# 

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

VOL. 14.-NO. 13.

## Select Loetry.

THE DEATH BED. We watched her breathing thre' the night,
Her breathing soft and low.
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fre.

So silently we seemed to speak, So slowly moved about.

As we had lent her half our powers To eke her living out. Our very hopes belied our fears,

Our fears our hopes belied. We thought her dying when she slept, And sleeping when she died. For when the morn came, dim and sad. And chill with early showers, Her quiet eyelids closed—she had

Another morn than ours.

### THE WIFE'S SECRET.

It was a cold, sharp evening in December. The snow lay thick on the ground ; the wind howled bleak and shrill across the hills and through the leafless branches of the trees; the stars shone out with double brightness in the frosty sky; there was no moon, but the whitened road sent back the cheerful glow from windows where the roaring fire flashed cheerfully through the red curtains, giving a rare promise of warmth and comfort within.

Nowhere was such promise better fulfilled than in the snug cottage of Dick Weaver, where fire and lamp burned brightly, reflecting in the glittering potlids and wellrabbed fire-irons, and in the clean delf plates and dishes ranged upon the shelves. The curtains were drawn; the small stools and odd ends of wough playthings were all in their places for the night; the merry laugh and childish prattle were hushed, for it was past the youngster's bed-time, and they were all asleep, dreaming, no doubt, of the plans of the morrw, and realizing visons of unal oyed fun and frolic.

At the table, by the light of the amp, sat the good mother-mistress of the snug cottage-Dick's faithful wife, engaged in mending some unlucky rents, or administering some needful patch. Opposite her at Dick, who had just laid down the papers he had been reading and nearer to the blazing fire sat Bob Foster, a neighbor and fellow-workman of Weaver's.

"Well," said Dick, after a pause, "thank Heaven! I never was guilty of that sin. Bad as I was, I never had to reproach myrelf with raising my hand against my own flesh and blood; a harsh word was the worst, I believe, and that bad enough; but thanks to goodness no worse.

"Aye." said Bob, "'tis what I have of-

ten wished to ask you, Weaver." "Welt, neightor, I'd been glad enough to tell you how and the wherefore before his, and for the good of those to whom it might serve, but the fact is, my wife has a share in it, you see; and though there is nought to be ashamed of, she always bid. me hush when I would speak. But I will tell you Bob, it it is only she may have her due; for I am tired of hearing praise given to me for what was all owing to her. No, no, Mary, the baby is all right; he is not crying-but there she's off! I knew how it would be; she will not stay to hear her own praise, so neighbor, we will have it to

'I need not go back to tell you what I was a year ago. There was not any in the village but knew that pretty well. Old Jinks at the Blue Moon knew me for his best customer; and the color of my money, I fancy, was better known to him than to the baker, the butcher, or the shoemaker here-

"Aye, Bob, man as I am, and doubly man as I feel, since joining with your lot, I could fain cry like a child when I think of the evenings and the nights, the half days and odd hours that I have sorted away there; of the gold cash, and that time as good, and of the strngth and health that old fellow has had out of me for his gain. "As you say, you did try all your hardest

to get me among you; and I will not say but at times your talk set me thinking, and or a while I would see the folly of my ways, and wish I only could make up my mind to come among you. But you see, Foster. there was another party on the other side that talked as loud and showed as many reasons for their doings; and I felt some way ashamed at breaking with them; I felt as if it would be showing myself wanting in manliness and so forth.

"You will remember, Bob, that I was not used to be in liquor, any way riotous or abuere; it was just sot, sot, and waste and ejend, and neglecting home with the best the ever man had, pining and wearing herself out, and, as was natural, even she would be put out at times. Then there would be words, and off I would go to Jenks' and the drunken lot there.

"It is over fifteen months now, Bob, and was just in the fall of the year-I remember the evening as if it was yesterday-I ame in muzzy and stupid; but not quite so had as usual, and I mind well how I was struck with the look of the place; it was all o clean and light; the fire burning clear, as do like to see; the hearth swept; the ketthe singing on the hob, and her in the chimney corner, in a clean cotton gown, all so tidy and sweet looking, stitching away, too, at my old jacket; and all so quiet, for the Joungsters were abed, and the baby had not come then you know.

I stood looking in a bit at the door, I could not help thinking how nice it all was, and what a difference to the place I had just eft, with its stench of smoke and beer, and the blathering of the fellows, and jokes not over decent, and all such like. Then I looked at Polly's face, and it struck me like all at once how pale it was to what it used to be only a year or two back, and I did not | wry. feel altogether right in myself, I'll assure

the need to do, got up and came to me; and with game of all kinds.

she said, "I am glad you are here early to-night, Dick. Could you take a bite of supper, for I have something in the house can be done in a minute?" Then she took my cap I'd flung on the table, and she hangs it up, and shuts the door I had left open behind me, and—"It is cold to-night," she said again, all so pleasant and quiet; and then, though I had made her no answer, she set about getting the supper, talking of this and of that, as if I had been the most

steady going and best fellow in the world. "When it was ready, she poured out some warm waterin a bowl, and said, "Dick, will you wash your hands a bit ?-you will

enjoy your supper the more."
"So I did and I washed my face, too.and brushed myself before setting down, feeling about as small and shamefaced as I ever did in my life. The supper, too, done to a turn, and hot and good, just as if I had deserved it. So different, too, to what things used to be-I could not make out what it was all about, and almost wished she had not done it, so queer did it make me look! But presently I spoke, and said I, "Mary is there no beer?"

"No, Richard, dear, I have given it up," said she; "but you will try some coffeethat I like better, and it does not make me heavy mornings like the beer does."

With that she poured out two cups of steaming coffee, and in truth I was glad enough, for my head was queer, and I was dry enough; but still I did not like the way. I thought to myself-this is what the teetotal folks have been telling her to do-I fancied it was to catch me, as it were.

Seeing me hes tating she said, "Dick, if you would rather have beer, I will get it for you; but I made this on purpose, and it is

That finished me, sir; I could as soon have taken poison as beer after that "Don't Polly," said I, "dont,"-for I felt I should break down altogether and make a fool of myself. I took the coffee, and I thought I never tasted anything to come up to it, for Polly can make coffee and no mistake.

You may think, Bob, when I went to sleep that night I did not sleep directly. I laid thinking of the past and made a hundred good resolutions for the future. But the next evening I broke them all; for the chaps would not hear of me not joining them; and I said to myself-by the way of excuse for disappointing my wife, that no doubt it was only a freak of hers, and thought she would be as cross as ever that night. So I stayed, and never went near home till Jenks told us it was just on the strike of twelve, and if they did not carry me home. Bob, it was because they were all worse than I was.

I was not so far gone, though, but I could see and mark it all -so comfortable and quiet, and she sitting at work, just as if it had been early in the evening-no night cap, nor black hearth, nor cold supper, to make one feel how miserable she had been. And she fastened the doors, and lighted me up stairs to bed without a cross word; and oh Bob, I believe if she had raved at me, it would have made me comfortable to what I felt at her kindness.

I could not stand it, Foster. I triedmore shame to me -hard; for I thought of the laughter of the lot I had kept in with so long; but it would not do. Every day I felt more and more ashamed to enter my own door where all was as nice and pleasant as if I had been the best of men. She was right and I was wrong, and could not help owning it.

Then of evenings I would find she had borrowed a paper, and be ready to talk over the pieces she had read, and to ask about them. I began to think the public house was not the only place for a pleasant evening; and I would call myself a tool for going, and yet went; for you know, Bob, we do not like to be beaten, even for our own

But Mary never said a word-only kept on just the same, until at last I felt I should go crazy if I fought against myself any longer, and one night, right in the midst of Naylor's song, and the laughing of the rest, I said to myself-all the jeers of this lot could not make me feel as I shall sneaking into home to night to meet that kind, patient wife of mine : and up I got as bold as brass, and I said, "Good night all," and made for the door. "Are you ill?" calls one. "Are you

coming back?" cries another. "Nay, I am well," I said, "and I am not coming back.' But I came to you, as you know, Master

Foster, that very night, and I signed. I went home as sober as you are, and without a word laid the paper on her lap. She looked at it, and then she jumped up and put her arms around my neck-her

turned you to it."
Then says I, "Mary, He'll bless yourself,

for it is you that done it, and no other." Aye, Foster, it was so; and from that day to this, Mary has never spoken a word to any living creature of it, nor boasted of her husband, as many do, and makes a man look small. To them that ever asks her aught about it she gives all the praise to the teetotal folks and says she knew that sooner or later her husband must be convinced.

Here she is, Bob, and with some of her coffee that she means to treat you to. Yes, Polly, I have told your sccret, my girl; but you need not blush-it's a pity but more of the women learned it."

"Aye, indeed," returned his neighbor. "man may be the head; but, after all, 'tis the neck that turns the head; Dick, and 'tis a sorry case that it should so often be a-

The East Tennessee papers state that boxing up and down again at her work, as this fall. The mountains and valleys swarm

### Baftsman's Journal.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 25, 1867.

National Finances.

The Reading Journal says: The subject of National Finances is just now a matter of paramount importance in financial and business circles. The Pendletonian theory of paying off our vast debt by an unlimited issue of "greenbacks." apprexi what she should plant in her field. Farmmating as it does to virtual repudiation of course finds favor among Rebels and Copperheads who own not a dollar of these securities, but occasions bringing up her boys. Remarkably successfeverish anxiety among the patriotic few who ful man was Mr. Morgan. hold these certificates of indebtedness. It is not probable that this plan of repudiation will be earried out, because such a result could only be accomplished by a Rebel and Copperhead triumph going to the city to try for himself. He in the coming Presidential election. Still, the hoped to get a place in a store, and by and bare possibility of such a result has occasioned a by become a successful merchant. In talkgeneral alarm throughout the country, and Government bonds are not now held in as high esteem as formerly. Parties who hold them are selling out and investing in Real Estate and other securities Should the war upon the National Banks continue, and the system be broken up, a universal panic would be the consequence

The argument that the National bonds are too greatly favored by high rates of interest and relief from taxation is not without point, and Statesmen are looking about for a remedy that shall relieve the Government from a portion of its burdens. An equitable mode of providing proper Voice. relief to the Government and the people, without serious loss to the bond holders, and one which we advocated a year ago, would be to consolidate the entire national debt into a five per cent. goldbearing loan running for an indefinite period, the interest of which should be paid promptly, as fast as the means of the country warranted. We are glad to see, in the dispatches from Washing- how you became so successful. ton, that the Secretary of the Treasury will, in his forthcoming report, recommend such a loan for the action of Congress. It is stated that he him that he was glad he had so much eneris encouraged in this course by the ready sale of the 10-40 bonds, and by the opinions of prominent and attended closely to his work, whatever bankers with whom he has been in consultation. it was, he could not fail, Mr. Morgan said: Senator Sherman, it is stated, concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary, and has prepared how it was. One day when I was a lad a a bill to be presented immediately on the next party of boys and girls were going to a dismeeting of Congress, authorizing the consolida- tant pasture to pick whortleberries. I wantion referred to.

By converting the whole debt into five per cent. father would not let me go, and scarcely consols and requiring the National Banks to take them as collateral security for their notes, the present high interest loans could speedily be about 15 told my father what was going on, and at once he gave me his permission to changed for the new Consols, and the government and tax payers be relieved at once of the annual payment of many millions of dollars. It is true that business men. who look for high interest, a luncheon. I had the basket on my arm might seek other investments, but the solid men and women of the country, who desire a secure and permanent investment, without risk or trouble and my heart failed, for I was afraid he would gladly become the creditors of the govern-ment. The prompt payment of interest, and reg-trembling. My father took hold of my hand ular payments of the principal from time to time, gently and firmly, and said in a very gentle would give to the U. S. Consols, at all times, a voice, 'Joseph, what are you going for, to premium in the market. What is better this loan | pick berries or to play'? 'To pick berries,' would tend to consolidate the Union, by making I replied. Then, Joseph, I want to tell it the direct interest of every government bondholder to set his face against any future Rebellion. It has often been argued that England's debt is England's strength, and the same rule would hold good so far as the United States is concerned The more the consols were diffused among the people-and care should be taken to have them so diffused-the more would the creditors of the nation stand up for its union and bush. Now go.' perpetuity.

Democracy in 1776 and 1867.

Thomas Jefferson, a politician, chosen by a political convention to frame a political document, for a purely political use and occasion, and speaking only of political rights and privileges, laid down as a political axiom "That all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inulienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The Democratic party, says the Telegraph.claims the author of this immortal declaration as their founder and patron saint; while they charge the Republicans with being of all men, farthest from the principles of the fathers. If Thomas Jefferson was to revisit Kentucky, where the Republi cans are in a hopeless minority, or Massachusetts, where the Democrats are as helplessly overwhelmed, in which State would he see the principles which he announced July 4, 1776? And which party would Thomas Jefferson vote with, always supposing that, unlike his fellow-Democrats, he believed the "self evident truths" which he enunciated?

Would it not strike the great founder of the Democratic party as singular that granting equal I had a fair place and was doing tolerably political rights involved necessarily social equality? We can imagine Horatio Seymour proving eyes were full of tears and she said, "God | that giving a negro a vote made him his equal sobless you, dear Dick, and bless them that | cially, and we can imagine Jefferson's contempt for the demagogue, but his agreement with the claim of modern Democratic leaders is a tax upon our imagination beyond its power. We do not believe that any man intelligent enough to exercise the right of suffrage can believe such nonsense, and yet this absurdity is the mainstay of Democracy in 1867.

A QUESTION SETTLED .- Notwithstanding it is still unsettled whether Jeff. Davis is to be tried this month, or indeed ever, yet it is now settled, beyond controversy, that he was disguised as a woman when he was captured. He had on, according to the official report of Gen. Wilson, a water-proof cloak the hood of which was drawn told him he would certainly adopt the motover his head, and the waist gathered closely to for his own. As he was going out of the around him. The State of weather was not such as to admit of this costume being worn, except as him that he had dealings with a firm in the a disguise. In view of the ridicule attaching to the situation, we have no doubt remarks the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser, the arch traitor has often had kicked it.

and women make up for it.

"Stick To Your Bush."

Mr. Morgan was a rich man and a good man also. His neighbors liked him. The people of the town respected him, chose him to offices, sent him to the Legislature, and never undertook any important work without asking his advice. If a schoolhouse was to be built, the plan had to be talked over with him. When the new town-hall was planned, the whole matter was put into his hands. Widow Partridge asked h m er Parker always got his advice in buying cattle, and Ars. Reid consulted him about

John Wood was a clever boy of fifteen. He had got through what little schooling-his father could afford to give him, and was ing over his great hopes one day with his mother, he said :

"I wonder how it was that Mr. Morgan got as rich and important as he is. Don't I wish he would tell me how he did it." "Well, John," said Mrs. Wood, "there is nothing like asking him. Mr. Morgan will give a lad like you a good word, I know,

if you will only go to him."

John braced himself up and started for Mr. Morgan's counting room. He found the merchant there and alone. 'Good morning, Master John," said he in a pleasant "Can I do anything for you?"

John stammered a little at first, but he was a brave fellow, and bound to succeed. "Well, Mr. Morgan, I am going to the city to try for myself. I want to be a merchant, and get rich, and help tather and mother one of these days; and they will give me my time. Mother said I might come in and ask you if you would tell me

Mr. Morgan was pleased with John's hongy, and that if he kept out of bad company

"As for my success, John, I will tell you ted to go with them, was very fearful my go with them. I could hardly contain myself with joy, and rushed into the kitchen and got a big basket and asked mother for and was just going out of the gate when my father called me back. My head dropped a pretty good bush do not leave it to find a better one. The other boys and girls will run about picking a little here and a little there, wasting a great deal of time and not getting many berries. If you do as they do you will come home with an empty basket. If you want berries stick to your bush. If you want to succeed in life, stick to your

"I went with the party and we had a grand good time. But it was just as my father said. No sooner had one found a fair bush than he called all the rest, and they left their several places and ran off to the new found treasure heap. Not content more than a minute or two in one place, they rambled over the whole pasture, got very tired, and at night had but very few berries. My father's words kept strangely ringing in my ears, and I stuck to my bush. When I had cleaned off one, I found another and finished that; then I took another. When night came I had a large basket full of nice berries, more than all the others put together, and was not half so tired as they were. I went home proud and happy.

"But at home I found my father ill.

looked at my basket full of big, black berries, and said : 'Well done, Joseph. Was it not as I told you? Always stick to your bush. These were his last words to me. He died a few days after and I had to make my way in the world the best I could. But my father's words sunk deep into my mind and I never forgot the experience of the whorwell, I did not leave it and spend weeks and months in finding one a little bit better. When other young men said, 'Come with us and we will make a fortune in a fortnight, I shook my head and stuck to my bush. Presently my employers offered to take me into business with them. I stayed with the old house until the members died, and then I had everything I wanted. The habit of sticking to my business led people to trust me, improved my judgment and gave me character. I owe all I have and am to this motto: 'Stick to your bush.'

John heard Mr. Morgan's story with the deepest interest. He thought he understood the whole secret of success and resolved that he would stick to his bush as soon as he could find a bush to stick to. He thanked Mr. Morgan for his kindness, and door Mr. Morgan called him back, and told city, who might possibly want a good lad.

He would write and ascertain. The next week John Wood had found a wished that instead of carrying the bucket he bush in the city, and when I last saw him he was sticking to it well, determined to fill Chicago horses are not very fast, but the men

He is satisfied that the way to success is by and nearly epposite the "Old Jew Store."

Sticking to the bush.

Remember the shop is on Market street, Clear-field, and nearly epposite the "Old Jew Store."

December 4, 1861 JOHN GUBLION. his basket and a worthy place in the world.

### Business Directory.

VALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clear May 13, 1863.

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

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

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

MERRELL & BIGLER. Dealers in Hardware and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron vare, 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, Clearwest of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 16.

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.

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.

J. P. KRATZER. Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clouding, Hardware Queensware, Groceries. Provi-sions, etc., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1865. P. KRATZER Dealer in Dry-Goods. Clothing, H ARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Druga, Medicines. Paints. Oils. Stationary. Perfume-ry Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa Dec. 6, 1865.

(N. KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Front Street, (above the Academy.) Clearfield, Pa. Dec 27, 1865.

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

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield o llank. Deeds and other legal instruments preared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining punties. Office in new brick building of J. Boyn-n, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

B M'ENALLY, Attorneyat Law. Clearfield,

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-mestic Dry Goods, Greceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office. Clearfield, Pa. Apr27. DENTISTRY .- J. P CORNETT, Dentist, offers

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

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.

REDERICK 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

JOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law. Clear-field, Pa. Office with J. B. McEnally, Esq., over First National Bank. Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to all legal business.

BLAKE WALTERS, Seriviner and Convey of Lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county office to all business connected with the county office with W A Wallace Jan. 3. ces. Office with W A. Wallace.

G. 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 fall kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866. WILLIAM D. RIGLER WILLIAM A. WALLACE J. BLAKE WALTERS PRANK PIELDING

D R. J. P. BURCHFIELD-Late Surgeon of the 83d Rog't Penn'a Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls 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,

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, 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 reasonable terms, on short notice.

He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-husk. 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, Lin-wood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture.

PURE BUCK LEAD, equal in quality to English white lead; Oils, Paints and Varnishes of all kinds; Gold leaf in books, and bronzes, for sale by W. M. & A. I. SHAW: Clearfield, October 23, 1867.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and signed by the President, giving three years soldiers \$100 and two years soldiers \$50, bounty.

Soldiers wounded in line of duty, who did not serve two or three years are entitled to the bounty.

Bounties and Pensions collected by me for

those entitled to them
WALTER BARRETT, Att'y at Law.
Clearfield, Pa.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.-ENCOUR-ACE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery on the Pike, half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf.) Evergreen. Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawten Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Alse, Sibrian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rheubarb. &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville,

# SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE:

EXPRESS AND STAGE OFFICE.

This well-known Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of travelers, and the public in general. Charges moderate. WM. M. JEFFRIES.

August 14, 1867-tf

# HO! THIS WAY!!

NEW STORE IN MADERA!

JAMES FOREST & Son, would respectfully in-form the public, that they have just opened, in Madera. Clearfield county, Pa, an entire new

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. which they are prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Their stock consists of Alpacas, Delaines. Prints and Muslins, of all varieties; Cas-

laines. Prints and Muslins, of all varieties; Cassimeres, Satinets and Fiannels, too numerous to mention; Ready-made clothing of the best quality; Boots and Shoes of the very best makes; a complete stock of Groceries. &c. In short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Consumers! Look to your interests. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Lumber and grain of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

in exchange for goods.

Remember the place; Madera Clearfield county.
Oct. 30, '67.

JAMES FORREST & SON.

### SOMETHING NEW IN ANSONVILLE,

Clearfield county, Penn's. The undersigned having erected during the past summer, a large and commodious store room, is now engaged in filling it up with a new and select assortment of Fall and Winter goods, which he offers to the public at prices to suit the times his professional services to the citizens of His stock of Mens' and boys' clothing is unusual-Curwensville and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, ly extensive, and is offered to customers at from S10 to \$20 for a whole suit. Flour, Salt, and Groceries, of every kind, a complete assortment; Stoves and Stove-pipe, a heavy stock; Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, in great variety! Ladies' dress goods, furs, and other fancy goods, together with an endless assortment of notions too tedious services to the citizens of the surrounding country. to enumerate, always on hand, and sor sale very

cheap. Prints at 10 cents a yard and other goods in proportion. Now is the time to buy. Country produce of every kind, at the highest market prices, will be taken in exchange for goods; and even Greenbacks will not, be refused for any article in store. Examine my stock before you buy elsewhere, October 30, 1867. H SWAN.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT AP-PEALS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Clearfield county. Pa., will meet at the following places, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of each day named, for the purpose of hearing Appeals from the Triennial Assessment, to wit. For the township of Goshen, at Shawsville school house, on Monday, November 25th, 1867. For the township of Girard, at Congress Hill school house, on Tuesday, November 26th, 1867. For the township of Covington, at the house of Jacob Maurer, on Wednesday, November 27, 1867. For the the township of Karthaus, at the house of R. J. Haine's, on Thursday, Nov. 28th 1867.
For the township of Morris, at the house formerly occupied by J. P. Nelson, on Friday, Nov. 29,1867. For the township of Graham, at the house of Jacob Hubler on Saturday, November 30th, 1867. For the township of Bradford, at the house of Jacob Pearce, on Monday, December 2d, 1867. For the township of Boggs, at the house of Ed-ward Albert, on Tuesday December 3d, 1867 For the Borough of Osceola, at the house of Milo Hoyt, on Wednesday, December 4th, 1867. For the township of Decatur, at Centre school house, on Thursday, December 5th, 1867.
For the township of Woodward, at the house of Thos Henderson on Friday, December 6th, 1867. For the township of Guelich, at the school house n Janesville. on Saturday, December 7th, 1867.

For the township of Beccaria, at the house of D. Paulhamus, in Glen Hope, on Monday, Decem-For the township of Knox, at Ames' school house, on Tuesday, December 10th, 1867.
For the township of Jordan, at the school house, in Ansonville, on Wednesday, December 11th, 1867. For the township of Ferguson, at the house for-merly occupied by John Gregory, on Thursday, December 12th, 1867.

For the township of Chest, at the school house

near Simon Rorabaugh's, on Friday, December For the Borough of New Washington, at the school house, on Saturday, December 14th, 1887.

For the township of Burnside, at the election house, on Monday, December 16th, 1867. For the township of Bell, at the election house. on Tuesday, December 17th, 1867.

For the Borough of Lumber City, at the public house of James Curry, on Wednesday, December

For the township of Penn, at the house of S. C. Hepburn, on Thursday, December 19th, 1867.
For the township of Pike, at the house of Leah
Bloom, in Curwensville, on Friday, Dec. 20th, 1867.
For the Borough of Curwensville, at the house
of Leah Bloom, on Saturday, Dec. 21st, 1867.

Particle Particle Picer at the house of Al-For the township of Bloom, at the house of Al-gernon Holden, on Monday, December 23d, 1867.

For the township of Brady, at the house of Wm.
Schwem, on Tuesday, December 24th, 1867.
For the township of Union, at the house of Daniel Brubaker, on Wednesday, Dec 25th, 1867.
For the township of Fox, at the house of John I.
Bundy, on Thursday, December 26th, 1867. Bundy, on Thursday, December 26th, 1867.

For the township of Huston, at the house of Wm. Woodward, on Friday, December 27th, 1867.

Wm. Woodward on Friday, December 27th, 1867.

For the township of Lawrence at the Commissioners Office, on Monday, December 30th, 1867.

For the Borough of Clearfield, at the Commissioners Office, on Tuesday, December 31st 1867.

An Appeal from the valuations of Unseated Lands will be held at the Commissioners Office, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of February, A. D. 1868, at which time all persons interested will please attend, as no appeal can be taken after that date.

tend, as no appeal can be taken after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Nov. 13, 1867. W S. BRADLEY, Close.