

Raftsmans Journal.



J. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 25, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Camb. Co.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY: Lt. JOHN M. CHASE, of Woodward Twp.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES: ARTHUR BELL, Esq., of Bell township.

Lt. THOS. LIDDELL, of Clearfield Bor.

JACOB HOOVER, Esq., of Lawrence Twp.

JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Penn township.

Tennessee in the Union.

On Thursday, July 19th, the Tennessee House ratified the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by a vote of 43 to 11—the Senate having previously concurred therein. This fact was at once telegraphed to Congress by Gov. Brownlow. On Friday the National House of Representatives promptly passed a joint resolution, offered by Mr. Bingham, admitting the Tennessee members to seats in Congress, by 125 yeas to 12 nays, and immediately sent it to the Senate for concurrence. On Saturday the Senate took up the resolution, and after some debate adopted a substitute for it, which is more of a change in the phraseology than in the principle of the resolution.

Thus, in admitting Tennessee, Congress has given a decisive proof of its sincere desire to restore to the rebellious States their forfeited privileges, the moment it is convinced of their loyalty. This fact, says the N. Y. Tribune, silences countless slanders. Because of its steadfast determination to admit no representatives from Southern States which refused to comply with the very moderate conditions imposed by the loyal people, Congress has been persistently accused of a desire to prevent the restoration of the Union—that its promises were all vain. But the prompt admission of Tennessee is the strongest possible assurance to the South, that Congress is ready to redeem its pledges. Had Mr. Bingham's resolution been rejected, the loyal people of Tennessee, who so ardently desire representation, would have had reason to complain of bad faith. It was well understood that in the case of Tennessee the adoption of the Amendment implied admission to Congress. That was the last proof of her loyalty that could fairly be required. This conviction appears to have disarmed the opposition in the House, and even Mr. Stevens, who on Thursday so stubbornly used all his parliamentary resources to defeat the resolution, changed his mind and voted for it on Friday. The twelve votes against it are merely scattering, and have no party significance, only a stern devotion to a principle; and when we consider the ferocious opposition the Congressional plan of reconstruction has met, we can hardly rejoice too much in this triumph. At last, one of the States that actually seceded in 1861, has been fully and honorably restored to its position in the Union.

The War in Europe

The news from Europe states that Ciadini had crossed the Po, with an Italian force. The Austrian defeat had caused great dissatisfaction at Vienna, and Benedek's re-arrangement was urged. He asks for reinforcements, and the Arch-Duke Albert, it is said, would supercede him. The fortification of Vienna had been begun, and already 500 guns had been placed in position. Advice to the 8th have been received and state that Italy and Prussia had accepted the proposal for an armistice, with a good prospect for a cessation of hostilities for six weeks. Prussia, in case of an armistice being agreed upon, will demand the occupation of Bohemia and the evacuation by Austria of the fortresses of Koinggratz, Josephstadt, and Theresienstadt. The Prussians defeated the Bavarians at Dornbach, in Saxe Weimer. Thus far, it seems, the Prussians have been entirely successful in their campaign against the Austrians, who have made propositions for an armistice, and have agreed to cede Venetia to Louis Napoleon for his intervention in their behalf.

The prospect for peace in Europe is rather on the decline again. Prussia refuses to agree to the proposed armistice, and is proceeding with the Bohemian campaign. Italians are advancing into Venetia, and Napoleon has notified them that Venetia is adjacent French territory. A general European war is anticipated.

The Jordan of the Mormons has been overflowing their fields and carrying off their houses.

Republican County Convention.

In pursuance of the published call, the Republicans of Clearfield county assembled in Convention, at the Court House in Clearfield, on Thursday, July 19th, 1866, for the purpose of nominating a County ticket. The meeting was called to order by J. B. McNally, Esq., the Chairman of the County Committee, when, upon motion, JOHN CARLILE, Esq., was chosen President of the Convention; J. B. Lingle, M. O. Stirk, and Elisha Fenton, Vice Presidents; and J. H. Fullford and S. J. Row, Secretaries.

On motion, S. B. McNally, Esq., Gen. John Patton, and Lieut. John M. Chase, were appointed a Committee on resolutions.

The roll of delegates being called, seventy answered to their names, whereupon the Convention proceeded to make nominations.

The following is the ticket nominated: For Assembly, Lt. John M. Chase.

For Associate Judges, Arthur Bell, Esq., and Lt. Thomas Liddell.

For Commissioner, Jacob Hoover, Esq.

For Auditor, John Russell, Esq.

The Committee on resolutions being in waiting made the following report, to wit:

Resolved, That the most imperative duty of the great Union party, which has successfully conducted the country through a civil war unparalleled in the history of nations, is to gather and preserve the fruits of that war, that they be transmitted to all future generations.

Resolved, That the course of our Representative in Congress, Hon. G. W. Scofield, meets our hearty approval—and for his patriotism, his unyielding devotion to his country, his eloquent advocacy of the cause of the soldier and the soldiers' orphan, his efforts to procure protection to American industry, and his attention to the wants and interests of his District, he is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his constituents, and we recommend his re-nomination.

Resolved, That in Major-Gen. John W. Geary we have a candidate for Governor, whose sterling patriotism and commanding ability mark him as the man in whose custody the true interests of the Commonwealth will be most safe in the midst of a crisis, and on the eve of exigencies that demand extraordinary nerve, endurance and sincerity on the part of the leaders of the people.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Gen. Geary, the State Convention most properly recognized that immortal valor which saved our country and defeated treason, and demonstrated to the world that our professions, as a party, of devotion to the soldiers of the Republic were not made to be broken.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the majority in Congress to make speedy provision for the equalization of bounties among the brave men who have been engaged in the military service of the country.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion, Resolved, That Lt. J. M. Chase, Gen. J. Patton and J. B. Hewitt, Esq., be the Congressional Conference, to meet like delegates from the other counties in this district and nominate a candidate for Congress.

On motion, Resolved, That John H. Fullford, Daniel Faust, and S. J. Row, be the Representative Conference, with power to substitute, to meet like conferees from Elk and Forrest counties and nominate a candidate for Assembly.

On motion, J. B. McNally, Esq., and Gen. John Patton, entertained the Convention with brief, but terse speeches; after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

From Mexico.

The advices from Mexico continue to be unfavorable to Maximilian's cause. Huachinango has been occupied by the Liberals, and Monterey and Tampico were seriously threatened, if the former place was not already in the hands of the Mexicans. The Liberal Generals Garcia, Morales, and Corona were said to be receiving arms and powder from the United States. A law had been issued by the Imperial Government intended to make naturalization as easy as possible. The work on the railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico remains suspended for want of funds. The Empress was to leave Vera Cruz on the 15th July for Europe, to attend to "international affairs."

THE CASE OF ROSSEAU.—The case of Gen. Rosseau, member of Congress, who caned Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, a few weeks since, was taken up on the 21st. Rosseau made a speech, denouncing certain members who had acted, he declared, as public prosecutors, and then judges in his case, for which he was excitedly called to order from several parts of the hall. He concluded by tendering his resignation as a member, which the House decided did not clear him from his censure. He was then called to the bar and very briefly reprimanded by the Speaker. He then immediately retired from the Hall.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.—We will send the Journal to new subscribers, from now until the end of October, for 50 cents—the cash to accompany the order, invariably. A club of ten or more can be raised in every election district in the county, with a little effort. We trust our friends will present this matter to their neighbors who do not take the Journal.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The international sculling match in England, has resulted in the defeat of Hamil, the American champion.

The shore end of the Atlantic telegraph cable, was successfully landed at Valentia, on the 7th. The revenue of the Royal lottery at Havana, for the past year was \$2,477,700.

Among the recent changes on the Pennsylvania Central road is that of Col. Retcher, who takes the place of John P. Laird, Esq., as superintendent of motive power and machinery, with headquarters at Altoona.

The Democratic Meeting at Reading.

The Reading papers give a detailed account of the "Great Democratic Mass Convention," held in that city on Wednesday, July 18th, 1866. From the tone of the Democratic papers, the impression had gone forth that at least fifty thousand would be there, but the Journal, in its account of the meeting says, there were not over ten thousand persons present at the two stands, and deducting the citizens of Reading (men, women and children) from that number, and less than four thousand were in attendance from outside the city limits. The Journal further says:

"There were no arrangements for a procession—no Committees to welcome and escort delegations to their quarters—in fact there was no system whatever in the demonstration. Those who should have attended to the duty of extending courtesy and hospitality to the visitors were riding around the city in carriages (paid out of the party fund,) with Montgomery Blair, Geo. H. Pendleton, or some other big gun. The rank and file were left to take care of themselves.

"About 2 p. m. the speaking commenced. For this purpose two stands were erected—one in East, and the other in West Market Square. Here a new difficulty was experienced. Like the boy who hadn't enough butter for his bread, they found it impossible to make a decent show at two places at one and the same time. So the speaking was by turns at each of the points named. Hon. Heister Clymer, Dick Vaux, of Philadelphia, and the Johnson party represented by Montgomery Blair, spoke at the eastern stand—and the smaller fry at the other place. Finally the crowd got so small that both stands were abandoned and the speaking was continued from the piazza of the Keystone House. Here Valandigham's bosom friend, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, (the late Copperhead candidate for Vice President,) addressed a crowd of some two or three hundred about 4 p. m. and delivered decidedly the best speech of the day. The main topics of discussion were the "nigger," "Thad. Stevens," the "Constitution" and the Black Republicans. The "nigger," however, was the favorite theme, though "Thad. Stevens," came in for a full share of attention.

"Several professional reporters from Philadelphia and elsewhere, who came here to report the speeches, were refused places on the stand—and not treated with even decent courtesy. Thus it was that only very brief sketches of the speeches were given in the Philadelphia prints. Mr. Pendleton's speech was not reported at all—because the half-drunk men on the platform or piazza of the hotel, would not make room for the Reporter's table. Possibly the Berks County Managers of the concern did not want the speeches published—knowing the weakness of the cause, and fearing to have Copperhead sentiments properly ventilated.

"Between 5 and 6 p. m. the Convention broke up, and the Copperheads left town, with ill-concealed vexation at the decided failure of the first demonstration of the campaign, and gloomy forebodings of defeat in October next.

The telegram to the N. Y. Tribune reports Hon. Montgomery Blair, one of the speakers, as saying that:

"The only issue was whether the country would continue to remain in a state of disunion in order that a political party may retain power; or whether the old Union, as established by our fathers, should be restored. It had been his misfortune to differ with the Democratic party; but it was composed of honest men, whom he always honored. They had presented the spectacle of furnishing men and means to defend the Government at the same time that their political adversaries, thus proving, to some extent, the intense feeling of devotion to the country which ever characterizes them; this, too, when, as the speaker knew (he being a member of the Government,) that Government was wielded in a most unscrupulous and unjust manner. The speaker predicted that should the Radicals carry the election in October, the result would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the Radical sectional majority would then immediately impeach Presidents Johnson and turn him out, while on the other hand the Democratic members of Congress would unite with the regularly elected members from the South. He also warned his hearers that they were on the eve of another civil war, the battle-fields of which would be in the North, while the South would remain united. He disclaimed speaking for any sensational purpose; but earnestly warned the people of the North against the evil effects of tampering with the fundamental law of the land."

Of this speech the Tribune editorially remarks that this "is a threat of civil war, and an appeal to the worst passions of the worst men. The people of the loyal States will not endure to be told that if the Union candidates are elected in October the North will be the scene of civil war, begun by the defeated party and the South. Pennsylvania is not to be terrified into electing Clymer. These threats are the outrage of cowards."

Ruskin's style is sharp. He says in one of his most recent essays: "You women of England are all now shrieking with one voice—you and your clergymen together—because you hear of your Bibles being attacked. If you choose to obey your Bibles, you will never care who attacks them. It is just because you never fulfil a single downright precept of the book that you are so careful of its credit. The Bible tells you to dress plainly, and you are mad 'on finery'; the Bible tells you to have pity on the poor, and you crush them under your carriage wheels; the Bible tells you to do judgment and justice, and you do not care to know so much as what the Bible would justice means."

If Heister Clymer's policy as a State Senator could have prevailed every Pennsylvania soldier would have been disfranchised. Having had the franchise guaranteed them by the justice of the Union men, is it likely that any soldier will cast a vote in favor of a man who used his official power to deprive him of that right? We leave the soldiers to answer this question at the polls.

A congregation of colored Roman Catholics have purchased a church in Cincinnati.

"MYSTIC CIRCLE."

THE DEMOCRACY IN SECRET CONCLAVE.

Copperhead "Chiefs" Unmasked.

Three weeks since we published a circular, [private,] emanating from the "Chief" of the "Copperhead" organization in this county, addressed to the faithful within his "Grand Section," requesting to be furnished (without consulting any one) with the names and postoffice address of a given number of "prominent, reliable, and active Democrats" in the several townships, "to act as officers in the formation of a Democratic Club, one or more, of which we will organize in every election district in the county, upon a day designated in the 'future'—evidently a secret organization. And now, for the information of our readers, and the convenience of the members of the "Mystic Circle" generally, we print the entire plan of organization, comprising the Commission, Constitution, and Formula for subordinate "Sections." These documents are authentic beyond a doubt, as the Commission bears the signature of the "Chief of State organization"—under seal. For prudential reasons we omit the names filled into the several blanks in the commission. We will say, however, that the initials "W. A. W." are real, not fictitious. Read the documents. Here they are:

SILENCE, OBEDIENCE, VIGILANCE.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania.

To all the brethren, GREETING:—

Know YE, that we have appointed, and do hereby appoint and constitute [A. B. Chief of [E. F.] Section, in [G. H.] Grand Section for the term of one year, or until his successor shall be appointed. Obey and respect him accordingly. [W. A. W.] Chief of State Organization.

[Penn's coat of arms, encircled by the words—"Democracy of Pennsylvania." We are for a government of white men."

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—The name of this Association is, the Democratic Club of ———.

Its officers shall consist of a President, who shall preside at all meetings of the club; and a Secretary, who shall keep minutes of its proceedings, attend to its correspondence, and prepare full and accurate lists of the voters in this election district.

ARTICLE II.—The objects of the association are: 1st, The attainment of a perfect knowledge of the character of the institutions of our country; and 2d, A complete organization of the Democratic party, and to ensure the success of its principles. Prominent among these principles, we declare to be, implicit obedience to the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, each supreme within the spheres of powers granted or reserved to each—the right of each State to regulate the qualifications of its electors—the exclusive right of the white man to govern the nation through the ballot—strict subordination of the military to the civil power—trial by jury—free speech and free press—just and equal taxation upon all descriptions of property—economy in the expenditure of the public moneys—and a speedy return to a specie pay ingbas.

ARTICLE III.—Any qualified elector of this State may become a member of this Club by signing this Constitution.

The President and Secretary shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected, if they shall so long behave themselves and maintain their standing in the Democratic party. The Secretary shall correspond with the head of the State and County Committees, he shall report the names and postoffice address of the officers of the Club to both Committees, he shall prepare and complete the registry of voters annexed hereto, and shall make copies of the same and transmit one copy thereof to the Chairman of the State Committee and one copy thereof to the Chairman of the County Committee before the 1st day of September.

ARTICLE IV.—No alteration of, or addition to this Constitution shall be made, unless by and with the consent of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania; but by-laws consistent herewith may be adopted by a majority of the members.

ARTICLE V.—This association is declared to be a subordinate branch of the organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and will act as an auxiliary thereto. And we, its officers and members, do hereby pledge ourselves to aid, with all our power and energy, in the spread of Democratic principles, by the perfect canvass of our election district, by regular meetings and discussions, by the circulation of newspapers and documents, and by vigorous work on and before election day to get out and poll our full vote.

[N. B. This the members sign.]

FORMULA.

[All present stand. Members in a circle with hands united. Chief and candidate in the centre.]

Chief.—(Addressing candidate.) What is your name, your occupation, your residence?

(Candidate answers.)

Chief.—Do you voluntarily seek membership in this society?

Candidate.—I do.

Chief.—Do you believe that this government was made for the white man, and should be so perpetuated?

Candidate.—I do.

Chief.—The objects of this association are: The restoration of the Union, the preservation of the government created by the Constitution, the vindication of the supremacy of the white race, the maintenance of its blood in unadulterated purity, and the protection of the labor of the white man against that of the negro. Such being our aim, are you willing to aid us in their attainment by the devotion of your energies to the labor allotted to you, and by silence, obedience and vigilance, within your sphere of duty?

Candidate.—I am.

Chief.—(Addressing all.) This candidate is qualified, shall he be pledged as a member of the order?

Audience.—Aye.

[The candidate places his right hand on his left breast.]

[I A. B.] before these witnesses, do solemnly pledge my honor as a man, and my character as a citizen, that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and

the Union and Government by it created,

against all their enemies—that I will devote myself to maintain the purity and superiority of the white race, and will protect the labor of the white man against that of the negro, and that I will vote against and oppose all men who are willing to give the negro either political or social equality in this State, or in any State, District, or Territory of this country—and to these ends I will sustain the Democratic party, obey the orders of the officers of this society, work faithfully to attain its objects; and will never reveal its formula, its proceedings, its name, its numbers, or its officers. All this I do most solemnly promise.

Chief.—(addresses all.)—Brethren, another worthy member hath been added to our mystic circle. Receive, respect and cherish him. (the candidate unites himself with the circle.) Let us work, brethren, work till our numbers are countless, till our principles triumph. A government of white men—our end and aim. Silence, obedience, vigilance—our weapons.

A few years since the Clearfield Republican was rather outspoken in its condemnation of secret political organizations. We regret that our space this week will not admit of our copying a couple of the most spicy of those articles by way of comment on the foregoing. We think they would do better than anything that we know of, and we may yet give a specimen to show up the consistency of the Democratic leaders.

"AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON."

Under this heading we publish, on our first page, the correspondence between President Johnson and Postmaster-General Dennison, and letters of Attorney-General Speed and Secretary Seward, all of which will be read with interest.

The People's Candidate for Congress.

Col. DAN RICE: DEAR SIR.—We, the undersigned citizens of Girard and Erie county, in view of the patriotic services rendered the Government, and the many thousands of hard earned dollars you have expended to sustain and carry on the war against rebellion, having proved yourself the true friend of the soldier and knowing you to be a true friend and supporter of Andrew Johnson and his administration in their efforts to preserve the Union, and having confidence in your integrity and ability to discharge the duties of Representative of the 19th District in Congress, we therefore request that you allow your name to be used as the people's candidate for that office at the ensuing election.

Geo. Snyder, A. G. Ely, J. Gulliford, E. K. Smith, J. Martin, Frank McCreary, W. L. Traut, Wm H. Edson, Wm. Platt, F. M. Coats, John Robertson, D. Olin, James Brawley, John Kessel, Henry Ball, E. S. Belknap, A. M. Osborn, W. D. Webber, Chas. B. Grant, H. L. Carr, Louis Yeager, W. D. Martin, S. D. Cocker, J. M. Simmons, A. White, J. M. Galt, Hiram Daggett, S. F. Mason, J. W. Atwater, L. B. Chevalier, E. Jewel, Jas. L. Thayer, E. W. Clark, H. Kittleberger, Jr., William Tyler, Geo. C. Martin, G. S. Gulliford, C. W. Noyes, John Hay, Jr., D. Nason, J. L. Hart, Maxon Godfrey, G. W. Stines, H. Kittleberger, Jr., A. Martin, Michael Schumaker, Jr., Robert Wilcox, Heinrich Kittleberger, J. E. Pettibone, Robert Calder, A. Stone, L. D. Hender, James Chan, J. M. Murphy, C. L. Phelps, J. B. Bender.

ALTOONA, PA., June 26th, 1866.

TO THE CITIZENS OF GIRARD AND ERIE COUNTY, PA.—Your letter, proposing to run me for Congress, is received. I would indeed be insensible to the commonest impulses of humanity were I not filled with the warmest sentiment of gratitude for the friendly expressions and personal regard of your letter, containing, signed as it is by Republicans and Democrats, whom I know to be staunch supporters of the Government, and many who have risked their lives for the preservation of the Union. Such distinguished consideration overcomes every natural objection I may have for political honors, consequently I do accept of your kind invitation to allow my name to be used, but with the understanding that I am not to be the standard-bearer of either political party (Republicans or Democrats) but if nominated it must be by a People's Convention, as I belong to the people. They are my friends and patrons, and in justice to them, composed as they are of all shades of political opinion, I must continue to live in their esteem, and labor to promote their happiness and interests which has been the height of my ambition for twenty-five years.

Respectfully, Yours, DAN RICE.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of plain style will be charged double prices 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 200 less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

CLEARFIELD MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the public and the patrons of the late Wm. Gahagan of Bellefonte, that he is carrying on the MARBLE BUSINESS in the Borough of Clearfield, in all its various branches, and will hold himself always in readiness to furnish those who call upon him, with all kinds of CEMENTARY work, such as:—Monuments, Box Tombs, Cradle Tombs, Spires, Obelisks, Grecian Tombs, Table Tombs, Head Stones, carved sculptured or plain, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be had at any other establishment in the country. Thankful for past favors, the undersigned solicits an increase of patronage.

JOHN W. GAHAGAN.

N. B. Persons who reside more convenient to Tyrone, will please call there, as he has also opened a shop in that place.

LOST.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with a certain promissory note, dated on or about the 20th of May, 1866, given by Jacob E. Snyder to A. H. Pearce & Bro., and calling for \$23.75, as the same was lost, and payment thereon has been stopped.

July 18, 1866—pd. A. H. PIERCE & BRO.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to Israel Cooper on book account, or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately, as the books have been left in the hands of Squire Lee, of Glen Hope. And all persons having claims are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to Samuel Widemire, Acting Ag't, Grampian Hills, July 18, 1866—3t SAMUEL WIDEMIRE.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two cows—one large black, with white spots; the other, white, with mottled sides and dark horns—left in the care of Christian D. Tabbs, of Penn. tp., as the same belong to us, and subject to our order.

Lumber City, July 11, '66 KIRK & SPENCER.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, French calf skins, moroccos, trimmings and findings at July 11, 1866. J. P. KRATZER'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—Notice

is hereby given, that all persons who are entitled to exemption under the late act of Assembly, and have failed to present their discharge papers at this office, will please attend to this duty on or before the 25th day of August next, as the Commissioners are determined to close out the Collectors' accounts by the 1st day of September next. Those failing to respond will be compelled to bear the penalty incurred by neglecting this notice. The discharge papers can either be presented in person, sent in by a friend, or transmitted through the mail to this office, whereupon the exemption papers will be made out and delivered to the proper parties. It will then become the duty of those claiming exemption from bounty tax to at once present their exemption papers to the proper collector, so as to enable him to settle his duplicate without delay. By order of the Commissioners, W. S. BRADLEY, Clearfield, Pa., July 18, 1866. Clerk.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the County

National Bank of Clearfield, July 25, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted, \$65,336 04

Premiums, &c., 2,750 45

U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer, 75,000 00

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 75,000 00

Due from Banks and Bankers, 18,977 09

Remittances and other cash items, 1,000 00

Specie on hand, 817 50

National Bank notes, 1,000 00

U. S. Legal Tender notes on hand, 27,147 50

Total, \$316,178 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, \$100,000 00

Notes in circulation, 55,000 00

Due Ind. Depositors, 56,039 15

Nat. Banks, &c., 168 87

Dividends unpaid, 6,000 00

Surplus Fund, 1,000 00

Int. & Exchange, 39 03

Total Liabilities, \$316,178 58

I hereby certify that the above statement is a true copy from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, July 24, 1866.

W. V. WRIGHT, Cash.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the First

National Bank of Clearfield, July 24, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted, \$97,391 52

Over Drafts, 2,935 76

Furniture, 1,000 00

Expenses and Taxes, 1,051 01

Remittances and cash items, 273 63

Due from National Banks, 13,497 17

Due from Banks and Bankers, 5,123 43

U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer, 100,000 00

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 100,000 00

Bills of other Banks and Specie, 25,846 09

Legal Tender and Compound int. notes 25,846 09