For Stave Pipe go to For Summer Formers go to For Coffee reneters go to For Steve brushes go to For German black lead, go to Gentlemen! For Enriben collars, go to For Rafting Stoves, go to OP AHEAD!!!

ntioned against pur-

cful for part favors, takes

his old customers and
he has moved his shop
por formerly occupied

roat, Charfield Pa.,

For Majanuned ware, go to
For Watter Coolers, go to
For Majanuned ware, go to

Sood pinterial for Deed Boxes, go to government, as being wone ment the unmistakable manifestations tion would soon find their way into the until called into being by the Federa the part of the Democracy are beginning tray and destroy it. Under this head the Government, In all these demonstrations

by acclamation, iffavor of our excellent country in the rule that taxes shall be and unexceptionals candidates. With an limited to the demands of revenue alone, ceedings of the Contention have been in have deteated all propositions for the distire Democratic party of the State. Since lands among the States. We have seduits adjournment these has been an almost lously and effectually guarded the public perfect restoration of cortial good feel-ings among Democrats, whose they had improvements in cases semitted to be not been in some instances temporarily inter- general, or National, but special and local in their character. And we have steadily sensions have entirely disappeared. In refused our assent to and resisted many earnest of this, the State Central Committee on uningly devised schemes for squandertee, although composed of forty-one mem- ing minions of the public money, and bots, representing every district in the tens of millions of the public domain, or objects whose usefulness and legality have been alike questionable.

We might extend the enunciation of

our principles, concerning which there Jute purpose to sustain that organization has been no change of sentiment whateat all hazards, against open or secret hos-tility. The county meetings, wherever they have spoken, have show a themselves they have spoken, have show a themselves every intelligent citizen desirons to know the impartial trath, that we now speak as one of the constituted organs of a great and glorious party; not of an ephemeral faction, or combination of factions-that we represent on this occasion a party as venerable for its age as it is useful and honorable, in view of the extraordinary services it has so long, so honestly and so ably performed. Con it not be asserted as an unquestionable fact, that no party ever yet existed in any country on the have rendered the same amount of valua-Democratic party has rendered to ours? On any issue, therefore, involving honorable historical antecedents, or a consideration of general merits in the past or present, we shall appeal with confidence

now fairly entered, and the precise insport of the issues that have been formed an uns pending controversy. The line which divides the two contending parties, Commonwealth, Messrs, R. L. Wright call the attention of our fellow-citizens to their unblemished private reputation, to the ample experience they have acquired in the service of the State in various responsible offices, and to the admitted in. at the time of organizing a Territorial for the positions to which they now us-

But there is one question compared in tain on this question, and at artifles, the ly new to the country, in the form in fundamental principle of the equality of the which it is presented, that has occasioned fundamental principle of the equality of the which it is presented, that has occasioned such as a such as the part of the But there is one question comparativeand which has not been settled authoris compulsory relinquishment, in the name tatively, as some Democrats contend, by the highest conneils of the party. refer to what is commonly known as the sovereign proprietors of all the public domain or Territorial property of the United and labored efforts have been made to States, and we still occupy, without any confuse the public mind on this subject, but when rescued from the incomprehensible jargon of the demagogues, it merely raises an inquiry which should be ture and extent of the Legislative power possessed by the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, in the political relations of such Territory to the Governmore than briefly to express our views reparding it. We presume that every true the principle of Popular Sovereignty, tionary efforts of the first squatters in a when rightly interpreted and applied .--But real Popular Sovereignty is not a to prevent the introduction of Slave prop-spurious political idea, indefinite, vagrant erty into the Territory, by the incompeand accidental. It is, when properly de- tent agency of a Territorial Legislature, fined, nothing more nor less than the and the constitutional and quiet exercise, right of self-government pervading our of the rights of Severeignty, by the people entire system, but expressly limited in its of a territory in the formation of a State action by the Constitution and the laws. Constitution with or without domestic It cannot exist legitimately outside of Slavery, as they may determine. In the these. Otherwise, instead of being as it meantime, the citizens of each and every is under our Government, the tonchstone State, being in all respects equal with of order, justice and peace, it would become the source of multiplied disorders their various kinds of property with them and constant anarchy. Thus defined and into the Territory, and while in a Territor limited, Popular Sovereignty is equally incompatible with the rash proceedings of all equally protected by the Constitution a mob, as with the edicts of a tyrant. cannot, therefore, subscribe to the illegitimate assumptions of "Squatter Sovereignty. We are clearly of opinion that a Territory of the United States can, in no respect bitrary power of one set of aethers to confinente whatever, be regarded as either a Foreign the property of another set. We thus avoid: or Sovereign State. Nor can it enjoy, by possibility, any political capacity inde-pendent of, or inconsistent with, the government of the Union established by the

Morrell & Phy 25. rial Government? In the keeping of a Federal Judiciary. Where is the Legislative power? Every one knows it did not exist, and that it could not legally exist, of power, and there can be none others outside of them in a Territorial Government, we beheld the direct, positive and tangible evidences of the presence of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States, excluding the pretensions of Squatter or Territorial legislative sovereignty, or Popular Sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as being alike untenable in fact, and preposterous in logic.

Merrell & Bigler's, Merrell & Bigler's, Merrell & Bigler's, Merrell & Bigler's, Merrell & Bigler's,

Merrall & Bigher's

Morrell & Higher's Morrell & Bigler's Morrell & Bigler's

For Heliannia ware go to with the Bruthers. Por Hotlow ware go to hannant & probang For Hardware go to MERRHLL & BIGLER'S.

antioned against partial for Hardware a MERRELL & Figure 1 to Merrell & Digler's Merrell

But it must be borne in mind that the Federal Government cannot act in a Territory as a despot, or arbitrary ruler; and here is the difference between our doctrine and that of the Wilmot-provisionites. It must govern in a Territory in the sense of the Constitution, from which it derives its life and its every function, and it is bound to respect, with strict impartiality, the rights and interests of all parties concerned, these parties being the States and people of the States respectfully. Now the Gov-ernment of a Territory is not natural and indefeasible, but derivative from the Congress; otherwise, the few thousand inhabitants of a Territory, after its aquisition by purchase, or as indemnity for war expensa es perhapse, would have the right to set themselves up as a foreign State, if they so liked, and to deny the jurisdiction of the United States. But Congress, when establishing a Government in a Territory, cannot impart to it authority to do, by feeble Territorial enactments, what Congress itself cannot undertake to perform under the Constitution, and can never venture to undertake, except in flagrant usurpation of powers not delegated, but reserved to the States.

We are opposed, however, to the introduction of any provision particularly protecting slave, or any other kind of properface of the earth, that can justly claim to tay, into an act organizing a Territorial to tay rendered the same amount of valuatide services to that country, which the nullification or reblion, in the shape of resistance to acts of Congress, or to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences, or to any other legiti-mate acts done in and by virtue of the Constitutional authority of the United States over the same, then the Federal Government should at once interpose and put it down, not so much for the sake of slave, or any other kind of property, or even of the personal rights of citizens that ami John Rowe, we earnestly desire to may be thereby invaded, though constituting a sufficient reason for the movetegrity and efficiency, marking their en-tire official lives, as offering the strongest favor of a legal and peaceful course of po-guarantee of their fitness, in all respects, litical conduct on the part of the inhabitants of a Territory; whereas the doctrine of Congressional intervention would assume the re-In fine, we are disposed to mainof squatter sovereignty, of the rights of We the State of Pennsylvania, as one of the

vention of 1856, to wit: "Resolved, That we recognize the right calmly and candidly met, as to the na- of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenevor the number of their inhabitants justiment and States of the Union. We do fies it, to form a constitution with or withnot now propose to discuss this question out domestic slavery, and be admitted inat any considerable length, or to say much to the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

change of opinion the ground held by the

following resolution of the Cincinnati Con-

This resolution distinctly represents the Democrat will yield his ready adhesion to marked difference between the revolunew Territory to abolish Negro Slavery or each other under the Constitution, take We of the United States and the Dred Scott decision. We thus stand on the sure Toundation of the Constitution and the Law, which sternly and justly deny the artoo, those contests between rettlers, by which the people are kept in a constant state of commotion and turbulence, with murder, rapine, burnings and all kinds of States, by whose agency they, the States, violent acts, throughout their entire Territorial existence, and to the prejudice of their best interest, and of the peace and harmony of the States of the Union.

A little more than two years ago' Pennsylvania had the proud satisfaction to witness the elevation of her most distinguish-United States? Is it not admitted by all ed Statesman to the Presidency. This il-

The Straiger on the Sill.

BY . B. READ.

But the strange comes-oh! painful proor-

That knew my rhibbood so well to please-Where I watched the shalowy moments run, Till my life imabed more of shade than sun ; The swing from the bough still sweeps the air,

It bubble, the shady spring below, With it buirnen brook where the hazels grow Twa there I found the calamus root, DAGUERREAN, Melaincotypist, Ambroty-pist, and JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,— Kersey, Elk County, Pa. Answatched the minnows poise and shoot, Ad heard the robin lave his wing-

neid and vicinity. All operations performed and when you crowd the old bara caves, with neatness and despatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements, he is prepared to make Artificial Teeth in the best manaer.

The relation with in that scented door, To gladden eyes that are no more.

Sing Not that Song Again to Me.

BY ROSA.

Have less of mirth than wo; To me its low wild melody, Breathes but of bright dreams fled,

In the sunny days of yore, Is hushed in death, and to me now But memories remain,

The Austrian Empire.

Being composed of 17 different provinces, Austria is governed by special laws in at Scofield's hotel, Curwensville, when no ces, Austria is governed by special laws in tensionally absent. Dec. 29, 1851 each province. These laws were enacted in accordance with the usages and peculi-arites of the various inhabitants. There A T the mouth of Lisk Run, five miles from is an annual assemblage in each province Clearfield, MERCHANTS, and extensive of its "Stande," (property holders,) to conof its "Staude," (property holders,) to con-sult and discuss the desirable changes and improvements in their respective provinces, and their resolutions are submitted to the General Government of the Empire Blacksmith, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., ironed at Vienna, to be modified and hormonized with those of the "Staude" of other provinces, and then are passed to be put provinces, and then are passed to be put in practice. Municipal rights are now granted all over the Empire, by which a kind of self-government in local affairs

> contained forty millions of people of whom 134 millions were in the German Confederacy, the rest belonging to other national-With this number, however, it stands at the head of the Confederacyns even Prussia has less German inhabitants. The Emperor has no private council like the French : but there is a Senate of the Empire (Reichsrath) in Austria, least as it is practised on the Highlandsof which consists of 16 members of the different nations, who discuss and legislate land, and in the rural districts of Geron the most important affairs of the Emmany. He objects strongly to fashionable pire, presided over by the Archduke Reg-

The cabinet consists of eight members, out personal observation: and its President is the Emperor, or the Minister of foreign Affairs. They are as

1. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Buol Shauenstein. 2. Minister of the Interior, Baron Bach, Education and Culte, Count Thun, Hohenstein.

4. Commerce, Industry and public Works, Chevalier Toggenbourg. 5. Finances, Baron Bruck.

Justice, Count Navasdy. Public Order, Baron Kember.

The minister of the Interior, Bach, and chant at Trieste. The appointments were extraordinary exceptions from the very strict rule of gradual promotion, which is

But this gradual promotion is solely deities are that his manod will be marked toon, that the prothe highest rank if he start." Salt water gentleman ordered ont. by guilt and dishonound his old ago be had himself compllents. A very imspent in remorse and isery. Let every which Donnelly was dovernment is ed-

An Irish lover hremarked that it contracts. They should by all means be a lif you wish to be certain of what or poor—native or naturalized; in a sevel ed is a great pleasure to blone, especially authorized to contract—they have been authorized to contract—they have been way an indefinite article. legislatures to empower women to make

industrial schools, and 7 academies for the higher branches of industry, 16 academies for the cultivation of forests and mining. 7 nautical schools.

The whole number of professors and teachers in the whole Empire, Hungary not included, is about 70,000, for whom there are uniform laws.

The Army on a war footing, consists of 738,000 men. The General-in-Chief is the Emperor.

The Supreme Chancellery is at Vienna. The Chief is Field Marshal, Lieut, Charles Granne.

Archduke William, brother of the Emperor, is Chief of the Artillery Genie (Military Courts,) However, each of these departments has its Special Chief. The celebrated Baron Augustin is the

Special Chief of the whole artillery. Quarter Master Generals have a department for themselves. Its chief is Earon Henry Hess, who has the reputation of being the best General in Europe. The Army comprises four military dis-

1. That of Austria proper, Chief Com-mander, Feld-Zungmeister Franc Baron Wimpffen.

2. Italy, Chief Commander, Feld-Zungmeister Franccis Count Gyulai. 3. Hungary, Chief Commander, Arch-duke Albert, Cavalry General. 4. Gallicia, Chief Commander, Fr. Count

Schlick, Cavalry General. The Navy has been steadily increased since the year 1834, and in greater proportion within the last 12 months, the Government at that time foreseing the necesssity, It numbers about 12,000 men, and about 1,000 guns. Its chief commander is Archduke Maximilian, the Emperor's bro-

ther. The Supreme office of the whole Navy is at Vienna; the Emperor's Chancellery of the Marine. Its chief is the captain of battle-ship of the-line, Wm. Admiralty.-Vice Admiral, Archduke

Maximilian, and Count-Admiral Baron Bamberg, who is also Chief Commander of the Marine Deparament at Triesto.

"THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD"
PROSTRATED.—At Boston the other day, Dr. Geo. B. Winship, who is said to be the strongest man in the world, was announceed to deliver a lecture. The hall was filled, and the Dr. after having commenced his lecture was seen to fall to the floor, He appeared again, and again swooned, when by the advice of physicians he was dissuaded from attempting to go on with his lecture. It is said that on being taken from the half, his heart had nearly ceased to beat. Dr. W. accounts for the unfortunate affair on the ground that the at- striking to escape the eye of any one who moshere was close and impure. His friends however, regard it as caused by the pecu-liarity of appearing before a public audience for the first time. Dr. W. has for several liberations and fearless in the exposition years given much attention to the subject of our views, with a platform and ticket years of age, five feet seven inches in the oppositeside you perceive two factions to the height, and wheighs one hundred and for—the Black Republicans and Know-ty-three pounds. He graduated at Cambaidge five years ago. He can raise a bar-afraid to avow its ultimate designs, or its ly ne bridge five years ago. He can raise a bar-re of flour from the floor to his shoulder; car raise himself with either little finger till his chin is half a foot above it; can raise 200 pounds with either little finger; can put up a dumb bell of 141 pounds :exercises daily with two dumb bells weighing 100 pounds each; which he can raise alternately above his head; can lift with the hand 926 pounds dead weight, without ship. the aid of straps or belts of any kind .-Toplam, the strongest man in England, could raise 8'00 pounds in the same way; and the celebrated Belgian giant could lift shreds and patches of all opinions, and only 800. Dr. W. was prepared to exhibitintended to serve, not the masses who which events took prevented it. The strong man proved to be an infant.

The Six of Dancing .- Rev. James L. Corning, the presbyterian Minister of Buffalo, whose Lectures on "The Christian Law of Amusement," have occasioned some coments, is in favor of dancing, at Scotland and the green swards of Switzersuppers and parties, and would seem to speak in the following passage, not with- it has happily eliminated the leading truths of the Constitution embodied them

"Why, I have sat beside a professing Christian woman in one of the beautiful of doctrine, and applied them firmly and parlors of a fashionable metripolitan ave. efficiently in practical administration, unfingers, and dazzling procade, as much as the great constitutional principles at the said to the assembled guests, none of your basis of our republican system. Its andresses cost as much as mine; and then I cient creed is unchanged, and remains have seen her go into the supper room and eat enough to make swinc have gripes of conscience, and then come out obese at this hour, one of its articles watched and panting for breath, made marvellous- with faithful vigilance, over the rights of ly religious by sandwiches and champagne the States and the union of the States War, Army, and Navy, Count Grunne. and wind up the farce with a pious dis- another insisted then, as row, on civil and course on the sin of dancing. Now, I religious freedom for all class and sects, think that if she had trrnsported a por- discriminating for none and against none, that of Finances, Bruck, are men taken tion of conscience from her slippers to her out from the people in the year 1848.—

stomach, though she might have an inch the first was, before that time, the most or two less phyladtery, the loss would have worship God after his own heart;" a third distinguished lawyer in Vienna, and the other the most learned and greatest mer-vards of Christian consistency," of generous laws, a liberal hospitality to-

kept sacred, and practised in the civil and the value of an ingot of gold as big as his a fourth demanded, as it now requires, military organization of the government arm. The shop-keeper beckened him into a back room, and primed him with pendent upon mental caracities and in-togrity of character. Accordingly, men of "Oh," said Jack, "I haven't got it yet, but TAKE CARE OF THEM!! the highest nobility are often superseded I'm going to Pike's Peak, and would like ble and benevolent progress of American

Mis Brown, I have been to learn boy who reads this, the of it when he is for six cents damages has "Lis Cabinet how to tell fortunes," said a young man to an Em a brisk brunette. "Just give me your an hand, if you please." "La, Mr. White, A BILL is pending in one of our wester how sudden you are! Well, go ask pa."

Address of the State Committee. Sectificans of Pennsymanta:

Wearthappy to address you at a moof returning confidence and courage on very citadel of the Constitution, to beto exhibit hemselves in all quarters of labors of the Democracy have been invaluthe Commowealth. You have already able. We have opposed National Banks, seen with why unanimity the State Con destroyed them and established the Indeanticable protest o suggestion, the pro- discriminations, to Home It dustry. rupted. Unfortunate and unmeasing dissepsions have entirely disappeared. In State, and some of whom you will doubtless recognize in their long and faithful connection with the Democratic organization, have been found an unit m the resofully conscious of their responsibilities, by forminglocal tickets of the most acceptable description, and by otherwise exhibit. ing an earnest, and, we frust, invincible determination to crown, the canvass with the success that can hardly fail to attend their scalous and efficient exertions. We are glad to state, also, that the Demogratic press have dropped, with one accord, all unfriendly and unprofitable discussions on irrelevant topics and settled issues, and are properly directing their undivided and powerful energies against the commonenemy. For every professing Democrat who values consistency and principle, the path of duty is now broad, plain and

inviting. No one can be so ignorant as to pretend to misunderstand the present relation of parties in this State; the importance of the contest, both in its State and National aspects, upon which we have may not wilfully choose to be blind. On of physicial education. He is twenty-five challenging hones: criticism; while on present distinctive characteristics; each emasculated of its original distinguishing quality; each declaring itself opposed to the other on certain vital points, yet conspiring together to secure place and spoils, by deliberately ignoring all sound princi-

ples of Government, and all enlightened inspirations of true American statesman-We do not approach you, fellow citizens, in the name of a "People's Party, concected on yesterday, composed of the it all these feats, but the unexpected turn may be deceived by its empty promises, which events took prevented it. The but the politicians, who have invented it for their profligate purposes. We speak in the same language used by the founders of our glorious party sirty years ago .-No candid man will deny that, from the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson to the present date, the Democratic party has been the real representative party of the genius, character, honor and interests of our free institutions. It has been so recognized by the people of the United States, who have so constantly imposed upon it in simple though imperishable formulas nue, whose jewelled neck, and ears, and til it has becomeathe actual reflex of all ards of Christian consistency, wards the oppressed of all lands, as well for reasons of sound policy as from moin this city recently, asked what might be tives of humanity and a love of liberty territorial expansion to meet all exigencies, whether military, or commercial-for security, detence, or national aggrandize ment-arising out of the natural, inevita-

nowers of compatible with sound political morals, and in the unwise relaxation of which debt, extravagance, tyranny and corrup-

vention, which assembled at Harrisburg pendent Treasury. We have steadily and on the 16th of March last, passed resolu-successfully resisted the imposition on the tions affirming he principles and policy people of heavy federal taxes by excessive to which we hid ourselves pledged be-duties on imports, and have obtained the fore the country and how it pronounced, concurrence of a large majority of the occasional exception in the nature of an with meidental protection, by judicious the highest de recestistactory to the en-

to the cotereof Pennsylvania.

through an expenditure of their treasure, and it may be, their blood, have acquired the very Territory in question, as so much public domain or 'common property."-Where, let us ask, resides the right of eminent domain over a Territory of the to be with the Federal Government ?- lustrious citizens, her choice and that of civilization; and hence it has happened to be with the Federal Government?— lustrious citizens, her choice and that of the tweety foot of Territory annexed to the Union has been acquired by the Democratic party; in a fifth article of one faith was and is presented the noble Jeffersowas and is presented the noble Jeffersowas and its presented the noble Jeffersowas and dity to dispose of all lands the nomines of a sectional movement sud-

nian conception of universal suffrage with universal education; in a sixth was and is proclaimed the grand principle of equal is, inc. I selected Government. Where the nominee of a sectional movement suddenly springing into its calamitous existing the proclaimed the grand principle of equal is, inc. I selected Government. Where the nominee of a sectional movement suddenly springing into its calamitous existence on a single fanatical idea, avowedly confined in its operation to one incisety of a strict construction of the necessary of the Union, over the nominee of a sectional movement suddenly springing into its calamitous existence on a single fanatical idea, avowedly confined in its operation to one incisety of Executive authority? It is lodged the Confederacy, and in its reckless disregard of the construction of the necessary of the Union, over the nominee of a sectional movement suddenly springing into its calamitous existence on a single fanatical idea, avowedly confined in its operation to one incisety of the Confederacy, and in its reckless disregard of the confederacy and in its reckless disregard of the confederacy and in its reckless disregard of the confederacy and in its reckless disregard of the confederacy.

Sleet Poetry.

of paid in advance, or within three months, \$1.25 of paid any time within the year, - - 1.50 if paid after the expiration of the year, - 2.00 Between broad felds f wheat and corn, Is the levely home were I was born The peach tree lemsagainst the wall, \$1 00 And the woodbin winders over all, There is the shar doorway still-

Three squares, (42 times.) 1 50 2 00 2 50

3 months. 6 mo's. 12 mo

One Square, : : : : \$2 50 \$4 00 \$7 00

Two squares, : : : : 4 00 6 00 10 00

Three squares, : : : : 5 00 8 00 12 00

Half a column, : : : : 8 00 12 00 18 00

One column, : : : : 14 00 20 00 35 00

Over three weeks and less than three methods. Over three weeks and less than three months 25 His sheaves ar piled to the heated roof. ess notices not exceeding Slines are in-

There is the orchard—the very trees acried for \$2 a year,
Advertisements not marked with the number of
mertions desired, will be continued till forbid J. H. LARRIMER. But the straiger's children are swinging there.

dut the stranger's bucket is at the spring. O ye who daily cross the sill, M. SMITH offers his professional services Sup lightly for I love it still; to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clor-

Sing not that song again to me, Its words of gentle flow Have more of anguish than of joy-

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorheys at Law Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Coltaions, Land Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield, Centre and Elk counties.

July 30.—y And, in my saddened spirit wails Vain yearnings for the dead.

STILL continues the business of Chair Making, at a shop formerly occupied by Troutman & Rowe, at a cast end of Market street, a short distance west of Litz's Foundry.

June 18, 1855. Sing not that song again to me. I would not hear it more, For the voice that made it dear to me

Therefore, I would not hear that song, O, sing it not again.

Miscellancons.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office adjoining the H. P. THOMPSON, Dhysician, may be found either at his office

professionally absent. ELLIS IRWIN & SONS.

The Republican.

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Office in Shaw's new row.

Sept. 14th, 1858.

Centre and Elk counties.

Dec. 29, 1851.

June 1. 1854.

RUSHIESS CARDES

P. W. HAYS,

DENTAL CARD.

DR. R. V. WILSON,

AVING removed his office to the new dwelling on Second street, will promptly answer professional calls as heretofore.

JOHN TROUTMAN

THOMPSON, HARTSOCK N CO.

I ron Founders, Curwensville. An extensive

L. JACKSON CRANS,

1 Insertion, 2 de.
One square, (14)ines,) \$ 50 \$ 75
Two squares, (28ines,) 1 00 1 50
Three squares, (42 lines,) 1 50 2 00

cturers of Lumber, July 23, 1852. J. D. THOMRSON,

R. M. WOODS, having changed his local Dition from Currecusville to Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the exist, and is practised in every place.

The whole Empire, in the year 1854, contained forty millions of people of whom

J. Crans, Esq. P. W. BARRETT,

MERCHANT, PRODUCE AND LUMBER DEALER, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa. J. L. CUTTLE. A ttorney at Law and Land Agent, offi adjoining his residence, on Market stree March3, 1853.

A. B SHAW, RETAILER of Foreign and Domestic Morch andize, Shawsville, Clearfield county, Pa.

D. O. CROUCH, DHYSICIAN-Office in Curwensville.

WM. P. CHAMBERS. CARRIES on Chairmaking, Wheelwright, and O house and Sign painting at Curwensville, Clearfield co. All orders promptly attended to

ROBERT J. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa., Office in Shaw's Row, opposite the Journal office.

dec. 1, 1848,-tf. DLASTERING,-The subscriber, baving Located himself in the borough of Clearfield sould inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamen-

tal of any description in a workmanlike manner. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner and on reasonable terms.

EDWIN COOPER.

Clearfield, April 17, 1887. Jy.

YOUR TEETH.

tempted to commit adde or unworthy