BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

VOL. 14.-NO. 11.

# Select Loetry.

THE LITTLE ONES AT HOME. Twas Fates decree that I should leave The haunts of childhood's hours; The mountain rill, the ferest dell,

Where waved the fragrant flowers Leave all-the old parental roof-Mid other scenes to roam, But most of all, I loathed to part With the little ones at home

Those little ones so full of life, And hearts so full of glee.

Whose voices rang in childish mirth,
Or tuneful melody;
Within my heart they echo still, Wherever I may roam, And oft methinks again I hear

Those little ones at home. Oh! as I mingle with the world, In cold and selfish strife, No words or deeds of thoughtful love, To bless my toilsome life— E'en then within my inmost soul, Wild. restless yearnings come,

For pure affection, such as thine, Dear little ones at home. But when all earthly care is o'er, Their weary wanderings past, My life-boat, in the Port of Peace, Is anchored sure and fast— Ah! then, upon the Golden Shore Where partings never come. I know that I shall meet once more,

Those little ones at home.

## THE VOLUNTEER COUNSEL.

John Taylor was licensed, when a youth of twenty-one, to practice at the bar. He was poor, but well educated, and possessed extraordinary genius. He married a beauty who afterward deserted him for another.

On the 9th of April, 1840, the court house in Clarksville, Texas, was crowded to overflowing. An exciting case was to be tried. George Hopkins, a wealthy planter, had of-fered a gross insult to Mary Ellison, the young and beautiful wife of his overseer. The husband threatened to chastise him for the outrage, when Hopkins went to Ellison's house and shot him in his door. The murlerer was arrested, and bailed to answer the charge. This occurrence produced great excitement, and Hopkins, in order to turn the tide of indignation, had circulated reports against her character, and she sued him for slander. Both suits were pending-for slander and for murder.

The interest became deeper when it was known that Ashley and Pike, of Arkansas, and S. S. Prentiss, of New Orleans, by enormous fees, had been retained to defend

Hopkins was acquitted. The Texas lawyers were overwhelmed by their opponents.

It was a fight of a dwarf against giants. The siander suit was on the 9th, and the throng of spectators in numbers as in excite ment. Public opinion was setting in for Hopkins; his money had procured witnesses who served his powerful advocates. When the slander case was called, Mary Ellison was left without an Attorney-all had with-

"Have you no counsel?" inquired Judge Mill, looking kindly on the plaintiff. No sir; they have all deserted me, and I am too poor to employ any more," replied

the beautiful Mary, bursting into tears. In such a case, will not some chivalrous member of the profession volunteer?" said the Judge, glancing around the bar.

Tte thirty lawyers were silent. "I will, your honor," said a voice from the thickest part of the crowd, behind the

At the sound of that voice many starfedit was so unearthly sweet and mournful. The first sensation was turned into laughter when a tall, gaunt, spectral figure elbowed his way through the crowd and placed himself within the bar. His clothes looked so shabby that the Court hesitated to let the

'Has your name been entered on the rolls of the State?" demanded the Judge. It is immaterial." answered the stranger. his thin, bloodless lips curling up with a sneer. "Here is my license from the highest tribunal in America!" and he handed

case proceed under his management.

the Judge a broad parchment. The trial went on. He suffered the witnesses to tell their own story, and he allowed the defence to lead off. Ashley spoke first, followed by Pike and Prentiss. The

latter brought the house down in cheers, in which the jury joined.

It was now the stranges's turn. He rose. before the bar, not behind it, and so near the wondering jury that he might touch its foreman with his long, bony finger. He proceeded to tear to pieces the argument of Ashley, which melted away at his touch like frost before a sunbeam; every one looked surprised. Anon he came to the dazzling wit of the poet lawyer, Pike. Then the curl of his lip grew sharper, his smooth face began to kindle up, and his eyes to open, dim and dreary no longer, but vivid as lightning, red as fire globes, and glaring as twin meteors. The whole soul was in the eyes; the full heart streamed out of the face. Then, with out bestowing an allusion to Prentiss, he turned short around on the perjured witnesses of Hopkins, tore their testimony into threads and hurled into their faces such invectives that all trembled like aspens, and two of them fled from the court house. The excitement of the crowd was becoming tremendous. Their united life and soul seemed to hang upon the burning tongue of the stranger, and he inspired them with the power of his passions. He seemed to have stelen nature's long hidden secret of attraction. But his greatest triumph was to come. His eyes began to glance at the assassin-Hopkins, as his lean taper finger assumed the same direction. He hemmed the wretch with a wall of strong evidence and impreghable argument, cutting of all hope of eseircle of fire, he stripped himself to the work of massacre.

Oh! then it was a vision both glorious and dreadful to behold the orator. His actions became as impetuous as the motion of an oak in a hurricane. His voice became a trumpet filled with whirlpools, deafening the ear with the crashes of power, and yet intermingled all the while with a sweet undersong of the softest cadence. His forehead glowed like a heated furnace, his countenance was haggard like that of a maniac, and ever and anon he flung his long bony arms on high as if grasping after thunder-

He drew a picture of murder in such appaling colors, that in comparison, hell itself might seem beautiful; he painted the slanderer so black that the sun seemed dark at noonday, when shining on such a monster. And then fixing the two portraits on the shrinking Hopkins, fastened them there forever. The agitation of the audience amounted almost to madness.

All at once the speaker descended from the perilous height. His voice wailed out for the murdered dead and living—the beautiful Mary, more beautiful every moment as her tears flowed faster, -till men wept and

sobbed like children. He closed by a strange exhortation to the he advised the panel, after they should bring in a verdict for the plaintiff, not to offer violence to the defendant, however richly he might deserve it; in other words, not to lynch the villain, but leave his punishment with God. This was the most artful trick of all, best calculated to insure vengeance.

The jury returned a verdict of fifty thousand dollars; and the night afterwards Hopkins was taken out of his bed by lynchers and beaten almost to death. As the court adjourned the stranger said :

'John Taylor will preach here this evening at candle light.

He did preach, and the house was crowded I have listened to Clay, Webster, and Calhoun-to Dwight, Bascom, and Beecherbut never heard anything in the form of sublime words, even approximating to the elo-quence of John Taylor-massive as a mountain, and wildly rushing a cataract of fire.

### The Two Merchants.

When trade grew slack and notes fell due. the merchant's face grew long and blue; with sheriff's bailitfs all in sight. At last his wife unto him said : rise up at once, get out of bed. and get your paper, ink, and pen, and say these words unto all men:

"My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wives and daughters, too; my prices they shall be so low, that each will buy before they go.

He did as his good wife advised, and in the papers advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had; his notes were paid, his dreams made glad, and he will te I you, to this day, how well did printer's ink re-

He told us this, with a knowing wink, how he was saved by printer's ink. The other in a place as tight, contented was the press to slight, and did not let the

people know of what he had or where to go. His drafts fell due and were not paid; a levy on his goods was made; the store was closed until the sale, and for some time he was in jail. A bankrupt now without a

BEAUTIES OF SHADOWS .- The shadows all day long play at silent games of beauty. Everything is double, if it stands in light. The tree sees an unrevealed and muffled self lying darkly along the ground. The slender stems of flowers, golden rods, wayside asters, meadow daisies, and rare lilies, (rare yet abundant in every nice level meadow,) cast forth a dim and tremulous line of shadow, that lies a ong all the morning, shortening till noon, and creeping out again from the root all the afternoon, until the sun Bonds, it should not be forgotten that Presshoots it as far eastward in the evening as the sun shot it westward in the morning. A million shadowy arrows such as these spring from Apollo's golden bow of light at every step. Flying in every direction, they cross, enterlacing each other in a soft net work of dim lines. Meanwhile, the clouds drop shadowlike anchors, that reach the ground, but will not hold; every browsing creature, every flitting bird, every moving team, every unconscious traveler writes itself along the ground in dim shadow.

WHAT ARE YOU LIVING FOR?-A pastor walking out recently, met a little girl belonging to his flock. And they walked on together, he spoke to her of her studies, and was pleased to find her manfesting an interest amounting almost to enthusiasm in the cultivation of her mind.

"But why, Ellie," asked the pastor, "are you so anxious to succeed in your studies? What do you mean to do with your educa-

tion after you get it?
'Oh' sir," said the girl, "I want to levrn that I may do some good in the world. I dorsement, as far as it went, of treason. don't want to tell the Lord in the day of judgment that I have lived so long in the

world without having done any good in it."
Noble purpose! Who of our young friends are studying and living to so good an end? Who of us are making an every day impress for good on the hearts and lives of those among whom we move.

All the old people of London are dving if the obituary columns of the Times can be relied upon. Seven individuals whose united ages reached six hundred shuffled off this mortal coil a few weeks ago.

O'Connell met a conceited literary friend. diches of dilemma, and held up the slan-district of dilemma, and held up the slan-deserted the dilemma of the deserted the deserted the dilemma of the dil erer to the scorn and contempt of the pop- plied his delighted listener. "What was thee. Having thus girt him about with a it?" "A pound of butter!"

## Zaftsman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 13, 1867.

Mr. Seymour, in an elaborate speech at a New York Democratic meeting, recently, estimated that the revenue which the government ought to receive from the tax on alcoholic liquors amounts to two hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Seymour's estimate, which he bases on the consumption of that article throughout the United States is doubtless a judicious and correct one. Under Andrew Johnson's administration of the revenue laws, we receive just fifty millions from this item-only one-fourth of what is justly due. This is but one instance of how "My Policy" works practically, and affects the public interests.

All the Senatorial districts of West Virginia, eleven in number, have now been heard from, and we are able to figure up a gain of two members for the Union party. Last year the Senate stood eighteen Union jury; and through them to the bystanders; to four Conservatives. This year it will stand twenty Union to two Conservatives. There will be no change in the House of Delegates, so far as we can see. It will stand about as before, or say forty-four injury to himself. Unionists to eleven Conservatives.

> Under the presumption that Judge Scofield will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress, Hon. John H. Walker, of Erie. is named as his successor. The Judge will soon enter upon his third term of service, and has exhibited so large a degree of talent, with a thorough devotion to the interests of his constituents, as well as of the nation, that no new man can hope to make his place good without first undergoing a long apprenticeship.

The Mobile Times holds that the South this revolution, the Times says it will be better able to judge after he shall have made his official report, which will show whether "Grant is on the side of the destroyers or the restorers of public peace."

The Baltimore American, referring to the fact that rebels in Virginia are discharging from labor all negroes who refused to vote with their employers, says that the true definition of a "mean white" is one who resorts to the "contemptible alternative" of discharging colored men who have "refused to sell themselves."

The population of New York consists of 400,000 naturalized Irish, 200,000 naturalized Germans, 5,000 English, 3,000 French. and 1,009 Italians, almost two-thirds of the cent, at leisure he can deep repent that he entire population, leaving only about 350,was foolish and unwise, and did not freely | 000 native Americans. It gives a Copperhead majority, of course.

> There will be thirty-nine Republicans and eight Democrats in the next Iowa Senate, and seventy-seven Republicans, seventeen Democrats, and seven Independents, in the House. Ninety-five counties gave a Republican Majority of 27,353.

As the country is now laboring under great solicitude on the subject of counterfeit U.S. ident Johnson, in the last twelve months, pardoned more than one hundred convicted professional counterfeiters.

Ex-Rebel soldiers are candidates in Maryland on the State, Legislative and Judicial tickets. That's not surprising when it is recollected that the President of the United States claims more honor for a traitor than he does for a loval man.

The Copperheads are recruiting, in all parts of the country, a new secret society, 'the Sons of Jackson," as an offset to the Grand Army of the Republic. The order is to be distinguished by the rebel gray.

Copperhead organs in Penusylvania coutinue to claim the election of Sharswood as a great vindication of "Democratic principles," which means that the result is an en-

Our Republican cotemporaries are exhib iting fine temper on the Presidential ques tion, the unanimity of their preferences indicating the ardor with which they intend to push the campaign of 1868.

Negroes are not permitted to carry the American flag in some portions of Virginia, because "the rag is distasteful to the respectable portion of the community." That flag can carry itself.

The Republicans have carried every county in Nebraska, except one. Last year the Copperleads, we believe, had a majority in every county.

repent—and have the paper to nim sent—branch of education in his school was the and if he'd pass a happy winter—he in advised by winter—he i

Importance of Learning a Trade. The following article is from the Scienti-

fic American, the highest authority on the subject in the world, and should be read by every young man in this country:

We do not intend, under this heading, to speak of the importance of becoming an apprentice to any mechanical business, but of the importance of learning-acquiring-a trade, of becoming a workman at the business chosen. It is not enough that a said: young man goes into a shop and work for a onger or a shorter period as a neophyte, but that he becomes master of the rudiments of his business. The country is filled with unfinished mechanics, every trade is overburdened with the miserable hangers-on who, professing a knowledge of a business, bring it into disrepute by their incompeten-cy. There is no bond in this country, by which a master can control the time of an apprentice for a period sufficient to remunerate the employer for the losses sustained in the early stages of the apprenticeship, or to give the apprentice a proper knowledge of his business. The apprentice is free to leave his master and employment, whenever, in his opinion, he has collected scraps enough of superficial knowledge to set up as an independent worker. He becomes dissatisfied with this character of his work or the amount of compensation, and, finding other work and larger pay he quits his master's employment just when his servise have begun to be valuable, thus committing a fraud upon his employer and doing a great

In no case is the term required to learn a trade too long. According to the value and difficulties of the business, it varies from three to seven years, and the most faithful and observant apprentice, after having filled his full term of apprenticeship, finds he has much to learn before he can honestly claim to be entirely and thoroughly competent. For at least a few months the apprentice is a constant source of anxiety and expense. From want of experience, or from beedlessness, or dislike to the particular job given him, he breaks tools and ruins work enough in a week to cover all the profit of his work for months. The employer bears with this patiently or impatiently, as the case may be, in the hope that during the last part of the novitiate's apprenticecannot be restored to equality except by ship he may reap some return from the revolution; and a revolution it hopes for profits of his work. Under such circum-and labors for. As to Grant for a leader in stances it must be very vexatious to have an apprentice leave just when he is becoming, in some measure, useful. Yet it is a common occurrence in this country. Apscience and wanting in the principles of

common honesty. Nor is such conduct of any real, permanent advantage to the apprentice. He becomes the Bohemian of the workshop, a waif driven hither and thither, having a smattering of knowledge and yet understanding no one thing thoroughly. His services are not sought; he is only a "Sackat-apinch," to be used merely to fill a space otherwise empty. Scores of such half-baked mechanics can be picked up at any day't they infest shops, torment employers, and disgrace the business they falsely profess to understand. They are industrial vagrants. if such a term is permissable, to be shunned and despised by every honorable workman. 'Unstable as water, they cannot excel.'

The ambition of the apprentice to be ranked among journeymen is a laudible one when properly directed, but it can only be realized by an honest and persistent sticking to his obvious and plain duties. If he ever expects to teach he must first be taught; if he desires to direct he should submit to direction. What this country needs in the industrial arts is fluished workmen. They are scarce and always in demand. A competent and intelligent workman is seldom wanting a good job. When business is slack the incompetents are first discharged, while the valuable workman is kept often at a serious pecuniary loss to his employer, simply because it is dificult to fill his place.

These considerations have nothing new in them, but because they are so trite andhackneved they are not enough considered by apprentices. We earnestly invite their attention to the subject, believing it will be to their present and prospective advantage to deal honestly in this as well as other res-

ANECDOTE OF A DOG. -A favorite hound belonging to an old hunter, came to his master one morning when he was engaged in inteligible signs persuaded his owner to follow him to a thicket, some liittle distance off in the woods. The hunter, on following his dog, found there a small and very feeble fawn, entangled in some vines and brambles so that it was impossible for it to extricate itself. The unfortunate fawn was carried to the house, and was fed upon milch; but the hound, who was ever ready to hunt and has sighed fer. pull down the wild deer in the forest, seemed to understand that he had saved this animals life. He made it share his bed at night, and through the day was ever on the lookout to defend or aid it, till the rest of the pack of hounds learned to know it, and to understand that they were not to molest their companion's pet.

A good-natured fellow, who was nearly eaten out of house and home by the constant visits of his friends, was complaining bitterly of his numerous visitors. "Sure.
an I'll tell ye how to get rid of 'em," said
his Irish servant. "Pray how?" "Lind money to the poor ones, and borrow money of the rich ones, and nather sort will ever trouble ye again.

Breathes there a man with soul so deadwho never to himself hath said-I will my local paper take-both for my own and family's sake?—If such there be, let him repent—and have the paper to him sentA Cool Husband.

There is one sensible married man in this State. He is a soldier, and was reported to have been killed, but was only a prisoner. He returned home to find that his wife had turned over a new leaf in the marriage service, and that another man occupied his seat in the chimney corner. Did he go to work slaughtering the false wife and new husband? Not much. He walked in, and

"Well, old gal, how is things?"
"Putty good, Bill," said the double married woman, not taken aback greatly. "Which do you prefer, the old or the

new love?" She hesitated for an instant, and then

said: "I don't like to hurt your feelings, but-but-

"Oh, spit it right out. Don't mind my feelings nor the other chap's. I won't be angry if you come down a little rough on my vanity. Count on me being amiable. I won't cut up rusty if you should go back on me.' "I'm glad you're so thoughtful, Bill, and I acknowledge that I do like my present husband best; but if anything should hap-pen to him, I know nobody else I would so soon join fortunes with again as you.'

"That's the way to talk. I'll now bid you good-bye, hoping that no accident will happen to the other fellow, and that he will live long to enjoy your delightful society. Good day.

And the careless husband traveled off, with his knapsack on his back, whistling in cheery, clear tone, "The girl I left behind me.

"GET UP HONEY."-Recently an Irishman in New Jersey was on Sunday driving a horse with a wagon towards Easton, when he was met by a clergyman who was going to church, and he took the opportunity to chide the traveler for breaking the Sabbath. "My friend!" said he "this is a bad way

von are in. "Och, honey," said the Irishman, "an isn't it the tumpike?"

"Yes," rep'ied the minster, "but what I

mean is, that you are in a bad state.' "Be me soul!" returned the Irishman. 'and that's true enough, too, your worship. It's a very bad State, and I'll get into Pennsylvania as soon as I can. Get up, honey!

PAYING DEBTS.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject: Men may sophisticate as much as they please. They can never make it right, and all the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as deserving church discipline as stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay or withholds his payment of a debt, when it is in his power to meet the engagement, ought to feel that in the sight of all honest men he s a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide : but it religion does not make a man deal justly it s not worth having.'

AN UNDERGROUND FOREST,-The Mc-Gregor (Iowa) News learns that Captain Appleton, who lives on a point of land nearly the highe t in Fayette county, east of Clermont, while sinking a well a few days ago, through a heavy clay at the top of a hill, at the depth of twelve or fifteen feet, came upon the top of a forest, the trees, many of them standing upright in the solid earth. The trees were small, about fifteen feet in height, and stanling in a position which showed that the earth by which they were submerged had been gently and gradually deposited around them, else they could not have maintained an erect position.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT. -In a recent speech, in Philadelphia, General Si ckles, standing on the one leg left him by rebellion, said: "Comrades! let us not forget our brave companions who fell in the war for the Union. Their shroudless forms lie buried in many a forest and field, like autumn leaves. Their nameless graves are numbered on'y by the recording angel. Let us sometimes listen to their sad voices, mournful as muffled drums, and heard even through the yielding sod. They say to us now: 'Brothers-you who are sparedleave not undone the work we did not live to help you do!

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING. - An able writer gives utterance to the following valuable secret: The looking forward to enjoyment don't pay. For what I know of it, I would chopping wood in the forest, and by various as soon chase butterflies for a living or bottle moon-shine for a cloudly night. The only way to be happy is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy, while he is learning his trade; the merchant while he is making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he LOVE FOR OTHERS. -God has written up-

on the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks, the flower upon its stem, upon the rain drops that swell the mighty river, upon the dew drop that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its channel, upon every penciled shell that sleeps in the caverus of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in its light-upon all has he written, "None of us liveth to himself."

A Lady was examining an applicant for the office of "maid of all work." when she interrogated her as follows: "Well, Mary, can you scour tinware with alacrity?" ma'am," replied Mary, "I allus scour 'em with sand.'

An urchin remarked that the principal branch of education in his school was the

# Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law. Clear-field, Pa. May 13, 1863.

DR. A. M. HILLS, DENTIST.—Office, corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the 'Clear-field House,' Clearfield, Pa. July 1, 1867-1y.

E. W. GRAHAM, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groce-ries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Provisions, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

IVLING & SHOWERS, Dealers in Dry-Goods Ladies Fancy Goods, Hats and Caps. Boots, hoes, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. sep25

ERRELL & BIGLER, Dealers in Hardware MERRELL & 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 dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clear-field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors est of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

TEST, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to all Legal business entrused to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market street. July 17, 1807.

THOMAS H. FORCEY, Dealer in Square and Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Gro-ceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Gra-hamton, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct 10.

P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1865. HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines. Paints, Oils, Stationary, Perfume-

ry. Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa Dec. 6, 1866. KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing. Hardware, Queensware, Grood-ries. Provisions. &c., Front Street, (above the A-cademy.) Clearfield, Pa. Dec 27, 1865.

TOHN GUELICH. Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa He also makes to order Coffins. on short notice.

attends funerals with a hearse. Aprile,'50. THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield o Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments present with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law. Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining sounties. Office it new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lahieh's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few decrewest of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27. DENTISTRY .- J. P CORNETT, Dentist, offere his professional services to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson Sts. May 2, 1866.

F. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having removed to George J. Kyler's dec'd, near William's Grove, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. July 10, 1867.

DRANK BARRETT, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Second Street, with Walter Barrett, Esq. Agent for Plantation and Gold Territory in South Carolins. Clearfield July 10, 1867.

DREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware. Clearfield, Pa. Or-ders solicited—wholesale or retail. He also keeps on hand and for sale an assortment of earthenware, of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1863

TOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearover First National Bank. Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty claims. &c., and &c all legal business. March 27, 1967.

BLAKE WALTERS, Scriviner and Convey-ancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands. Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county of ces. Office with W A. Wallace.

ALBERT & BRO'S. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware. Queensware. Flour Ba-con, etc., Woodland. Clearfield county Pa. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber shingles and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1863 WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attor

V neys at Law' Clearfield, Pa., Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1266. WILLIAM A. WALLACE WILLIAM D. BIGLES . BLAKE WALTERS PRANK FIELDING

DR J. P. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn'a Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Profes-sional casis promptly attended to. Office on sional casts promptly attended to. Office South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6mp.

#### 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 mostly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is,

BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS, rdrobes 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, Cain-bottom, and Parlor Chairs; And common and other Chairs. LOOKING-GLASSES

Of every description on hand, and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in on very He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-husk, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses.

COPFINS, 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 ap-proved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture.