

THE JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 16, 1862.

Time of Cars leaving Tyrona Station.			
WESTWARD.	ALTONA.	TYRONA.	HUNTSDOWN.
Through Exp.	8.40 p.m.	9.07 p.m.	9.50 p.m.
Fast train.	1.45 a.m.	1.55 a.m.	2.12 a.m.
Mail train.	7.45 a.m.	8.13 a.m.	8.56 a.m.
Way train.	10.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	1.20 p.m.
EASTWARD.			
Through Exp.	7.50 a.m.	7.18 a.m.	6.28 a.m.
Fast train.	8.05 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.56 p.m.
Mail train.	6.45 p.m.	6.58 p.m.	6.08 p.m.
Way train.	3.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	1.20 p.m.

The first line does not stop between Huntingdon and Altoona. The way train only runs between those two points.
ESQ. LEWIS, Gen'l Supt.

GRAIN.—Several persons having written to us, inquiring if we would take wheat in payment of accounts due us? We answer, yes. And we will further say, that we will take wheat, rye, corn and buckwheat in payment of old accounts or on new subscriptions. Grain can be left at L. R. Reed's mill, immediately above Clearfield borough.

Dr. A. M. HILLS, desires to notify his friends who may need his professional services, that he will be absent from his office during the week commencing Oct. 20th, 1862—21.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—All persons are hereby notified that an application is about to be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, for the pardon of Bryant D. Schoonover, convicted at June Session 1862, in this county, of Forgery.
Oct. 8, 1862-4tp.

Be not Deceived.—To vote for Courtwright and Wallace, is to vote against the Government and in favor of the rebellion. To vote for Scofield and Hall, is to sustain the Government and crush out the rebellion. This is the issue, and there is no other.

THE DRAFT.—By authority of the Governor of this Commonwealth, the draft has been postponed until Thursday the 16th of October, 1862. Applications for exemptions, of persons who may have been in the service of the State, and who have not already had the opportunity to attend such appeal, will be heard on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th days of October instant, at the Court House in Clearfield borough.

Oct. 1. ELLIS IRWIN, Comm'r.

DIED: On the 24th day of September, at Annapolis, Md., MARTIN H. LIVERGOOD of Cholera-morbis. Aged 27 years 4 months and 18 days.
He was a member of the Cadets in the 5th Penn's Reserve Corps, and was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle before Richmond. He was in Richmond 34 days when exchanged. He was a brave soldier and a good citizen of Goshen township, Clearfield county, Penn'a.

A BATTLEFIELD OPINION ABOUT THE ELECTION.

Below we give a paragraph from the letter of a soldier who has seen service in the Union army, and who is now near Harper's Ferry. The letter was written just after the first battle of Antietam, and undoubtedly reflects the sentiments of the great majority of the soldiers. It deserves the careful consideration of every loyal voter:

"I am much pleased to learn incidentally that Mr. Myers has been nominated for Congress. Don't let him be defeated! The army has heard with feelings of great concern that there is danger of the 'Peace Party' triumphing in New York and Pennsylvania. If this is true, in the name of all that is sacred, let me ask, what are we in the field for? If the people of the country desire to succumb to the traitors in arms against the government, they cannot display it more effectually to Europe and the world than by electing the candidates of the democratic, or Vallandigham stripe. If those who have remained at home do not intend to sustain us in battling for the Constitution and the Union—nay, if they mean to insult us and give aid and comfort to the enemy by electing men to Congress and other positions of honor and trust who are notoriously the enemies of the Administration and the war, we may as well lay down our arms and return to the comforts of home. We can endure the scorn and contempt of all Christendom probably as well as they can! It is desired to increase the party in Congress who will cluster around Vallandigham and his Confederates, and assist them in opposing the Government, let the so called democratic candidates be elected. The army is watching the Congressional canvass in New York and Pennsylvania with painful interest. On the choice of thoroughly loyal men for the National Legislature depends in a great measure the issue of the war."

The Battle at Corinth.

Desperate Character of the Fight. THE REBELS FINALLY REPULSED. CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 5.—Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat: On the morning of the 3d our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth. Before nine o'clock the engagement became general and fierce, and a sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men, under Rosecrans, stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and bravery. But regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backwards, fighting desperately.

The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of advantage ground. They outflanked our inferior force on the left, and were attempting to get in our rear. We were obliged to fall back still further, to prevent this movement from being accomplished.

The enemy were inside of our breastworks, pushing us backwards towards the town, when darkness put an end to the fighting for that day. During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours. Three pieces of the 1st Missouri battery were captured.

After having stood for so many hours before the enemy's fire, the men were consumed by thirst and subdued by the constant exertion. Brigadier General Hackleman fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his Brigade. General Oglesby was shot in the breast.

SEE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th,

the enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell.

Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time, two of the rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after daylight their battery of 7 guns were captured. A protestant quietness soon occurred, and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy.

The Western Sharpshooters, under Colonel Burke, were ordered forward as skirmishers to feel the enemy's position. At half-past nine o'clock, they met the enemy within a quarter of a mile of the advance of our line of battle, and advanced rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. They immediately opened a murderous fire on the skirmishers, who immediately began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with effect.

The woods seemed alive with rebels, and it appeared impossible for this gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat over three quarters of a mile of open ground, which intervened between them and our temporary works of defence.

In a few moments the engagement became general. Our batteries opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass. The slaughter among them was frightful. But with unparalleled daring and recklessness they rushed impetuously forward.

They charged our works desperately, broke our lines of infantry, and captured a small fortification, in the battery of the First Missouri was planted.

Our fortune seemed to be all lost. A temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the streets of Corinth. New batteries opened upon them. Our men, under the direction of a few courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, though thinned in ranks, fought desperately. The advance of the enemy was checked. They wavered, and then fell back. Our lost battery was regained, and once more it hurled destruction into their ranks.

The day was saved, and the enemy in full retreat.

Our loss was comparatively small during this fearful charge. That of the enemy was fully twenty to our one killed.

The enemy was commanded by Van Dorn, Price and Villedigne, with their respective army corps, numbering 50,000 men.

It is impossible now to give a list of the casualties.

Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

NATURE'S GUIDE IN TAKING FOOD.

Of all the evidences of creative wisdom that are furnished by the structure of the human system there is none more impressive than the wonderful adaptation of the several organs to each other. If a man wishes to throw a stone so as to hit any small object, he will strive in vain to accomplish his purpose by considering the proper motion to give his hand, and his best course is to fix his eye upon the object and then let his hand adjust its motions to the line of vision. If the nervous energies are exhausted, the eyelids drop to shut out the light and thus aid in bringing on that strange state of sleep by which the vital powers are so mysteriously restored. If by violent exercise the slow fire that supplies heat to the system is urged to too rapid combustion, the pores of the skin fall open, and a copious perspiration carries off the superabundant caloric. When the bag, that is placed in the center of the system to hold the nourishment which is constantly required to keep the several organs in action, becomes empty, a craving of hunger urges a renewal of the supply. And the sensation of thirst is the efficient means provided by Nature for continuing the proper quantity of that liquid in which the various viscera are constructed to operate.

This adaptation of the sensations of hunger and thirst to the need of the system is also shown in the craving for particular kinds of food in particular circumstances. In the Arctic regions it is necessary that a large amount of heat should be generated in the system, and, consequently, a large supply of fuel must be taken into the stomach. Nature makes provision for this need by causing the appetite to crave enormous quantities of food. We recently published the account of an Esquimaux belle who ate a tallow candle for desert, and Dr. Kane while in the Arctic regions found that he and all his men preferred Walrus blubber to any less greasy diet. In the tropics, on the other hand, the system requires the generation of little heat internally, and here the appetite loaths all greasy food, and craves simply grains and fruits.

A few years ago it was the universal practice of physicians to deny fever patients a cup of cold water to cool their tongues, but larger experience and more careful observation has taught that here also the indications of nature are more to be trusted than the teachings of the schools, and the inexpressibly grateful administering of ice has suppressed that cruel deprivation from moisture by which many helpless invalids have been tortured to death.

It is true that the cravings of the appetite are to be controlled by the lessons of experience. There are fatal poisons which have an agreeable taste. We have intellects as well as palates, and if experiment proves that any agreeable food is injurious we must abstain from its use. But until we have made the trial, we can have no safer guide in the selection of our food and drink than the natural demand of our appetites.

Important War News.

THE REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. McClure telegraphed to Governor Curtin on Friday the 10th, that Mercersburg, Franklin county, was occupied by Stuart's Rebel Cavalry that day, and that at a later hour fifteen men on horse back armed with carbines, entered Chambersburg with a flag of truce, and asked to see a number of the prominent men, with reference to a surrender of the place. The Rebels crossed the Potomac at Hancock.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber residing in Covington township is desirous of selling his real and personal property at private sale. The tract of land contains 175 acres, and is covered with the best of timber, and has a saw mill and dwelling house erected thereon. The saw mill is situated on Sandy creek, and is capable of sawing 5,000 feet of boards in 12 hours. This is a very desirable location for lumbering, and a very desirable of engaging in the business would do well to examine the place. Terms moderate.
Sept. 17, 1862. J. B. HUGHES.

THE OLD "FRENCH BARBER."

We shall never forget, and always feel proud of the fact, that we knew so great an every-day Plato as Davy Crockett. Had the old Colonel never uttered a better idea than that everlasting good motto—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead!" his wisdom would stand a pretty good wrestle with tide and time, before his standing as a man of genius would pass to oblivion—be washed out in Lethe's waters. We remember hearing Colonel Crockett relate, during a "speech," a short time before he lost his life at the Blando, Texas, a little incident of his being taken up in New Orleans one night, by a *gen d'arme*—lugged to the calaboose, and kept there as an out-and-out "hard case," not being able to find anybody, hardly, that knew him, and being totally unable to reconcile the chief of police to the fact that he was the identical Davy Crockett, or anybody else above par. "If you want to find your level—*ad valorem*, wake up some morning, noon or night—where nobody knows you?" said the Colonel, "and if you ever feel so essentially chawed up, *ram*, as I did in the calaboose, the Lord pity you."

There was a "modern instance" of Col. Crockett's "wise saw," in the case of a certain Philadelphia millionaire, who was in the habit of carting himself out in a very ancient and excessively shabby gig, which, in consequence of its utter ignorance of the stable-boy's brush, sponge or broom, and the hospitalities the old concern nightly offered the horse—was not exactly the kind of equipage calculated to win attention or marked respect for the owner and driver. The old millionaire, one day in early October, took it into his head to ride out and see the country. Taking an early start, the old gentleman and his old bob-tailed, frost-bitten-looking horse, with the same old shabby gig, about dusk found themselves under the swinging sign of a Pennsylvania Dutch tavern in the neighborhood of Reading. As nobody bestirred to see the traveller, he put his very old-fashioned face and wig outside of the vehicle and called:

"Hello! Hos-e-lar! Landlord!"
Leisurely strolling down the steps, the Dutch hostler advanced towards the queer and questionable travelling equipage.
"Vel, vot you want, ah?"
"Vot sal I vant? I sal vant to put out my hoss, viz ze stable, viz two pecks of oats and plenty of hay, hos-e-lar."
"Yaw," was the laconic grunt of the hostler, as he proceeded to unhitch old bald-face from his rigging.
"Stop one little," said the traveller. "I see 'tis very much like rain to-night; put out my pig in ze stable, too."
"Boosh, tooner and blitzen, der rain cannot hurt your old gig!"
"I pay you for vat you sal do for me; mind vat I sal say, ah, if you please."
The hostler very slyly led the traveller's weary old brute to the stable; but, prior to carrying out the orders of the traveller, he sought the landlord to know if it would pay to put up the scabby old concern, and treat the old horse to a real feed of hay and oats without making some inquiries into the financial condition of the old Frenchman.

The landlord, with a country lawyer and a neighbor farmer, were at the bar, one of those old-fashioned salted coops in a corner, peculiar to Pennsylvania, discussing the merits of a lawsuit, seizure of the property, &c., of a deceased tiller of the soil in the vicinity. Busily chatting and quaffing their toddy, the entrance of the poor old traveller was scarcely noticed, until he had divested himself of his old, many caped cloak, and taken a seat in the room. The hostler having re-appeared, and talked a little Dutch to the host, that worthy turned to the traveller:

"Good even'n, thraveller!"
"Yes, ah," pleasantly responded the Frenchman, "a little."
"You got a hoss, eh?" continued the landlord.
"Yes, ah; I wish ze hoss-e-lar to give mine hoss plenty to eat—plenty hay, plenty oats, plenty watair, ah."
"Yaw," responded the landlord, "den Jacob, give'm der oats, and der hay, and der water;" and with this brief direction to his subordinate the landlord turned away from the way-worn traveller to resume his conversation with his more apparently influential friends. The old Frenchman very patiently waited until the discussion should cease, and the landlord's ear should be disengaged, that he might apprise of the fact that travellers had stomachs, and that of the old French gentleman was highly incensed by long delay, and more particularly by the odorous fumes of roast fowls, ham and eggs, &c., issuing from the inner portion of the tavern.

"Landlord, I will take supper, if you please."
"Yaw; after dese gentlemen's shall eat suppers, den something will be prepared for you."
"Sair!" said the old Frenchman, frowning; "I vill not wait for ze shentlemen; I vant my supper now, directly—right away; I not wait for nobody, sair!"
"If you no like 'em, den you go off out mine house," answered the old sour crout, "you old barber!"
"Bar-bar!" gasped the old Frenchman, in suppressed rage. "Sair, I vill go nowhere—I vill stay here so long, by gar, as—as—as I please, sair!"
"Are you aware, sir," interposed the legal gentleman, "that you are rendering gross and offensive, malicious and libellous, scandalous and burglarious language to this gentleman, in his own domicile, with malice, pretence and forethought, and—"

"Pooh! pooh! pooh! for you, sair!" testily replied the Frenchman.
"Pooh! To me, sair! 'Me sir?' bullying echoed Blackstone.
"Yes, sair—pooh—pooh! you geese, sair." It was vain to try to depict the rage of wounded pride the insolence of a travelling barber had stirred up in the very face of the man of law, logic and legal lore. He swelled up, blowed and strutted about like auffed gobbler in a barn-yard. He tried to cool down his rage, but it burst forth:

"You—you—you infernal old frog-eating, soap-and-lather, you—you—you smoke-dried, poor old wretch, you, if it wasn't for pity's sake, I'd have you taken up and put in the county jail for vagrancy, I would, you poverty-stricken old rascal!"
"Jacob," bawled the landlord to his sub, "bring out der old hoss again, before he did die mit de crows in mine stable; now, you ole fool, you shall go yay putt your hishenish mit nosin to eat mit yer hoss too!" said the landlord, with an evident rush of blood and beer to his head.

"Oh, very vell," patiently answered the Frenchman, "very vell, sir, I sal go—but," shaking his finger very significantly at the landlord and lawyer, "I com pack to-morrow morning, I pay dis proprietee; you, sair, sal make do deed in my name—I kick you out, sair, to the landlord, and you to the lawyer, I sal like de goose. Booh!"

With this, the poor Frenchman started for his gig, amid the "Haw, haw, haw! and ha, ha! he, he!" of the landlord and lawyer.
"That's for you," said the Frenchman, as he gave the surly Dutchman-hostler a real half dollar, took the dirty "ribbons" and drove off.

Now the farmer, one of the three spectators present, had quietly watched the proceedings, and being gifted with enough insight into human nature to see something more than an "old French barber" in the person and manner of the traveller, followed the Frenchman; overtaking him, he at once offered him the hospitalities of his domicile, not far distant, where the traveller passed a most comfortable night, and when his host found out that he was entertaining no less a pecuniary miracle of his time than—Stephen Girard.

Early next morning old Stephy, in his old and shabby gig, accompanied by his entertainer, rode over to the owners of the tavern property, and with them sought the lawyer. The deeds were made out, the old Frenchman drew on his own bank for the thirteen thousand dollars, he gave the farmer a ten-year's lease upon the place, paid the lawyer for his trouble, and as that worthy accompanied the millionaire to the door, and was very obsequiously bowing him out, old Stephy turned around on the steps, and looking sharp with one eye upon the lawyer, says he:

"Sair! Pooh! Pooh! Booh!" off he rode for the tavern, where he and the landlord had a haze, the landlord was notified to leave short metre; and being fully revenged for the infant paid his millions, old Stephy Girard, the Philadelphia financier, rode back to where he was better used for his money, and evidently better satisfied than ever that money is mighty when brought to bear upon an object.

FAIR POSTPONED.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Clearfield county Agricultural Society, held on the 13th instant, it was unanimously resolved, that in view of the present unsettled state of the country, it was inexpedient to hold the regular annual exhibition this fall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Adam Emerick, late of Brady township, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Sept. 10, 1862. ANDREW PENTZ, Adm'r.

WANTED.—All kinds of grain will be taken in payment of debts due me, for which the highest market prices will be given for the said grain.

1862. JAMES B. GRAHAM.

McMURRAY AND IRVIN, DEALERS IN DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES, Burnside, Clearfield County, Penn'a.

ELECTION.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Madera and Oseola Turnpike & Plank Road Company, will be held at Oseola, on Monday, November 3d, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing one President, five Directors and one Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year.

Madera, Sept. 8, 1862-pd. CHAS. J. PUSEY.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing three certain bonds, given about two years ago by John Thompson and Thomas J. Thompson to John Jordan, of Jordan township, and are now of record. The undersigned not having received value for the said bonds, hereby gives notice that he will not pay the same unless compelled by due process of law.

Oct. 8, 1862-pd. JOHN THOMPSON.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—The undersigned has received for distribution the forms according to which the Books of all Brewers and Distillers must be kept, under the Act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue. All persons owning or operating Breweries or Distilleries in the counties of Erie, Warren, Jefferson, McKean, Cameron, Elk, Forest and Clearfield, by applying at the Office of the Collector, in this City, or by letter addressed to him, may obtain a Form.

Collector of In. Rev., 19th Dist. of Penn'a. Erie, Sept. 18, 1862-Sept. 23.

Fall and Winter Goods. REIZENSTEIN BROTHERS & CO. In the "Mansion House" (Mr. Shaw's old Stand) Clearfield, Pa., have just received a large Stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Boots, Hats, Traveling Bags, Valises and a large and well selected stock of Gent's Furnishing goods.

YOU Can buy your Clothing, for yourselves and your Boys in every variety and at low cash prices by calling at the cheap Clothing Store of Reizenstein Bros. & Co. opposite the Clearfield Co. Bank, where you

WILL Save at least from 20 to 25 per cent. All kinds of Clothing and Furnishing goods are to be had at this Store at the lowest Cash prices and receive well made goods.

Would it not be much better to

SAVE Much valuable time by calling at once, and laying in your Stock of Clothing for the Winter at this Establishment, where you will certainly get the full value for your

MONEY. Remember the place. In the "Mansion House," opposite Clearfield Co. Bank.

REIZENSTEIN BROS. & CO. Grain and Furs taken in exchange at the highest market rates.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Wm. Pennington, late of the United States Army, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Aug. 13, 1862. WILLIAM FEATH, Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Thompson, late of Chest township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Burnside township, Aug. 13, 1862. JAMES MEWEN, Executors.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Benjamin Yungling, Esq., late of Burnside township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Burnside township, Aug. 13, 1862. JOHN YINGLING, Administrators.

Grocery Store, In the N. E. corner of the Conrad House, PHILLIPSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, having purchased the grocery establishment of J. H. Grier, would inform the citizens of Phillipsburg and vicinity, that he has on hand a large stock of groceries, such as flour, bacon, molasses, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, pepper, cinnamon, carbon oil, tobacco, cigars, and other articles kept in a store of this kind, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

June 18, 1862-pd. MARY GALER.

New Goods. Just received at the "Corner Store," Curwensville, a new and desirable stock of goods, which will be sold upon reasonable terms, goods, clover and timothy seed of a good quality, for sale low, by

WM. IRVIN. Grain of all kinds, bacon and lard, for sale at the "corner store" by WM. IRVIN.

One new two-horse wagon for sale, inquire at Curwensville, by WM. IRVIN.

One pair of good heavy oxen for sale, by WM. IRVIN. March 12, '62.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected, that I, EDWARD PERKES, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the county of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held on the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the FOURTEENTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote

For one person for Auditor General of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Surveyor General of this Commonwealth.

For one person to represent the counties of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean and Warren, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

For one person to represent the counties of Blair, Cambria and Clearfield in the Senate of this Commonwealth.

For two persons to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson and McKean, in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

For one person for the office of Register and Receiver of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of Auditor of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of Deputy Surveyor of Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said General Election will be held at the following places, viz:

At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Becarrar township.

At the house of Asaph Ellis for Bell township.

At the house of James Bloom, Sen. for Bloom township.

At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs.

At the house of Wm. Hoover for the township of Bradford.

At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady township.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

H. B. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Indiana, Pa. Professional business promptly attended to.

D. C. CHOUCH, Physician, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Penn'a. May 14.

L. J. CRANS, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining his residence, on Second street. May 16.

W. M. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, with L. J. Crans, Esq., on Second Street. July 3, 1861.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, adjoining his residence on Second street. Sept. 1.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Nangle's jewelry store. May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, Merchant and dealer in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce, Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [J. P.] Jan. 15, 1862.

A. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law, Curwensville, Pa. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office opposite the New Methodist Church. Jan. 15, 1862.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and adjoining townships in the battle with J. H. Manning in Kyrtown, Clearfield county. May 11, 1859.

J. B. McNALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Janich's Hotel. April 30.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-work, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 30.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 7.

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1858.

JAS. H. LARRIMER. ISAAC TEST.

DR. M. WOODS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crans, Esq. Office, the same as was recently occupied by Hon. G. R. Barrett, where he can be found unless absent on professional business.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, over the "Clearfield Co. Bank." Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

D. C. BUSH. BUSH & McCULLOUGH'S COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

S. H. LAUCHLIN, CHARLES HOLDS. NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, at the shop formerly occupied by R.