

# Keffymer's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867.

VOL. 14.—NO. 14.

## IMPEACHMENT.

### THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution of the 7th of March last, authorizing them to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, discharging the present duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to the House whether, in their opinion, the said Andrew Johnson while in said office has been guilty of any crime which was designed or calculated to overthrow or corrupt the Government of the United States or any department or office, thereof, and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act or has conspired with others to do acts which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of this House.

### RESPECTFULLY REPORT

That, in the performance of the important task assigned to them, they have spared no pains to make their investigation as complete as possible, not only by the examination of the public archives, but in following every indication that seemed to promise any additional light upon the great subject of inquiry, and they submit herewith the result of that portion of their labors in the voluminous exhibit that accompanies this report.

In order, however, to direct the attention of the House to such portions of the somewhat heterogeneous mass of testimony which they have been compelled to present without the order or arrangement that might have facilitated the examination, as are regarded by them as most material to the issue, they will now proceed to state, as briefly as possible, the leading facts which they suppose the inquiry to have developed beyond dispute, along with their own conclusions therefrom and the reasons by which they have been influenced in reaching them.

In so doing they must be allowed the indulgence which a comprehensive scrutiny, running over a two years' administration of the affairs of a great government through an unexampled crisis of the State, and involving the very highest matters—matters that can engage the attention of a free people, would seem to necessitate, and must, at all event, excuse. The charges made, and to which the investigations of the committee have been especially directed, are usurpation of power, and violation of law in the corrupt abuse of the appointing, pardoning and veto powers; in the corrupt interference in elections, and generally in the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors, under the Constitution, and upon this report it was charged with the more general duty of inquiring into the official conduct of the President of the United States, and of reporting whether he had been guilty of any crime which was designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States, or which, in contemplation of the Constitution, would constitute a high crime or misdemeanor, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of the House.

It will be observed that the great, salient point of accusation standing out in the foreground, and challenging the attention of the country, as usurpation of power, which involves, of course, a violation of law; and here it may be remarked that, perhaps, every great abuse, every flagrant departure from the well settled principles of the Government, which has been brought home to its present administration, whether discovered itself in special infractions of the statutes, or in the profligate use of the powers conferred by the Constitution on the President, or revealing itself more manifestly in the systematic attempt to seize upon its sovereignty and disperse and supersede the great council to which that sovereignty has been intrusted.

In reference to this one great purpose of reconstructing the shattered governments of the Rebel States in accordance with his own wishes, in the interest of the great criminals who carried them into the Rebellion, and in such a way as to deprive the people of the loyal States of all chances of indemnity for the past or security for the future, by pardoning their offenses, restoring lands, and bringing them back, their hearts unrepentant and their hands yet red with the blood of our people, into a condition where they could once more embarrass and defy, if not absolutely rule the government, which they had vainly endeavored to destroy. It is around this point, and as an auxiliary to that great central idea, that all the special acts of mal-administration have been interposed, will be found to gravitate and revolve, and it is to this point, therefore, as the great master key which unlocks and interprets all of them, that the attention of the House will be first directed.

It is a fact of history that the obstinate and protracted struggle between the Executive and Legislative Department, arising out of the claim of more than kingly power on the one hand, and as strongly maintained by the operation of the first rights of sovereignty lodged with it by the people on the other, which has convulsed this nation for the last two years, and presented a spectacle that has no example here, and none in England since the era of the Stuarts, began with the advent of the present Chief Magistrate. The catastrophe that lifted him to his place, whilst it smote the heart of the nation with grief and horror, was the last expiring armed effort of the insurrection. The capital of the Rebel Government had fallen, its chiefs were fugitives, its flag was in the dust; the strife of arms had closed; the hosts that had been gathered for the overthrow of the nation had either melted away in defeat and disaster, or passed under the conquering hand of the Republic. The extraordinary mission of the Executive was fulfilled.

Although as the Commander-in-chief he

might possibly treat with the belligerents in arms, the cessation of the war in the overthrow of the rebellion and the unconditional surrender of the armies had determined that power. To hold the conquered territory within our military grasp until the sovereign power of the nation rested in the representatives—the same which had girt the sword upon the thigh of the Executive and placed the resources of country in men and money at his command—should be ready to declare its will in relation to the Rebels it had conquered, was all that remained for him to do. But the duties of the sovereign were not yet at the end. An extent of territory of almost continental dimensions, desolated by war, but still swarming with millions of people, was at our feet, awaiting the sentence which it had deserved.

The local governments, swept away as they had been, in the opinion of the President himself, by the whirlwind of the Rebellion, were in ruins; whole communities were in anarchy; the courts outlawed, the social tie dissolved, system of pretended laws existing in deadly conflict with the law of the conqueror; a people subdued, but sullen and full of hate, and hostile as ever to the power that had overthrown them; a loyal element asking for protection—a new and anomalous relation without a parallel in history, about which the wisest of statesmen might well hesitate and differ, superinduced by fratricidal strife, that had ruptured the original ties, and placed its subjects in the condition of public enemies; a large army to be disbanded, and such indulgence extended, such punishment inflicted, and such securities demanded for the future, as the interests of peace and justice might require.

Never in the history of this or any other State have questions more numerous and vital, more delicate or difficult, requiring greater deliberation or involving the exercise of higher governmental powers, presented themselves for the consideration of a people, and never was a Congress convened in a more serious crisis of a State. The duties and responsibilities of the men who founded the Union of these States, and of those who assembled here in 1861 to consult upon this great Rebellion, were as nothing in the comparison, and demanded certainly not higher sagacity and no broader wisdom than the task of bringing back the dismembered States, and infusing these jarring and discordant elements with one harmonious whole. For this great work the supreme Executive of the nation, even though he had been endowed by nature with the very highest of organizing faculties, was obviously unfitted by the very nature of his office.

It Mr. Lincoln had survived, it is not to be doubted, from his habitual deference to the public will, that although a citizen of a loyal State and enjoying the public confidence in the highest possible degree, he would have felt it his duty to convoke the Representatives of the people, to lay down his sword in their presence, and to refer to their enlightened and patriotic judgment to decide what was to be done with the territories and people that had been brought under the authority of the government by our arms. The bloody hand of treason, unfortunately, hurried him away in the very hour of the nation's triumph. But if these were reasons which could have made this duty an imperative one with him, how powerfully were they reinforced by the double effect of the tragedy that not only deprived the nation of its trusted head, but cast the reins of government upon a successor. The new President was himself in the doubtful and delicate position of a citizen of one of the revolting States, which were to be summoned for judgment before the bar of the American people.

It was, perhaps, but natural that he should sympathize with the communities from which he had recently differed only on prudential reasons, or in others words, as to the wisdom of the revolt at that particular juncture of affairs. If other arguments had not sufficed to convince him of the necessity of referring all these great questions to the only tribunal on earth that had the power to decide them, it ought to have been sufficient that he owed alike his honors and his accidental powers to the generous confidence of the loyal States.

He expected, of course, that they would insist, as they had a right to do, upon such conditions as would secure to them, if not indemnity for the past, at least the amplest security for the future. Instead, therefore, of convoking the Congress of the United States to deliberate upon the condition of the country, he seems to have made up his mind to undertake that mighty task himself, to forestall the judgment and the wishes of the loyal people and to neutralize the power to undo his work by bringing in the rebel States themselves to participate in the deliberations upon any and all questions which might be left for settlement.

To effect this object he issues his imperial proclamation's beginning with that of the 29th of May, in virtue, as he says, of his double authority as President of the United States and Commander-in-chief of the armies, declaring the governments of these States to have perished, creating, under the denomination of provisional governors civil officers unknown to the law, appointing to these offices men who were notoriously disqualified, by reason of their participation in the Rebellion, from holding any office under this government, and yet allowed to hold the same and exercise the duties thereof, at salaries fixed by himself, and paid out of the contingent fund of one of the departments, in clear violation of the acts of July 2, 1862, and February 9, 1863.

Declaring, moreover, that the governments of these States had been destroyed, he assumes it to be his individual right as being himself the State—rather the United States—to execute the guarantee of the Constitution by providing them with new ones, and accordingly directed his pretended

governors to call conventions of such of the people as it was his pleasure to indicate, to make constitutions for them on such terms and with such provisions as was agreeable to himself.

Unprovided, however, of course, in the absence of Congress, with the necessary resources to meet the expenses of these organizations, he not only directs the payment of a portion of them out of the contingent fund of the War Department, but with a boldness unequalled by even Charles the First, when he, too, undertook to reign without a Parliament, provides for a deficit by authorizing the seizure of property and the appropriation of money belonging to the Government, and directing his endeavors to levy taxes for the same purpose from the subject people.

The further reading of the report was dispensed with, excepting the conclusion, which is as follows:

In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted, and the view of the law herein presented, the Committee are of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of this House.

In that upon the final surrender of the rebel armies and the overthrow of the Rebel Government, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, neglected to convolve the Congress of the United States, that by its aid and authority legal and constitutional measures might have been adopted for the organization of loyal and constitutional governments in the States then recently in rebellion.

In that in his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, on the 29th of May, 1865, he assumed that he had authority to decide whether the Government of North Carolina, and whether any other government that might be set up therein, was republican in form, and that in his office of President, it was his duty and within his power to guarantee to said people a republican form of government, contrary to the Constitution which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and contrary also to a deliberate opinion of the Supreme Court, which declared that Congress is vested exclusively with the power to decide whether the government of a State is republican or not.

In that he did thereafter reorganize and treat a plan of government set up in North Carolina, under and in conformity to his own advice and discretion, as republican in form, and entirely restored to its functions as a State, notwithstanding Congress, as the branch of the government in which, by the Constitution, such power is exclusively vested, and notwithstanding Congress did refuse to recognize such government as a legitimate government, or a government republican in form.

In that by public proclamation and otherwise, he did, in the year 1865, write, solicit and convene in certain other States then recently in rebellion, conventions of persons, many of whom were known traitors, who had been organized in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, and urged and directed such conventions to frame constitutions for each State.

In that he thereupon assumed to accept, ratify and confirm certain so-called constitutions framed by such illegal and treasonable assemblies of persons, which constitutions were never submitted to the people of the respective States, nor ratified and confirmed by the United States, thus usurping and exercising powers vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States exclusively.

In that he pardoned large numbers of public and notorious traitors, with the design of receiving from them aid in such conventions, called by his advice and direction, for the purpose of organizing and setting up such illegal governments in the States then recently in Rebellion, prior to the annual meeting of Congress, with the intent thus to constrain Congress to accept, ratify and confirm such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings.

In that he did within and for the States recently in rebellion, create and establish as a civil officer, the office of Provisional Governor so called, an office unknown to the Constitution or laws of the land.

In that he appointed to such office so created in said States respectively, men who were public and notorious traitors, he well knowing that they had been engaged in open, persistent, and formidable efforts for the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and well knowing, also, that these men could not enter upon the duties of said office without committing the crime of perjury or in violation of the laws of the country.

In that he directed the Secretary of State to promise payment of moneys to said persons so illegally appointed, as salary or compensation for services to be performed in said office so illegally created, contrary to the provisions of the law of the United States, approved February 9, 1863, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, and for a deficiency of the signal service for the year ending June 30, 1863."

In that he directed the Secretary of War to pay moneys to said persons for services performed in said office so illegally created, which moneys were so paid under his direction, without authority of law, contrary to law and in violation to the Constitution of the United States.

In that he deliberately dispensed with and suspended the operation of a provision of a law of the United States, passed on the 23d day of July, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes."

In that he appointed to offices created by the law of the United States, persons who, as

was well known to him, had been engaged in the rebellion; who were guilty of the crime of treason, and who could not, without committing the crime of perjury, or otherwise violating criminally the said act of July 2, 1862, enter upon the duties thereof.

In that, without authority of law and contrary to law, he used and applied property taken from the enemy in time of war, for the payment of the expenses and the support of the said illegal and unconstitutional governments so set up in the said States recently in rebellion and for a like purpose; and in violation of the Constitution and of his oath of office, he authorized and permitted a levy of taxes upon the people of said States, thus usurping and exercising a power which, by the Constitution, is vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States. All of which acts was a usurpation of power contrary to the laws and Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his oath as President of the United States.

In that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has, in messages to Congress and otherwise, publicly denied, substantially, the right of Congress to provide for the pacification, government and restoration of said States to the Union, and in like manner he has asserted his exclusive right to provide governments therefor, and to accept and proclaim the restoration of said States to the Union. All of which is in derogation of the rightful authority of Congress, and calculated to subvert the Government of the United States.

In that in accordance with said declaration, he has vetoed various bills passed by Congress for the pacification and government of the States lately in rebellion and their speedy restoration to the Union, and upon the ground and for the reason that the said States had been restored to their places in the Union by his aforesaid illegal and unconstitutional proceedings, thus interposing and using a constitutional power of the office he held as to prevent the restoration of the Union upon a constitutional basis.

In that he has exercised the power of removals, and appointments to office for the purpose of maintaining effectually his aforesaid usurpation, and for the purpose of securing the recognition by Congress of the State governments, so illegally and unconstitutionally set up in the States recently in rebellion; such removals and appointments having been attended and followed with great injury to the public service, and enormous losses to the public revenue.

In that in the exercise of the pardoning power he issued an order for the restoration of 193 men, belonging to West Virginia, who, upon the records of the War Department were marked as deserters from the army in time of war, and thus upon the representation of private and interested persons, and without previous investigation by any officer of the War Department, and for the sole purpose of enabling such persons to vote in an election then pending in said State and with the expectation that they would so vote as to support him in his said unconstitutional proceedings, he then well knowing that the men so restored, and by virtue of such restoration, would be entitled to a large sum of money from the Treasury of the United States.

In that by his message to the House of Representatives, on the 22d of July, 1866, and by other public and private means, he has attempted to prevent the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the several States by the two Houses of Congress, agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, although such proposed amendment provided, among other things, for the validity of the public debt of the United States, and rendered the payment of any claim for slaves emancipated, or any debt incurred in aid of the Rebellion, or insurrection against the United States, impossible either by the government of the United States, or by any of the States recently in Rebellion, he well knowing that the provisions asserted under and by his direction in the said illegal Constitutions for said States were wholly inadequate to protect the loyal people thereof, or the people of the loyal States against the payment of claims on the account of slaves emancipated, and of debts incurred by such States in aid of the rebellion, thus rendering it practicable and easy, for those in authority in the aforesaid illegal and unconstitutional governments thus set up, to tax and oppress the loyal people of such States for the benefit of those who have been engaged in the attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States.

In that he has made official and other public declarations and statements calculated and designed to impair the credit of the United States; to encourage persons recently engaged in Rebellion against its authority; to obstruct and resist the reorganization of the Rebel States, so called, upon a republican basis, and calculated and designed also to deprive the Congress of the United States of the confidence of the people, as well in its patriotism as in its constitutional right to exist and to act as the department of the government which exercises legislative power; and all of which with the intent of rendering Congress incapable of resisting either his said usurpations of power, or providing and enforcing measures necessary for the pacification and restoration of the Union; and that in all this he has exercised the veto power, the power of removal and appointment, the pardoning power, and other constitutional powers of his office, for the purpose of delaying, hindering, obstructing and preventing the restoration of the Union by constitutional means; and for the further purpose of alienating from the Government and laws of the United States those persons who had been engaged in the Rebellion, and who, without aid, comfort and encouragement thus by him given to them, would have resumed in good faith their allegiance to the Constitution, and all with the expectation of conciliating them to himself personally, that he might thereby finally prevent the restoration of the

Union upon the basis of the laws passed by Congress.

And further, that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, transferred and surrendered, and authorized and directed the transfer and surrender of railway property of the value of many millions of dollars to persons who had been engaged in the rebellion, or to corporations owned wholly or in part by such persons, he well knowing that in some instances the railways had been constructed by the United States, and that in others that such railways and railway property had been captured from the enemy in war, and afterwards repaired at great cost by the United States, such transfers and surrenders being made without authority of law and in violation of law.

In that, he directed and authorized the sale of large quantities of railway rolling stock and other railway property, of the value of many millions of dollars, the property of the United States, by purchase and construction, to corporations and parties then known to him to be unable to pay their debts then matured and due, and thus without exacting from said corporations and parties any securities whatever.

In that, he directed and ordered subordinate officers of the government to postpone and delay the collection of moneys due and payable to the United States on account of such sales in apparent conformity to an order previously made by him; that the interest upon certain bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Tennessee in aid of certain railways, then due and unpaid for a period of four years and more, should be first paid out of the earnings of the roads in whose behalf said bonds were so issued or guaranteed, in that in conformity to such order and direction, the collection of moneys payable, and then due to the United States was delayed and postponed, and the interest on such bonds of which he, himself, was a large holder, was paid according to the terms of his own order, thus corruptly using his office to defraud and wrong the people of the United States for his own personal advantages.

In that he has not only returned to claimants thereof, large amounts of cotton and other abandoned property that had been seized and taken by the agents of the Treasury, in conformity to law, but has paid and directed the payment of actual proceeds of sales made thereof, and thus in violation of law of the United States, which orders and requires the payment into the Treasury of the United States of all moneys received from such sales, and provides for loyal claimants a sufficient and easy remedy in the Court of Claims, and in manifest violation also, of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, wherein it is declared that no money shall be drawn from this Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

And further, in that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, authorized the use of the army of the United States for the dispersion of a peaceful and lawful assembly of citizens of Louisiana; and thus by virtue of a dispatch addressed to a person who was not an officer of the army, but was a public and notorious traitor, and all with the intent to deprive the loyal people of Louisiana of every opportunity to frame a State Government, republican in form; and with the intent further, to continue in places of trust and emolument persons who had been engaged in an attempt to overthrow the government of the United States, expecting, thus, to conciliate such persons to himself and secure their aid in support of his aforesaid unconstitutional designs.

All of which omissions of duty, usurpations of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws and of the Constitution of the United States, by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the public revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States recently in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between different classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the Rebellion, humiliated the nation, dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union, and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the Government of the United States.

This committee therefore report the accompanying resolution and recommend its passage.

(Signed.)  
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, WM. LAWRENCE,  
FRANCIS THOMAS, Jno. C. CHURCHILL,  
THOMAS WILLIAMS,  
RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

A minority report was also presented by Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge, dissenting from the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the Committee. And Messrs. Marshall and Eldridge (Democrats) also presented a statement, giving it as their opinion that the evidence before the Committee presents no case for the impeachment of the President.

**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,  
Aug. 15th, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

**SHORTIDGE & CO.,** Proprietors of Bellefonte Lime Kilns, Bellefonte, Pa. Wood or coal burnt lime forwarded by Railroad, and constantly on hand and for sale, at the kilns. June 26, 1867. 6mp

**FIRST** quality of Mackerel, \$7 00 per 1/2 bbl. at August 7. H. W. SMITH.

## Business Directory.

- WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.
- D. A. M. HILLS, DENTIST.—Office, corner of Front and Market streets, opposite the Clearfield House, Clearfield, Pa. July 1, 1867-ly.
- F. W. GRAHAM, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodens, and Provision, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
- W. L. & S. 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 ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 26.
- H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c., Room 12 Graham's row, Marketstreet. Nov. 18.
- H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth story west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 18.
- I. 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. FORCIBY, Dealer in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry-Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Graham's Court, Clearfield, Pa. Oct. 10.
- J. 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, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1866.
- 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-ware, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, shrouds, and attends funerals with a hearse. April, '59.
- THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.
- J. B. MENALLY, 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, Lard, &c., Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. APRIL.
- 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.
- F. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, William's Grove, Pa. Offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. July 10th, 1867. 11.
- 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. Order solicited—wholesale or retail. He also keeps on hand and for sale an assortment of earthen-ware, of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1863.
- JOHN H. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office Fifth & McHenry Sts., over First National Bank. Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.
- 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. 2.
- G. ALBERT & BROS. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county Pa. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa. Aug. 19th, 1865.
- WALLACE, BIGLER & FELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa. May 16th, 1865.
- WILLIAM A. WALLACE, WILLIAM D. BIGLER, FRANK FIELDING.
- D. J. P. BURCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 53d 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—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 Room," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is also  
**BUREAUS AND SIDEBORDS,**  
Wardrobes and Book-cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables.  
**Common, French-poste, Cottage, Jenny-Lind and other Bedsteads,**  
**SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WORK-STANDS, HAT RACKS, WASH-STANDS, &c.**  
Spring-seat, Cabin-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 up 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 Hearses, 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 county produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Lin-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, 1867. JOHN GUELICH.