

Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1867.

VOL. 13—NO. 40.

Select Poetry.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mother's love, how pure, how deep,
How ceaseless in its flow!
Love, that a life-long watch can keep,
And no amount know
When her frail children first draw breath,
It kindles to a flame,
And till her eye-lids close in death,
Burns ever on the same!
That flame burns on, still clear and high,
In sunshine and in storm,
Though grief may dim her watchful eye,
Or labor bow her form!
Alike where steadfast virtue crowns
Her children's honored name,
Or on their guilty sterns world frowns—
Burns ever on the same!
Alone, the mother's quenchless love,
Where'er her children stray
Shines like the day-star from on high,
Upon their pilgrim way!

For the "Raftsmen's Journal."
The Power of Hope.

There is, in the human mind, something that goes out and anchors itself to the higher and nobler objects of labor and sacrifice. As the lofty mountain brow pierces the darkling mists that enshroud it and greets the radiance of sunlight, so the hope-inspired soul of man grandly rises amid the thick clouds of earth's trampling oppositions and shines in the sacred hue of Heaven's reflected beauties.

Hope is the change from sickness to health, from death to life. It is the golden chain that links the real to the ideal, the visible to the invisible, the material to the spiritual, the finite to the infinite. It is that which connects labor and reward, the struggling one and the victor, the human and the divine, Earth and Heaven, time and eternity.

Hope is the heritage of the noble-minded, the empire of truths' advocates, the domain of great men's thoughts, the germ of national existence, the fountain of christian life. It guided the midnight marches, and lighted the pathway of the Israelites. It overshadowed the humble sanctity of a home in Judea, and summoned wise men from the East to worship the Babe of Bethlehem. It marked the origin, and has traced out the earth-encircling course of the gospel. It has marshaled to the standard the heroes of church and state reform, while it led Luther and his kindred spirits through the fierce ordeal of disputation's strife, placed their records above the reach of skeptical conspiracy, and set their names in golden characters, it lighted the campfires of Liberty's army, and culled out from the fierce contentions between English Kings and Parliament an experience which found a basis for the temple of freedom, that has withstood the rough surges of time for centuries. It was the star that lured on the Continental army to an immortality that breathes from the pages of our national history, starts from the deep bosom of our mineral freighted mountains, lives upon the icy surface of our soil-covered waters, is seen in the triumphal arches of our freedom anniversaries, and speaks in thunder tones from the lofty domes of our hundred thousand sanctuaries.

And, when clouds of darkest night overhung our national prosperity, and it seemed as though the angel that had so long guided the chariot of our destinies had flown to his native Heaven, Hope came down through the smoke of the conflict, and pointing us to our ramparts, we looked and beheld that "our flag was still there."

It is angel, Hope, has visited the homes of widowed mothers, weeping wives, and lonely orphans, and told them that though the scenes of earth are now drear, there is, just beyond the flood, a land radiant with the sunshine of eternal Truth, where the scourge of war never enters, and across whose plains the roar of artillery is not heard.

LYCURGUS.

The Natal Caffres of Africa are in profound grief. Hard times prevail there, and have caused a great rise in the price of that indispensable commodity to a Caffre as to every one else—a wife. Heretofore the matrimonially inclined Caffre could buy a wife for the moderate price of ten cows—cows being the Caffre "greenbacks," and a legal tender at Natal. For fifteen cows he could secure the best girl in the village. Now, however, owing to a scarcity, the price of the most ordinary wives has risen to twenty cows, and above that, in proportion to the desirable character of the article. Hence the grief of the Caffres, a grief in which we are sure many of our own land, who most unwillingly enjoy "single blessedness," will heartily sympathize with them.

Errors.—The little that I have seen of the world and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through; the brief pulsation of joy; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary and threatening voices of woe; health gone, happiness gone, I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellowman with him from whose hands it came.

Iron is the most valuable and curious metal, and has properties that no others possess. While gold, silver, copper and other metals are softened by heating and sudden immersion in cold water, the effect on iron is directly the reverse. Although its grain is coarse, it will receive and retain a fine edge impossible with them. It can be changed from a brittle, inipure mass, without tenacity, to a substance as tough, ductile, malleable and elastic as to be unsurpassed in these respects; or it can be made as brittle as glass, yet as elastic as steel, so that it is possible to conceive of any metallic substance.

Big Trees in Missouri.

It is popularly supposed that California has the biggest trees in the world, but Prof. Swallow, of the Missouri Geological Survey, claims the distinction for his own State. He gives the following actual measurement of big trees in Southern Missouri:

"The largest is a sycamore in Mississippi county, sixty-five feet high, which, two feet above the ground, measures forty-three feet in circumference. Another sycamore in Howard county is thirty-eight feet in diameter. A cypress in Cape Girardeau county, at a distance of one foot above the ground, measures twenty-nine feet in circumference. A cottonwood in Mississippi county measures thirty feet round, at a distance of six feet above the ground. A pecan in the same county is eighteen feet in circumference. A black walnut in Benton county measures twenty-two feet in circumference. A white oak in Howard county is twenty-six feet in circumference. A tulip tree (poplar) in Cape Girardeau county is thirty feet in circumference. There is a tupelo in Stoddard county thirty feet in circumference. A hackberry in Howard county is eleven feet in circumference. A spanish oak in New Madrid county is twenty-six feet in circumference. A white ash in Mississippi county is sixteen feet in circumference. A honey locust in Howard county is thirteen feet round. There is a willow in Pemisocot county that has grown to the size of twenty-four feet in circumference and one hundred feet in height. Mississippi county boasts of a sassafras that must be king of that tribe; it measures nine feet in circumference. A persimmon in the same county is nine feet in circumference. In the same county is a red bud six feet in circumference. In Pemisocot county there is a dogwood six feet in circumference. In Mississippi county pawpaws grow to a circumference of three feet, and grape vine and trumpet creepers to a circumference of eighteen to twenty-two inches."

For the "Raftsmen's Journal."
The Power of Hope.

There is, in the human mind, something that goes out and anchors itself to the higher and nobler objects of labor and sacrifice. As the lofty mountain brow pierces the darkling mists that enshroud it and greets the radiance of sunlight, so the hope-inspired soul of man grandly rises amid the thick clouds of earth's trampling oppositions and shines in the sacred hue of Heaven's reflected beauties.

Hope is the change from sickness to health, from death to life. It is the golden chain that links the real to the ideal, the visible to the invisible, the material to the spiritual, the finite to the infinite. It is that which connects labor and reward, the struggling one and the victor, the human and the divine, Earth and Heaven, time and eternity.

Hope is the heritage of the noble-minded, the empire of truths' advocates, the domain of great men's thoughts, the germ of national existence, the fountain of christian life. It guided the midnight marches, and lighted the pathway of the Israelites. It overshadowed the humble sanctity of a home in Judea, and summoned wise men from the East to worship the Babe of Bethlehem. It marked the origin, and has traced out the earth-encircling course of the gospel. It has marshaled to the standard the heroes of church and state reform, while it led Luther and his kindred spirits through the fierce ordeal of disputation's strife, placed their records above the reach of skeptical conspiracy, and set their names in golden characters, it lighted the campfires of Liberty's army, and culled out from the fierce contentions between English Kings and Parliament an experience which found a basis for the temple of freedom, that has withstood the rough surges of time for centuries. It was the star that lured on the Continental army to an immortality that breathes from the pages of our national history, starts from the deep bosom of our mineral freighted mountains, lives upon the icy surface of our soil-covered waters, is seen in the triumphal arches of our freedom anniversaries, and speaks in thunder tones from the lofty domes of our hundred thousand sanctuaries.

And, when clouds of darkest night overhung our national prosperity, and it seemed as though the angel that had so long guided the chariot of our destinies had flown to his native Heaven, Hope came down through the smoke of the conflict, and pointing us to our ramparts, we looked and beheld that "our flag was still there."

It is angel, Hope, has visited the homes of widowed mothers, weeping wives, and lonely orphans, and told them that though the scenes of earth are now drear, there is, just beyond the flood, a land radiant with the sunshine of eternal Truth, where the scourge of war never enters, and across whose plains the roar of artillery is not heard.

LYCURGUS.

The Natal Caffres of Africa are in profound grief. Hard times prevail there, and have caused a great rise in the price of that indispensable commodity to a Caffre as to every one else—a wife. Heretofore the matrimonially inclined Caffre could buy a wife for the moderate price of ten cows—cows being the Caffre "greenbacks," and a legal tender at Natal. For fifteen cows he could secure the best girl in the village. Now, however, owing to a scarcity, the price of the most ordinary wives has risen to twenty cows, and above that, in proportion to the desirable character of the article. Hence the grief of the Caffres, a grief in which we are sure many of our own land, who most unwillingly enjoy "single blessedness," will heartily sympathize with them.

Errors.—The little that I have seen of the world and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through; the brief pulsation of joy; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary and threatening voices of woe; health gone, happiness gone, I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellowman with him from whose hands it came.

Iron is the most valuable and curious metal, and has properties that no others possess. While gold, silver, copper and other metals are softened by heating and sudden immersion in cold water, the effect on iron is directly the reverse. Although its grain is coarse, it will receive and retain a fine edge impossible with them. It can be changed from a brittle, inipure mass, without tenacity, to a substance as tough, ductile, malleable and elastic as to be unsurpassed in these respects; or it can be made as brittle as glass, yet as elastic as steel, so that it is possible to conceive of any metallic substance.

Raftsmen's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 21, 1867.

Rousseau.

When Gen. Rousseau was before the Senate as a nominee for an honorable place in the U. S. army, fair minded and liberal Republican Senators considered it unwise to confirm him. It was asserted with vehemence that notwithstanding Rousseau's gallantry as a soldier, he was at heart in sympathy with traitors. This assertion produced a profound feeling among Senators, and Rousseau was confirmed with less cordial and approving feeling than any soldier who had secured the approval of the Senate. Late events have proved that what was asserted of Rousseau when before the Senate was and is true. The President has selected this soldier as the head of the commission to proceed to Walrusia for the purpose of managing the proceedings of transferring that territory to the United States. On his way to Washington to receive instructions Rousseau passed through New Orleans, and he scarcely reaches the federal capital before Gen. Grant receives a letter from Gen. Sheridan, in which that officer complains of Rousseau's conduct, he having freely mingled with the rebels of the Crescent city, urging them to defy the military authority in Louisiana, and by act and speech, teaching a forced resistance to Gen. Sheridan. Sheridan has written these facts to Gen. Grant, bitterly denouncing the conduct of Rousseau. Rousseau is now on his way to "our" Russian American possessions, and when he reaches his Department will, of course, leave no statement unmade to enlighten the people of that region that the rebellion of the slaveholders was just, that the traitors of the lately revolted States are the true men of the country, and that the "lost cause" will be battled for as soon as its upholders can raise the means and perfect their plans. Rousseau believes this and so stated to the rebels of New Orleans. Why then should he not publish the same convictions to the people of the Department which he goes to command? Of course he will, and with the knowledge that he intends to do so Andrew Johnson has sent him on his present mission. Such are the men whom the President uses to accomplish his mischief.

Thirty-Three Years Ago!

Thirty-three years ago, the Democracy were all applauding Gen. Jackson for threatening to hang John C. Calhoun, for his agency in the Nullification acts of South Carolina. Jackson held it to be a treasonable offense, deserving the halter. It was Democracy in those days to denounce Calhoun and his teachings as traitorous. But now it is the very quintessence of Democracy—the simon pure, double-refined article—to hold as orthodox the Calhoun State Rights doctrine, in all its length and depth and breadth. Thirty-three years ago, for a State by legislative act to deny the Constitutionality of a law of Congress, and refuse to obey it, was held by the Democracy to be treason against the Government, and punishable accordingly. Now, however, this same Democracy avers that a State has a "reserved right" to nullify the Constitution and laws of the General Government, to possess its forts, rob its arsenals, pillage its mints and make war upon its people. That has been Democracy from 1860 to 1867. Truly, thirty-three years wrought a wonderful change. Instead of punishing treason, Democracy would reward it. Instead of casting out traitors, Democracy takes them to its arms. Jackson is repudiated, and Calhoun is exalted. And yet you shall hear these Democrats swear their Democracy comes by the line of direct succession from the hero of New Orleans. They swear by "Old Hickory," but follow Nullifier—and then ask the people to give them credit for honesty and sincerity.

Old Churches are sold in Philadelphia to minstrel troupes and devoted to opera purposes. Two churches on Seventh street in that city are now used for such amusements. After dedicating and giving a house to God, is it religiously or even morally right to sell it to those who devote it to Godless objects? We submit this question to the consideration of the churchmen engaged in this sort of traffic. After a church building has been given to God, what right has man to sell it?

Sol. Miller, of the White Cloud (Kansas) Chief, explains Mr. Greeley's aid to Jeff. Davis in this way: "Horace Greeley, in bailing Jeff. Davis, was undoubtedly influenced, in a great measure, by his religious belief. Horace is a Universalist, and believes that the only hell is on earth. He does not wish to have that theory broken up by exterminating the Devil."

"Ephraim is Joined to His Idols."

Mr. Stanton has been removed from office, but the principles he represented remain. We repeat that although the President's action is unjustified, and likely to have evil results, yet on the whole the country may gain by it. Mr. Stanton's presence in the Cabinet may have restrained the President, but did not change the policy of his administration. It was a negative protection. At the same time Mr. Stanton shielded Mr. Johnson from a great deal of indignation that justly belonged to him, and prevented his policy from fully working out its own destruction. Now we are to have the lines deeply drawn. The President has resolved upon opposing reconstruction; Congress has resolved that the laws shall be executed, and there is no longer a power in office to interpose. We are well satisfied to abandon Mr. Johnson's administration to its own devices; it is useless to longer hope that a Republican in the Cabinet could patch it up and make it worthy of the people's confidence. "Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

We know now where we stand. There is no complaint that Mr. Stanton had not discharged his duties faithfully; it is plain that he is suspended simply because he is a Republican. Mr. Johnson could not endure that the Secretary of War should be resolved to execute the laws in the spirit in which they were laid down. Mr. Stanton's offense was that he chose to obey the laws, even if in doing so he disobeyed the President. The Senate will determine whether his suspension was legal; and in the meanwhile Mr. Stanton has put it on record that he has yielded only to superior force. He could not resist the combined authority of the Commander in Chief of the Army and the General of the Army. When General Grant agreed with the President, and sent word to the Secretary that he had accepted from the President the position, Mr. Stanton had no choice left. Had Gen. Grant refused to have anything to do with the arbitrary and possibly the illegal suspension of an officer whose only crime has been fidelity to his duty, Mr. Stanton might have taken another course. As it was, resistance would have been useless.—Tribune.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of New York is engaged in discussing the matter of official fees, for the purpose of devising a plan by which such items of expense to the people may be reduced, or if they are paid, to have them applied to public uses instead of allowing them to be monopolized by individual officials. In view of these facts, it is no wonder that bribery, corruption, and every species of rascality are resorted to in order to gain official places. The man who obtains a city or county office in the State of New York, under existing circumstances, has struck a mine more valuable than the gold diggers of California often find. Men enter offices there comparatively poor, and emerge at the end of a term superlatively rich. This injustice ought not to be further permitted. It is an outrage upon the people to allow a public officer to accumulate a large fortune from his office in the course of a term, as officials frequently do; and it is time that official services were paid in ratio with the sums given for the same kind of labor when performed for individuals. New York is not the only State that suffers in this respect.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, and a legal tender, is unconstitutional."

On the whole, then, we are of opinion such a decision springs from looking at the Constitution through the eyes of Calhoun, and that any lawyer indoctrinated with the heresy of the celebrated nullifier is an unsafe man to sit in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. We do not believe that the war was fought for the purpose of establishing the theory of State rights.

It is reported that in many portions of the South negroes are bringing suit against their former masters for wages from January 1, 1863, the date of the emancipation proclamation, to the end of the war in 1865, during which time, although free by law, they were held in bondage, and received no compensation for their services. We trust that Mr. Stanberry will examine this point, and favor the country with an opinion. At all events, it is interesting to see it raised, and may teach the legal insurgents that all the sharp points, its quirks and quibbles, do not bristle in favor of rebellion.

Divorcees are granted with signal rapidity in Illinois. As an evidence, the Chicago Tribune says it has not been many months since a citizen, called away from the State on business for a few weeks, found upon his return that he had been divorced, that his wife was re-married, that his property had been awarded to her, and that she had adopted as her child the young woman upon whose fabricated testimony of adultery the divorce had been claimed.

The Petersburg (Va.) Index says of the trade in that city: "We do not think that we are placing affairs in a false light when we say that in a few short weeks Petersburg will be doing more business than has fallen to her lot for many years. Heaven speed the progress of this better day, and thus dispel the gloom which now overshadows us."

There is considerable excitement in West Virginia, and in Ohio opposite that State, respecting recent discoveries of silver in Jackson county, West Virginia. Jackson county is about thirty miles below Parkersburg, and about twenty miles above Pomeroy. The ore is said to contain ninety-four per cent. of silver and six of copper.

THE WRONG DISH.—A California country gentleman, with his two sons, went to Marysville to get their pictures taken. In order to have the boys properly prepared, he asked him for a basin of water to wash their faces. The artist informed the customer that he would find a washbowl in the other room, and he retired and gave the boys a clean wash. After the pictures were taken, it was noticed that the lads began to grow black in the face, and continued to get blacker and blacker. The true state of the case immediately occurred to the operator—the boys had washed their faces in the wrong dish, a basin of chemicals prepared for pictures. There was no remedy then for accident. The silver wash was turning the faces of the boys blacker and blacker, and there was no other way than to let the chemicals perfect the work. The gentleman left with his boys, and by the time he reached home, his wife had two fine mulatto children.

RATHER SNAKY.—The Venango Spectator is responsible for the following:—"Mr. Samuel Hastlet, while in the woods near Tionesta, Forest county, one day last week, found himself in the midst of a den of snakes, hissing and writhing at his feet. Escape being impossible, Mr. Hastlet went at the serpents with a club. The battle raged for three quarters of an hour, when the surviving snakes sought their holes, leaving nineteen dead rattle snakes, eleven copper heads and one monstrosity of an unknown species, torn to pieces on the ground. The stench was horrible, and Mr. Hastlet on his return to town was covered with blood and every evidence of the contest. It was not a very good day for snaking we suppose, or Mr. H. would have done better."

A CURIOUS SENTENCE.—The following curious sentence, "Sator arepo teret opera toris," is not first-class Latin, but may freely be translated, "I cease from my work; the sower will wear away his wheels." It is, in fact, something like a nonsense verse, but has these peculiarities: 1. It spells backward and forward all the same. 2. Then the first letter of each word spells the first word. 3. Then all the second letters of each word spell the second word. 4. Then all the third; and so on through the fourth and fifth. 5. Then commencing with the last letter of each word spells the first word. 6. Then the next to the last of each word, and so on through.

SIGNS OF RAIN.—Just before rain, flowers smell stronger and sweeter, because the vapors of the air prevent the scented particles of their perfume from ascending, as they would in a drier atmosphere. Instead of rising above the earth, the odor is disseminated by the moisture. Because the plants are stronger in fragrance just before a fall of rain, we see horses stretch out their necks and sniff the air in a peculiar manner. Animals are more observing than man, and nature speaks of them in a silent manner. They thus are able to prognosticate the coming storm with unerring certainty, while man often stands bewildered and lost in doubt.

Some very amusing and rather tough stories are told of the political canvass in Kentucky. One of them is related by the Frankfort Commonwealth. It says: "We learn that one of the rebel Democratic candidates for representative in this county, in one of his speeches, recently accused his competitor with having furnished the United States Government with horses to be used in putting down the rebellion. The accused party replied that he had a contract to furnish horses to the Government; that he had so arranged the place and time of their delivery as to secure their capture by John Morgan, who was then on a raid in Kentucky."

The war upon dogs has been commenced in most American cities. Dayton, O., however, has a mayor who thinks that it is the proprietors of the dogs who ought to be knocked on the head, and he has issued a proclamation warning them that it is "unlawful for any person owning or having control of or harboring any dog or animal of the dog kind, to run at large, for the term of sixty days, without being muzzled." This is rather rough on proprietors of dogs; but then muslin isn't always objectionable, even in warm weather.

Away up among the White Mountains, where it is said they grind the sheep's noses before sending them out to pasture in the morning, a Reverend Doctor, from Boston, found a man on the shady side of fifty hogs, introducing himself, he soon succeeded in exciting in the old man the Yankee propensity to ask questions, first among which was: "Where'd ye hail from?" Answering that he was from Boston, the old man of the hoe replied: "Why, I wouldn't think ye'd like to live away from there!"

E. S. Wayne, a well-known and reliable scientific citizen of Cincinnati, has just returned from the newly found gold fields in Richmond county, Ohio. He reports the gold deposits there to be of large extent, and with many indications of being very rich. The best specimens have been found near the village called Belleville.

It is asserted that the Chief Secretary of Ireland, who is the owner of a fine ostrich, which was recently safely delivered of an egg, received the following telegram from his steward: "My Lord, as your lordship is out of the country, I have procured the biggest goose I could find to sit on the ostrich's egg's."

A crop croaker says he will have to give up on the abundance of the hay and wheat crops, but will not "acknowledge the corn."

Business Directory.

- WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.
- MERRILL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June '66.
- H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Jeweler, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.
- H. BUCHER SWOOPF, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.
- J. TEST, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market street. July 17, 1867.
- FORCEY & GRAHAM, Dealers in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry-Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Granton, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 10.
- J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1865.
- HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.
- KRATZER & SON, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Front Street, (above the Academy,) Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.
- 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 18, '67.
- THOMAS M'CUULOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Bank." Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 31.
- 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 Lanch's Hotel.
- 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 27.
- E. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having removed to George J. Kyle's old drug store, William's Grove, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. July 10, 1867.
- FRANK BARRETT, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Second Street, with Walter Barrett, Esq. Agent for Plantation and Gold Territory in South Carolina. Clearfield July 10, 1867.
- FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. He also keeps on hand and for sale an assortment of earthenware, of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1863.
- JOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office with J. B. McNally, Esq., over First National Bank. Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.
- ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1865.
- DENTISTRY.—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson Sts. May 2, 1866.
- BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.
- WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866.
- WILLIAM A. WALLACE, WILLIAM D. BIGLER, J. BLAKE WALTERS, FRANK FIELDING.
- D. J. P. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn's Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—5mp.
- ## FURNITURE ROOMS.
- JOHN GUELICH.
- Desires to inform his old friends and customers that having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for cash. He monthly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is:
- BUREAUS AND SIDEBORDS,
Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables.
Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads,
SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAT RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.
Spring-seat, Carp-bottom, and Parlor Chairs; and Common and other Chairs.
- ## LOOKING-GLASSES
- Of every description on hand, and new glass-sets for old frames, which will be put on, on very reasonable terms, on short notice.
- He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-brush, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses.
- ## COFFINS, OF EVERY KIND,
- Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse, whenever desirable.
- Also, House painting done to order.
- The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Elm, wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture.
- Remember the shop is on Market street, Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store," December 4, 1865. JOHN GUELICH.
- ## EAGLE HOTEL,
- CURWENSVILLE, PENNA.
- LEWIS W. TENNEY, Proprietor.
- Having leased and refitted the above hotel, he is now ready to accommodate the traveling public. He has obtained the choicest brands of liquors. He solicits the patronage of his friends. July 11th, 1866.