

# The Kittanning Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1870.

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## Story of Danish Justice.

The war had broken out between England and France; Bonaparte had broken the treaty of Amiens; all was consternation among the English in India, particularly those who had valuable cargoes at sea, and those who were about to return to their native land. I was one of the latter class; so I joyfully accepted a passage home on board a Dane—Denmark, as yet, remaining neutral in the quarrel.

So far as luxury went, I certainly found her very inferior to the regular India-men, but as a sailor she was far superior, and in point of discipline, her crew was as well regulated, and as strictly commanded, as the crew of a British man-of-war. In fact, such order, regularity and implicit obedience I could never have believed to exist on board a merchantman.

The chief mate was one of the finest young men I ever saw. He had just been promoted to his present post—not from the mere fact of his being the owner's son, but really from sterling ability. He was beloved by the crew, among whom he had served, as is usual in the Danish service. Five years, and was equally popular with his brother officers and the passengers returning to Europe.

The only bad character we had on board was the cook—a swarthy, ill-looking Portuguese, who managed somehow or other daily to cause some disturbance among the women. For this he had often been reprimanded, and this evening when this sketch opens he had just been released from irons, into which he had been ordered for four-and-twenty hours by the chief mate, for having attempted to poison a sailor who had offended him. In return for having punished him thus severely the irritated Portuguese swore to revenge himself on the first officer.

The mate who was called Charles, was walking in the waist with a beautiful young English girl, to whom he was engaged to be married, when suddenly, ere a soul could interfere, or even suspect his design, the cook rushed forward and buried his knife with one plunge into the heart of the unfortunated young man, who fell, without a cry, as the exultant Portuguese bared forth into a convulsive laugh of triumph.

Unconscious of the full extent of her behaviour, the poor girl hung over him; and a friend who rushed forward to support him drew the knife from his bosom, with an effort the young man turned towards her, gave her a last look of affection, and as the blade fell the wound, fell a corpse in the arms of him who held him.

By this time the Captain had come on deck. He shed tears like a child, for he loved the young man as his own son. The seaman who had just been released from irons, and taken summary vengeance, but were only kept within bounds by the commander's presence. The cook, who appeared to glory in his deed, was furiously seized and confined. The corpse was taken below while the wretched betrothed was carried in a state of insensibility to her cabin.

Eight bells had struck, the following evening when I received a summons to attend on deck. I therefore instantly descended, and found the whole of the crew, dressed in their Sunday clothes, together with all the officers of the ship and the male passengers assembled. The men off duty were lying either side of the deck; the Captain, surrounded by his officers, was standing immediately in front of the poop, and the body of the unfortunate victim lay stretched on a grating—over which the national flag of Denmark had been thrown—immediately in the centre. In an instant I saw that I was summoned to be present at the funeral of the chief mate, and my heart beat high with grief as I uncovered my head and stepped on the quarter deck.

It was nearly a dead calm, we had passed the trades and were fast approaching the line; the sun had begun to decline, but still burnt with a fervent heat, the sails hung listlessly against the masts, and the main-sails were hoisted up, in order to allow the breeze should any arise, to go forward. I had observed all the morning a still stronger indication of our approach to the torrid zone. Through the clear blue water I had remarked a couple of sharks following the vessel, accompanied by their usual companions, the pilot fish. This the sailors had expected as a matter of course, as they superstitiously believe that these monsters of the deep always attach themselves to a ship in which a dead body lies, anxiously anticipating their dreadful meal. In their appearance, however, I only saw the usual announcement of our vicinity to the line.

In such weather, placed in a ship, which seems to represent the whole world—shut out from all save the little band which encircled us, with the wide and fathomless element around us—the ethereal throne from which God seems to look down upon us; at one moment our voice rising in solid prayer for one we had loved, and the next the splash of the divided waters, as they receive in their bosom the creature He has made—all these, at such a moment, make the heart thrill with a deeper awe, a closer fellowship with its Creator than any resident on shore can know, a consciousness of the grandeur of God and the feebleness of man, which those alone can feel who "go down in ships to see the wonders of the deep."

I took my place with the other passengers. Not a word was spoken, for we all believed we were about to witness the last rites over our late friend, and consequently stood and waited in anxious silence; when suddenly a steady tramp was heard, and the harbour watch with drawn cutlasses, slowly marched down the deck, escorting the murderer, whom they conducted to the side of the

corse, then withdrew a few paces and formed a line which completed the hollow square.

We now began to exchange glances. Surely the assassin had not been brought here to witness the burial of his victim; and yet what else could it be for? Had it been for trial (as we had often heard the Danes proceed to instant investigation and summary punishment), we should probably have seen the tackle prepared for hanging the culprit at the yard arm. This, however, was not the case, and we all, therefore, felt puzzled as to the meaning of the scene.

We were not long kept in doubt. The second officer read from a paper which he held in his hand, the full power delegated to the Captain to hold court-martials, and to carry their sentences in effect; the law in similar cases, &c., and called on the prisoner to know whether he would be tried in the Danish language. To this he sullenly assented, and the court was declared to be open.

The flag was suddenly withdrawn from the face of the corse, and even the monster who had struck the blow shuddered as he beheld the calm look of him whom he had so foully murdered. The trial now proceeded in the most solemn manner. Evidence of the strongest kind was adduced and the deed clearly brought home to the accused. I confess that my blood turned cold when I saw the knife produced which had been used as the instrument of the murder, and the demon-like smile of the prisoner as he beheld it, stained as it was with the blood of one who had been compelled by his duty to punish him.

After a strict investigation, the Captain appealed to all present, when the prisoner was unanimously declared guilty. The officers put on their hats and the Captain proceeded to pass sentence. Great was my surprise (not understanding one word which the commander said), to see the culprit throw himself on his knees and begin to weep for mercy. After the unfeeling and obdurate manner in which he had conducted himself such an appeal was unaccountable; for it was quite evident he did not fear death, or repent the deed he had committed. What threatened torture could thus bend his hardened spirit I was at a loss to conjecture.

Four men now approached and lifted up the corse. A similar number seized the prisoner, while ten or twelve others approached with strong cords. In a moment I understood the whole, and could not wonder at the struggles of the murderer as I saw him lashed back to back, firmly, tightly, without the power to move, to the dead body of his victim. His cries were stopped by a sort of gag, and with the body he was laid on the grating, and carried to the gangway. The crew mounted on the nettings and up the shrouds. A few prayers from the Danish burial service were read by a chaplain on board, and the dead and the living, the murderer and the victim, were launched into eternity, bound together.

As the dreadful blunder separated the clear water, I caught a glimpse of the living man's eye as he was falling; it haunted me even to this moment; there was more than agony in it.

We paused only for a few moments and turned away, and sought to forget the stern and awe-inspiring punishment we had seen inflicted. It was glad when a sudden breeze drove us away from the tragic scene.

There is a vast copper mine in England where shafts extend many hundred yards under the sea. The moaning of the waves sounding in those gloomy isles. When the storm comes, the sound of the waters becomes terrific, and even the boldest miners cannot stay below, but leave their work and come out upon the earth. Overhead are masses of bright copper streaming through the gallery in all directions, traversed by a network of thin, red veins of iron, and over all the salt water drips down from tiny crevices in the rock. Immense wealth of metals is contained in these roots, but no miner dares give it another stroke with his pickaxe. Already there has been one day's work too much upon it, as a huge wedge of wood driven into the rock bears witness. The wedge is all that keeps back the sea from bursting in upon them. Yet there work day by day, not knowing but at some fatal hour the flood may be upon them, rendering all escape as hopeless as it was in the day of Noah.

SOPHRONIS, a wise teacher, would not suffer his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright. "Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the village child if you imagine that we would be exposed to danger by it."

A NORMAL INSTITUTE was opened in Clearfield on the 21st of May, and continued in session eight weeks; although small compared with former ones, it is believed that it did good.

UNCLE JED, our country, don't believe in one of the Hartford inventions. He don't see "the benefit of a wood sewing machine." He is pestered enough with the plagued things without sowing them.

A tavern boaster the other day, vaunting his knowledge of the world, was asked by a waiter at his elbow if he had been in Algebra. "Oh yes," said he, "I once passed through in on top of a stage."

## Educational.

Annual Report of the County Superintendent of Clearfield County.

### I.—EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

HOUSES.—The new houses that have been built during the past year, are as follows: Decatur, one; Boggs, two; Bradford, one; Brady, two; Bristow, one; Chest, two; Decatur, one, and Huston, one. Nearly all these are first-class buildings. A number of old ones have been so renovated that they now present both the comfort and appearance of new ones. One hundred and fifty-seven schools, and one hundred and fifty-four houses in the county. Eighty of these are classed as good; fifty one as middling, and twenty-three as very poor. Many of the last are injurious to the health of pupils. They should, and no doubt will, soon be replaced by good ones. A few of the new houses have been built without any forethought or plan, and are a disgrace to the district. Directors should examine plans, visit some of the best houses in the county, and have such houses built as they want, instead of being influenced by contractors, as is sometimes the case, and allowed to erect such as may be most profitable to them.

FURNITURE will class very nearly with the houses. A good house, occasionally, has poor furniture, but more frequently the furniture is better than the house. The class of as middling have insufficient furniture, and their very poor have none fit for use.

APPARATUS.—Eighty complete sets of outline maps are in use, and a number of schools are supplied with charts of various kinds, such as the globe, the map of the National. In addition to those reported last year, the directors of Decatur, Jordan, Woodward, Penn and Guilch, have supplied their schools with Globes.

TEACHERS.—We have a few competent and well qualified teachers, but a large majority lack in qualifications and experience. The scarcity of good ones is a natural consequence, so long as there is no distinction made in wages and when the salary paid, in many districts, is inadequate to assist them in their self-sacrificing efforts to become better qualified. It is a pleasure to know, however, that we are much better provided for, in this respect, than we were a few years ago.

MODES OF INSTRUCTION were about the same as the previous year; except, a few teachers forcing their own, two or three times, through the different books in a single term or four months. Few, if any, of the pupils comprehended the elementary principles, and the teachers gained considerable popularity in the profession, and were set down by patrons and directors, as model teachers. How long they will be satisfied to be thus agreeably and satisfactorily deceived, remains to be seen. The motto should be, "not how much but how well."

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.—It is a mistake to suppose that any one who has only studied the simplest English rudiments, is fitted to instruct in a primary school. The first steps are the most difficult as well as the most important; therefore, the very best teachers should be employed for such schools as the highest attainable. From the haphazard processes in the primary schools, often springs a lasting dislike to study, and the choicest talents lie motionless and inactive for the want of skillful teachers in the primary schools.

EXAMINATIONS.—On the part of many parents, a greater degree of indifference is manifested, than is consistent with their relation to school matters. Ties of the tenderest sympathy should be formed between their homes and their schools and common interests preserved. This is especially true in those schools where the pupils and our schools would become more extensive in their scope, more complete in their departments, and more thorough in their efficiency. "As is the school so will be the people," is as true as the teacher so will be the school. If such a pressing duty to day, therefore, is good teachers—teachers who will not go by the printed manuals, asked the printed questions, and hear the printed answers; but living ones, that will present things before their names and ideas before words.

DIRECTORS. A number of these officers are active and perform their duties well. We have a few, however, who are opposed to the system, and others to all measures of improvement. Moreover in the selection of schools is necessary on the part of the directors. The movement of a school is entirely dependent upon the teacher. It is not the incapacity of our children, but to the teacher, that we are to trace a want of progress in some of our schools; therefore, special discrimination and prudence should be shown in selecting teachers, and in the welfare of our children so much depends.

EXAMINATIONS.—Held twenty-three public and a large number of private examinations; issued one hundred and sixty-three provisional certificates and rejected ten applicants. Forty-nine directors and eighty-five citizens were present, and appeared upon the occasion. One hundred and seventy-nine wrote three hundred and fifty-four official letters and taught eight weeks in the Normal Institute.

VISITATIONS.—With few exceptions all the schools of the county were visited, a few the second time, spending, generally, from two and a half to three hours in each. In twenty-five districts one or more directors and citizens accompanied me, and in all 70 directors and 95 citizens.

A NORMAL INSTITUTE was opened in Clearfield on the 21st of May, and continued in session eight weeks; although small compared with former ones, it is believed that it did good.

### IV.—OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.

1. The want of more competent and faithful teachers; the short school terms and low wages; 2. the frequent change of teachers. So strong is the desire to change, that only eight or ten schools during the last four years, have been taught for two successive terms by the same teacher, and but two or three for a longer period; 3. Irregular attendance of pupils; the expense, from this, of a patent to all; and when parents know that the absence of one pupil is not only an injury to himself, but to the whole class, I cannot see why they do not endeavor to adapt their home arrangements more to those of school; for without the parents co-operation little progress can be made; with it much more than now is accomplished; 5. incompetent directors and carelessness of others in the administration of school affairs.

### V.—TO PROMOTE IMPROVEMENT.

1st. A law requiring directors to be sworn, particularly Secretaries, to a proper discharge of their duties, from this an increase of the State appropriation, sufficient to equal all the schools of the State open four months in the year. 2d. An increase of the minimum length of school term to six months. Teachers cannot be prevailed upon to qualify themselves for a profession which does not guarantee to them more than four months employment. 4th. Appropriate school buildings in Clearfield borough, with grounds sufficient to accommodate all the children; under the control of a competent and faithful teacher, who should have the power to adapt and carry out a rigid course of discipline; a board of directors, who feel an interest in all the children, and the cry of "public nuisance" would cease to be so common in our country seat.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT has long been favorable to the school system. It is true, there are many who are opposed to it, but the feeling, where buildings and furniture unsuitable for school purposes still remain, where persons who are known to be opposed to increasing the taxes for school purposes, or paying teachers better wages are elected directors, by the large majority, see the importance of having their children well instructed in the English branches. The idea of erecting a commodious school edifice in each district of ten or more schools, to which all the advanced pupils may be sent, has been suggested to many of the boards, and is rapidly gaining favor. If such a school could be established with the Normal Institute, the district schools, by a continuous chain, would be connected with the great Normal Schools of the State.

### STATISTICS.

BRADFORD.—Schools six; average time, four months; teachers, six; four males at an average of \$45.50, and two females at an average of \$40 per month; pupils, 272; males 198, average 125; females 114, average 95; per centage 80. Finances, tax levied \$1,458.86; appropriation and unexpended tax \$273.17; balance on hand from last year \$1,085.69; Teachers' wages \$840; fuel, fees of Collector and Treasurer, \$110; repairs and debt due per last report since paid \$707.04; debt due by district \$169.94.

BRADY.—Schools, four; average time, four months; teachers, four; one male at an average of \$35, and three females at an average of \$30 per month; pupils 125; males 62, average 45; females 63, average 48; per centage 80. Finances, tax levied \$752.10; unexpended tax \$188.78; Teachers' wages \$440; appropriation \$68; fuel, fees of Collector and Treasurer \$110; repairs and debt due per last report since paid \$707.04; debt due by district \$169.94.

BRADY (Ind.)—Schools, one; average time, four months; one male teacher at \$38 per month; pupils, 34; males 16, average 14; females 18, average 14; per centage 60. Finances, tax levied \$105; appropriation and balance on hand \$22.25. Teacher's wages \$102; fuel \$6; debt due by district \$30.75.

UNION.—Schools, two; average time, six months; two male teachers, at an average of \$39 per month; pupils, 97; males 52, average 39; females 45, average 36; per centage 74. Finances, tax levied \$17.16; appropriation and unexpended tax \$164.53; fuel, \$81.57; debt due by district \$45.38; balance on hand from last year \$23.50.

CURWENVILLE.—Schools, three; average time, four months; teachers, three; two males at an average of \$52.50, one female at \$35 per month; pupils 162; males 83, average 74; females 79, average 61; per centage 86. Finances, tax levied \$1,715.08; from other sources \$603; appropriation and balance on hand from last year \$665. Teachers' wages \$660; fuel, fees of Collector, building and debt due per last report since paid, \$c., \$1,517.78; balance on hand \$283.30.

PENNS.—Schools, five; average time four and one-half months; teachers, five; four males at an average of \$40, one female, at \$34.50 per month; pupils 178; males 99, average 66; females 79, average 54; per centage 77. Finances, tax levied \$92.77; appropriation, unexpended tax and from duplicates 1868.9 \$906.33. Teachers' wages, \$818; fuel and fees of Collector, \$c., \$165.35; exonerations \$98.93; balance on hand \$436.82.

BLOOM.—Schools, three; average time, four months; three female teachers employed, at an average of \$28 per month; pupils, 119; males 65; average, 44; females 54, average 30; per centage 50. Finances, tax levied \$277; unexpended tax and other sources, \$135; appropriation, \$148; balance on hand from last year, 71. Teachers' wages \$336; fuel and fees of Collector, \$65; balance on hand, \$82.

PIKE.—Schools, seven; average time, four months; teachers, seven; four males and three females, at an average of \$45.93 per month; pupils, 259; males, 148; average, 109; females, 111; average, 75; per centage, 72. Finances, tax levied, \$1,910.38; unexpended tax and appropriation, \$191. Teachers' wages, \$950; fuel, fees of Collector, Treasurer, \$c., \$284.78; debt due per last report since paid, \$493.28; debt due by district, \$126.68.

MORRIS.—Schools, seven; average time, four months; teachers, seven; three males and four females, at an average of \$40 per month; pupils, 228; males, 178; average, 112; females, 138; average, 89; per centage, 62. Finances, tax levied, \$1,068.62; unexpended tax and appropriation and from other sources, \$50.22. Teachers' wages, \$960; fuel, fees of Collector, Treasurer, repairing, exonerations, \$610.98; balance on hand, \$237.85.

BOGGS.—Schools, six; average time, four months; teachers, six; five males at an average of \$39, and one female at \$35 per month; pupils, 218; males, 130; average, 85; females, 88; average, 55; per centage,

60. Finances, tax levied, \$1,407.56; unexpended tax and appropriation, \$378.20; Teachers' wages, \$920; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$194; building and interest on debt, \$906.48; debt due per last report and still unpaid, \$641.58; debt due by district, \$78.28.

CHEST.—Schools, six; average time, four months; teachers, six; males, five, at an average of \$34; female, one, at \$30 per month; pupils, 222; males, 115, average, 90; females, 110, average, 85; per centage, 80. Finances, tax levied, \$1,502.37; appropriation, \$118. Teachers' wages, \$800; fuel, fees of Collector and Treasurer, \$205; building, \$800; debt due per last report, since paid, \$550.60; debt due by district, \$1,053.23.

GRAHAM.—Schools, five; average time, four months; teachers, five; male, one, at \$40; females, four, at an average of \$38 per month; pupils, 202; males, 107, average, 95; females, 95, average, 87; per centage, 72. Finances, tax levied, \$982.41; unexpended tax and appropriation and other sources, \$146.74. Teachers' wages, \$768; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$214.41; purchasing ground and repairing, \$46.75; debt due per last report, since paid, \$100.

HOUSTON.—Schools, four; average time, six months; teachers, four; males two, and females two, at an average salary of \$35 per month; pupils 100; males 51, average 35; females 49, average 37; per centage 70. Finances, tax levied \$1,070; unexpended tax \$1,000; Teachers' wages \$840; fuel, fees of Collector \$79.89; building \$700; balance due by district \$449.80.

KNOX.—Schools, four; average time, four months; four female teachers at an average of \$30 per month; pupils, 156; males 78, average 65; females 58, average 55; per centage 75. Finances, tax levied \$584.91; unexpended tax and appropriation and other sources, \$365.65; unexpended tax and appropriation \$670. Teachers' wages \$480; fuel, fees of Collector, repairing, \$c., \$134; balance on hand \$506.

GOSHEN.—Schools, three; average time, six and one-half months; teachers, three; one male six months, at \$25; two females seven and one-half months, at \$30 per month; pupils, 104; males 45, average 35; females 61, average 45; per centage 80. Finances, tax levied \$424.21; unexpended tax and appropriation and balance on hand from last year \$992.24. Teachers' wages \$651; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$191.46; purchasing ground, building and repairing \$303; balance on hand \$70.99.

GIRARD.—Schools, four; average time, six months; teachers, four; males, two, at an average of \$37.50 per month; pupils, 117; males 68, average 49; females 49, average 50; per centage 70. Finances, tax levied \$509.87; unexpended tax and appropriation and balance on hand from last year \$688.61. Teachers' wages \$930; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$72.83; balance on hand \$184.84.

BRADY.—Schools, eleven; average time, four months; teachers, eleven; males six and females five, at an average of \$39.06 per month; pupils, 507; males 236, average 21; females 271, average 21; per centage 72. Finances, tax levied \$2,843.44; unexpended tax and other sources \$870; appropriation and balance on hand from last year \$1,808.27. Teachers' wages \$1,718.77; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$988.57; purchasing ground, building, \$c., \$2,001.55; balance on hand \$1,407.92.

DECATUR.—Schools, seven; average time, four months; teachers, seven; males six, at an average of \$43.50; females one, at \$40 per month; pupils, 185; males 105, average 132; average 100; per centage 75. Finances, tax levied \$1,100; unexpended tax and appropriation \$608.50. Teachers' wages \$1,200; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$434; building and repairing \$1,082; purchasing ground, building, \$c., \$240.50; no allowance made for exonerations.

COVINGTON.—Schools, five; average time, four months; teachers, five; males three, at an average of \$38.50; females two, at an average of \$35 per month; pupils, 206; males 102, average 69; females 104, average 68. Finances, tax levied \$1,070.90; unexpended tax and appropriation and balance on hand from last year \$577. Teachers' wages \$742; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$103.25; balance on hand \$402.53—no allowance made for exonerations.

KARLTOWN.—Schools, three; average time, four months; teachers, three; male, one, at \$40; female, two, at an average of \$33.33 per month; pupils, 112; males, 67, average, 48; females, 45, average, 35; per centage, 61. Finances, tax levied, \$523.48; unexpended tax and appropriation, \$203.68; balance on hand from last year, \$703.65; Teachers' wages, \$640; fuel, \$93.86; balance on hand, \$631.78.

BECCARIA.—Schools, nine; average time, four months; teachers, nine; males, five, at an average of \$37.75 per month; pupils, 292; males, 146, average, 139; females, 146, average, 101; per centage, 80. Finances, tax levied, \$1,726.07; unexpended tax and appropriation and balance on hand from last year, \$306.68. Teachers' wages, \$1,306; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$240.50; purchasing ground, building, \$c., \$650.50; debt due by district, \$7.13.

LUMBER CITY.—Schools, one; average time, four months; one male teacher at \$50 per month; pupils, 75; males, 35, average, 28; females, 40, average, 30; per centage, 80. Finances, tax levied, \$293.22; appropriation and balance on hand from last year, \$72.68. Teachers' wages, \$200; fuel, fees of Collector, exonerations, \$c., \$58.22; balance on hand, \$17.69.

OSCEOLA.—Schools, two; average time, four months; teachers, two males, at an average of \$50 per month; pupils, 185; males 80, average 64; females 96, average, 61; per centage 81. Finances, tax levied, \$651.99; appropriation, balance on hand and from other sources \$285.99. Teachers' wages \$500; fuel, fees of Collector and repairing, \$136.88; balance on hand \$222.23.

CLEARFIELD.—Schools, three; average time, six months; teachers, three; one male at \$75, two females, at an average of \$37.50 per month; pupils, 205; males 144, average 105; females 61, average 44. Finances, tax levied \$1,802.12; appropriation and balance on hand from last year, \$72.68. Teachers' wages \$200; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$284.20; purchasing ground and repairing \$1,315.56; debt due by district \$577.

FERGUSON.—Schools, four; average time, four months; teachers, four; one male and three females, at an average of \$25 per month; pupils, 159; males 71, average 48; females 88, average 57; per centage 60. Finances, tax levied \$606.42; appropriation and unexpended tax \$80.95. Teachers' wages \$400; fuel, fees of Collector, \$c., \$7.47; cash on hand \$219.90.

LAWRENCE.—Schools, eleven; average time, four months; teachers, eleven; males eight, at an average of \$40.90; females three, at an average of \$40 per month; pupils 425; males 233, average 156; females 192, average 120; per centage 72.

G. W. SNYDER, Co. Supt.

## Business Directory.

A. W. WALTERS, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.  
WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.  
J. B. GRAHAM & SONS, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wadsworth, Provisions, etc., Market St., Clearfield, Pa.  
H. F. HIGLER & CO., Dealers in Hardware, and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Mar '70.  
H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's Row, Market Street. Nov. 18.  
H. BUCHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth or 5th of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 19.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Oct. 27, 1869.  
W. M. REED, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Fancy Dry Goods, White Goods, Notions, Embroideries, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc. June 18, '70.

A. I. SHAW, Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., Office in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Dr. F. W. Branch, Butts, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 15, '70.

B. READ, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Kyrtown, Pa. respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and surrounding country. (Apr. 26-5m.)

KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1869.

J. B. McNALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market Street.

THOMAS H. PORCIE, Dealer in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry-Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, &c., &c., Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 16.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1868.

KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1869.

JOHN GIBELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Carriage Work. He also makes and orders Coffins, caskets and other articles. Office on Market Street. April 15, '69.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c., Room on Market Street, a few doors west of the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

WALLACE & FIELDING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the corner of W. A. Wallace legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Jan. 7, 70-yp. FRANK FIELDING

H. W. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. Office on second floor of new building adjoining County National Bank, and nearly opposite the Court House. [June 20, '69]

FREDERICK LETZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-work, and all kinds of Carriage Work. He also makes and orders Coffins, caskets and other articles. Office on Market Street. Jan. 1, 1869.

MANSION HOUSE, Clearfield, Pa.—This is a well known and popular place, having been entrusted to his care. Office on second floor of new building adjoining County National Bank, and nearly opposite the Court House. [Jan. 7, 70-yp]

JOHN H. FULPOLD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market Street, over Hartwick & Irwin's Drug Store. Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.

A. I. THORN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, having located at Kyrtown, Pa. offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtis Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. May 19, '69.

W. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, &c., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Also extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber shingles and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1868.

D. R. J. BURCHFIELD, Late Surgeon of the 53d Reg't Penna. 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 2d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865-6mp.

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. Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 27,