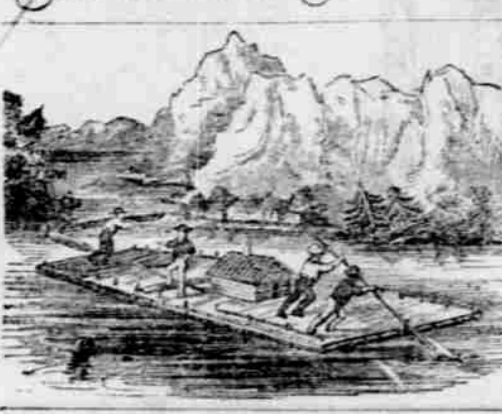


Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 17, 1867.

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

The Spirit of the People.

The recent political conventions in four or five States, says the Lancaster *Examiner*, afford a very good index of the feeling of the people on the questions of the day. The Democrats have no policy at all, or to copy the language of their former admirer, Gen. Longstreet, they present nothing tangible that has not already been condemned. They grumble incessantly, deny fiercely, and object hopelessly, but as for embodying any live principle applicable to the exigency, they have done nothing of the kind for a long while. The Republicans, on the contrary, as will be seen in the gatherings in Pennsylvania, Maine, and elsewhere, are as explicit, practical, and determined as they were when the war brought out plainly the issue between those who were for the country and those who were against it. They are for a thorough enforcement of the reconstruction policy of Congress. They approve the reassembling of that body to fortify its acts against the undermining assaults of the Executive, and to insure the consummation of equal rights and the predominance of loyalty at the South. They heartily endorse the action of Gen. Sheridan, and are resolved that none of the District Commanders shall suffer an abridgment of their powers. In short, they mean that the righteous results involved in the triumph of the Union over treason and rebellion shall be worked out to the very end.

From Mexico.

Despatches from Houston, Texas, give detailed accounts of the execution by the Liberals, of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia. None of the prisoners were bound or blindfolded, nor was any indignity offered. Maximilian, before he was shot, recapitulated the causes which brought him to Mexico, and denied the authority of the Court which tried him, and hoped his blood would stop the further effusion of blood in Mexico. Just before led out, he called to the sergeant of the guard, and gave him a hand full of gold, and requested as a favor that the soldiers would aim at his heart. His last words were, "Poor Carlotta!" Five balls entered his breast, but these did not kill him immediately, so two other soldiers were ordered to shoot him in the side. In this manner he was dispatched. Much dissatisfaction and grief was manifested by those who witnessed it. Miramon read from a paper which he had written, that the only regret he felt in dying was that the Liberals would remain in power and should have power to point out his children as the children of a traitor. Mejia made no address, but met his fate quietly and bravely. The sword of Maximilian was presented to Juarez by Escobedo in the Government Palace.

Wrong Shipped.

The editor of the *Clearfield Republican*, in his issue of July 11th, says:

"The disunion press North, generally, and the *Journal* in particular, have lately become very much enamored with the 'red handed rebel and traitor,' Gen. Longstreet."

Not exactly that, neighbor! We published Gen. Longstreet's letters, not because the *Journal* "have become enamored" more of the rebel, but because we (the editor) have a greater aversion for the Northern Copperhead. We have not now, neither had we during the war, any very profound love for either, because we believed both were laboring for the same end—the dismemberment of the Union. But, if there is any difference between the two, the rebel has it; for he had the courage and temerity to unsheath his sword and bare his breast to the shafts of death to accomplish his purpose, while the other tried to obtain his wishes through deception and misrepresentation, while far in the rear of all danger and hardship. And, we opine, that the name of the brave "red-handed rebel and traitor" will be remembered longer after that of the cowardly copperhead will be forgotten.

There is a peculiar audacity in Judge Sharswood's aspirations to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, particularly as the honor is to be bestowed directly by the votes of the people. During the war for the suppression of the rebellion, Sharswood was in favor of disfranchising at least one-third of those who will have votes at the coming election. We mean the men who fought in the Union armies. It is barely possible that one of these veterans will vote for Sharswood.

A church to commemorate Lincoln and the abolition of slavery, will be built in London.

Sharswood vs. Greenbacks.

Judge Sharswood, Copperhead candidate for the Supreme Bench of this State, is a "dead cock" as soon as he is placed in the pit. It appears that during the war, and at a period when the very life of the nation was threatened, and when it was only saved, its credit maintained, and its soldiers paid by the National Currency act, a case came up in the District Court of Philadelphia, involving the constitutionality of legal tender notes. Judge Sharswood, then as now, one of the Judges of that Court, delivered an elaborate "opinion," dissenting from his colleagues, and after a labored argument, deciding that the law making United States notes a legal tender was unconstitutional. The case in question was *Borie vs. Trott*, in which the plaintiff demanded gold and silver for a debt or payment due him, at a time when gold commanded a high premium and when the whole business of the country, except payment of customs, was conducted in United States notes. It was at this crisis in our history, when the success of the Union arms depended entirely upon this very legal tender act, that Judge Sharswood pronounced against it! We propose, at an early day, to publish the entire "opinion"—but have only room to give the gist of it at this time. Judge Sharswood sums up in the following plain and unmistakable words:

"On the whole I am of Opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful and legal tender, is unconstitutional. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the Court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."

Here is an opinion the utterance of which ought to condemn any man who is a candidate for office at the hands of a patriotic and loyal people, and will unquestionably lay Judge Sharswood on the shelf.

We ask the voters of the Commonwealth of all parties whether a Judge who decides United States legal tender notes to be unconstitutional, should be permitted to reiterate that "opinion" on the Supreme Bench of the State. This a question in which every citizen is interested and all can plainly understand. It is a question that concerns every note and bond holder—a question of solvency on the one hand and repudiation on the other. With the broad fact before the people that Judge Sharswood favors the repudiation of our currency, his signal condemnation at the October election may be regarded as certain.

Who is Right?

The *Clearfield Republican* of July 11th, in referring to Hon. Henry W. Williams, the Republican nominee for Supreme Judge, declares,

"He has no reputation outside of that city (Pittsburg) where he is known as one of the leading members of the Mrs. Swishelm persuasion. His mind is largely developed with reference to negro equality, woman's rights and spirit rappings. If this is the kind of legal knowledge the people of Pennsylvania wish to place on the Supreme Bench, there is no man better qualified than Mrs. Swishelm's candidate."

On the other hand, Judge Woodward, the present Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Burr vs. Todd*, reported in 5th Wright, page 213, says:

"In *McClurg vs. Croghan's Administrators*, (1 Grant's Cases, p. 337) this subject was greatly discussed upon the authorities and it was held by Judge Williams, of the District Court of Allegheny county, that the breach of a contract to lease is the same as a breach of a contract to sell land, and that the measure of damages in such a case is the price paid for the lease and its interest, and not the value of the bargain. The price paid for land whether upon lease or sale, is the value of it as between the contracting parties; so that Judge Williams' ruling was not inconsistent with the doctrine in *S. Casey*. That the same rule prevails in respect to patent contracts was abundantly shown in *Maluan vs. Ammon*, (1 Grant's Cases, p. 123) afterwards approved by the whole Court in *Hertzog vs. Hertzog*, (10 Casey, p. 418), and *Dumore vs. Miller*, (16 Casey, p. 418)."

It is a rare circumstance that the Judge of an inferior court is quoted as authority by the Supreme Court; and this acceptance by the Supreme Court of Judge Williams as high judicial authority, is conclusive proof of his qualifications for the position to which he is named.

Now, we would ask, who is the best authority as to the qualifications of Mr. Williams? George B. Goodlander, or George W. Woodward? Goodlander would have you believe that Mr. Williams has no reputation as a judge, while Judge Woodward quotes him as high judicial authority. Which of the two is right?

A COINCIDENCE.—The Chicago *Republican* says that it is worthy of note that the session of Congress commenced within one day of the anniversary of the special session of 1861, called to provide means to suppress the rebellion. It is not a little significant, too, that its chief business is to provide for closing the work which its predecessor of six years ago commenced; and although the man who now sits in Abraham Lincoln's place is on the side of the dead rebellion, there is no reason to doubt that the work will be successfully accomplished.

The copperhead papers of Ohio talk big, and claim to be confident of victory this fall. A sanguine fellow of Cleveland defiantly offers to bet \$500 that his party will not be beaten at the next election by more than fifty thousand majority. This Democrat appears to know his crowd and places a fair estimate on the veracity of the Copperhead newspapers.

The death of ex-Gov. John A. King, of New York, is announced as having occurred on Sunday, July 1st at Jamaica, Long Island, from a stroke of paralysis, received on the 4th inst.

Historical Facts.

The danger of electing Copperhead Judges is shown by reference to the past judicial "Opinions" of the magistrates of that stamp.

In 1861, when the South seceded, Judge Black, President Buchanan's Attorney General, promulgated the "Opinion," officially, that the General Government had no right to coerce States even in so grave a matter as rebellion. President Buchanan adopted that view, and refused to reinforce or provision the garrison at Fort Sumter, or to resist the hostile measures of the traitors which finally resulted in the surrender of that Fort, and gave to the rebels their first success. Judge Black, at the late Harrisburg Convention, endorsed Judge Sharswood as having "no unsound spot on him," which may be taken to mean that he held the same views.

In 1863, the Copperhead Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared the Draft Law unconstitutional, they having at that time a majority on the bench. Fortunately the Republicans elected Judge Agnew in that year, and this decision was overruled soon after, by his vote. But for this circumstance our State would have been involved in direct conflict with the General Government, and our own citizens probably with each other in this deeply important question. Judge Sharswood endorsed Judge Woodward, who was at the head of this conspiracy, at that time, and Judge Woodward now endorses Judge Sharswood as a fit and proper man to succeed him on the Supreme Bench of the State.

In 1864, Judge Sharswood himself tried to get his Court in Philadelphia to declare that U. S. Treasury notes were not a legal tender—and promulgated an elaborate opinion that the act of Congress declaring them to be so was unconstitutional and therefore void. Fortunately again, his two Republican colleagues, Judges Strom and Hare overruled him, and his second attempt at *anti-Unionism* was averted, and Pennsylvania saved from disgrace.

The people can judge from this what sort of law may be anticipated from the Supreme Bench of the State if Judge Sharswood should hold the balance of power. Let them take care not to afford Judge S. an opportunity to give more decisions of the same sort.

Again Threatening Rebellion.

We quote the following significant sentence from the *Clearfield Republican*, of July 11th, 1867:

"The Democrats will yet find it necessary to proceed in army style and accompany their members to Washington, and furnish them with seats."

Here we have the positive declaration of the editor of the *Republican* that his party "will yet find it necessary" to proceed to Washington in "army style," and at the point of the bayonet "furnish" disfranchised rebels and defeated Copperheads with "seats" in Congress.

Why this war-like declaration? Because Congress has deferred the admission of the members elect from Kentucky, until inquiry as to their loyalty and the legality of their election has been made—that body being notified that they were rebels during the late war. That the *Republican* and its party leaders should come to the rescue of these Rebels, is but natural. Previous to the Rebellion they incited the Rebels to take up arms against the legally elected National authorities, and the Rebels obeying, they encouraged them in their rebellion, rejoined with them in their successes, lamented with them over their defeats, mourned with them over their final discomfiture; and now, failing to foist themselves upon Congress without proper guarantees for future good behavior, it is but consistent that these Northern Copperheads should advise unlawful armed means to the accomplishment of their purpose.

Whether such an attempt will be made is yet in the future, but, never-the-less, the people should bear these threatenings of the editor of the *Republican* in mind, and be prepared for any emergency that may arise—remembering that desperate men are capable of undertaking almost any desperate scheme to enhance their personal ends.

There is no mistaking the feeling of the people in what is called the Border States. There are strong Republican organizations being formed in Maryland, Kentucky and other Border States. By men of these organizations it is strongly urged that unless Congress establishes universal suffrage and makes treason as odious hereafter as it was during the war, the old slave States will be controlled by the men who fought to destroy the Union. The Radicals in Congress understand the subject, and as soon as that body enters on a course of general legislation, proper remedies will be applied to secure the rule of the South in the hands of loyal men.

The New Orleans *Republican* has changed its opinion of Gen. Sheridan. It will be remembered that that journal, just before the removal of Gov. Wells, spoke against the intrepid soldier, charging him, among other things, with incapacity. It now thinks that he is not only a hero of admirable qualities, but a statesman of rare penetration and ability. The country agrees with the last verdict.

Sixty employees of the Quartermaster's Department, one half of whom were ex-soldiers, were discharged at Washington a few days ago. They appealed to Secretary Stanton, and that officer immediately issued an order revoking their discharge and further directing that ex-soldiers shall be retained in preference to civilians. They have since been restored to their former positions.

Washington City Gossip.

Congress passed finally, and sent to the President, the supplemental reconstruction bill, on Saturday, July 13th. Upon the return of the bill, an adjournment will take place until November. The bill will be vetoed by the President.

Some of the President's friends say that if articles of impeachment are presented and taken before the Senate, he will challenge the right of at least four or five Senators to sit as his judges, on the ground that they have been actively and notoriously engaged in making up the case against him. Others say the Radicals of the House cannot well complain of the President for making appointments in the South without the consent of Congress, now that they have thanked General Sheridan and the others for doing the same thing.

The Senate, it is understood, will pass the House bill appropriating sixteen hundred thousand dollars to carry out the reconstruction act. The estimate for such expenses is fixed at two millions per year, provided that the present State governments are continued.

The Senate will ratify at the present session the recently negotiated commercial treaties with Japan and the Sandwich Islands. The ratification of the latter treaty is urged by a strong Pacific coast interest, which represents that the exports from the Islands to California will reach a million dollars per annum.

Returns have been received by the commissioner of the General Land Office which show an aggregate disposal of 109,491 acres of the public lands during the month of June last, at Brownsville, Nebraska, and Springfield, Mo. The greater portion of the land was located with agricultural college scrip, and taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the homestead law.

The committee appointed by secretary McCulloch to count the funds in the vaults of the Treasury Department, have completed the investigations and the result of the count shows a few dollars in the treasury over the amount that the books called for. The amount of national funds which has passed through the treasurer's hands since March, 1861, is about \$14,500,000,000.

A bill was introduced in the House to grant honorable discharges to certain soldiers of the army and navy. It exempts from the penalties of desertion all persons who served until the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and then left their commands and returned home, under the supposition that they had fulfilled their contract, the war having closed. It is estimated that the passage of this bill will enfranchise twenty thousand men in Ohio, who are now prohibited by State enactment from voting.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs is understood to be exerting himself to induce Congress immediately to authorize the appointment of a competent Commissioner, who shall proceed at once to endeavor to treat with the tribes now at war with us. He intimates the cost of this war at a million dollars weekly, and believes he can bring it speedily to a satisfactory close for the cost of such a commission.

The Paymaster General, in response to a resolution of the House, states that no further legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of additional bounties, as many paymasters and clerks are now engaged in that branch of the service as can be profitably and judiciously employed.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION AT LANCASTER, PA.—A terrible catastrophe occurred at Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday morning July 13th about six o'clock, caused by the explosion of a boiler at the Fulton cotton mill, owned by J. N. Bitner & Co. The accident took place before the operatives had assembled, or the doors of life, terrible as it is, would have been much greater. The explosion carried a portion of the boiler, weighing three tons, for a distance of two hundred yards, rebounding twice from the ground in its passage. The boiler and engine house is a perfect wreck, though much of the machinery can be saved. The second boiler was driven through a thick partition wall into the mill. Some of the dwellings in the vicinity were damaged by the flying masses of brick and iron, but none seriously. The engineer, David Hantsh, was found dead in a corner of the house. The body of an operative named Valentine Myers was subsequently taken out of the ruins crushed and mangled. Superintendent Plumber was mortally wounded, dying about twelve o'clock from his injuries. The fireman and overseer, and seven female operatives were severely injured—some of them it is thought fatally. The cause of the accident is not known.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Several blood-thirsty attempts at murder and robbery have been recently perpetrated in the vicinity of Norfolk and Portsmouth by parties of negro highwaymen. The last was a farmer named Oakum, while on his way to Portsmouth. About five miles out his wagon was stopped, and he was set upon by two negroes, who struck him on the head with a heavy iron instrument, and afterwards inflicted similar wounds about the body. They then robbed him of all his money and valuables and made their escape into the woods. Not long after the occurrence Mr. Oakum was picked up by persons in the neighborhood and carried to his home, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The authorities started a posse in pursuit, and the most energetic measures have been taken to effect the capture of the villains.

The eight hour law, recently adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature, went into effect on the 4th instant. Thus far it has made no change, as the working-men prefer to work in the old style of ten hours per day, rather than the new at a proportionate reduction of wages.

THE DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTON CONFIRMED.—All doubt as to the fate of Dr. Livingston, the explorer, appear to have been removed. Dr. Meller formerly a member of the Livingston expedition, has arrived at Capetown, and pronounces the statement of his death authentic. The *Times* of India, of May 23d, says hopes raised of his safety have been dispelled, and "there can no longer be any doubt that he was killed by a savage of the Mafie tribe." Previous accounts as to the manner of his death are substantially confirmed. The three Mafies were armed with bows and arrows, and other weapons, and they immediately commenced hostilities. Evidently the men must have been lost on the doctor, when, finding matters desperate he drew his revolver and shot two of his assailants. But while thus disposing of the two, the third managed to get behind Dr. Livingston, and with one blow from an axe clove in his head. The wound was mortal, but the assassin quickly met his own doom, for a bullet from Mosca's musket passed through his body, and the murderer fell dead beside his victim.

THE RECONSTRUCTION VETO.—Attorney General Stanbery authorizes the statement to be made that the veto prepared for the reconstruction bill of last session was never used by the President, who, after it was given to him, sent for Judge Black, who was Buchanan's Attorney General, and who officially notified the South that there was no power to coerce a State, and asked him to prepare another veto; that Judge Black did write another veto message which was sent into Congress, and which offended Attorney General Stanbery, so that it came near leading to an open rupture with Mr. Johnson, he having spoken his mind to the President very fully on the subject. In the opinion recently promulgated by Attorney General Stanbery, he claims that he takes the same ground as the veto he had prepared on the bill.

The *Washington Chronicle* states that a reciprocity treaty highly advantageous to the United States has been concluded between our Government and that of the Hawaiian Islands. It adds that this treaty is regarded by competent persons as the first step toward the acquisition of these islands by our Government, with the prospect of securing the virtual control of the trade of the Pacific. The present King of the Islands is not married, and has no relatives entitled to succession. It is, therefore, expected, that with his death, the royal house will become extinct, and the independence of the Islands cease.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, a few days since, three little children came to an untimely death under the following circumstances: A woman residing near Center Point went to an adjacent creek to do the family washing, taking with her three small children. The twofold, while playing about the woods, were bitten by a venomous snake, and their screams attracting the attention of the mother, she hastened to their relief, thoughtlessly leaving the smallest child, which, during her absence, fell into the creek and was drowned. The other children died the same night from the effects of the snake bite.

The general sack of the city of Vera Cruz by the foreign troops, when it was understood that they were to evacuate, was only prevented by the exertions of the American and British ministers, and their men of war.

It has long been known that Garibaldi was planning another expedition against Rome. He has now issued a manifesto, by which he declares that his sons and friends will fight for the liberty of Rome.

Johnson is represented as "highly indignant" at Attorney General Stanbery for having divulged the fact that Jerry Black wrote the veto of the Military Reconstruction bill.

It is a curious fact that both candidates for Supreme Judge are Elders in the Presbyterian Church—Judge Sharswood in the Old School Branch, Judge Williams in the New.

In making removals from the War Department, Secretary Stanton has ordered to give soldiers the preference over civilians in retaining clerks.

Several monster Republican ratification meetings, since the nomination of Williams for Supreme Judge, have been held in Allegheny county.

The heir to a large estate in the South is disgraced at finding that the administrator had invested \$60,000 in confederacy bonds.

In reply to the question whether the Nicholson pavement is healthy, a western paper says that the contractors have got fat on it.

The Potosi mines in Missouri ship 10,000 pounds of lead weekly.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements sent in for publication, or out of plain style will be charged double price for space occupied.

LOST.—On Tuesday evening, July 9th, a leather-bound copy of "The Camp, the Battle Field, and the Hospital," by Dr. F. P. Brockett. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Journal office, or returning it to July 17.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The second quarter of the Normal School, at Curwensville, will open on the 30th of July. All persons desirous of teaching the coming winter, will doubt find it greatly to their advantage to attend, financially as well as intellectually. July 17.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain promissory note, given by the undersigned to John Crowell, dated about the 15th of June, 1867, and calling for one hundred and ninety-eight dollars. Having received no value for said note, I will not pay the same unless compelled to do so by due process of law. July 17, '67—31p JOHN M. KATEN.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned managers of the Susquehanna Bridge Company, for the building of a bridge over the Susquehanna River, at the crossing of the Philadelphia and Susquehanna Turnpike. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on L. C. Bloom, at said bridge, or on either of the undersigned managers. The contractor to remove the old structure and to allow the company market price for all material used in the new bridge. J. R. REED, B. HARTSHORN, L. C. BLOOM, Managers. July 17-5t.

SILVER STEEL SCYTHES for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S July 10.
PATENT SCYTHES 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 handles) at J. P. KRATZER'S
SHOVELS and SPADES at J. P. KRATZER'S
FOR SALE.—One two-horse wagon, with spring seat, complete—boxed, by J. W. R. DEAN, July 10, 1867. or Passmore & Son.

\$10 REWARD.—Some evil-disposed person, having shot a cow (belonging to the undersigned), in the head, on or about the 25th of June, 1867, a reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for the discovery of the perpetrator of the said deed. S. J. ROW.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one certain team horse, one brown horse and one wagon, now in possession of Philip Shindel, of Bradford township, as the same belong to us and are subject to our order—having only been left with said Shindel on loan. W. R. DEAN, July 10, 1867. FORNEY & GRAHAM.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals will be received till August 13th, for the building of a School House in Burnside, Pa. Plans and specifications can be seen at the store of this firm. Any information desired may be obtained by applying to, or addressing WM. C. IRVIN, For the Board of School Directors, Burnside, Clearfield Co. July 10, 1867.

CHINCLELAUMOCHE LUMBER BOOM COMPANY.—Books will be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Chinclelaumoche Lumber and Boom Company, at the office of G. L. Reed & Co., in Clearfield, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1867, at 3 P. M. JAS. B. GRAHAM, JOHN F. WEAVER, D. W. MOORE, G. L. REED, A. H. SHAW, A. M. HILL, JOHN M. ADAMS, July 10, 1867-5t. Corporators.

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

N. B.—Wool intended for carding can be left at Mr. Mosser's or J. P. Kratzer's, in Clearfield, which will be taken away and returned when carded, on Saturday of each week.

CLEARFIELD SAVING AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that application hath been made to the Court of Common Pleas at Clearfield, 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, July 10, 1867-5t. Prothonotary.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Clearfield, for the quarter ending June 30, 1867.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$57,854.46
Over Drafts	2,346.35
Furniture and Fixtures	1,174.45
Revenue Stamps	392.45
Due from Nat. Banks	18,748.71
Due from other Banks and Bankers	2,654.19
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation	100,000.00
Circulating Notes of other Nat'l Banks	1,900.00
Legal Tender Notes and Specie	11,750.00
Compound Interest Notes	8,750.00
Total	\$227,395.99

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund	4,000.00
Notes in Circulation	84,171.00
Individual Deposits	22,742.12
Dividends unpaid	42.00
Due to Nat. Banks	338.48
Due from other Banks and Bankers	115.49
Profit and Loss	2,853.03
Total Liabilities	\$227,395.99

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 County National Bank of Clearfield, on Monday morning, July 1st, 1867.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$112,208.43
Over drafts	2,004.45
Furniture and Fixtures	1,215.63
Current Expenses and taxes	338.48
Premiums	1,970.10
Cash Items including Rev. Stamps	607.11
Due from National Banks	11,835.23
Due from Banks and Bankers	19,398.47
U. S. Bonds	75,000.00
National Bk. notes & fractional currency	262.34
Specie	792.00
Legal Tender notes	12,400.00
Compound Interest notes	5,010.00
Total	\$235,571.81

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,500.00
Notes in circulation	65,610.00
Individual Deposits	52,347.24
Due to National Banks	2,821.18
Due from other Banks and Bankers	211.35
Exchanges	2,453.45
Interest	328.39
Dividends unpaid	400.00
Profit and Loss	7,902.92
Total Liabilities	\$235,571.81

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 First National Bank of Curwensville, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills Discounted	\$121,971.33
Overdrafts	80.77
Banking House	2,441.67
Current Expense & Taxes paid	2,063.32
Furniture and Fixtures	1,452.29
Remittances and other Cash Items	2,732.49
Due from National Banks	32,404.01
Due from other Banks	4,991.57
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Tr.	81,000.00
to secure circulation	81,000.00
U. S. Securities on hand	1,253.00
National Bank Notes	1,590.00
Specie	146.69
Fractional Currency	451.70
Legal Tender Notes	23,800.00
Compound Interest Notes	2,110.00
Total	\$280,764.46

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.