THE REPUBLICAN

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Clearfield Republican.

A WEEKLY PAPER: DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MORALITY, AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The great centre of attraction in the city now is the Crystal Palace, of which we proceed to give the following description:

It is, with the exception of the floor, entirely constructed of iron and glass. The general idea of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diamater of the cross is 365 feet 5 inches long. There are three similar entrances; one on the Sixth avenue, one on Fortieth, and one on Forty-second street. Each entrance is 47 feet wide, and that on Sixth avenue is approached by a flight of eight steps. Over each front is a largecircular fanlight, 41 feet wide and 21 feet high, answering the arch of the nave.—Each arm of the cross is on the ground plan 149 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side; the nave 41, each aisle 54 feet wide. The central portion, or nave, is carried up to the height of sixty-seven feet, and the semicircular arch by which it is spanned, is 41 feet broad. There are thus, in effect, two arched naves crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high to the crown of the arch, and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves is an aisle 54 feet broad and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridgeway of the nave is 71 feet. Each aisle is covered by a galley of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor. The central dome is 100 feet in diamiter, 68 feet inside from the floor to the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 149 feet. The exterior angles of the building are ingeniously filled up with a triangular lean to 24 feet high, which gives the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide. At each angle is an octagonal tower 8 feet in diameter, and 75 feet high.

Ten large, and eight winding stair-cases connect the principal floor with the gallery, which opens on the three balconies that are situated over the entrance halls, and afford ample space for flower decorations, statutes, vases, &c. The ten principal stair-cases consist of two flights of steps with two landing-places to each; the eight winding stair-cases are placed in the octagonal towers, which lead also to small balconies on the tops of the towers and to the roof of the building.

The building contains on the ground floor, 111,000 square feet of space, and in its gallies, which are 54 feet wide, 62,000 square feet more, making a total erea of 173,000 square feet, for the purposes of exhibition. There are thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2 52-100; in the gallies one acre and 44-100; total, within an inconsiderable fraction, four acres.

There are on the ground 190 octagonal cast-Iron columns, 21 feet above the floor, and 8 inches in diameter, cast hollow, of different thicknesses, from half an inch to one inch. These columns receive the cast iron girders. These are 26½ feet long and three feet high, and serve to sustain the galleries and the wrought-iron construction of the roof, as well as to brace the whole structure in every direction.—The girders, as well as the second story columns, are fastened to the columns in the first story by connecting pieces of the same octagonal shape as the columns, 8 feet 4 inches high, having proper flanges and lugs to fasten all pieces together by bolts. The number of lower flower girders is 252, besides 12 wrought iron girders of the same height, and 41 span over a part of the nave. The second story contains 148 columns, of the same shape as those below, and 17 feet 7 inches high. These receive another tier of girders, numbering 160, for the support of the roofs of the aisles, each nave being covered by 16 cast-iron semi-circular arches, each composed of 4 pieces.

The dome will strike every one as the grand architectural feature of the building. In the first number of Putnam's admirable *Illustrated Record*, which was issued on the 24th, we find a full description of this splendid portion of the structure, from which we copy some interesting statements. Its diameter is 100 feet, and its height to the springing line is nearly 70 feet, and to the crown of the arch, 123 feet. It is said to be the largest, as well as almost the only dome hitherto erected in the United States. It is supported by 24 columns, which rise, beyond the second story, and to the height of 62 feet above the principal floor. The system of wrought-iron trusses which connect them together at the top, and is supported by them, forms two concentric polygons, each of 16 sides. They receive a cast-iron bed-plate to which the cast-iron shoes for the ribs of the dome are bolted. The latter are 32 in number. They are constructed of two curves of double-angle iron, securely connected together by trellis-work. The requisite steadiness is secured by tie-rods, which brace them both vertically and horizontally. At the top the ribs are bolted to a horizontal ring of wrought and cast-iron, which has a diameter of 20 feet in the clear, and is surmounted by the lantern. As in the other roofs of the building, the dome is cased with matched deal and tin sheathing. Light is communicated to the interior through the lantern, and also in part from the sides, which are pierced for 32 ornamental windows. These are glazed with stained glass, representing the arms of the Union and of its several states, and form no inconsiderable part of the interior decorations.

The external walls of the building are constructed of cast-iron, framing and panel-work, into which are inserted the sashes of the windows and the louvres for ventilation. The glass is one-eighth of an inch thick, and was manufactured at the Jackson Glass Works, New York, and afterwards enamelled by Cooper & Belcher, of Camptown, New Jersey. The enamel, with which the whole of it is covered, is laid upon the glass with a brush, and, after drying, is subjected to the intense heat of the kiln, by which the coating is vitrified, and rendered as durable as the glass itself. It produces an effect similar to that of ground glass, being transluctant, but not transparent. The sun's rays, diffused by passing through it, yield an agreeable light and are deprived of that intensity of heat and glare which belongs to them in this climate. In the absence of a similar precaution in the Chrystal Palace of Hyde Park, whose roofs as well as walls were inclosed with transparent glass, it was found necessary to cover the interior of the building with canvass, to produce the required shade.

At each angle of the building there is an octagonel tower, 8 feet in diameter and 76 feet in height. These contain winding stairways, which lead to the galleries and roofs, and are intended for the officers and employees of the association. Twelve broad staircases, on either side of each entrance, and four beneath the dome, connect the principal floor with the gallery.—The latter are circular in part, and consist of two flights of steps with two landing places. The flooring of the galleries is made of closely matched planks, while those forming the floor of the first story are separated by narrow intervals, in the same manner and for the same purpose as in the London building. Over each of the principal entrance halls, the galleries open upon balconies, which afford ample space for placing flowers, vases, and statutes for decoration. Above the balconies, the ends of the naves are adorned with large fanlights, corresponding to the semi-circular arches within. On each side of the entrances there are ticket offices, and adjacent to them rooms are provided for the officers of the association, telegraph, &c.

The rapid and unexpected increase of the applications of exhibitors induced the association to erect a large addition to the building already described. It consists of two parts, of one and two stories respectively, and occupies the entire space between the building and the reservoir. Its length is 451 feet and 5 inches, and its extreme width is 75 feet. It is designed for the reception of machinery in motion, the cabinets of mining and mineralogy, and the refreshment rooms, with their necessary offices. The second story, which is nearly 450 feet long, 21 feet wide, and extends the whole length, is entirely devoted to the exhibition of pictures and statuary. It is lighted from a sky-light 419 feet long, and 8 feet 6 inches wide.

The decorations of the building have been entrusted to Henry Greenough, Esq., of Cambridge, brother of the lamented sculptor of the same name. Mr. Greenough has made art his study, and in its pursuit has long resided in Italy. The leading idea in the plan of decoration, has been to bring out the beautiful construction of the building—to decorate construction rather than to construct decoration. To do this, and at the same time to give harmony of effect, has given Mr. Greenough ample opportunity to display his knowledge of the resources of his art.—The result is surprisingly beautiful.

The decoration was commenced only on the 27th of April, but as soon as the progress of the work would permit. The colors employed in the exterior are mixed with oil, the base being the white lead manufactured by the Belleville company. The exterior presents the appearance of a building constructed of a light colored bronze, of which all features purely ornamental are of gold.

The interior has a prevailing tone of buff, or rich cream color, which is given to all the cast-iron constructive work. This color is relieved by the modest and judicious use of the three positive colors, red, blue and yellow, in their several tints of vermillion, garnet, sky blue and orange, (certain parts of the ornamental work being gilt,) to accord with the arrangement of colors employed in the decoration of the ceiling. The only exceptions to the use of oil colors are the ceiling of the American lean-to and the dome; these decorations are executed in tempera on canvass.

The effect of the interior of the dome (designed by Sir Monte Lilla) is particularly splendid. The rays from a golden sun, at the centre, descend between the latticed ribs, and are besques of white and blue, relieved by silver stars, surround the openings.

The building is supplied with gas and water in every part. The gas is designed for the use of the police, in protecting the property by night, but is so arranged, should it be deemed expedient to open the building in the evenings, there will be ample light. The water is accessible at numerous points, with convenience for drinking, also for the attachment of hose, in the case of fire.

The whole quantity of iron employed in the construction amounts to 1,800 tons—of which 300 tons are wrought and 1,500 tons of cast iron. The quantity of glass is 15,000 panes, or 55,000 square feet.—The quantity of wood used amounts to 750,000 feet, board measure.

To complete the explanation of the construction of the building we recapitulate its

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

		Ft.	In.
From principal floor to gall'ry floor		24	
do	top of 2d tear of girders	44	4½
do	do 3d do	59	10
do	ridge of nave	67	4
do	top of bed-plate	69	11
do	top of upper ring of dome	128	6
From Sixth Avenue curb-stone to top of lantern		151	
do	do towers	76	6
Area of 1st floor	157,195 square feet.		
Area of 2d floor	92,496 do		
Total area	249,692 or 5¼ acres.		

The magnitude of these proportions alone are calculated to excite feelings of profound awe in the spectator's mind, and when we see added the gorgeous but subdued chromatic decoration with which the interior is ornamented, and the innumerable works of art and industry with which it is already partially filled, we may well be proud of an erection which is destined to confer a lasting honor on the American name.

The general mode of erection by base pieces, columns, connecting pieces and girders, is the same with that of the Hyde Park building, but the construction of the arched nave, and of the dome, is of course entirely peculiar, and the general effect of the building is completely different. The London building was certainly deficient in architectural effect. The form of the New York edifice affords the requisite scope for a pleasing variety of embelishments, by which monotony can be avoided, and allows a very economical use of the ground. The dome, independent of its effect in the interior arrangement of the of the edifice, will give height and majesty to the exterior. There every reason to hope that this building will remain a permanent architectural ornament to the city.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Sleeping Giant—A Rip Van Winkle.—Our attention was called yesterday to a most extraordinary phenomenon. A full grown man, six feet and two inches tall, 37 years of age, has slept for nearly five years, with only occasional and brief intervals of wakefulness. The name of this man, subject to so remarkable a suspension of the ordinary faculties of the race is Cornelious Broomer. He is the son of a Farmer living in the town of Clarkson, in this county, an instance of so prolonged somnolency has never ocurred. The subject of notice first fell into his long sleep on the 19th of June, 1848, and since that time he has been awake at different periods, from a few hours to four months at a time. It is remarked that when he comes out of this catalepsy, he appears to have no knowledge of the lapse of time, or of circumstances taking place while he sleeps. The fit comes on him instantly, without, so far as is known, any warning. His eyes are closed his jaws are set, his muscles contract and his whole form is rigid, so that if standing, he continues in that attitude, partly bent over, and it is not easy to pull him down. He has continued in this condition for months together, unable to speak or move.

Physicians have seen and wondered, theorized and experimented in vain. The man sleeps on, lives, retains perfect health with a pulse at 80, and without variation. When asleep, he may be placed upon his feet, and he will stand for days together, as he has been known to do for three days and nights in succession. In order to feed him, it is necessary to pry open his firmly set jaws; and in that manner, but little food is introduced into his stomach. He is not however, much emaciated, keeps his natural color, and appears entirely without disease, except that which produces his strange sleep. When he awakes, he comes out of his trance suddenly, his rigid muscles relax at once, he asks for meat or drink, and falls to voraciously.

The fact that his eye lids are in a constant tremor, favors the idea of his semi-conciousness. Many of our physicians have visited the man. Efforts have been made to awaken him, so that the Faculty who are deeply interested in the matter, may see him in his wakeful mood. It is a little singular that whiskey will have the desired effect, if it is possible to get enough down his throat. But he resists the introduction of the liquor, and it is very difficult to get it down in any quantity.

Rochester Democrat.

☞ A Boston paper thinks a man so drunk that he can't walk, stand or talk, the best Temperance lecture above ground.

A Singular Fact—A Man Restored to Life after Burial for Ten Months.

The subjoined extract is translated from the Paris *Journal of Megnetism*, which quotes as its authority a very remarkable book published by Mr. Osborne, an English officer, on his return from the Court of Randjesting, in India. We must also add that General Ventura, who was one of the witnesses of the transaction, testified to the correctness of the statement, when he subsequently visited Paris. Mr. Osborne says:

'On the 6th of June, 1838, the monotony of our life in camp was agreeably interrupted by the arrival of an individual who had acquired great celebrity in the Pendjab. The natives regarded him with great veneration on account of the faculty he possed of remaining buried under ground as long as he pleased, and then reviving again. Such extraordinary facts were related in the country concerning this man and so many respectable persons testified to their authenticity, that we were extremely desirous of seeing him; for instance, Captain Wade, of Lopuhiana, informed me that he himself had been present at the resurrection of this Fakir, in the presence of Gen, Ventura, the Rajah, and several men of distinction among the natives, and that after his interment had lasted several months. The following are the details which were given him of the interment, and those that he added on his own authority of the exhumation:

At the end of some preparations which had lasted several days, and which would be too tedious to enumerate, the Fakir declared himself ready for the experiment; the witnesses met around a tomb of mason work constructed expressly to receive him. Before their eyes the Fakir closed with wax all the apertures of his body through which air might be admitted; then stripped off all his clothing. He was then enclosed in a linen bag, and by his directions his tongue was turned back so as to close the entrance to his throat; immediately after this operation the Fakir fell into a lethargic state. The bag which contained him was then closed and sealed by the Rajah. This sack was then placed in a wooden box, which was locked with a padlock and sealed. The box was then lowered into the tomb, over which was thrown a great quantity of earth, which was trampled down and then sown with barley; finally sentinels were set to watch it day and night. Notwithstanding all these precautions, the Rajah was still suspicious; he came twice during the ten moths that the Fakir remained buried, and caused the tomb to be examined; he found the Fakir precisely as they had left him, perfectly cold and inanimate.

The ten months having expired, they proceeded to the final exhumation. Gen. Ventura and Captain Wade saw the padlock opened and the seals broken, and the chest raised from the tomb. The Fakir removed; there were no indications of life at the heart or pulse. In the top of his head there remained some slight sensation of heat. After first replacing his tongue in a natural position, and then slowly pouring warm water over his body, he began to evince signs of life. After two hours he was quite restored and walked about. This wonderful man is about thirty years of age, his figure is unpleasant, and his countenance has a cunning expression.

He says that he had delicious dreams during his interment, and the restoration is very painful to him.

The Lady's Man.—He is described as follows by the New Orleans Delta.

His face is eternally wreathed with unmeaning smiles, and when he addresses a lady, it is always in such a strain of absurd nonsense, that we have often been surprised that any lady armed with a fan and so addressed, did not brain the animal on the spot. If the lady's man does, by any possibility, possess the least degree of common sense, he takes especial pains to conceal it, for somehow or other he has taken it into his wise head that empty sentimentality and absurd nothings are the only offerings fit for the female mind. In order to be true to what he conceives to be the entertainment and amusement of the ladies he turns traitor to manhood, and so becomes epicene himself without a just claim to be classed with the male or female sex. His best qualities are those which he possesses in common with certain kinds of dogs—to fetch and carry. Ladies who laugh in their sleeves at the fool, may not object to the attentions of the servant, and so out of sheer commissertion allow him to carry a fan, or escort them to the opera, when the MEN of their acquaintance are not accessible. The lady's man is sufficiently rewarded for attending them through a whole evening's entertainment, if they will only drop a smile into the poor fellows hat at parting. With this substantial blessing he is encouraged to future exertions in this wide field of masculine ambition.

If a man's duty to a lady consisted in picking up dropped pocket handkerchiefs and fans, or twirling her round to the point of giddiness and exhaustation in the waltz, we should, perhaps, envy the acomplishments of the mere lady's man.

"DONT SPEAK TO HER."

There was a bitter sneer upon the little girl's features, and she and her companion turned away from the poorer dressed schoolmate.

No, little miss, don't speak to the poor girl. Your father swindled poor people and made a large property out of their hard earnings. He was a low bred vagabond when a young man, and universally despised, but is now one of the "upper tendom." At heart he is as base and low as he ever was. But he deals in stocks and robs by shaving bonds and mortgages. He is a moined man. He is your father, miss, and would not like it, were you to place yourself on a level with honorable poor people.

Don't speak to her! The girl is plainly clad and has no tippet round her neck, or costly playthings. She has an humble home and a poor mother. Her father is ruined by one who rolls in wealth, and died a stricken man. His fine house—the early home of the poor girl, was sold at a sacrifice, and purchased by the man who ruined him. Her mother, the once beautiful and accomplished belle and noble woman, takes in washing. What a vulgar woman she is! How very low it is to take in washing! Who would associate or have anything to do with her?

Don't speak to her! Her sweet face is pale and sad, and her dress is coarse and plainly made. Just look at her pantaletts even nothing but common needle-work! Not as fine as yours by a good deal. Her shoes, too, are common calf-skin, while yours are beautiful gaiters. Why can't the vulgar thing dress as well as you can, and why can't her sad-hearted mother have a fine house and ride to church in her carriage? What business have folks to be poor? How exceedingly vulgar it is to work for a living.

Don't speak to her! She ain't fit for your company—she don't dress well enough. No matter if she does hear the cutting word. Poor children have no feelings. It's your privilege to say what you please about such kind of folks. There is a tear in her mild blue eye and a quick flush on her pale cheek, and as she passes by the group with their hoops, she draws her checkered bonnet tightly around her face and steals away with many a bitter sob. Her young heart is learning its first sorrow. She will know that heart and conduct have no claim upon the respect of the fashionable world. Her mother washes for bread and she is a poor girl. There are many sobs and clouds for her in the future—many a cutting word and stinging sneer. Her woman's heart will need all its bravery. She may triumph in the trying struggle, or she may give way and go down to worse than the grave. Her soul was full of the pure and the noble in all that was womanly, but they crushed her with an iron heel, and she was lost.

Don't speak to poor girls!—they have no business to be poor—it is so vulgar.

Thoughts of Home.—There is hardly a period in the whole course of human life when sad and plasureable emotions are so blended together, as that at which we revisit, after a long absense, the home of our chidhood—the haunts of our youth.—We are unconscious of the changes time has made in ourselves, and are therefore unprepared for those we find in the spot dearest to us on earth; for, wander where he may—to new scenes, new climes, among people savage or civilized, be his lot prosperous or adverse—man finds "no place like home"—his early home! There is a spell in that word which often sends its thrilling influence through his heart.—Then come recollections of a mother's care and tenderness—or a father's anxious solicitude—of the childish and innocent sports of brothers and sisters; and, be he ever so happy or ever so prosperous, there are hours when he would give all his wealth or all his fame to be once more folded to the heart of his affectionate mother—to imprint on the cheek of his sister one more kiss; and, with his old fishing-rod and gun again join his brothers in their sports. But how many leave their father's hearth, their mother's care, and, allured by the hope of fame, or of wealth, find their graves in a foreign land. O'er their dust no sister weeps; they are by "stangers honored and by strangers mourned." Oh! there is somthing heart-chilling in the thought of dying thus?—but how sweetly soothing it is to think of being laid in our last, quiet dreamless rest, in a grave planted with roses by the hand of affection.

Restitution.—The Washington county, (N. Y.) *Post* says that a chap in a certain village, with whom he is acquainted, having had *sanded* sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following:

Notice.—I purchased of a grocer in this village a large quantity of Sugar, from which I obtained *one pound of sand.* If the rascal who cheated me will send to my address seven pounds of, Scripture measure satisfied; if not, On the follo packages de

...INGTON, Clearfield co., ...one in his line of business on ...sonable terms. May 20, 1853.

GILBERT, ... in Bell township, at the Cross Roads ... M'Ghees Mill on New Washington, and ... creek to the river—where all calls in his line will ... ntly attended to. March 2, 1853.

M. E. WOOD; ...und at his residence to ...ally absent. Dec 20, 1851.

CHINA.

The first of the annexed extracts is from a letter received yesterday by a commercial house in this city. Although perhaps no later from the seat of war than our previous advices, it contains more particulars, which we doubt not will be acceptable to our readers. The second extract is from a commercial circular:

Canton, Monday, May 2, 1852.

Since the departure of the last mail, we have received many very interesting particulars touching the capture of Chin-Keang-Foo and Nankin by the rebels. This news is entirely through Chinese, many of whom have received letters from the latter city. They report, however, that the city of Chin-Keang-Foo had been retaken on the approach of thirty thoussnd of the Emperer's soldiers from Kirin, Eastern Tartary, and who, in connection with those previously engaged, had caused the insurgents to fall back upon Kenkin, into which they had thrown themselves, being a force of nearly 60,000 men, and that at the departure of the latest couriers they were surrounded by an army of 120,000 men.

Another portion of the rebels, nearly 40,000 strong, had been detailed for Nankin, on the main body leaving that place to attack Chin-Keang-Foo, for a very important city called Yang-Chew, which they had captured, but to quit which, and reinforce their friends at Nankin, was deemed impossible, from a considerable Tartar army, under the command of a celebrated general, having been despatched to prevent it. This by the Chinese is said to be the exact state of things by the last accounts. They do not, however, believe that the new Emperor, who is within the walls of Nankin, with so large a force of desperate men, is likely to be overcome, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the Tartar force; and the general belief is, that he will succeed in dispersing them, and establishing himself firmly there, it being the city which, in his proclamation, is to be his capital.

When the new Emperor sent to Soo Choo, after the above victories, for the 50,000 tales, which the inhabitants had agreed to pay as the ransom of their city, numerous proclamations were carried by his soldiers, who distributed them among the people, and through that means some copies have found their way here. In these proclamations it was announced that, on the 22d day of the 3d month, (29th April,) the throne would be established in the ancient city of Nankin; and there, on that day, would commence the government of *de jure* the restored family of Ming. But we have yet to learn the result of the battle beneath the walls of Nankin, which must have taken place previous to the above date. Via Shanghai, we have nothing further than that Nankin and Chin-Keang-Foo were in possession of the insurgents, and which news went by the last mail; consequently, all related above is, said to have taken place subsequently.

It would be difficult to describe all the barbarities and horrors perpetrated in the taking of Nankin. Of the Tartar garrison, more than 20,000, including the families of the soldiers, women and children, were either put to the sword or committed suicide, it being a point of honor with that singular people to perish rather than to yield. Every one of the priests, whether Budhist or Taouist religion, and who were very numerous there, were massacred.—Their number could not have been much short of 1,500 or 2,000; while those killed in the assault, the mining of the walls and the entry of the rebels, were said to amount to 30,000 men. Very many families were completely annihilated by suicide.—The streets were so blocked up with dead bodies that, in passing from point to point, the conquerors burst open doors of houses, private as well as public, and threw them inside, as the Chinese expressed it, as if they had been logs of wood.

The insurgents had no wish to proceed to such extremities, nor have they shown any cruelty toward the Chinese people, priests excepted, unless in cases where they had co-oparated with the imperial troops. At Nankin, in consequence of the magnitude of the garrison, and a consequent resistance, many shared a fate which they otherwise, and in other places, would not have suffered.

The city of Canton is very quiet, but its ultimate fate depends upon the state of things at the North. If the insurgents win, the local officers and all the priests, with the Tartar garrison, will doubtless be risen against; and without ceremony put to death, when adherents of the new order of things will fill the public offices. In the proclamations of the new Emperor, it is very clearly put forth that all the Mandarins, the Tartars, and the priests, shall be exterminated; and there is no doubt but that such will be the case.

There is a bare possibility that I have replied to these events at greater length ...rest you; but I consider that ...re containing one-third ... in

most respectable fam...

This certifies that I have ... quainted with the composition ... MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP ... ROOT. I have also been acquainted with its modus operandi ... and in d...ease, and can say that in all respects it is admirably calculated to remedy the class of Diseases for which it is designed. It is especially valuable in INDIGESTION, and all its attendant symptoms, it excites to healthy action the LIVER, removes Torpor, and inactivity from the ORGAN, and stimulates healthy action in all the system. As a DEPURATOR or purifier of the Blood it has no superior.

Providence, R. I Jan. 1, 1853. DAVID HOLMES, M. D.

Prepared by C. MORSE & Co., no. 446 Broadway N. Y., and sold by Druggists and others throughout this and other counties—C. D. WATSON, Agent, Clearfield, Pa. May 20, 1853