

The Refractory

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868.

VOL. 14.—NO. 49.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. HARTMAN.
Republican Candidate for Auditor General.

Our candidate for Auditor General is too well known to require at this late day any extended newspaper mention. The name of Gen. Hartman is familiar to the whole country, and in Pennsylvania it has long since become a household word. As a slight recognition of his services during the rebellion he was elected in 1865 by his fellow-citizens Auditor General of the State, a position of great responsibility and one requiring the exercise of a methodical mind like that possessed by Gen. Hartman. Having served the public in a civil capacity as faithfully and fearlessly as he served his country on the field of battle, he has the second time been placed in nomination for this high and responsible position.

In 1865 there was issued a small pamphlet containing a brief record of the public services of Gen. Hartman. The facts therein set forth constitute a correct biographical sketch of our candidate, and we here reproduce them, abridged, in order that our citizens may the more easily keep fresh in their memories the services of one of Pennsylvania's favorite sons.

Major General John Frederick Hartman is a native of New Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pa., and was born December 16, 1830. He graduated at Union College, at Schenectady, New York, in 1853, and was employed as a civil engineer for some time. He assisted in running the line of the Mauch Chunk and White Haven Railroad, which has since been constructed, and had charge of the working party who surveyed the route of the proposed railroad from Chestnut Hill to Doylestown or New Hope.

In 1854, Sheriff Boyer, of Montgomery county, secured his services as Deputy, and he continued in the Sheriff's office in that capacity during the remainder of Mr. Boyer's term of office and that of Sheriff Rudy, who was elected in 1855 and continued till 1858. In this position he became acquainted with the people of his native county and acquired a general reputation among all who met him as a prompt and reliable business man.

Having pursued the study of law the necessary length of time he was admitted to practice at the bar of Montgomery county in the fall of 1860. He was elected Colonel of the 11th Regiment of Montgomery County Militia in 1859, having previously been Lieutenant Colonel and Captain.

The call to arms in 1861, when after a short time he was first appointed, then promoted to the rank of Major, and finally to that of Colonel, and he became the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was specially armed, equipped and sent forward to Perryville, thence to Annapolis, and finally to Washington.

The term of service of his regiment had expired, and it was on the homeward march when the battle of Bull Run took place. The forward movement of our armies to meet the rebels in that grand encounter attracted Hartman's attention and he determined not to be left behind when, for the first time, his country needed his services in actual battle. He offered himself to General McDowell to serve in any capacity in the approaching struggle where he could be useful. The General replied that it was "policy" regular to do so, but that his position of Col. Hartman's noble conduct was so high that he would assign him to duty on the staff of Col. Franklin, who commanded the brigade to which the Fourth Regiment had been attached. Col. Franklin, in his report, spoke of his services with warm words of commendation, and General McDowell expressed regret afterwards that he had not done justice to his valuable experience by especially mentioning him in his official report of the battle.

Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, who referred with high commendations to his conduct on this occasion, and it formed a grand commendation for a gallant career. Col. Hartman had no intention of retiring from the service at the end of his three months' campaign. A week before the battle of Bull Run he had applied to, and obtained permission from the War Department to recruit a three year's regiment. He lost no time in commencing its organization, Gov. Curtin having added his authority to do so, and on the 16th of November it was mustered into service at Harrisburg, with Hartman as Col., and became the Fifty-first Regiment Penna. Volunteers.

This regiment was assigned to Burnside's army, which was then organizing at Annapolis for service on the coast of North Carolina. It became a part of Reno's brigade, and participated in the whole of Burnside's campaign. The expedition left Annapolis early in January, 1862, and on the 10th of the following month Col. Hartman led his men up through a swamp which the rebels had supposed impassable, to storm the rebel works on Roanoke Island. The rebels were nearly all captured, and the effects of so signal a success in the initial contest of the campaign were excellent.

The rebel fortifications at Newburn were attacked and carried on the 15th of March, and here again Col. Hartman bore a conspicuous part. The contest was a severe one, and the loss on both sides serious. The army of Burnside remained at Newburn until the conclusion of McClellan's disastrous campaign on the Peninsula, when a large portion of it was shipped to Newport News to join the Army of the Potomac.

Early in August the force at Newport News was transferred by transports to Annapolis, and thence by railroad to Fredericksburg, where Reno's Division arrived on the 4th of that month. Here they joined the army under Pope, and thence participated in all the battles and skirmishes of his unfortunate campaign. The service during the three weeks of his command was arduous in the extreme. From Fredericksburg to the old battle ground of Bull Run the movement was almost a continuous struggle, and when the second battle on that renowned locality took place, Col. Hartman found himself posted on almost the same ground that he had fought upon in July of the preceding year. His regiment was posted on the left of the Centerville road, protecting Graham's battery, till the retreat commenced. When the brigade left the field it was divided, one regiment only marching with Gen. Ferro, while the other two were ordered by another road under command of Col. Hartman. On this, as on the former occasion, when everything was confusion, Col. Hartman remained cool, collected and self-reliant. In this action his regiment lost eight killed and wounded and thirteen missing.

At Chantilly Hartman met the enemy, and again added new laurels to his fame. But these struggles did not overcome the enemy. Tired, foot-sore, and exhausted as our men were, they took up the line of march once more, on the 7th of September, and joined the march of the Grand Army again under McClellan, up through Maryland to South Mountain, up through Antietam, and thence to the greater contest at Antietam, was distinct in its character. It was fought on Sunday, September 17th, and its result transferred the grand battle from the little mountain pass to the banks of the stream beyond.

Colonel Hartman commanded his regiment as usual, leading it to the attack, and in the midst of the battle he was struck by a bullet in the arm, which he carried, sleeping on the summit of the hill, whence the ground sloped away to the valley of the Antietam.

Two days occupied in short movements, and the morning of Wednesday, September 17th, found our army confronting the rebel host. Soon the intrepid Hooker, on the right, was engaged. On the left Burnside waited orders till nearly noon, and then was directed to storm the enemy's position on the opposite bank of the stream, crossing his men over the narrow stone bridge that spanned the creek in his front. The position occupied by the rebels was one of wonderful natural strength. The road on the East bank wound up near the stream for some distance before reaching the bridge, and troops marching on it at this point were exposed to a terrible flank fire. On crossing the bridge it met an abrupt step bank, and deflected, nearly at right angles, up and down the West bank. The bridge was therefore entirely commanded by the rebels. They had ample time for preparation, and their artillery were posted to sweep the causeway from end to end, while the rifle men, screened from view behind trees and rocks, or in well prepared rifle pits, waited the attack, to open a most destructive fire. Thus posted were the enemy.

But the orders came to "Take the Bridge." At about 11 o'clock Burnside ordered an attack. First two regiments essayed to cross this bridge of death. They struggled forward a little distance, terribly cut up by the fire in the flank, paused, staggered and came back. It seemed impossible that mortal men could cross by so terrible a path and live. Again the attempt was made by fresh troops, and again they were repulsed by the terrible fire.

Still the bridge must be taken. Then General Ferro rode up to Hartman, who lay with his regiment behind a knoll a short distance from the stream, and said to him "Gen. Burnside directs you to take your regiment, and cross the bridge." Hartman never questioned the orders of his superiors. It was his rule always to obey. Amid the cheer of his own men, and the shouts of all those who witnessed the attempt, he led forward his regiment, alone, and unsupported. Avoiding the unsheltered road below the bridge, they reached the wing walls of the structure, and lay a few moments skimming holding the ground he gained. A regiment was hurried up to support them, but the situation was a terrible one. On all sides men and officers were falling. Capt. Bolton, of Hartman's regiment, was shot through the cheeks. Two other officers were killed. Hartman led his men to the charge, and they dashed gallantly into the storm of leaden hail. Lieut. Col. Bell fell mortally wounded; the little stream of heroes were fearfully thinned as they struggled forward, but by words and example Hartman urged them on—"The Bridge was carried!"

That night, as his men lay on the ground they had won, Hartman went through the regiment and took the names of all those who had followed him through the terrible path across the bridge. Of five hundred who were in the ranks in the morning, scarcely two hundred were on the hill that

night. Most of that fearful deficiency were killed or wounded.

At Fredericksburg, when Burnside made his bold and nobly conceived but disastrous attack in December, Col. Hartman once more led his regiment into battle.

That there was no child's play where he fought at Fredericksburg, will be testified by the survivors of that terrible fight. Hartman's regiment alone lost twelve killed and seventy-five wounded. Among the former Captain Bell, of Company B, from Easton, Pennsylvania.

The regiment left Newport News on the 26th of March, and were conveyed by transports to Baltimore. Thence the railroad arteries of our gigantic system carried them to Cincinnati, where they crossed the Ohio and entered on a brief campaign in central Kentucky. In April General Ferro was relieved of his command of the brigade, and the commander of the division being absent, Colonel Hartman succeeded to the charge until June, when Ferro returned.

Early in June the Corps once more set out to "travel on its muscle."

The Corps left Kentucky by railroad to Cairo, and thence passed down the Mississippi on steamers to Sherman's Landing, opposite Vicksburg, where they landed on the 14th of June. In a day or two they went up the Yazoo river to Haines's Bluff, and thence across the country, operating principally in the rear of Vicksburg to cover Grant's siege. The campaign was brief but very severe. The marches were frightful. Amid these severities Colonel Hartman was prostrated by sun stroke, as were many of the men. But he remained on duty, having for about a week command of the brigade. On the fourth of July, after the glorious consummation of Grant's operations, the surrender of Pemberton and his garrison, the movement against Johnston at Jackson commenced; and on the 10th skirmishing began between the forces. Hartman had been riding in an ambulance on the march, but when the first shots of the action were fired, he mounted and took command as usual, though really unfit to be anywhere but in the hospital. His men remarked as he exposed himself to the shot and shell that he was flying, that he seemed determined to lose "the little life that was in him."

Jackson was captured, and the army was at an end.

On the 9th of August the Corps left Vicksburg for Cairo and came by railroad from that city to Cincinnati. At that city Colonel Hartman, still very much prostrated by his attack in Mississippi, received a sick leave and returned to his home at Norristown to recover his shattered energies.

Having partially recovered, he left again for the field of action in October, and on the 16th of November found his regiment at Lenoir, in Tennessee, where they were just about being attacked by Longstreet.

The arrival of their beloved Colonel at Lenoir was hailed with delight by his men, for they desired his cool head and undaunted heart to lead them in battle. He at once in the absence of senior officers, took command of the division, and led it during the whole of the battles constituting the defense of Knoxville.

Burnside knew the staunch qualities of the Lieutenant he had to support him in keeping Longstreet at bay. The skirmish on the 15th of the January was also crossed. On the 17th and 18th his command engaged the enemy with severe loss, the contest of the latter day being at Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. At both places General Hartman exposed himself with his usual gallantry.

In the unfortunate action at Petersburg, on the 30th of July, after the explosion of the mine, Hartman again took part. Four regimental officers of the First brigade were seriously, and one mortally wounded, and Captain Shorley, of Hartman's staff, lost his right hand. Two ordnance in attendance upon him were killed.

During the movements upon the Weldon Railroad by General Grant, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of August, General Hartman commanded his brigade, and did good service in three days' fighting there. Major Belcher, of the 8th Michigan, was killed, and Major Hart, of the 51st Pennsylvania, was three times wounded in the engagement. The brigade lost fifteen killed, seventy-nine wounded and twenty-three missing.

In the engagements near Poplar Springs Church, commencing on the 30th of September, and ending on the 8th of October, General Hartman had command of the Second brigade, instead of the first, and participated.

At Hatcher's Run, on the 27th and 28th of October, General Hartman commanded the first brigade of the first division, 9th Corps, which contained several of the old regiments previously under him in the third division.

Late in March, 1865, the nation was waiting patiently for news of the surrender or capture of Richmond, when it was startled by the report that Lee had assumed the offensive, and had boldly attacked our lines. A few hours later, and the report was confirmed, but with the cheering and encouraging addition that our troops had most brilliantly repulsed the attack, in one of the hardest engagements for its duration, of the war; that this magnificent feat had been performed by a Division composed of new regiments only recently recruited from Pennsylvania, but disciplined, trained, and led by a Pennsylvania General, now for his skill and courage, named "The Hero of Fort Steadman."

Col. Hartman made Acting Brigadier General and placed command of the post. The remainder of arch and most of April was spent in organizing, drilling and disciplining the new men, not only the new organization but the recruits in the old ones.

Soon after Colonel Hartman received his long merited promotion as Brigadier of volunteers. He furnished it at Antietam, and nothing but his most determined determination not to urge his own claims, had prevented him from receiving long before. He was placed in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Nin Army Corps, consisting of six regiments the 2d and 8th Michigan and 51 Pennsylvania, all veteran regiments, and the 17th Michigan, 109 New York and 27 Michigan. His commission as Brigadier dated 1st May 12th, 1864.

On the 23d of April Burnside's force moved from Annapolis, marching across the country to Washington and Alexandria, where they encamped on the 25th. They became a portion of Grant's army actually in the field, about to 25th.

With Hartman's division operations began on the 4th of May when he broke camp near Warrenton Junction, and took up the line of march, crossing the Rappahannock and encamping a mile beyond. The following day he crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and hurried forward with the rest of Burnside's force to the support of the troops who had been all day engaged at the Wilderness.

The next day—Friday, May 6th—a movement was made to the left, and Hartman's brigade was placed on the left of the 5th Corps. Further still to the left was the 2d Corps. Here the enemy was soon encountered, and Burnside ordered Hartman to carry the enemy's works in his front. They were very strong, and the rebels were in force. The advance was made at 10 o'clock, in fine style, and the works were carried and held for a moment, but a sudden panic seized the left of the line, and the whole brigade fell back.

On the 9th, Hartman was again on the move with his Corps. On the 12th, at day light, our troops advanced beyond the river Ny, and here ensued a desperate engagement in the course of the day. The enemy opened on our troops with artillery, but the enemy continually gave way, and Hartman won two small hills where they had attempted to stand. At two o'clock orders were given to attack, and our troops moved gallantly forward. There ensued a most desperate hand to hand fight.

The first of June found our troops near Cold Harbor, and on that and the second there was severe skirmishing with the enemy. On the following day Hartman withdrew toward the left, and formed line near Bethesda Church, and once more engaged the enemy. Agreeable to orders, he assaulted the enemy in his front and took a line which had been lost by our army the preceding evening. The enemy fled precipitantly from their position, and Hartman's men occupied the rifle-pits. In the movement Lieutenant Colonel Shall, of the 51st P. V., was killed.

The successive movements by the left flank brought the brigade of Hartman across the Chickahominy on the 14th of June and on the 15th the James was also crossed. On the 17th and 18th his command engaged the enemy with severe loss, the contest of the latter day being at Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. At both places General Hartman exposed himself with his usual gallantry.

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It was composed, as just stated, of Pennsylvania regiments, raised for one year, and just sent into the field. To organize and discipline them, no better man could have been found than Hartman, and his choice for the position was most appropriate and fortunate.

At Fort Steadman General Hartman won his brevet of Major General, an honor well deserved.

In the final grand assault on Petersburg, when the "Confederacy" of traitors crumbled away at last, like a rotten shell, General Hartman bore once more a distinguished part.

Some little question as to who was entitled to the honor of first entering Petersburg need not be argued here. Hartman says: "I am satisfied my skirmishers were the first Union men in the City, and Colonel McDermott's brigade (of Gen. H.'s command) was the first which entered the limits of the city in a body."

General Hartman and his command saw no more fighting during the campaign. Subsequently, after Lee's surrender, Hartman was specially detailed to take charge of the arrangements for guarding the Military Commission which sat for the trial of the assassins of the President, and to execute its mandates.

Slanders of Grant.

Unscrupulous as Frank Blair is he is ashamed to join with the slanders of the Democratic party in denouncing Gen. Grant as a coward and a cotton speculator. Possibly he would not object to abusing his opponent if his experience as a politician did not teach him that such courses come home too much. The World considers Gen. Grant "a supple jack," a drunkard, a persecutor, and a peacemaker of cotton. Other Democratic papers heap upon him insults still more gross. Frank Blair has seen enough to see that this policy, instead of injuring Grant, only disgraces fair minded people with the party that stoops so low. In his speech at Leavenworth, Kansas, Blair said: "I desire to speak of Gen. Grant with the greatest respect for his services to his country. I shall never allow myself to speak of him otherwise than with the greatest respect. I don't think we can gain any advantage by misrepresenting him or his services." We consider, if he honestly cannot teach them to respect the great General who conquered the rebellion, perhaps self interest may.

The Democratic State Committee are circulating a table, which may or may not be correct, setting forth each county's share of the national debt and consequent burden of taxation. It seems to us that this must prove an unlucky document—a continual reminder that but for the Democratic party there would have been no rebellion, and consequently no debt and no taxation. We feel like thanking Senator Wallace for thus establishing the rascality and treason of his own party.

The Press asserts that tenement houses have already been leased in Philadelphia for election purposes by certain prominent Democrats, who believe in coffee colored naturalization papers and Luzerne county tactics. Under the guise of boarding houses, these dens will be crowded with electors of Democratic morals and social tastes, herded and corralled like mules, to be trotted out on the second Tuesday of October. This is practical Democracy.

New Jersey is bubbling over with political excitement. Grant wigwags are being erected at Newark, Jersey City, Patterson, New Brunswick and Camden. Among the Grant and Colfax speakers who are booked to address the people of New Jersey we note the names of Hon. Henry Wilson, General Logan, ex-Governor Hawley, General Sickles and Lyman Tremain.

When Woodward was running for Governor of our State, the Democracy openly asserted that should he and Seymour be elected, no Union troops would be permitted to pass to the front through New York or Pennsylvania—that the Government would be throttled by Seymour and Woodward, and the war ended. Seymour is their first choice to-day.

The Frederick (Md.) Republican says: "Montgomery Blair is said to be the happiest man in all Maryland. He is crazy enough to believe that the Democratic ticket will be elected, and in that event he will have Seymour sent to an insane asylum, and brother Frank installed as President. It would be a very nice thing—for the Blair's only."

The Richmond organ of the Ku-Klux Democracy says "Gov. Seymour's position," as defined in his letter of acceptance, "endeavors him to the heart of every Southern white man and will secure for him whatever electoral support our Congressional tyrants may be unable fraudulently to count for their own candidate."

It is said that Seymour has caused a committee to follow up Blair, and stop him from making more speeches or writing more letters. Seymour is said to have given way to the suspicion that Blair means to kill him off with his letters and speeches.

It doesn't become Frank Blair to prate about the carpet baggers. There has been no time since the Blair family could crawl that each member of it has not been in Washington, carpet-bag in hand, clamoring and begging for office.

Gen. Lawrence late Minister to Costa Rica, which position he lost by fighting a duel, expects another appointment.

Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1868.

ED. W. GRAHAM, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodware, Provisions, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. July 1, 1867.

IRVING & SHOWERS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Sep 25.

MERRILL & BAKER, Dealers in Hardware and Manufactures of Tin and Sheet-Ironware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 16.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, etc., Room No. 10, Graham's Row, Market Street.

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

TEST, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him in Clearfield, and adjoining Counties. Office on Market Street. July 1, 1867.

THOMAS H. FORCEY, Dealer in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, etc., etc., Graham's Row, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Oct. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 16, 1865.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

C. KRATZER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Front Street, (above the A. Gentry) Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

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

THOMAS J. MCGILLIGRUE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Front Street, above the A. Gentry, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, etc., etc., Room on Market Street, a few doors east of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 30.

F. E. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, William's Grove, Pa. Office in the residence of the citizens of the surrounding country. July 10, 1867. If.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-work, Clearfield, Pa. Or decorative work in stone or marble. He also keeps on hand and for sale an assortment of earthenware, of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1868.

JOHN B. FULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office with J. B. McCarty, Esq., on Front Street, above the A. Gentry, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

WILLIAM A. BLAKE, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. May 16th, 1866.

ALBERT GEART & CO., 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, 1863.

D. J. B. BUCHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the 33d Regt Penna. Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professionals call promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Dec. 1, 1865—66.

SURVEYOR—The undersigned offers his services to the public, as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not engaged; or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Pa. JAMES MITCHELL. March 6th, 1867.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE OF MCGHEE & PERKS, Successors to FROST, PERKS & CO., PHILADELPHIA, CENTRE CO., PA.

Where all the business of a Banking House will be transacted promptly and upon the most favorable terms. Main Street, Clearfield, Pa. J. B. PERKS. Dec. 1, 1867.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The subscriber would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers at the "Clearfield House." Having made many improvements, he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. Every department connected with the house is conducted in a manner to give general satisfaction. Give him a call. Nov. 4, 1866. GEO. N. COLBERT.

SCOTT HOUSE, MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A. ROW & CO., RIOPRIETORS. This house having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wine. July 4th, 1868.

THE WESTERN HOTEL, Clearfield, Penna. The undersigned, having taken charge of the above named Hotel, generally known as "The Larch House," situated on the corner of Market and Second Streets, Clearfield, Pa. desires to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and is now supplied with all the modern conveniences and comforts necessary to a first class hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy. The chambers are all well ventilated, and the Proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. J. MORRISON. Huntingdon June 17, 1868.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Penna. This old establishment having been leased by J. Morrison, formerly Proprietor of the "Morrison House," has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and supplied with all the modern conveniences and comforts necessary to a first class hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy. The chambers are all well ventilated, and the Proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. J. MORRISON. Huntingdon June 17, 1868.

J. P. KRATZER, Clearfield, Penna. Dealer in Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, etc., etc., Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

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