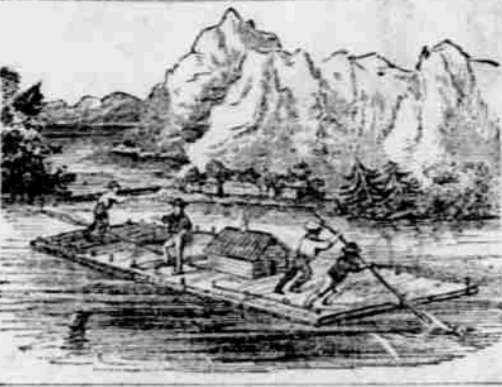


Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 24, 1867.

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

THE LAST MAN PARDONED.—The last man pardoned by the President rejoices in the name of Stephen F. Cameron, and the only known reason why he becomes the object of the Executive clemency was to make him a witness for the defense in the case of Sarratt. Having received Mr. Johnson's absolute he went upon the stand. By his evidence it appears that he is a native of the State of Maryland, studied for the ministry, and has preached several different religions. His mode of life during the past two years, as admitted by himself on the cross-examination, has been exceedingly precarious. At times he taught languages in France, music in London, was a Bohemian in England, a Catholic in Canada, an Episcopalian in America, and last, but not least, an unpardoned rebel up to the commencement of the trial, when he was pardoned by President Johnson, through the influence of the prisoner's counsel, for the purpose of allowing him to testify in the case. He was also one of Morgan's guerrillas, and was connected with the St. Albans raiders. Very properly Congress proposed to inquire somewhat into the business of pardoning that man.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The question as to what authority a teacher exercises over his pupils was decided a few weeks ago in the Montgomery county court, wherein a teacher was sued for chastising a pupil, with a rod for disobedience. The Judge in his charge to the jury, said that a teacher occupied the position of locus parentis toward his pupils while under his charge, and the jury sustained his opinion, and rendered a verdict in favor of the teacher. "Order is the first law of nature, and the teacher, without any authority to enforce obedience, would be unable to correct or punish, and thereby render the common school system a mere farce. The rod is indispensable at times in the school."

DESERTING THE "SATRAP."—Grant is fast being scratched out of Democratic books. The Democracy were willing to swallow Grant a few weeks ago, and the Pittsburg Post went so far as to recommend the dissolution of the Democratic party, if the Republicans nominated him, in order to afford the Democracy a chance to support the "Satrap." But a thorough endorsement of Sheridan's slashing statesmanship, and a distinct disavowal of Stansbery's views, are pills too bitter for even the least squishy of Democrats to digest. Grant has made this endorsement and disavowal. This kills the "satrap" in the estimation of the Democracy.

In 1864 Judge Sharswood promulgated the judicial opinion that "Greenbacks" are unconstitutional and not a legal tender in the payment of debts—but he was then overruled by his colleagues on the bench. Judges never "go back" on their "opinions" once expressed—and he will so decide again if he ever gets the power. The case of Sharswood vs. Greenbacks is now on trial before the whole people of the State—and Sharswood will be again overruled by a very large vote.

The New York Tribune makes the following good "hit." We quote: "The clamor for additional bounties is getting contagious. A correspondent writes to urge the claims of the army nurses. Well, if we once go into the wholesale gratitude business, it is hard to say why the patriotic women should not come in for a share as well as the patriotic men. Next we shall have the sutlers and contractors."

Those who owe money on bond and mortgage, or have payment to make of any kind, should be careful not to vote for Sharswood for Judge of the Supreme Court. He has already decided, officially, that all such payments must be made in gold or silver, which at present rates of premium is a serious matter to all concerned.

Do you want to be shamed? If you do, vote for Judge Sharswood. He says that National Bank Notes and Greenbacks are not legal tenders, and if elected, under the decision of himself and copperhead colleagues, they will soon be at a discount of from 30 to 50 per cent.

John L. Goddard, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, July 17th. He will be succeeded by the Deputy Grand Master, Hon. Richard Vaux.

Read the Normal School advertisement.

More Testimony.

Last week we published an extract from a Supreme Court decision highly complimentary to the judicial ability of Hon. Henry W. Williams, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge. We now clip, from the Commercial, the following equally complimentary testimony, which is an extract from the Legal Journal, of August 1st, 1867, in which issue the editor of the Journal commenced the publication of what he styled "The able opinions delivered by the Judges of District Courts," in the confidence that they would "prove fully as acceptable to the profession as decisions of the Supreme Bench, and that they will afford additional assurance of the high judicial capacity of the eminent gentlemen who compose the Court." After a generous recognition of the ability of Judge Hampton, the editor says: "Judge Williams is distinguished for a cool, calm, unwearied earnestness, a stern determination to see that right and justice are done; a clear, well balanced judgment in determining between conflicting reasons, and great energy in enforcing his views of the law upon the jury. Both manifest the most unflinching devotion to the arduous duties of their position, and an eminent courtesy and conciliatory demeanor towards the bar, and at the same time strictly maintain the dignity of the Court. Allegheny county has reason to be proud of such Judges, and it is certain that no county in this State, if in any other State, can present a judiciary better qualified by character, learning, ability, and integrity for a faithful and capable discharge of its responsible and honorable functions."

Now, to give full weight to the above testimony in behalf of the ability of Judge Williams as a jurist, it must be remembered that the editor of the Legal Journal, John H. Bailey, Esq., of the Pittsburg bar, a gentleman of fine legal attainments, was then and is now a prominent Democrat. In view of such high Democratic testimony as the above, and that of Judge Woodward in quoting Judge Williams as high judicial authority, it will become such men as the editor of the Clearfield Republican, and his ilk, to assert that Judge Williams "has no reputation" for "legal knowledge," but that he is "simply a big-gling, close-fisted, fanatical, curly-headed, 'son-of-a-bitch' adventurer," whose "mind is largely developed with reference to negro equality, woman's rights, and spirit rappings."

Reader! which will you believe? The unbiased testimony of Judge Woodward and John H. Bailey, Esq., as to the qualifications and ability of Judge Williams, or the slanderous, bare-faced assertions of the Clearfield Republican and its likes?

Reputation of the Policy of Democracy.

It is clear now that the Democratic party intends squarely and fairly to take ground in favor of repudiation. We had almost despaired of getting an expression on the subject from the leaders of the opposition, but it now seems that we are to be agreeably disappointed and that the Democratic party, through the President, Andrew Johnson, is to be, in fact, put on the record in favor of repudiating the national debt. With a decency which has not characterized Mr. Johnson's other acts in favor of his rebel upholders and applauders, he does not declare that the national debt shall not be paid. Mr. Johnson is fully aware such a declaration would elicit an indignant opposition he never could withstand. He is satisfied the loyal masses are honest, and that to pay every dollar of the national debt every dwelling house and perch of land have been pledged. Hence direct repudiation is not recommended. What is urged is, that as the Government of the United States has annulled the rebel State governments, as Congress with the aid of the army and navy, has destroyed the rebellion, put an end to the confederacy, therefore Congress is bound to pay the rebel debt. Mr. Johnson evidently desires it to be understood that, if the confederacy had been a success, the debts of the rebel States would have been paid. Congress prevented that success from being realized. Congress destroyed the rebel States. Congress, with the army and navy, crushed rebellion. Hence (insists Andrew Johnson) Congress must assume, and the loyal men of the country liquidate the rebel debt. This is Andrew Johnson's mode of getting at the repudiation of our national debt. If he can compel the country to assume the rebel debt, that load added to our already great burden, will of course crush the nation, and escape from repudiation will be thus rendered impossible. Judge Sharswood declared that our debt was illegal—that our currency was not legal. Andrew Johnson insists that the rebel debt is legal—that Congress must assume its liquidation. Both Sharswood and Johnson are endorsed by the Democratic party. In view of this fact, what honest man can support the Democratic party, or any of its nominees?

A letter from Buenos Ayers says: Large numbers of those unfortunate men and women, beguiled from the United States to emigrate to Brazil, begin to find their way there. They are poor, helpless, deceived, and are witnesses of the folly of leaving the United States for any country under the sun. Deceived by runners of various kinds, and finally enlisted in the army, is the fate of many a poor fellow. That Brazilian scheme (swindle) ought to be exposed.

Under Maximilian's decree, all Mexican patriots belonging to armed bands or corps, whether they proclaimed political principles or not, were condemned to capital punishment within twenty-four hours. Not a single Copperhead press ever denounced that barbarous edict. But when Maximilian, an invader, despoiler, and assassin, is captured and shot, the Copperhead party becomes convulsed with agony.

A Kansas editor says: "Greeley claims that he went on Jeff. Davis' bond to allay his soreness of feeling at being detained in prison long without a trial, and to produce a kindlier sentiment toward the North among Southern people. Horace deserves the title of 'Jeff. Davis' Pain Killer.'"

Another Veto.

President Johnson, on Friday last returned the supplemental reconstruction bill to the House with his objections. The bill was at once taken up and passed over his veto by a vote of 109 to 24; and, on being sent to the Senate, it passed that body by a vote of 39 to 6.

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune, will give the reader a pretty clear idea of the spirit in which the President's veto is received by the Republican press throughout the country. The Tribune says:

In any trial of strength between Andrew Johnson and the people, Andrew Johnson will be overthrown. Of that he may be sure. Yet if there is any man utterly blind to the events of the day and alienated from the spirit and purposes of his country, that man is the President of the United States. He is as far removed from sympathy with this nation as is the Khan of Tartary, and further than the Emperor of Japan. In his own land he is a foreigner. He holds the highest office of the Union in the interest of Rebellion, and the whole aim of his policy seems to be to substitute the defeat of the Union for the victory to which it is entitled. There is no man who talks more of the Union than he, and none who now does more to prevent its peaceful reconstruction. It is his misfortune that he has forgotten the Rebellion. Treason, to him, is neither a crime nor a mistake; traitors and Rebels forfeit no rights; the secession of ten States gives to the Government no control over their reorganization; Congress, representing the loyal people of twenty-six States, is powerless to prevent the rule of a minority of Rebels. Yet, a few years ago Andrew Johnson led the band of extreme men who demanded that treason should be expiated by death, who proposed the gallows as the solution of all National difficulties; and there have been no acts as arbitrary as his when singly, and without consultation with Congress, he took the whole business of reconstruction on himself. By what miracle these extremes have been reconciled it is useless to ask; it is enough that Andrew Johnson, is the President of the United States, is now the worst foe of the people who placed him there. At peace with the whole world, we are at war with him. We, who put down the Rebellion, have the right to dictate terms to conquered rebels. Who denies the right? Not the rebels. When they laid down their arms to Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, they laid down everything. Technically, their property, their lives were forfeited by the laws they had offended; but Humanity and Christianity plead for them, and the noble argument that mercy was but justice convinced their conquerors. They had surrendered everything, and what did the nation take? Their lives and liberties it gave, their property it restored, and all that it demanded was submission to the terms which, for self-protection, it had imposed. Who denied the right to enforce these conditions? Andrew Johnson. He inspired with a passion of new resistance a Rebellion that was prostrate at our feet. The fruit of his policy was riot and murder, and massacre; fresh hatred between the South and North; the long and costly delay of Reconstruction. The nation had resolved that certain things should be done, and they have been done, but at what cost? Every step that we have taken has been over a Presidential veto; loyalty wherever it has advanced has found Andy Johnson barring the way; we have fought every battle of the war over again with him for the enemy, till very weariness of the struggle has given us new strength. He has professed his willingness to yield to the decrees of the people, and again and again the people have decreed, and repeatedly he has refused to obey. Nothing can teach him, and Congress, reassembled to prevent the nullification of its laws, is again met by the petty quibbling, the gigantic obstinacy of this faithless servant. His message goes further than we thought even he would dare to go. He has hitherto opposed the laws; now he would defy them. If the President should undertake to carry out his argument he will begin a new rebellion—but, like the old Rebellion, it will be crushed.

To the extraordinary argument which Mr. Johnson opposes to the Supplementary Reconstruction act, the Senate replied with contemptuous silence, and the immediate passage of the bill over his veto. It is almost unnecessary to answer his evident sophistry, though Mr. Butler ably exposed in the House the pretense that the legislation of Congress in reference to Federal Courts in the South, and Constitutional Amendments, admitted the power to place the Rebel States under military rule. It is not with the President's argument, but with the spirit of the message, that the country will take issue. We pass by his flimsy logic, but we must listen to his threats. To us the emphatic portions of the message are that which insults the people by declaring that Congress has placed twelve millions of American citizens under a rule than which there has been none more intolerant, and more especially that which refuses to execute the act. His objections to the bill are worth nothing, now that it has become the law. He is bound to discharge the high duties of his executive office, to the letter and in the spirit, and we need not predict what would be the result, should this servant of the people persist in affirming "I will not," when the Nation has again, and we believe for the last time, commanded "You shall."

The jewels presented to Madame Raimbaux by the Empress of Russia, as a testimony of her feelings on the occasion of the Czar's life being spared by the nose of M. Raimbaux's horse, have reached Paris. They consist of a superb rivière of diamonds, forming a necklace, the largest of which weighs ten carats, and is valued at \$800. The least of these diamonds weighs two carats; the clasp of the necklace is a large sapphire, to which hangs a medal, surrounded with four rows of pearls and diamonds. In addition to the above there is a splendid hair comb with pearls and diamonds. The two are valued at \$8,000.

Anna Barey, the great Barrington, Mass., child-killer, was convicted of manslaughter, at Lenox, on July 17th, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

There is an old man in Taunton, aged seventy-three, who has listened to five thousand and seven sermons in his life. He has survived them all.

Washington City Gossip.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned at half past four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, July 20th, to the 21st of November next. There was a slim attendance in each house during the day, which fact, in the lower branch, gave the friends of impeachment an opportunity to accomplish something. After a spiny debate between Messrs. Wilson, Williams and Woodbridge, a resolution was offered requiring the Judiciary Committee to submit the testimony taken on impeachment forthwith to the House. The vote was 57 to 45, and the absence of the Democrats, together with a number of Republicans, gave the impeachers a decided victory. The result, however, surprised every one, and created no little sensation about the capital. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Judiciary, immediately summoned the members of the Committee to their room, where the evidence was gathered, some of it being in large printed volumes and other portions in huge piles of manuscript. The Committee held a brief meeting, and hurriedly brought the evidence in the hall. It then wanted but a short time of the hour of final adjournment and seemingly by a concerted movement on the part of those opposed to having the testimony submitted, the floor was occupied until the Speaker's hammer fell announcing the close of the session. The committee, therefore, had no opportunity to comply with the order of the House, and the evidence was carried back by armfuls to the committee room. This sharp practice was not discerned in time, either by the committee or its opponents; for no one seemed to doubt that every moment would bring the presentation of the important documents pro forma from the Speaker's table. The members of the committee had even commenced to give the representatives of the press such portions of the evidence as had been printed, and there were lively times among them as they rushed around calling in the copies they had furnished. In some cases the copies were reluctantly returned, but the committee feel assured that none of the evidence has leaked out. The result seems to be that no report of the evidence will now be made until the meeting of the House the last of next November.

The President has pocketed the bill providing for negro jurors in the District of Columbia, and hence fails to become a law. The appropriation bill to carry out the Reconstruction act was also vetoed by the President, but the bill was promptly passed over the veto by both Houses without debate.

On Saturday, July 20th, the President sent in the nomination of Horace Greely as Minister to Austria. It was taken up, and would have been confirmed, had not a single objection made by Tipton, of Nebraska, carried it over under the rule until the next day of the session, which in this instance is the 21st of November next. Mr. Tipton said he would not consent to confirm any man who would go bail for Jeff Davis. No other objections were made.

The Contest for the Judgeship.

The supporters of Judge Sharswood are becoming exceedingly restive and uncomfortable at an early day in the canvass. Placed, at the outset, on the defensive, by a decision of the court, which had not a majority of the court been composed of men with sound heads and more loyal hearts, would, so far as its influence went, have made our currency worthless and destroyed all values, they have the sagacity to perceive that the people are turning instinctively and anxiously to Judge Williams. That Judge Sharswood is an able and conscientious man does not help the matter, but for him makes it even worse. Seeing that his doctrine, if put in practice, would result in disastrous consequences to every valuable interest of our State, his election at this time is, on that account, a thing all the more to be deprecated. When great gifts are employed in behalf of error, and when error has the indorsement of men reputed to be conscientious as well as able, the friends of the right have all the more reason to be vigilant. No one doubts that Longstreet, Jackson, and other rebel Generals were conscientious as well as able leaders. Those very elements of character added to their strength and efficiency. That they were conscientious did not prove them to be right or good. Their cause was bad, and had Judge Sharswood's doctrine prevailed, that cause would have derived incalculable advantage at a moment when the fortunes of the Republic were suspended in a balance, and when the voice and labors of Judge Williams were employed, night and day, in its behalf.

We might doubt the conscientiousness of a Judge who, whatever his convictions, unless he really wished to aid the rebel cause, would, at such a moment, utter a single word calculated to injure the future of the Republic. We only know that Judge Sharswood, at the most critical moment of the war, went out of his way to argue from the bench against the federal currency. He might have contented himself with simply dissenting from the majority, but he chose, being in the minority, like Vallandigham and a pestilent tribe of which he is leader, or reason in the world than for sympathy with the rebellion. In fact Sharswood seems to have been the Vallandigham of the Bench, and to-day he is no more worthy of the support of the loyal people of Pennsylvania for a judicial, than Vallandigham is for a political position.—Commercial.

A Quaker gentleman, riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of the cold shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl as light as a cobweb, she exclaimed: "What shall I do to get warm?" "I really don't know," replied the Quaker solemnly, "unless she puts on another breast pin!" Maximilian's body will be given up.

Free Railroads.

There is no mistaking the temper of the people on the subject of free railroads, or the right of any set of capitalists who have the money and are financially responsible to build a railroad, wherever they may deem such a road necessary and where the people want railroad facilities. We say there is no mistaking the temper of the people on this subject, because there has not been a candidate for the legislature thus far nominated for election in October next, without a solemn pledge given that he will faithfully and always work for the passage of a free railroad law. The people were never more in earnest on any subject than they are on the subject of free railroads. They want fair competition in trade at home. They are determined to guard against the establishment of monopoly in any shape. They are convinced of the bad policy of allowing any corporation to control the resources of the State. Hence it is that the utmost care is taken to exact well understood pledges on this subject from all candidates for the Legislature. We confess we like the disposition of the people in this particular. It is a healthy sign of the times when the people thus evince an interest in the details of legislation and jealous as to the opinions and purposes of those who aspire to represent them. It is the business of the people to dictate to their servants, and not the right of the servants to dictate to the people. Not only on the subject of free railroads, but on all other subjects of legislation, the people should have a well defined policy, and that policy should be clearly set before the men who aspire to represent them.—Telegraph.

Copperhead Tactics.

The Copperhead newspapers of the State do not admire Judge Williams, the Republican candidate for the Supreme Bench. This was to be expected for Judge Williams stood firmly by the country during the war, and made decisions upon test questions which were free from the hair-splitting tenderness for rebels and traitors that distinguished the course of some of the Democratic Judges who were upon the bench during the great struggle and who were always ready and anxious to help treason. One of our country contemporaries, in speaking of Judge W., indulges in the following outburst: "He is simply a bigging, calculating, close-fisted, fanatical, curly-headed, surfaced adventurer from Yankee land," &c., &c. These peculiarities of hair and countenance should of course settle the question, and no lover of his country should be expected to vote for a judge who is a "calculating" man or who has curly hair.

The manner in which the democratic organs are opening the campaign contrasts strongly with the course of the republican newspapers, not one of which, so far as we have seen, has made an unkind or disrespectful reference to Judge Sharswood, the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court. Judge Sharswood will well exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" for this system of tactics does him vastly more harm than it can possibly inflict upon Judge Williams.—Phila. Bulletin.

A dancing master, being cast away on a desert island, lived six months without any other food than what he derived from "cutting pigeon wings" and stewing them.

New Advertisements.

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

SAW MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE. The entire machinery of a Malay mill, built by Todd & Duncan, in 1866, and as good as new, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. It is now in operation at our mill. Lick Run, July 24-30. IRWIN, BAILEY & CO.

TO THE FARMERS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The subscriber has on hand an engine for cutting and shaker attached, made of good material. Machines will be delivered in Clearfield. Orders promptly attended to. Address, STEWART WILSON, Strattonville, Clarion Co., Pa. July 24-imp. Clearfield, Pa.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Clearfield, Pa. The first term of 22 weeks will commence on Monday, September 24, 1867. TERMS OF TUITION. Reading, Orthography, Writing, Object Lessons, Primary Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, per half term (of 11 weeks) \$5.00. History, Local and Descriptive Geography, with Map Drawing, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic, \$9.50. Algebra and the Sciences, \$9.00. Drawing with any of the above, \$11.00. July 24, 1867.

TO TEACHERS AND DIRECTORS.—The Second quarter of the Normal School will open on Tuesday, the 20th of July. Every teacher in the county who desires teaching, and especially the coming winter, should endeavor to be in attendance for the following reasons: 1st We have been successful in procuring one of the best teachers in the State—being a graduate of, and a teacher for four or five years, in the State Normal School at Millersville, 2d. The Directors have generally resolved to pay more to those teachers who have spent their time and money, this summer, in better qualifying themselves for their important work. 3d. The standard of Certificates is yearly raising and unless teachers have greatly improved they need not expect as good Certificates as received last fall. 4th. All teachers must hereafter pass an examination in the History of the United States and the Theory of Teaching. Directors in each township should urge upon the teachers the necessity and importance of better qualifying themselves, so long as we have poorly educated teachers, so long we must have poorly educated and backward schools. The Annual District Reports, Certificates and Affidavits from the following Districts have not yet been received: Becaria, Bradford, Clearfield, Fox, Huston, Karthaus and Penn; also the reports from Bell and Chest. According to law they should have been on file, at the Department by July 15th. Directors will, therefore, please forward them immediately, or lose their State appropriation. G. W. SNYDER, July 24, 1867. Co. Sup't.

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 Phillipsburg 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. B. REED, L. C. BLOOM, July 17-3t. Managers.

SILVER STEEL SCYTHES for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S PATENT SCYTHES SNATH'S at J. P. KRATZER'S

RAKES and FORKS, (all kinds) at J. P. KRATZER'S

SOLID STEEL HOES at J. P. KRATZER'S

RAIN 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—boxes, \$4 by 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 about the 20th 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 roan horse, one brown horse and one wagon, now in possession of Philip Shimmel, of Bradford township, as the same belong to us and are subject to our order—having only been left with Shimmel on loan. WM. C. IRVING, July 10, 1867. Forsey & Graham.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals will be received till August 13th, for the building of a School House, in Burnside, Pa. Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of Ivin Bro's. Any information desired may be obtained by applying to, or addressing, WM. C. IRVING, July 10, 1867. Burnside, Clearfield Co.

CHINCLECOMOUCHE LUMBER & BOOM COMPANY.—Books will be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Chinclecomouche 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, J. P. WEAVER, D. W. MOORE, G. L. REED, A. H. SHAW, A. M. HILLS, JOHN M. ADAMS, July 10, 1867-3t. Corporation.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Having purchased an interest in the Mills, in Union township, Clearfield county, Pa., are prepared to card wool, manufacture and finish cloth, and do all kinds of work in our line 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, Reokton, June 20, 1867.

N. B.—Wool intended for carding can be left at E. Mossop'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 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. P. ETZWEILER, July 10, 1867-3t. Prothonotary.

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

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Loans and discounts, Over Drafts, Furniture and Fixtures, Revenue Stamps, Due from Nat. Banks, Due from other Banks and Bankers, U.S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation, Circulating Notes of other Nat'l Bks, Legal Tender Notes and Specie, Compound Interest Notes. Total: \$227,266.90.

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

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Loans and discounts, Over drafts, Furniture and Fixtures, Current Expenses and taxes, Premiums, Cash Items, including Rev. Stamps, Due from National Banks, Due from other Banks and Bankers, U.S. Bonds, National B's notes & fractional currency, Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Compound Interest Notes. Total: \$235,571.00.

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

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Loans and discounts, Over drafts, Furniture and Fixtures, Current Expenses and taxes, Premiums, Cash Items, including Rev. Stamps, Due from National Banks, Due from other Banks and Bankers, U.S. Bonds, National B's notes & fractional currency, Specie, Legal Tender Notes, Compound Interest Notes. Total: \$235,571.00.

I hereby certify that the above statements are 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 Monday morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Loans and Bills Discounted, Overdrafts, Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures, Current Expenses & Taxes paid, Exchange, Remittances and other Cash Items, Due from National Banks, U.S. Bonds deposited with U.S. Tr., U.S. to secure circulation, U.S. Securities on hand, National Bank Notes, Specie, Fractional Currency, Legal Tender Notes, Compound Interest Notes. Total: \$250,784.00.

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.