

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 9, 1867.

Clearfield County Election.

Below we publish the vote for Supreme Judge, in this county, as far as received up to the hour of going to press:

Table with 3 columns: Districts, Williams, Sharswood. Lists districts like Brady, Bradford, Boggs, Clearfield, Curwensville, Decatur, Huston, Lawrence, Pike, Graham and their respective vote counts.

The above districts show a gain for Sharswood of 86 votes, on the majority for Governor last year.

ITALY AND ROME.—LONDON, October 4, Midnight.

The latest dispatches received from Italy, though conflicting, are highly important. A message has just been received from Florence announcing the clash of arms. The insurgent troops, holding a strong position near Bagnara, in Viterbo, were attacked by the Papal forces. A short, sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who were obliged hastily to withdraw.

THE WAR OFFICE.—A Tribune correspondent says:

There is foundation for the report that Sherman is to be put in the War Office. He was called to Washington by the President. The order was not sent through Gen. Grant, as required by an act in a recent appropriation bill, and this, it is stated, means that he is to be asked to take Grant's place in the War Office.

REPORT FROM TREASURER SPINNER.—General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day says:

The stories which have been so industriously circulated in regard to the abstraction or over issue of stocks, notes, coupons and currency, or of any one of them, or of any other obligations of the government, are entirely without foundation in truth or in fact.

The Chief-Justice could not escape a cordial reception lately by his fellow-citizens of Ohio.

His speech was brief and modest, but reassured his faith in equal rights and the inviolability of the public credit.

In Northern Ohio, according to the Sandusky Register, the effects of the drought are very serious.

For nearly three months hardly any thing to be called a shower has fallen in this part of the Reserve. Every thing in the way of foliage is parched, blackened and covered with dust. Cisterns long since went dry, and now nine-tenths of the wells are nearly exhausted.

The Johnstown correspondent of the Ebsenburgh Freeman states that the iron ore in the hills around Johnstown is about "played out."

From fifty to one hundred men have been searching all the mountains in the neighborhood during the past three years, yet no trace of ore can be found. When the mines now being worked are exhausted, the occupation of some five hundred men, in that place, will be gone.

Counterfeit \$20 notes on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, and the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., are in circulation, and counterfeit \$10's on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia are said to be numerous. Look out for them.

The late Mississippi flood left sixty acres of new land opposite St. Louis. Three inches of snow fell at Nelson, N. H., on Sunday, Sept. 29.

The Body of Maximilian.

A correspondent of the Tribune, who has been to Queretaro, and there saw the body of Maximilian, writes:

I found the coffin containing the remains, in a room in the second story of the house occupied by Sr. Don Munos Dado. A soldier stood guard at the door, ready to give admittance to all who might desire, in our case, some what accelerated by the influence of a few reels. The apartment bore the appearance of having once been used for a storeroom, and was both very dark and extremely filthy. The coffin stood in the center of the room, resting on a couple of rude wood benches. It is covered with black cloth, adorned with a cheap quality of gold lace, the top of which has a false cover or lid, opening which case reveals three glasses, through which the silent form of the ill-fated Austrian was shown by the aid of a penny tallow candle kept by the soldier for visitor's use. The Emperor was dressed in a suit composed of a blue coat, with a row of brass buttons in front, dark blue pants, and heavy cavalry boots. His hands were covered with a pair of white gloves, very much soiled. His mouth and eyes were partially open, plainly showing his teeth and the color of his eyes. His beard is quite gone, as well as the greater part of his hair, which, I am informed, has been cut off by Dr. Lisso, who had charge of the embalming, and sold it, he receiving as high as five ounces—\$80—for small locks of the same. The body of the Emperor remained at Liso's house until last week, when it was removed to its present location, during which time he made use of it as a means of speculation. He also disposed of whatever effects belonging to Maximilian he could obtain, charging large sums for small pieces of his blood-stained garments, which he cut up and sold. It is also alleged that he has even removed a small portion of the skull, for which he obtained a large sum, replacing it with wood. I cannot vouch for this, but it has general belief here. The doctor affirms that the government has failed to pay him his bill for the embalment of some \$40,000, and declares his intention of making his money the surest way possible.

The President's Line of Defense.

A New York letter to the Charleston Courier, says: It is well-known among a certain class of men that Mr. Johnson, during more than a year past, has carefully collected all the speeches, and even parts of speeches, made by Republican and Democratic Senators in reference to the impeachment question. For that purpose, a corps of the very best of our city stenographers have been constantly on their wing, following in the track of the itinerant Senators, and making transcripts of these speeches apparently for publication in a leading New York journal, but really to serve as a powerful weapon in the hands of the President whenever the opportune moment shall have arrived. It is, I understand, the intention of Mr. Johnson, in the event of articles of impeachment being sent to the Senate, to boldly declare that he will not be tried by Senators who have declared themselves either in favor or against his impeachment. He takes the ground that the meanest criminal in the country, even when tried upon a charge of petty larceny, has the right to challenge his jurors. And he claims, with a good deal of sound reasoning, that in all important matters like this, it is simply due to justice that his judges should not be men who have prejudged his case. In fine, that he will not be tried by judges who hold him guilty even before the trial has commenced. The moment matters are approaching this crisis, the stenographers who, during the past year, have been taking down the Senatorial speeches, directly or indirectly alluding to impeachment, will be summoned to Washington, and be called upon to swear to the correctness of their reports now in the President's possession. Among the judges against whom special exceptions will be taken by Mr. Johnson are Senators Howard, Thayer, Nye, Sumner, Wade and Chandler.

HOW TO PUT OUT FIRES.—A "Consulting Chemist" writes to a scientific paper that he happened to be present some time ago at a burning of an oil distillery.

The place was, as usual, drowned with water, which merely had the effect of spreading the flames and increasing their intensity, for the oil burned until there appeared to be nothing left to support the flames. I noticed the flaming oil floating on the surface of the water on the floors. The water running down the walls bore a flaming surface of oil likewise. This shows that the water had little or no power over the burning oil.

There was lying near the building in which the fire broke out a large quantity of sand. Now, if half a dozen men, provided with spades, had dashed a lot of this sand upon the flames soon after the fire was discovered, it would have been put out and but little damage done.

Some time ago I put out a fire, which might have destroyed an immense amount of valuable property, by simply dashing fifty or a hundred shovelfuls of slacked lime, which happened to be near at hand, upon the flames, which literally choked them out. The fire in this case was caused by a cask of oil being set on fire accidentally. This is only one of the many fires which I have seen put out by adopting the same means. I consider it would be a good plan if owners of such places as oil works, etc., always had at hand a quantity of sand, dry old lime waste, etc., which could be used in the manner I have stated.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The chances of Dr. Livingstone's safety are growing better.

A letter from a missionary at Bombay, with a reference to this matter, contains, after a statement of disbelief in the reports of his murder, the following: "Not a single one of the eleven Christian Africans who accompanied Livingstone from Bombay has returned to us; and we conclude that he has most likely gone with them into the unexplored lake country. Two of them, who were educated to a certain extent in the Mission Institution under myself, were young Ajawas whom he had brought to India, and they were well acquainted with the language of the country to which he was going. Had their master fallen, as described by Musa, both they and their companions (who were all from the Church Mission at Nasik) would, we are confident, have sought to return to India, where they have many warm friends willing to assist them in a settlement in Africa were it necessary."

One of the new members of the Vermont Legislature weighs 320 pounds.

Justice to Lincoln.

The fact that the widow of Abraham Lincoln recently visited our City, with intent to sell here certain shawls, dresses, laces, and jewelry, relics of her happier days, has excited a painful sensation. We do not envy the journalists who have seen fit to give publicity to the letters and memoranda whereby those relics were advertised.

It seems to us that our people have been less than just to Mr. Lincoln. We know how easily the dead are forgotten, and that gratitude has been aptly defined as "a lively sense of favors expected." But we do not plead for gratitude. The widows of the officers and soldiers slain in their country's defence receive pensions, not in recognition of special merit on their part, nor yet as alms, but as some poor recompense for their sacrifices for their country's preservation. And no soldier ever fell on a battle-field more truly a martyr than was Abraham Lincoln. The bullet that killed him was impelled by no private hate. As a man, he had no enemy on earth; as President only, was his death meditated or desired. Had he remained a private citizen, he would, in all human probability, have been living to-day.

In view of these facts, it does seem to us that the payment of his salary for the term on which he had just entered was no more than his righteous due. He had been overwhelmedly re-elected. He had entered upon his second term of service. He had a right to calculate upon the salary by law affixed to the office. Had he died by disease it might have sufficed to pay his family one year's salary, as in the case of President Harrison. But, struck down as Mr. Lincoln was, not merely while he was President, but because he was President, we think the people should have made up the four years' salary to his family—should still make it up. We gave our vote to this end directly after his death. We are willing to give again. All must know that a President's widow, especially the widow of one who had run so great a career, cannot live so cheaply as a seamstress. She will be sought, and must receive company. Can we not still be just, as a people, to Abraham Lincoln's family.

TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The Mechanicsburg Journal of Oct. 4, says: On Thursday last, while Mr. John Bentzel, residing on the Lisburn road, near Lisburn, and about four miles south of this place, was engaged, with his hands, in threshing back wheat on the machine, a most shocking accident occurred to his son Lewis, a lad of fourteen years of age. While the machine was running at a high rate of speed, the strap broke. Mr. Bentzel, who was feeding the machine, ran out to assist in stopping the horses. In taking the reins away from before the machine, he stepped to the side of the machine, and while standing near the pulley of the cylinder, which was still revolving very rapidly, his arm was caught in some way between the pulley and the strap which still was suspended on it, and in a twinkling his arm was wrapped around the pulley, and the forearm fractured in six places. The upper part of the arm was also fractured near the shoulder. His body was raised from the floor by the revolving cylinder, and its weight being raised by so violent a jerk, was more than the arm could bear, and it was almost torn off, at the place where it was broken above the elbow, remaining suspended but by a small strip of flesh, the muscles protruding six inches or more. His body, it seems, also made several revolutions around the pulley, and his head striking the floor or machine, his skull was fractured and the jawbone broken. Becoming detached from the cylinder, the momentum threw him about ten feet, where he was found lying insensible. He was picked up and carried to the house, and Drs. Long and Fulmer sent for, who amputated his arm and dressed his fractures; but having sustained severe internal injuries he remained unconscious until his death, which occurred on the day following, at five o'clock in the evening. He was a bright, intelligent boy, and his tragic death has filled the hearts of his friends with profound sorrow, and the neighborhood with deep gloom. This is another terrible reminder that all who work about machinery of any kind should use the utmost caution, if they would escape injury.

MEXICAN PRIESTS.—Numbers of the priests have families and female relatives whose duties are conjugal. These like the ladies who keep house for an (we hope) extinct race of cardinals, sometimes pass under the names of neices or cousins, but they not infrequently, in open defence of the professional delicacy of their protectors, assume the title of wife. A woman of Oaxaca, when the abbe asked her about these singular unions, told him:—"My countrywomen prefer living with the priests because they are better kept." The poor creatures are so wretched that they look out for a house where they are always sure of finding plenty of food and clothing. The priests and the women are not dishonored by this concubinage; they are even respected if they get on well together. A tradesman having asked the concubine of a priest, belonging to an Episcopal household for the price of a gown, she told him that she had no money, and he must wait. "I do not propose to wait," said the tradesman, "and if you do not pay me at once I will summon you before a Judge." "Try then, do you know that I belong to the sacred mitre?"—Fraser's Magazine.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE OF SHOOTING A YOUNG LADY.—The Coxsackie News gives the particulars of another act in a singular drama that has for some time been in the process of enactment at New Baltimore. On the 22d of June a daughter of Philip Greene, of that town, was shot and severely wounded by an unknown person. On the 8th of August she was again fired at through a window. The third act now presents itself. On Saturday last Miss Greene was again wounded by a pistol shot. The young girl, who is feeble from the effects of the previous wounds, was at noon time in the garden, when a man suddenly presented himself, uttered a threat with the emphasis of an oath, fired the ball entering her person. He at once fled. The wound, fortunately, is not dangerous. The case is shrouded in mystery. Some suppose that the man is known to the girl, but that for some of these strange reasons that at times govern female conduct, she will not divulge his name. She, however, has made an affidavit denying all knowledge of the man.—Albany Journal, September 24th.

A SAILING CARRIAGE FOR THE PLAINS.—We were shown, says the St. Louis Democrat, a model of a "sailing carriage," designed for crossing the Plains to New Mexico. It has two upright jib sails, and a sail on each spoke of the two wheels on one side of the wagon, with steering gear acting on the forward wheels, and provision for transferring the wheel sails to the opposite wheels. The inventor is Charles P. Maczowski, a German, who has been a sailor, and has since spent several years in traversing the plains. The long and tedious voyages of the trains led him to think of and perfect this contrivance, which he seems earnest in thinking must succeed. When the model is placed upon a plane and blown upon it is moved readily by the wind. He relies upon the ascertained constancy of the prevalent winds on the great plains, over the route named. A full-sized sailing carriage has just been finished for him, and is to be exhibited at Fourth and Poplar streets. The wheels are ten feet high, the wagon body shaped like a long boat and hung low, and with the jib sails, the whole concern presents an odd and formidable appearance. The design is to take passengers and mail matter, not freight, and it is expected that the carriage will suffice as a boat in crossing streams. The thing is decidedly curious and interesting.

School Directors' Convention.

In accordance with notice published by the County Superintendent, the Convention of Directors met in the Prothonotary's office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 24th of September, 1867.

On motion Hon. John D. Thompson was chosen President, and J. M. Ross Secretary. The several districts being called by the Secretary, the following were represented: Beecaria, Fred'k Shoff; Bradford, Jno. J. Kyler, Scott Flegal; Brady, James Irwin, George C. Kirk; Burnside, James Riddle; Clearfield borough, T. J. McCullough, Geo. W. Gearheart, D. F. Eizweiler; Curwensville borough, John D. Thompson, A. H. Semberow, William Irvin; Ferguson, Barnabas Armstrong; Goshen, J. A. L. Flegal; Girard, J. J. Pie, F. Hugar; Graham, C. W. Kyler; Guilich, John Byer; Knox, Lewis Erhard, John Withrow; Karthaus, Edward McGarvey, I. C. McCloskey; Lawrence, H. Orr, Joseph Owens, W. P. Reed, Robert Wrigley; Lumber City borough, Anthony Hill, J. M. Ross; Penn, Grier Bell; Union, David Welty, David Dressler. On motion Thomas J. McCullough, the Chairman of the Committee on a uniform series of text books for common schools, was called upon for a report. Mr. McCullough came forward and submitted the following: To the President and Directors of the Clearfield County Educational Convention: Gentlemen: The undersigned Committee appointed to examine and report to your Convention a uniform series of school books to be used in the common schools of Clearfield county, beg leave to report: That after five months labor in examining books, and from time to time consulting with those who are practically acquainted with the educational interest of Clearfield county, and having had at heart during our labors the interest of education, we feel that we are now about to perform the last and important duty assigned us, namely, to report to you the result of our great labors; and in doing so we feel that we have, to the best of our ability, made selections of the best series, severally, that we were able to find, and feel that the books selected will meet the entire wants of the people, heretofore so much felt. We, therefore, present for your consideration and adoption the following:

- 1. Parker & Watson's Spellers.
2. Parker & Watson's Readers.
3. Fewsmith's Grammars.
4. Warren's Geographies, common school and Physical.
5. Brook's Arithmetics.
6. Ray's Algebra.
7. Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Penmanship.
8. Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Book-keeping, Common School.
9. Bourier's Astronomy, Common School.
10. Alden's Citizen's Manual.
11. Goodrich's United States History, Common School.
12. Cutter's Physiology.
13. Fernan Sheppard's First Book on the Constitution.
14. Familiar Science by Paterson.
15. Hooker's Natural Philosophy, Common School.
16. Quackenbush's Rhetoric.
17. Aygar's Geographical Drawing Book.
18. Webster's Dictionaries.

WOULDN'T STAY DEAD.—There is a curious story in Houston, Texas, of an indignant individual who kicked the cover off the coffin the other day as they were on the way to the "dismal grave." It seems that he was foolish enough to suppose he wasn't quite dead, and hence the catastrophe. After some dispute with the pall-bearer, whether he was in his right sense and mind, he was brought back and put to bed with a fair chance of recovery.

A large amount of wheat is being shipped from Lake Michigan ports for Montreal and other Canadian ports, whence they go by the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Europe. Eight cargoes were shipped for Montreal last week from the single port of Milwaukee. One fourth of the Eastward movement of wheat for the week is destined for Canadian ports for export.

Speaking of home runs—that was an earnest prayer offered by a young deacon who, fresh from a game of base ball, stepped into a weekly prayer meeting. He was called upon to pray, and in winding up his invocation, said: "O, Lord, as we start for a home run to glory, don't let us by the devil be caught out on the fly."

Dr. Stone, the eminent New Orleans physician, and who had a larger practice in fevers than perhaps any other physician, declared that plenty of peach orchards are worth a thousand quarantines for the public health. "No more scurvy," said the Doctor, "eat stewed peaches, if you would keep off indigestion."

Near Memphis the negroes on a plantation took sick of cholera. Although under regular medical treatment they were doing well, an "inspired" darkey directed them to throw away the "doctor stuff" and eat a handful of salt and a bunch of figs. The result was they all died.

The evidences of mismanagement or fraud in the application of the Antietam Cemetery fund are so glaring that the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania are withholding the appropriations until further investigations can be made.

The evenings are getting decidedly cool, and the bleak winds of Fall are coming on apace. A few months longer and stern old winter will reign supreme. Moral: Prepare for winter's coming. Save up, waste nothing.

A Bremen journal contains the following advertisement: "A young gentleman on the point of getting married is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from the step."

Recent experiments prove, so a Havana paper says, that the leaf of the potato is a perfect substitute for tobacco. Then we shall soon have "Mercer filler" and "Pink-eye wrapper."

An old lady announced in court at Atlanta that she "had no counsel," that "God was her lawyer." "My dear madam," replied the judge, "he does not practice in this court."

A two-headed snake was captured near Bethlehem, Ky., a few days ago. It was about ten inches in length.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—a second hand, Spears Anti-Dust COOK STOVE, suitable for coal or wood. In good order. Apply to H. W. SMITH.

SHAWLS—a large stock of woolen shawls, selling off at cost. J. P. KRATZER'S.

XES—Man's and Loveland double bitt axes, superior broad axes, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

BLANKETS—fine white blankets, coverlets, and my blankets, horse blankets, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

GET THE IRONSIDES—the largest open cook stove in the market, has all the advantages that can be put on a stove—for wood or coal—warranted in its operation—for sale by J. P. KRATZER, Agent.

TO TEACHERS.—The School Directors of Curwensville Borough wish to employ three competent teachers to take charge of their schools for a session of four months commencing on the first Monday in November next. An examination of applicants will be held on Saturday, October 26th, in the School House of said Borough. By order of the Board. Oct. 9, '67. A. H. SEMBROW, Secy.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between F. K. Arnold and J. A. Terpe was dissolved, Sept. 26th, 1867. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged by the said J. A. Terpe, at New Salem, where the business will be continued by J. A. Terpe. F. K. ARNOLD, J. A. TERPE.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Clearfield on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1867.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Lists items like Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, Furniture and fixtures, Current Expenses and Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Due from Nat. Banks, Due from other Banks and Bankers, U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation, U. S. Securities on hand, Other Securities, Notes of other Banks, Fractional Currency and Specie, Legal Tender and Comp'd Notes, Total.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Oct. 7th, 1867. A. C. FINNEY, Cash.

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Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Lists items like Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, Banking House, Furniture and fixtures, Current Expenses and Taxes paid, Cash Items including Rev. Stamps, Due from National Banks, Due from other Banks, U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Tr., Note to secure circulation, U. S. Securities on hand, National Bank Notes, State Bank Notes, Specie and Legal Tender Notes, Fractional Currency, Compound Interest Notes, Total.

I hereby certify that the above Statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency. SAML. ARNOLD, Cash.

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It has been demonstrated in Chicago that a comfortable house can be built for \$350.

New Advertisements.

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

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS, Philadelphia, Penn'a., Are offering a NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS, FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1867.

SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. N. B.—JOB LOTS OF GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY. J. E. THOMAS, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Pine Grove Mills, Centre co., Pa. The thirty-second session of this Institution will open on Wednesday, October 30th, 1867. Terms—Board and Tuition, English branches, \$80 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a circular. October 9, 1867—3tp.

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