

Craftsman's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 15, 1868.

WHO PAYS FOR THE STAMP?—This is a question which comes up before the parties concerned in nearly every transfer of the title of real estate, but may escape difficulty by stipulating in the conditions of the sale whether the buyer or seller shall pay the stamp duty. The Village Record, of West Chester, has been prompted by a correspondent to look the matter up, and after consulting a lawyer and two real estate agents, it has given their opinions. The lawyer says that the seller pays for the stamp unless it is found that there is an agreement to the contrary. One of the conveyancers consulted says: "The usual practice is that the purchaser pays for the deed. The seller furnishes the stamps, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary." The other conveyancer gives the following definition of the law and the practice: "In nine cases out of ten the purchaser pays for the stamps, that is the practice; but the practice is not the law. The practice in Chester county has been, that the purchaser pays for the deed, but after the stamp law was enacted, the deed by virtue of the cost of the stamp became a matter of consequence, litigations arose, and the Supreme Court decided that the seller was bound to make a good deed, and as a deed without stamps was worthless, the seller was bound to furnish them."

THE "REACTION."—The Cincinnati Gazette says that the town elections in Ohio and Indiana, as far as reported, show, with few exceptions, decided Republican gains. The Republicans carried Dayton, the home of Vallandigham, by 300 majority; last fall the Cops carried it by 150. At Yorkers, N. Y. the Republicans scored an astonishing run a few days ago—having made a gain of 515 in a total vote of 1,845. In Cleveland on Tuesday, the Republican party piled up a gain of 1,000. In Schenectady, N. Y., a gain of 200. In Madison, Wisconsin, a gain of 300; and St. Paul elects a Republican mayor by 300 majority for the first time in seven years. Thus the ball is rolling on, foreshadowing sweeping Republican victories at the coming fall elections.

U. S. JUDGE.—The many intimate and personal friends of Hon. Elmer S. Dundy, in this place, no doubt, will be highly gratified to learn that, on Thursday, April 9th, the Senate, in executive session, confirmed his nomination to be United States Judge for the district of Nebraska. Judge Dundy is a man of more than ordinary ability and acquirements, gained through close application and untiring perseverance; and his present appointment may be taken as a worthy recognition of his personal efforts to attain to a position of usefulness and eminence among his fellow-men. We tender the Judge our hearty congratulations, feeling assured that he will discharge the duties of his new trust with fidelity and in accordance with the dictates of justice and right.

Word has at least been received from Africa that Dr. Livingstone is still alive, and this time there can be no mistake, since the information comes from the intrepid traveler himself, in the shape of a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison. The Doctor writes that he is in good health, that his expedition has been completely successful, and that he expects to return to England at an early day. This is indeed gratifying intelligence, and an account detailing his explorations and adventures during the long period in which he has been hidden away from civilized sight, will be anxiously looked for by the reading public in this and the old world.

The latest manifestation of Copperheadism, the Ku-Klux Klan, is so formidable that Gen. Meade has deemed it necessary to issue an order enjoining special vigilance on the part of the military and civil officers in his Department, in order to protect the community from the organized scoundrels. Gen. Meade would scarcely have issued such an order had he not been entirely convinced of their number and purposes, and the attempt by Copperheads, North and South, to make it appear that they have been exaggerated, is completely answered by the General's action.

The late Maryland Legislature, in revising the school law of the State, abolished the provision by which the Fourth of July was made a holiday in the schools. The same Legislature has been accused of doing many things which indicated an intense spirit of disloyalty to the Union, but this abolition of the national holiday is doubtless only a proof of equally intense hatred to the cause of popular education.

Don't relish the "thunder" of the late elections much—the Cops. *Vide* long faces.

Encouraging Crime.

The editor of the *Chesterfield Republican*, in his issue of April 9th, 1868, after stating the result in the Senatorial contested election case of Robison vs. Shugart, says:

"The time is not distant when Democrats will elect their members and keep them in their seats by bayonets."

By the language in the above extract, in the connection in which it is used, the editor of the *Republican* virtually justifies the frauds upon the ballot-box at Phillipsburg, and approves of the murder of John Casey for swearing that those frauds were perpetrated in the interest of the Copperhead party. But such is the spirit of the leaders of Copperheadism. Their teachings lead to fraud, bribery, and murder, as was proven in the Robison-Shugart investigation; and now, in noticing the result of that investigation, the organ of that party in this county boldly declares that in the future they will not permit their rascality to be exposed or their unlawful acts to be reversed, but that they will "elect their members and keep them in their seats by bayonets." Surely, this is an alarming state of affairs, when the Chairman of the County Committee of a party, semi-officially announces, as it were, the determination of the party organization to carry out its designs by such heinous means as are above declared. We submit these facts to the serious and careful consideration of the law-abiding and peaceable citizens, of both parties, in this county, and ask them, how long will you continue to follow the teachings of these bad and designing demagogues? They have led many of you into trouble heretofore; will you suffer them to do so again? Nay! Then rise above your former political predilections, assert your manhood and independence, and spurn these vile leaders from you, and unite with the friends of law and order. Duty to yourselves and families, and the safety of the country demand this at your hands.

The Late Elections.

WISCONSIN.—The Republicans of Wisconsin have elected their Judicial ticket by a majority exceeding 7,000 being a gain of about 3,000 from last autumn and against a violent opposition to which various factions and cliques inside of our own party lent their aid.

CONNECTICUT.—Gov. English, Democrat, was re-elected by a majority of 1,731, being an increase of 794 over that of last year. While, on the other hand, the Republicans have increased their majority on joint ballot in the Legislature 14, thus securing the election of a U. S. Senator in the place of Dixon, the present incumbent.

All the "reaction" we can discover in the recent elections is in Connecticut, where, upon a largely increased poll in consequence of the wholesale naturalization of aliens and the importation of foreign voters, the Democracy find the majority in the Legislature nearly doubled against them, while they have only succeeded in increasing their majority for their gubernatorial candidate less than 800.

In Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota, the local elections of this Spring show the Republican party to be as strong as in its palmiest days since 1864; and no fears are entertained as to the result in Connecticut in November next. Then let the Copperheads crow over their barren "victory" in Connecticut now, lest they will not have another opportunity for rejoicing during the year 1868.

K. K. K.'s.—Between thirty and forty members of the Ku-Klux Klan surrounded the house of Hon. G. W. Ashburn, in Columbus, Georgia, about 1 o'clock at night, on March 31st, broke down the doors, rushed into the house, and shot Mr. Ashburn. He received three fatal shots—one in the head between the eyes; one in the mouth, which ranged upwards; and another in the hip. Some twelve balls took effect on his person and clothing. Mr. Ashburn's only offense was, because he was a Union man, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia. The sudden, horrible, cowardly and brutal assassination of Col. Ashburn, by this infamous band, shows that their object is murder! Other prominent Union men, in various parts of the Southern States, have suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and there is little doubt that they have also been murdered by this "Klan" of midnight assassins.

ARMOR.—Wonder if the declarations of having revolvers in readiness, and the selection of victims against whom they are to be used, in Clearfield borough, has any connection with the "K. K. K.'s"? That there is a close, sufficiently desperate to enact such scenes (as that at Columbus) in our midst, the murder of John Casey fully attests; and that there are others besides the murderers of Casey, degraded enough, if not too cowardly, to commit like horrid murder, is satisfactorily indicated by the declarations noticed in the beginning of this paragraph. More anon.

"If Constitutional law will not defend and protect Democrats in their rights, something more potent must."—*Republican*, April 9th.

That is to say: If the Republicans hereafter dare to investigate the Copperhead frauds upon the ballot-box, "something more potent," than a futile attempt to prove witnesses as unworthy of belief will be employed to "defend and protect Democrats in their rights" to violate the election laws and murder Irishmen for testifying to their rascality—the potent agent to be none other than some brothers of the vile "Ku-Klux Klan," whose power is now so cogently conspicuous in the late rebel States. If the above quotation means anything, it implies just what we have paraphrased it.

"GENERAL GRANT IN ST. MARY'S."—The *Emporium Press* tells the following story: "Mr. Spear, brother of the extensive stove manufacturer of Philadelphia, bears a marked resemblance to General Grant. On the 17th, St. Patrick's day, Mr. Spear chanced to be in St. Mary's when some one conceived the idea of representing that Grant was in town, at the Alpine House. This remarkable piece of news was soon heralded through the town, and everybody became anxious to see the next President. A large crowd soon gathered in front of the hotel, and the vigorous call for the General finally brought the supposed individual out, and, contrary to his usual custom, was prevailed upon to make a speech. His speech was well received, and created much enthusiasm. Several side speeches were made by our German friends, when the crowd dispersed, thoroughly sold, and highly pleased with Gen. Grant and his eloquent speech."

A shocking disaster is reported to have marked the opening of navigation on the lakes. The steamer Sea Bird was burned on Lake Michigan, early Thursday morning, and it is supposed that all on board, including some thirty or forty passengers, have perished—in all over one hundred.

A Registry Law.

The Legislature has passed, and the Governor signed a supplement to our election laws, requiring the registration of voters throughout the State. This is a much needed measure, and calculated to accomplish a great deal of good in the way of preventing frauds at elections. The following is a synopsis of the most important features of the bill:

Section 1. That the assessors shall make lists of voters annually, with their residence, whether housekeepers or boarders; the occupation and name of employer, if working for another; whether native citizen, foreign born, age, naturalized, or having declared intentions, expecting to vote upon full papers to be procured before election.

During the present year such list to be made out sixty days after the passage of the act; qualifications to be then inquired into, before the 1st of September; meetings for rectification and placing additional names on the registry, to be held by the assessors during four days, if necessary, and ten days before the election.

Section 2. Duplicate copies of the registry lists to be made out; one copy to go to the County Commissioners, the other to be posted on the door of the house where the election is to be held prior to August 1st in each year.

Section 3. Assessors, inspectors and judges of election to attend at places for holding elections on Saturday, the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday of October, to place names on the registry not thereon, upon due proof of the right of the voter. At the election no person to be allowed to vote whose name is not on the list. Where a person has been omitted he may request a special meeting of the officers to decide on his case; and all such claims may be heard at the election house on the day of the election.

Section 4. Voters may be challenged and put to proof, notwithstanding the fact that their names are on the registry, and the matter be decided according to law. Naturalized voters must produce their certificates of naturalization, the election officers to place the word "voted," with date and place of election.

Section 5. Registry papers to be sealed up after the election with other election papers.

Section 6. Registry to be re-opened in years when there are Presidential elections ten days before the election, and names of voters omitted to be placed thereon.

Section 7. At special elections the registry to govern, but not less than one hundred registered voters who have the right to vote according to law.

Section 8. Prescribes the oath of office for assessors, inspectors and judges of elections.

Section 9. On the petition of five or more citizens under oath, stating forth reasons for believing that frauds will be practiced at an election, the Court of Common Pleas may appoint two persons as overseers of elections, one from each political party, if the inspectors belong to different political parties; where these overseers are both of the same party, the overseers are both to be of the opposite party. The overseers to have a right to be present at the election and to see that all who are kept lists of voters, &c. if said overseers are not allowed to perform their duties, or are driven away by intimidation, the whole poll of that election district or division to be thrown out.

Section 10. If a district polls more votes than are registered, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and the whole vote may be rejected upon a contest of the election.

Section 11. No court of the State to naturalize any foreigner within ten days of an election, under penalty of misdemeanor in the officer issuing the naturalization certificate. Voting, or attempting to vote, on a fraudulent certificate of naturalization, subjects the party to imprisonment not exceeding three years, and fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Section 12. Issuing false receipts by a tax collector, for less than one hundred dollars, imprisonment not less than three months.

Section 13. At elections hereafter, polls to open between 6 and 7 o'clock, A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

Another excellent bill is pending before the State Senate, which if passed, as it assuredly must, will prove a most valuable and acceptable adjunct to the Registry Law. This bill proposes to compel officers of elections to register the names of naturalized voters, with such facts connected with their naturalization as will prevent fraud.

Mr. Johnson's Defense.

The following article, in reference to the opening speech on behalf of President Johnson, is copied from the *Pittsburg Gazette*:

The opening argument of Mr. Johnson's counsel accords, in its general drift, with the expectations of the public for ten days past. But, to the intelligent reader will occur with us in the opinion that, so far as it purports to embody the President's case in defense, it is essentially a failure. Making a show of grappling boldly with the main issue, which has already been formally made into the case, the counsel, by the constitutional right of the tenure of office law, the whole course and the tenor of Judge Curtis' argument is no more than a ceaseless kaleidoscopic variation from one to the other of the opposite and inconsistent extremes between which Mr. Johnson is finding himself crushed. At one moment his counsel denies the constitutionality of the law; at another he defends its spirit, and endeavors to show that the act of his client did not violate its scope; at a third he asserts the President's unrestricted right of appointment and removal; at the next, he fortifies him within precedents which he admits to be based upon no express law whatever. Now, he claims that Mr. Johnson, as President, has the right to remove a law, and that as no removal was perfected by the Secretary's assent, no violation of the law can be justly charged. Here he gives good reasons why a Secretary should hold office during the tenure of the President's appointment, and, ignoring the fact that the Secretary's office was confirmed to him by Mr. Johnson's express act, he asserts an absolute right to remove him at pleasure. He admits that the suspension was in defiance of a law, which he himself admitted to avoid a conflict, he subsequently argues that it was his client's duty to reject the enactment as binding in any particular, and to make a case for judicial interpretation. He declares that the President may plead and establish, for an adequate defense, the unconstitutionality of a law which he is arraigned for violating, and boldly claims the same right for the magistrate who is sworn to execute every law when it comes before him.

The argument of Judge Curtis presents no new view of his client's case. Every point that he takes has been already and quite as forcibly elaborated by the Democratic journalists and politicians, and the only new element which he introduces, in the interests of pure justice, to say a good word for their friend at the bar. The argument abounds with the technical subtleties, the verbal criticisms, the hair-splitting distinctions, the points and counterpoints, the plausible but shallow exceptions of the mere lawyer, who is at the head of his profession, no doubt, as to that sort of ability, but it lacks the comprehensive breadth of consideration, the enlarged view, the liberal views, the just conception of public duty, of the necessities of the State, of the intentions of the Fathers and of the requirements of the future, which can only animate the statesman. He has not risen to the higher plane upon which the medium of impeachment, and the necessity of a State necessity, far more than any mere vindication of a law violated in its letter, but, as to either one or the other, has abundant justification in the facts, and upon both grounds the judgment of the Senate awaits the proper hour of delivery.

NEW JERSEY.—To vote early and vote often, has been understood to be a cardinal maxim in the Democratic electioneering policy. The majority which this party has in the New Jersey Legislature evidently intends to heed the injunction, as they have repealed the Registry Law, and also the "Sunset" law, which required the polls to be closed at sunset. Having thus abolished all the existing restrictions by which wise provision had been made for the purity of the suffrage, they propose to ensure their State for the Democratic ticket by voting early and late, and as often as need be to count out a majority.

Queen Victoria has over thirty tons of silver and gold plate.

We are reminded that the name Ku-Klux is possibly a modification of the infamous title Golden Circle, the Greek word for Circle being *Kuklos*. A slight variation from the true pronunciation would give the existing popular name. Whether the villains now branded as K. K. K.'s are direct descendants of the Knights of the Golden Circle, we cannot say; but their conduct warrants the conclusion that they are just the offscouring of that treacherous gang.

The foreign immigration of 1868 promises to be of extraordinary magnitude. Go many of the emigrants are of the skill of mechanics and hardy laborers through the ports of the Confederation, while every port of Ireland to which American shipping resorts is crowded with the rush of emigrants, which fully equals the great exodus of 1866. From England, the Baltic States, Belgium, France and Italy, the movement is equally active.

Young Mr. Tyng does not appear to care much for the reprimand the Bishop gave him or the trial he underwent, for preaching in a Methodist meeting house in New Jersey. On Sunday evening April 5th he preached in a Baptist meeting house in N. York. Was this a repetition of the offense, or did he offend only in going into New Jersey to preach in a Methodist meeting house?

The officers at Carlisle Barracks having disregarded the army regulations so far as to permit some of the private soldiers to hold a political meeting a few days ago, Gen. Griener, commanding that post, has been ordered to duty with his regiment in Missouri and Kansas. Indian skirmishes will be more in the line of his profession than the politics of impeachment.

The Washington shad fisheries on the Potomac are said to be retarded by the cold weather, but large numbers of fish are caught at the lawn fisheries on the Potomac. The prices for shad in Washington are said to be \$200 a hundred, herring \$15 a thousand, whilst small rockfish and perch bring from 15 to 20 cents a bushel.

John Schneider, a blacksmith in Grand Rapids, Michigan, has fallen heir to an estate valued at \$3,000,000. The property belonged to a bachelor uncle of his, who died a short time since at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and his property falls to his only sister, the mother of Mr. Schneider, who has only two children.

The London Times says: "The impeachers are trying to prove what the President said when he swung around the circle. Why not prove what he said when he was inaugurated? He was a good deal drunker then than he was at any time on the journey to and from Chicago."

Within the last week Mr. Chase has declared that he does not seek the Presidency. So one after another of the competitors of Gen. Grant retire from the field, not as the result of efforts put forth by him or his friends but in obedience to overwhelming sentiment.

Vanderbilt's "pile" is put at forty millions. Drew's at twenty. One is 73 years old, the other 71. If we were as old and as rich as either, wouldn't we be at peace with all men and women, and be trying to make our peace with Providence?

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up in large type, or out of plain style, will be charged double usual rates. No cuts.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES.—The following varieties of potatoes are the best that exist—None of them are subject to rot, yield enormously, and are the best market varieties that are produced: Early goodrich, calico, Gleason, Harrison, Rusty-Cont, Garnet, Cuzco, price \$2.50 per bushel. Address, or call on, JOSEPH KIRK, Lumber-city, Clearfield, Co., Pa.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the County National Bank of Clearfield, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868:

Loans and Discounts	\$100,430 03
Over drafts	11,770 52
Furniture and Fixtures	331 16
Current Expenses and taxes	730 87
Cash Items, including Rev. Stamps	449 76
Due from National Banks	10,130 55
Due from Banks and Bankers	11,594 29
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer to secure circulating notes	75,000 00
Cash on hand and in the vault	6,576 00
Legal tenders and fractional currency	12,632 23
Compound interest notes	1,390 00
Total	\$231,325 40
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	2,500 00
Circulation outstanding	65,345 00
Due Depositors	53,065 87
Due to Banks and Bankers	1,494 31
Exchange and interest	3,959 22
Profit and Loss	4,932 00
Total Liabilities	\$231,325 40

The above is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency. D. W. MOORE, Cash.

ORDINANCE.—Whereas twenty of the residents and owners of lots, out lots, and tracts of land adjoining the Borough of Clearfield, have, by petition, applied for the admission of said section into said Borough; And Whereas, under and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 3d day of April, 1839, "The Burgess and town council of any Borough shall have power, and by virtue of this Act are directed and required, on petition of any number not less than twenty of the free hold owners of lots, out lots, or other tracts of land, or any section lying adjacent to said Borough, to declare, by ordinance, the admission of the section on which such petitioners and others reside."

Therefore, Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the limits of the said Borough of Clearfield shall be and are hereby extended to include the following described land, beginning at the southeast corner of the Borough, on the bank of the Susquehanna river, thence along the southern line of the old Borough, south 41 degrees, east 82 perches along line of land of Sarah Jane Ogden to corner of land of A. K. Wright, thence along line between land of said Sarah Jane Ogden and A. K. Wright south 51 degrees, west 106 perches to a line of land of G. L. Reed, thence along line between land of G. L. Reed and A. K. Wright south 30 degrees east 118 perches, thence south 89 degrees west 221 perches, thence north 7 degrees west 215 perches to the eastern bank of the Susquehanna river, thence down the said eastern bank of the Susquehanna river the several courses thereof to line of old Borough and place of beginning, which said land is taken as a part of said Borough of Clearfield, and subject to the jurisdiction and government of the municipal authority of said Borough of Clearfield as fully as if the same had been originally a part thereof.

Attest: W. W. BETTS, Burgess.
L. G. MORGAN, Clerk.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A full supply from Vick's, Rochester, and Landreth, of Philadelphia, just received at the cheap store of, Mrs. H. D. WELSH & CO., April 8-2t.

H. O. FOR VIRGINIA.—Rich Virginia Farms, &c., for sale at *one-fourth their value*. Address, enclosing two stamps, for return post, J. M. MILLER, box 255, Harrisburg, Pa. [a3.]

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing, at Burnside, Pa., under the name of Irvin Brothers, was dissolved on the Second day of March, by the withdrawal of Mar. L. Irvin. The business of the old firm will be settled by W. C. Irvin, who, for the present, will continue the business at the old stand. A word to the wise is sufficient. WM. C. IRVIN, Burnside, April 8-68.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Thomas Mullen, late of Beecaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. MARY MULLEN, THOS. DAVIS, Ex'rs.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between W. M. & A. I. Shaw, in the Drug business, in the Borough of Clearfield, was dissolved on the first day of April, 1868, by mutual consent—W. M. Shaw withdrawing from the firm. The business was continued by A. I. Shaw, who is also authorized to settle the books and accounts of the firm. W. M. SHAW, A. I. SHAW, April 8, 1868-3t.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has sold his entire good will and practice in medicine, in Luthersburg, Pa., to Dr. Wm. B. Alexander, on the first day of April, 1868, to whom all my patients are hereafter referred. T. J. BOYER, M. D. N. B.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me on book account will please call and settle without delay. Luthersburg, April 3-68. T. J. BOYER, M. D.

LATEST STYLES.

for Spring and Summer Hats, from New York and Philadelphia. Also Trimmed patterns of clothing for Ladies and Children from Mac. Demorest, a full supply of which will be kept constantly on hand at the store of

MRS. H. D. WELSH & CO., Dealers in Fancy Goods, Millinery, Notions, Toys, Music and Musical Instruments. Second Street, next door to First National Bank, Clearfield, Penn'a.

They also make to order All kinds of Bonnets for : : : 50 cts. All kinds of Hats for : : : 20 cts. Materials furnished on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the country. Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. [April 8, 1868.]

\$5000. ACCIDENTS. \$5000.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS INSURANCE FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR ONE DAY.

Five Dollars per month and from \$25 to \$50 per year—with weekly compensation, in case of total disability.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION IS MADE IN ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Policies and tickets, covering all kinds of accidents, whether received whilst traveling or otherwise, sold by

ALFRED M. SMITH, Insurance Agent. Clearfield, April 1, 1868.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Clearfield, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$83,388 34
Over drafts	1,785 87
Furniture and Fixtures	1,157 18
Current Expenses	410 65
Taxes paid	751 87
Revenue Stamps	582 89
Due from Nat. Banks	15,201 42
Due from other Banks and Bankers	8,077 36
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation	100,000 00
Circulating of Nat. Banks	2,300 00
Fractional Currency	160 00
Legal Tender Notes and Specie	14,985 92
Total	\$238,521 50
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	5,000 00
Notes in Circulation	86,485 00
Due Depositors	30,008 02
Due to Nat. Banks	1,691 64
Due other Banks and Bankers	1,223 38
Profit and Loss	4,420 47
Total Liabilities	\$238,521 50

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, April 6th, 1868. A. C. FINNEY, Cash'r.

17TH QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Curwensville, on Monday the 6th day of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.	
Notes and bills Discounted	\$117,513 63
Overdrafts	2,711 67
Banking House	2,441 67
Furniture and Fixtures	1,482 89
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	1,598 89
Cash Items and Rev. Stamps	2,112 60
Due from National Bank	46,771 04
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Tr. to secure circulation	81,000 00
Cash on hand and National Banks	1,150 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	7,453 00
Compound Interest Notes & Frl Cur'y	17,625 22
Total	\$284,334 00
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	18,000 00
Circulating Notes	67,425 00
Individual Deposits	92,720 00
Due National Banks	22 38
Due other Banks and Bankers	1,214 48
Profit and Loss	4,671 20
Total Liabilities	\$284,334 00

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

TINWARE. buckets, dish pans, coffee boilers, strainers, pudding pans, pie pans, oil cans, dippers, camp kettles, molasses buckets, wash basins, tin cups, milk pans, stew pans, brass kettles, wash boilers, candle moulds, galvanized buckets, basting spoons, tea spoons, tea canisters, graters, skimmers, dripping pans, stove pipe, sheet iron, for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS. enameled leather, dash leather, figured muslin, head linings, curled hair, seamless cord, patent fastening hames, rein web, girthing, buckles, rings, bed lace, tulle, silver lining nails, alcaunt mats, rugs, saddles and carriage makers supplied at reduced rates, by J. P. KRATZER, April 8.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM, J. J. RICHARDSON & CO., 126 Market Street, Philadelphia, are the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, &c., in the United States. March 4, 1867-1y.

TINWARE.—The largest assortment of well made TINWARE in the city constantly kept on hand; also a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods. Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to call. JNO. M. MELLO, Apr. 1-1m. 723 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of John M. Test, of Beecaria township, to wit: 1 roan horse, 1 gray horse, 2 sets of harness, as the same belong to me and are only left with him on loan, subject to my order at any time. Mar. 29, April 1, 68-3t. GEORGE S. PERRY.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a certain bay horse now in possession of John Sterling, of Lumber city, as the same belongs to me, and have only been loaned to him for the purpose of carrying the mail to and from Curwensville, subject to my order at any time. Mar. 25, April 1, 68-3t. J. H. LITTLE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Let- ters of Administration on the estate of S. N. Spencer, late of Lumber City borough, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. H. W. SPENCER, Adm'r. March 11, 1868-6tp.

LIME! LIME!!—Limestone, of a good quality, being more abundant in this county than in generally supposed a man of twenty years experience in the business proposes to open quarries and burn lime for farmers, and all others who may desire his services, on reasonable terms. He will engage to produce a good quality of lime, both for building purposes and for fertilizing. For further particulars, inquire at the JOURNAL'S office. [March 11, 1868-4t.]

IMPORTANT.—Farmers, Look to Your Interests.—Save Money when you can. **Corn! Corn!! Corn!!!**

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE DAY. Call and see Flegal & Gane's great labor saving and most perfect and even Corn Planter, an entire new