of corn, twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat, eight hundred thousand bushels of rye, one million of barley, and twenty-eight | point nobody who could not take the oath remillion bushels of oats.

A letter from the Chief Clerk of the United States Government Farms, St. Mary's trast, showing the difference between compensated labor and slavery.

opposite Atchison that the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company are crossing made a very long speech on it, and the Sen-

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE SENATE, on January 8th, result of the late vote in Washington on the suffrage question was presented. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for informathe exportation of arms across the Mexican frontier, and asking whether the order was not a violation of neutrality with Mexico. Another was also adopted asking why the commission to investigate the claims for compensation of loyal slave owners, whose slaves had joined the Union army, had not been appointed. Adjourned. In the House bills were introduced, and referred, for the disposition of Government lands in the Marshall. Without concluding, the House slaves had joined the Union army, had not been appointed. Adjourned. IN THE HOUSE Southern States as homesteads; to amend the act for the establishment of a freedmen's bureau; to establish a railway between Washington and New York, to acertain and adjust claims or injury to, or destrustion of, property, by the military, during the rebel-lion; to grant additional bounties to soldiers mation in regard to the kidnapping of the child of an American lady, by Maximilian, in the city of Mexico. Another was also adopted instructing the Committee on New York (Philadelphia equal facilities to New York) adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report on the property of accepting League Island as the site for a Navy-yard. A resolution declaring that the na-length of the line, from Philadelphia to yard. A resolution declaring that the national forces shall not be withdrawn from shall deem their further presence there unnecessary was adopted. A bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee up the line surveyed by Col. Jarret. The the United States. The bill denouncing of Clearfield. polygamy, declaring that, like its twin-sister, slavery, it should be swept from the l'erritories, and pledging the power of the Government for that purpose, was passed. IN THE SENATE, on January 9th, Wm. J.

McDonald was, by resolution, appointed chief clerk. A resolution, offered by Mr. Sumner, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent the kidnapping of freedmen and their importation to other countries, was adopted. No other business of importance was transacted. In THE HOUSE, the special committee on the bill establishing a railway between Washington and New York was announced; Mr. Stevens is chairman. A long discussion here ensued in relation to the bill passed some days ago, to facilitate railroad communication between the States; Mr. Wash-burn charged Mr. Baldwin with saying that the bill was intended not as a blow at railroad monopolies, but for the purpose of relieving the Illinois Central Railroad from certain obligations. Mr. B. acknowldged that he had made such an assertain, but did not intend to charge the gentleman from Illinois with practicing deceit. Mr. Wash-burn and others disclaimed that the bill had any such design. On motion of Mr. Boutwell, the Senate was requested to re-turn the bill to the House. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the practability of converting the Arlington estate into a home for wounded and disabled soldiers, with the view of establishing an invalid corps to manufacture army and navy stores. Mr. manufacture army and navy stores. Voorhees' resolution endorsing the President's message, and asserting States lately in rebellion are still States of the Union, was taken up. Mr. Voorhees' made a speech, and was replied to by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. The latter offered a substitute, but the whole matter was referred to the Committe on Reconstrution.

IN THE SENATE, on January 10th, a memorial of colored citizens of Savannah, asking for suffrage, was presented. A bill was introduced to increase the regular army. There are to be seven regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, and sixty of infantry. Of the new regiments, one of artillery, two of cavalry, and ten of infantry shall be colored persons. The cavalry and artillery are to be organized as at present, and all the infantry regiments are to be organized on the basis of ten companies each. Part of these last are to be composed of men who have been disabled in battle, and will be officered by officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps. Several departments are reorganized, and the signal department is made a part of the regular organization. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up and amended, and then sent back to the committee. A resolution are undergoing a radical change. Men of declaring that provisional governments were necessary for the wants and necessities of the lately rebellious States was offered and debated, but no result was arrived at, and, after an executive session, the Senate adwill that must entirely revolutionize the in- journed. IN THE HOUSE, a bill for the support of the navy was introduced. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the system of income taxes. Resolutions were offered expressing the confidence of the House in the President, and calling for information why Jeff Davis and others are held in confinement. A bill was introduced to punish counterteiting with death. A long debate ensued on the bill granting the right of suffrage to colored persons in the District of Columbia, after which the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, on January 11th, petitions were presented from citizens of Michigan against renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and from a colored Baptist Convention for universal suffrage. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of Internal Revenue was called up, and Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that the Secretary should apquired by law. Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Howard commented on the admitted violations of the law in this respect by the Secretary, but suggested that an admonition to him should take the shape of a resolution. county, Md., states that the "Freedmen there Mr Sumner withdrew his amendment, and have raised during the year six thousand the bill passed. Resolutions, were offered bushels of corn, with wheat, oats, and that providing extra pay for certain officers and in addition to six barns of tobacco and the ing U. S. troops through Mexican territory; usual amount of "truck." Out of the corn inquiring as to printing official advertise-and oats raised, we have fed our teams and ments in the Washington papers, how cattle, consisting of eighty-two horses and much it costs and what law there is for it, cighteen oxen. There has been a large a-mount of hay secured in addition to the corn was laid over and the last two adopted. fodder and the farms present a marked con- Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to protect civil rights in certain States. Mr. Howe's resolution for the appointment of The ice on the Missouri river is so strong Provisional Governments for the Rebel two suicides in New York during the past the States and districts in rebellion have cars and locomotives upon rails laid upon it ate thereafter adjourned. In the House, resolutions were adopted directing the Sec-

retary of the Treasury to report how much money had been spent on the Philadelphia Navy-Yard; to provide the Committee on Militia with a clerk, and inquiring into the expediency of repealing the Utah Territorial Act so as to divide and distribute that territory under other Governments. Mr. Stevens reported the army appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year, and it was made the special order for next Tuesday. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill for an increased tax on cotton, which was referred. The adjourned.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Central and Atlantic & Great Western Railway Companies, at Meadville, on the 2d and 3d January, it was decided that Western Company, to construct a narrow, Cincinnati and Cleveland. A topographithe lately seceded States until Congress cal corps of engineers arrived at Brookville last week, and commenced at the mouth of providing for the funding of obligations of two parties will meet in the neighborhood

One of the Fenian captives convicted at Cork opened the ears of the court by an allusion to a forthcoming "exchange of prisoners.

New Advertisements.

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

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions and Strays, with \$1,50; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2,50, each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient Notices at the same rates Other advertisements at \$1,50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square

QUARTERLY REPORT of the County National Bank of Clearfield, Jan 1st, 1866.

RESOURCES.	1
Loans and discounts : : : : : \$74,990 94 U. S Bonds Deposited with Treasurer	
of U. S. to secure circulation : : : 75,000 00	L
Due from National Banks : : : : :	Г
" other Banks and Bankers : 23,107 28	Г
Premiums : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	L
Expenses and Taxes : : : : : : 1,129 24	١.
Specie en hand, : : : : : : : : 791 50	П
U. S. Legal Tender notes, : : : : 8,309 00	Е
Notes of other banks, : : : : : : 1,834 00	L
Remittances and other cash items,: : 546 50	ł
Total : : : : : : : : : \$187,628 66	l
LIABILITIES.	ı
Capital stock paid in : : : \$100,000 00 Notes in circulation : : : : 41,995 00 Due Ind. Depositors : : : : : : 39,918 35 " National Banks : : : :	ı
Notes in circulation : : : : : : 41,995 00	1
Due Ind. Depositors : : : : : : 39,918 35	١
" " National Banks : : : : :	L
" ether Ranks and Rankers : : 1 555 02	100
" " Discount and Interest : : 4,020 29	I
" Profit and loss, : : : : 150 00	ı
Total Liabilities : : : : : \$187,628 66	١
I hereby certify that the above statement is a true copy from the report made to the Comptrol- ler of the Currency. Jan. 1st, 1866. W. V. WRIGHT, Cash.	

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Great Oaks from little Acorns grow." The worst diseasos known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volumes of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelvrs of the medical fraternity

only go to prove and elaborate these facts. Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell tale and indicator of disease. It may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHEA PILL cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infallible- Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton street. New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

A LARGE LOT of Raft rope, small rope, and Pully blocks, for sale by the coil, at a small advance on cost by IRVIN & HARTSHORN.

DROVISIONS .- Flour, bacon, lard, cheese dried beef, dried truit, received regularly, at the store of [Mar. 22,] J. P. KRATZER.

GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES.
Citron, English Currants, Ess. Coffee, and
Vinegar of the best quality, for sale by
Jan. 10.
HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

SOMETHING NEW ! CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP

Immediately in rear of Machine shop. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public in general. that we have entered into partnership, and are prepared to do all kinds of work on carriages, wagons, sleighs, sleds, &c. All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Orders promptly attended to.

Clearfield, July 5, 'y. WM. McKNIGHT.

Thankful for past patronage, I would still so-licit the favors of my old customers, and ask ma ny new ones to give us a call. I have associated with me in the above business, Wm. McKnight, who is an experienced workman. If you want a good carriage or timber sled, give us a call.

J. F. Rote.

SOMETHING NEW IN CURWENSVILLE!

DRUGS! DRUGS!

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a Drug Store, in the room recently fitted up in the house of George Kittlebarger, on Main street. Curwensville, Pa., one door West of Hipple & Faust's store, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Confectionaries, Spices, Canned Fruit, Tebacco, Cigars, Books, Stationary, Pencils, Pens, Inks, and a general variety of Notions; Glass, Putty, etc.

The want of a Drug Store has long been felt in Curwensville, and as that want is now supplied, the undersigned hopes, by strict attention to bu-siness, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

His stock embraces most articles needed in

community, is entirely new, and of the best quality, which he will dispose of at roasonable prices

Call and examine the goods, which cannot fail JOSEPH R. IRWIN.

FOR SALE-at cost-4 barrels of good fam Jan. 10, 1866. MERRELL & BIGLER'S

COAL, Whale, and Linseed Oil, Family Dyes Varnish and Paints of all kind ground in O sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN for sale by

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby caution.

ed against purchasing or meddling with one
dark bay and one sorrel horse, and two set horse gears, now in the possession of Stanley Miller, of tiuelich township, as the same belong to me and e-ubject to my order at any time. Jun 10, 1866-pd. DANIEL FULKERSON

QUARTERLY REPORT of the First Na-

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts, 580 346	29
Over Drafts 2,603	22
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer	
of U. S. to secure circulation 100,000	04
Specie and Legal Tender Notes 19.385	45
Bills of other Banks 6.863	00
Due from National Banks 5.259	41
" other Banks 1.227	21
U. S. Bonds on hand 500	00
Expenses 1,906	78
Taxes, paid 365	
Furniture 708	51
Total \$219,165	35
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in \$100,000	00
Circulating Notes 73,596	01
Individual Deposits 35,288	
Due National Banks · · · · · 2,402	

Due Banks and Bankers -

Interest and exchange - -

Notes and bills discounted, :

Overdrafts, : : : : :

Furniture and Fixtures

Banking House,

Total Liabilities - - - - -

from the quarterly report made to the Comptrol-ler of the Currency. A. C. FINNEY, Cash. QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Curwensville, on the morn-ing of Jan 1st, 1866.

RESOURCES

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract

- 6,712 02

\$72,116 04

2,426 21

Current expenses, and taxes paid Remittances and other Cash items, Due from National Banks, 1,639 22 U. S. Bonds deposited with U S Treasurer to secure circulation : :
Other United States securities on hand
Cash on hand other N Bank Notes :
" " State Banks : : 1,600 00 1,050 00 Specie and Legal Tender notes : \$211,897 88 Total, : : : : : : : LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, : : 5,000 00 67,500 00 458 58 Profit and Loss : : : : 8,508 10 Total Liabilities : : : : :

I hereby Certify that the above Statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency Jan. 1st, 1866. SAM'L ARNOLD, Cash.

This Bank has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per-cent, free of tax, also carried \$2,500, to surplus making the Surplus Fund \$7,500.

Jan. 2d, 1866. SAM'L. ARNOLD, Cash'r.

THE LUMBER-CITY BACES AGAIN!

KIRK & SPENCER KEEP THE INSIDE TRACK

Their Celebrated thoro' bred Steed. "CHEAPEST FOR CASH," the Peoples' favorite!! Remember this and when in want of SEASONA-

BLE GOODS, AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICE, call at the store of KIRK & SPENCER, in Lumber City. - You will not fail to be suited. Dress Goods and Notions in great vatiety, We study to please.

KIRK & SPENCER Lumber City, Pa., July 1, 1865. H. BRIDGE,

MERCHANT TAILOR Market Street, Clearfield,

One door East of the Clearfield House. Keeps on hand a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing goods, such as Shirts. (linen and woolen, Undershirts, Drawers and Socks; Neck-ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats, etc., in great variety. Of piece goods he keeps the Best Cloths, (of all shades,) Black Doe-skin Cassimeres of the best make,

Fancy Cassimeres in great variety. Also, French Coatings; Beaver, Pilot, Chinchills, and Tricott Over-coating, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, and made up according to the latest styles, by experienced workmen. Also agent for Clearfield county, for I. M. Singer & Co's Sewing Machines. November 1, 1865.

NEW STORE, AT MARYSVILLE, CLEARFIELD CO.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has opened a now store in Marysville, and that he is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS. Hardware, Queensware, GROCERIES,

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING, AND STATIONARY,

and in fact a general assortment of goods, such and in fact a general assortment of goods, such as are generally kept in a country store.

Desirous of pleasing the public, he will use his best endeavors to keep on hand the best of goods, and thereby hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell goods at moderate prices for each, or exchange them for every description of Lumber, at market prices

Eept. 27, 1865. STACY W. THOMPSON.

PAY ATTENTION!

LOOK OUT FOR GOOD BARGAINS!

We hereby notify the public, that the Foundry in the Borough of Clearfield, has been put in full blast, by the undersigned, who are now ready to accommodate the community with anything pertaining to our line of business. We keep constantly on hand a general assortment of stoves and castings, among which are the following: Cook, Parlor and Ten-plate Stoves,

for burning either wood or coal; Sals mander stoves, No. 4: Vase stoves, No's 3 and 4; Wash-kettles, 16

and 20 gallons; Farm dinnerbells, two sizes; Fire grates, 20 and 28 inches; Plows and plow-castings. We are also prepared to make all kinds of GEIST and SAW-MILL IRONS, and special attention will be paid to the repairing of THRESHING MS.

CHINES. Persons in want of anything in our line would do well to give us a call. Every description of approved country produce and old metal, takes in exchange for our manufactures, at the highest market price. Clearfield, Nov. 1, 1865 tf. HARLEY & SONS.