

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 10, 1867.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. Henry W. Williams, OF PITTSBURG.

Congress in Session.

The Fortieth Congress of the United States, re-assembled at Washington, on July 3d, in obedience to a resolution passed in March last. Both Houses met at noon, and upon the roll being called, in the Senate 34 members answered to their names, and in the House 125 responded to the call. The President was then informed of the organization, of both Houses, and of their readiness to receive any communications he might desire to make. No message was sent in. During the afternoon several bills, amendatory of the reconstruction act were presented in the Senate, and in the House the case of all the members elect from Kentucky, except Mr. Adams of the 7th District, were referred to a committee to inquire as to their loyalty and the legality of their election; after which both branches adjourned to Friday.

It is understood that the session will be almost exclusively devoted to the reconstruction business in the South. Had President Johnson, after his veto of the military reconstruction bill, and its passage by the requisite Constitutional two-thirds of both Houses, fairly enforced the law, as he declared he would, instead of endeavoring to make it a nullity by the misconstructions of Attorney General Stanberry, there would have been no necessity for this extra session of Congress. But, as the National Executive manifests a strong disposition not to execute the laws passed by Congress, and to foist upon the people of the country his own peculiar views in their stead, it is but just that the representatives of the people should assemble and provide the means for the execution of the laws which they passed in obedience to the will of that people.

Such are the causes which impelled the re-assembling of Congress at this time, and shows the real condition of existing issues between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. Whether these differences can be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted, remains to be seen; yet, there is little doubt that the people will sustain Congress in applying the requisite remedy to the existing dangerous tendency to Executive usurpation or "the one man power."

Our Candidate.

We place at the head of our columns, today, the name of Hon. Henry W. Williams, the nominee of the Republican Convention at Williamsport, for Supreme Judge of this State. Mr. Williams is a man of fine talents, an able lawyer, a thorough judge, honest and upright, and unwavering in his devotion to the cause of his country—a man in every way qualified for the responsible position to which he is named, and one who is worthy the support of every lover of the Union. In noticing the nomination of Mr. Williams the Pittsburg Post, the organ of Democracy in Western Pennsylvania, says:

"The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named among the candidates before the Republican convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates."

Advices from Mexico are highly important. Vera Cruz has capitulated, the soldiers garrisoning the place being permitted to leave the country on board a Mexican National vessel. The city surrendered quietly and without any bloodshed. It is also reported that Santa Anna has found his republic in an ignominious death, having been shot at Sisal. The latter is highly probable, as it was stated in previous dispatches that he was held a prisoner at Campeachy, where his trial was proceeding. Moreover it was telegraphed that highly important documents were found in his possession by the Liberals. He felt anxious to test his popularity in Mexico, and through imprudence has brought his eventful life to a close.

The Pittsburg Post, a Democratic paper, advises its party, in case Grant is nominated by the Republicans, to abandon their ideas and vote for him—a significant fact, foretelling the impending dissolution of the old worn-out Democratic organization.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana, fell from the deck of a steamer, at Fort Benton, on July 1st, and was drowned.

The impeachment project is again canvassed in Washington, with some prospect of its being undertaken before the adjournment of the Fortieth Congress.

Union Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at Williamsport, Lycoming county, on Wednesday morning, June 26th, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and initiating proper measures for the ensuing State canvass. The Convention was composed of Representative and Senatorial District delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in numbers to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in the General assembly. On calling the list of delegates, every county in the State was found to be represented; also the Republican Association at Washington, Col. Frank Jordan, Secretary of State and Chairman of the Central Committee, delivered the opening address. Gen. James L. Selfridge, of Northampton county, was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs. Hitchcock, of Luzerne, and Newman, of Philadelphia, temporary Secretaries.

After the appointment of committees on permanent organization and resolutions, Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg, was called upon to address the Convention while the committees were preparing their reports. The Hon. Thomas J. Bingham, of Allegheny, also addressed the Convention on the issues of the day.

Mr. John Walker, of Erie, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: For President, John Scott, of Huntingdon county; Vice Presidents, one representative from each Senatorial District; Secretaries, Edward McPherson, James Bryarly, James W. Tremlin, H. G. Grey.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Scott delivered a brief and eloquent address.

The convention then proceeded to put in nomination candidates for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. The following gentlemen were nominated: The Hon. Henry W. Williams, Allegheny county; Edwin Owen Parry, Schuylkill; M. Russell Thayer, Philadelphia; Wm. Butler, Chester; Thomas E. Franklin, Lancaster; Isaac G. Gordon, Jefferson; Samuel Lynn, Centre; George Taylor, Huntingdon; John G. Pearson, Dauphin; Henry W. Williams, Tioga; Joshua W. Comley, Montour.

On the first ballot the vote stood: Thayer, 27; Williams, of Allegheny, 25; Butler, 14; Pearson, 13; Gordon, 10; Comley, 9; Franklin, 8; Lynn, 7; Taylor, 7; Parry, 4; Williams, of Tioga, 4. The second ballot resulted as follows: Williams, of Allegheny, 29; Thayer, 27; Pearson, 15; Butler, 15; all other candidates having less than 10 votes. On the third, fourth and fifth ballots, there was no choice. On the sixth vote the ballot stood as follows, the names of other candidates having been withdrawn: Williams, of Allegheny, 41; Thayer, of Philadelphia, 36; Pearson, of Dauphin, 29; Lynn, of Centre, 22. The seventh ballot stood: Williams, 46; Thayer, 35; Pearson, 23; Lynn, 23. The eighth; Williams, 47; Thayer, 38; Pearson, 17; Lynn, 25.

On the ninth ballot the vote stood: Williams, 65; Thayer, 40; Lynn, 23. The Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny, was thereupon declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Supreme Court Judge for fifteen years from the second day of December next.

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. Edward McPherson, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, reported the following:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania appealing again to the people, take pleasure in recalling the repeated occasions in which the voters of the Commonwealth have sustained and ratified their candidates and principles, and strongly impressed with the importance of the ensuing election, make this declaration of their opinions and principles:

First, That, in the name of the nation saved from treason, we demand security against its repetition by exacting from the vanquished such guarantees as will make treason so odious as to be forever impossible.

Second, That, as in the past we cordially justified the administration of Abraham Lincoln in all necessary acts for the suppressing of the rebellion, we record it as our judgment that the administration of Andrew Johnson has been chiefly faultless, because it has failed to try to gather up and fix in the organic and statute law the great principles which the war has settled, and without whose adoption as a rule of action peace is but a delusion and a snare.

Third, That, in the completion of the task of reconstruction, so firmly as to be perpetual, it is indispensable that traitors beaten in the field shall not find a sanctuary in the courts; that the laws shall not be tortured to justify or palliate the crimes of which the country's enemies have been guilty, and that the law of war shall be so distinctly declared by the courts that no paralyzing doubts may ever be raised, as in 1861, effecting the essential rights of the Government or personal duties of citizens.

Fourth, That this convention speaking for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, unreservedly endorses the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses as a basis upon sound principles, essentially just and wise, and promise an early legal and permanent restoration of the rebel States to their share in the government of the Union; that we denounce and condemn the efforts of President Johnson, through his pliant Attorney General and a majority of his Cabinet, to evade these laws by interfering to obstruct and prevent their enforcement in the spirit in which they were passed, and that we call upon Congress, soon to meet, promptly to dispose of this new nullification.

Fifth, That the thanks of the loyal men of this Commonwealth are hereby tendered to Major General Sheridan and Major General Sickles for their publicly declared unwillingness to be made instrumental, in the startling and truthful words of the former, "in opening, under the Presidential declaration, a broad, macadamized way for perjury and fraud to travel on," in pursuit of the coveted re-possession of political power in the rebel States; and that this convention confidently expects that General Grant will vindicate his past record by cordially sustaining them in their patriotic efforts to execute the law.

Sixth, That President Johnson further merits our condemnation for his reckless pardon and attempted restoration to political rights many of the chief conspirators against the Union; and that especially his persistent efforts to compel the release of Jefferson Davis without question for his crimes were a reproach to the administration of justice and an insult to the whole loyal people of the nation.

Washington City Gossip.

The Committees, in both Senate and House, having charge of the reconstruction question, held meetings and discussed the various propositions submitted to them, but reached no conclusion. It is probable they will frame a new bill giving the military commanders complete control of the machinery and officials of the various State Governments in the late rebellious States. A proposition was made to abolish all such governments within thirty days, but it found little favor.

The House adopted a resolution tendering thanks to Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Sickles, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties in their respective districts.

Hon. James M. Wayne, senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Washington City, on Friday morning, July 5th, in the 78th year of his age.

The receipts for June were, from Customs \$11,600,000, and from Internal Revenue about \$21,000,000.

Mr. Covode's resolution, calling for the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Lewis D. Dampbell, will show that the latter remained in New Orleans by Mr. Seward's orders; and, when asked to go to Jaurez, he applied for an idle Revenue cutter at New Orleans, but was refused, and was told to go to Havana and apply for a passage on some French steamer. This he refused to do, and tendered his resignation; and, since the execution of Maximilian, Mr. Seward ordered out said Revenue cutter to carry Madame Jaurez and her retinue en route to the City of Mexico.

Mr. Stevens seems more vigorous than at any time for several years, and this morning received a perfect ovation from members as they came in. He seemed to be the central point in the House, around which everybody centered. He says things never before looked so favorable for the nation being required to do its duty to those who suffered in the late war.

There is no mistaking the fact that both bodies are far more radical and nearer a unit to-day than when they adjourned last spring, and if they progress as rapidly between now and the fall session they will not only impeach the President, but open up seriously the other question of confiscation, and commence upon the largest estates of the leading rebels.

The Surratt Trial. The testimony on the part of the prosecution has nearly reached a close. The evidence reveals many new facts with reference to the prisoner on trial, and indicates probable complicity of others, as has been strongly suspected ever since the fatal day of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. The most direct statements are made by Dr. McMILLAN, the surgeon of the vessel in which SURRATT crossed the sea, in making his escape. SURRATT, himself a Catholic, was introduced to Dr. McMILLAN by a Catholic priest named LA PIERRE, who seems to have had the fugitive in charge, and to have been expecting him before his arrival in Montreal. With the Surgeon, as an officer of a British vessel and as introduced by the priest, SURRATT was quite confidential and communicative during the voyage. The facts mentioned in the surgeon's testimony, confirm the suspicions of the complicity of leading secessionists in the assassination, and reveal the fact that SURRATT, now fully proved to have been engaged in the plot, was the messenger by whom the communications between Richmond and Canada were kept up. He received, as he said to Dr. McMILLAN, large sums of money from BENJAMIN, the Treasurer of the confederacy. And on his arrival in Quebec, and during the voyage, he was in company and conversation with Beverly Tucker, Jewett, General Ripley, of South Carolina, and a servant of Jeff. Davis. We have no doubt Mr. Davis and the secession company around him in Canada have peculiar sensations when they read this testimony. And the people of this country will be struck with the fact that Mr. Davis should have made directly for their congenial soil as soon as he was released from prison. The coincidence of the testimony with the general belief of the people three years ago is very striking, and the leading names involved in it are now companions together in Canada, holding their communications without the aid of Surratt.

The Indian War. The Denver papers publish a dispatch from General Sherman to General Hancock on Indian matters, in which he says: "We must not remain on the defensive, but follow them up and attack them on all possible occasions. We must clean out all the Indians between the Platte and Arkansas, and then move against the hostile tribes in force beyond those regions." An Omaha dispatch says Col. Patrick, the agent for the Northern Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Agullallah Sioux, has just arrived from the North Platte, where he met Spotted Tail, Swift Bear and several other chiefs in council, with the view of gathering all the peaceable Indians at one point, to be subdued by the Government. About 1,100 Indians were represented, and are now camped near the North Platte. They profess friendship, and agree to remain in camp subject to the Government during the present hostilities. Big Mouth, with his band of Agullallahs, Pawnee Killer, with fifty lodges of Sioux and other bands, including Red Cap and Dog Hand, with their bands participated in the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, are all moving to join this camp, which will number four thousand Indians. Col. Patrick thinks that the arrangements will be carried out in good faith; but that the public may not be misled, he says that Red Cloud, the biggest Sioux chief, and all the Cheyennes on Smoky Hill, are clamorous for war, so that hopes for an early peace are not to be indulged.

Iron and copper ores are said to abound in the mountains south of Lykens, Dauphin county. A large amount of iron has already been taken out of the mountain.

THE BEST TIME ON RECORD.

At the race which took place on Saturday the 22nd June, at Jerome Park, N. Y. Ethan Allen with his running mate beat Dexter, three three straight heats in the unparalleled time of 2:15, 2:16, 2:17. The best time ever made in harness in the vicinity New York, was by Flora Temple when she beat Allen—he with running mate—in 2:20; and when she beat Patchen, in June, 1860 in 2:21.

All Europe mourns the death of Maximilian. The Government of England, it is stated, will recall the British Legation, and withdraw from diplomatic relations with the administration of Juarez. That of France has sent out an order suspending all the functions of the French Consuls in the Republic. The French Chambers denounce the execution as a crime against civilization. All festivities in Paris have been abandoned.

There is a colored boy in Newport, R. I., five years old, weighing sixteen pounds. When six months old the child weighed only four and a quarter pounds. The boy enjoys good health and is of good intellect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER-STEEL SCYTHES for sale at July 10. J. P. KRATZER'S PATENT SCYTHE SNATHS at J. P. KRATZER'S RAKES and FORKS, (all kinds) at J. P. KRATZER'S SOLID STEEL HOES at J. P. KRATZER'S GRAIN SCOOPS (long and short handled) at J. P. KRATZER'S SHOVELS and SPADES at J. P. KRATZER'S

F. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having removed to George B. Kyle's Sec'd, near William's Grove, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country July 10, 1867.

FRANK BARRETT, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Second Street, with Walter Barrett, Esq. Agent for Plantation and Gold Territory in South Carolina. Clearfield July 10, 1867.

FOR SALE.—One two-horse wagon, with spring seat, complete—boxes, 24 by 10. Price, \$175.00. Call on W. R. BROWN, July 10, 1867. or Passmore & Son.

\$10 REWARD.—Some evil-disposed persons having shot a cow, (belonging to the undersigned,) in the head, on or about the 20th of June, 1867, a reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for the discovery of the perpetrator of the said deed. J. S. BOW.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with two mares and two colts, now in possession of James Beatty, of Bell township, as the same belong to me and are only left with him on loan, subject to my order. L. D. HILE. July 10, 1867-3t.

New Advertisements.

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

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NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK, IS THE ONLY COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Offering Security Guaranteed by the Direct Supervision and Control of its Funds by the General or State Government.

In addition to the security heretofore offered, we call particular attention to the following:

By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the Seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks under a Special Trust, created by the act of the Legislature in favor of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or a United States Bond.

Investments are confined to Bonds of the United States, State and City of New York, and First Mortgages of Real Estate to amount of half market value.

NO RESTRICTIONS IN TRAVEL, RESIDENCE, or the ordinary employments, in any part of the United States or Europe, at any season of the year.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE ON ALL RE-NEWAL PAYMENTS.

ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITING AND IMMEDIATELY INDISPUTABLE.

This peculiar combination of SECURITY AND FREEDOM, The result of twenty-five years of study and experience on the part of its originator, is giving the NORTH AMERICA an unparalleled success.

That the surpassing excellence of this Company, and the unprecedented privileges its members enjoy are daily becoming more generally recognized is made manifest by the rapid increase of its business. During the first four months of the present year it issued over fifteen hundred policies, insuring nearly four million five hundred thousand dollars, which shows a gain over the business of the corresponding period of last year of one hundred policies monthly, and an increase for the four months of nearly a million dollars in amount insured.

Dividends payable annually, at present FORTY-FIVE PER CENT.

ALL INSURERS are invited to examine and compare their policies with those of the NORTH AMERICA.

N. D. MORGAN, President. T. T. MERWIN, Vice-President. J. W. MERRILL, Secretary. G. ROWLAND, Actuary. A. C. FINNEY, General Agent. W. J. GEISSINGER, Special Agent. [jy10-1m.]

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Having purchased an interest in the Union Mills, in Union township, Clearfield county, we are prepared to card wool, manufacture and finish cloth, and do all kinds of work in our line on short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms. Flour, feed, and lumber, also manufactured and for sale. Terms, CASH. F. K. & J. R. ARNOLD. Rockton, June 26, 1867.

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PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received till August 13th, for the building of a School House, in Barre, Pa. Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of Irvin Bro's. Any information desired may be obtained by applying to, or addressing, W. M. C. IRVIN, For the Board of School Directors, Clearfield, Clearfield Co. July 10, 1867.

CHINCLELAMOUCHE LUMBER & BOOM COMPANY.—Books will be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Chinclelamouche Lumber and Boom Company, at the office of Reed & Co., in Clearfield, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1867, at 3 P. M. JOHN F. WEAVER, JAS. B. GRAHAM, G. L. REED, A. H. SHAW, A. M. HILLS, JOHN M. ADAMS, July 10, 1867-3t. Corporators.

CLEARFIELD SAVING AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield County for a charter of incorporation for the Clearfield Saving and Building Association, the object of which is to accumulate a fund by the contributions of its members, which, increased by careful management and investment, shall enable its members to acquire real estate, or to engage in other profitable business, and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary the said charter will be granted by the Court at the next term. By order of the Court. D. F. ETZWEILER, Presiding Officer. July 10, 1867-3t.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE Clearfield National Bank of Clearfield, for the quarter ending June 30, 1867.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. RESOURCES: Loans and discounts \$57,000.00, Overdrafts 2,500.00, Furniture and Fixtures 1,774.00, Revenue Stamps 324.00, Due from Nat. Banks 16,745.00, Due from other Banks and Bankers 2,654.00, U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer 180,000.00, Circulating Notes of other Nat'l Banks 1,900.00, Legal Tender Notes and Specie 11,700.00, Compound Interest Notes 8,750.00, Total \$327,593.00. LIABILITIES: Capital Stock paid in \$100,000.00, Surplus Fund 2,500.00, Notes in Circulation 60,170.00, Individual Deposits 32,742.00, Dividends unpaid 48.00, Due to Nat. Banks 25.00, Due to other Banks and Bankers 3,550.00, Profit and Loss 227,268.00, Total Liabilities \$327,593.00.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, July 1st, 1867. A. C. FINNEY, Cash.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE Clearfield National Bank of Clearfield, on Monday morning, July 1st, 1867.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. RESOURCES: Loans and discounts \$112,000.00, Overdrafts 2,500.00, Furniture and Fixtures 1,774.00, Current Expenses and taxes 1,345.00, Premiums 1,930.00, Cash Items including Rev. Stamp 607.00, Due from National Banks 16,745.00, Due from Banks and Bankers 27,600.00, U. S. Bonds 12,400.00, National Bk notes & fractional currency 282.84, Specie 124.00, U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Tr. 12,400.00, Legal Tender notes 5,010.00, Compound Interest notes 8,750.00, Total \$326,571.84. LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in \$100,000.00, Surplus Fund 2,500.00, Notes in circulation 60,170.00, Individual Deposits 32,742.00, Due to National Banks 25.00, Due to other Banks and Bankers 3,550.00, Exchanges 2,450.00, Interest 490.00, Dividends unpaid 7,900.00, Profit and Loss 227,268.00, Total Liabilities \$326,571.84.

I hereby certify that the above statement is a true copy from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, July 1st, 1867. D. W. MOORE, Cash.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE Clearfield National Bank of Clearfield, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. RESOURCES: Notes and Bills Discounted \$122,877.35, Overdrafts 2,500.00, Banking House, 2,000.00, Current Expenses & Taxes paid, 1,452.00, Furniture and Fixtures, 2,774.00, Remittances and other Cash Items, 32,400.00, Due from National Banks, 4,991.51, Due from other Banks, 2,654.00, U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Tr. to secure circulation, 81,000.00, U. S. Securities on hand, 1,250.00, National Bank Notes, 1,900.00, Specie, 431.75, Fractional Currency, 23,600.00, Legal Tender Notes, 2,110.00, Compound Interest Notes, 8,750.00, Total, \$290,764.61. LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in, \$75,000.00, Surplus fund, 15,000.00, Circulating Notes, 115,352.00, Individual Deposits, 1,971.46, Due National Banks, 145.00, Due other Banks, 3,823.43, Discount, Interest and Exchange, 8,262.14, Total Liabilities, \$290,764.61.

I hereby certify that the above Statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency July 1st, 1867. SAM'L ARNOLD, Cash.