

MISCELLANEOUS.

Diamond Dust. Genius, like the sun opens the dial, gives to the human heart both its shadows and its light.

Pride may sometimes be a useful spring board to the aspiring soul, but it is much more frequently a destructful stumbling block.

Men of the world hold that it is impossible to do a disinterested action, except from an interested motive; for the sake of admiration, if for no grosser, more tangible gain. Doubtless, they are also convinced, that when the sun is showering light from the sky, he is only standing there to be stared at.

Our safety as eulogists lies among our commendations of the dead. Great men lose some of their greatness by being near us; ordinary men gain much.

A letter timely writ is a rivet to the chain of affection; and a letter untimely delayed is as rust to the soldier.

As gold which he cannot spend will make no man rich, so knowledge which he cannot apply, will make no man wise. The goodly outside is excellent, when not falsely assumed; but the worst natural face that nature's journeyman ever lent mankind, is better than the bravest mask.

Truth is the object of philosophy. A weak mind sinks under prosperity as well as under adversity. A strong and deep mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at its full, and when there is no moon.

The only way to be permanently safe is to be habitually honest.

Half of a fact is a whole falsehood. Action is life and health; repose is death and corruption.

Where the world rebuketh there look thou for the excellent.

Each of us bears within himself a world unknown to his fellow being, and each may relate of himself a history of that resembling every one, yet like that of no one.

Nothing but may be better, and every better may be best.

Knowledge is the parent of dominion. A mountain is made up of atoms, and friendship of little matters, if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

Half the noblest passages in poetry are truisms—but these truisms are the great truths of humanity; and he is the true poet who draws them from their fountains in elemental purity and gives us to drink.

To the poor man poverty greater than his own never appeals in vain.

A wise man makes more opportunities than he finds.

We do not find a pearl in every shell. How much he knows of the human heart who first called God our Father.

Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our illusions.

They who weep over errors were not formed for crimes.—Eliza Cook's Journal.

Short Sentences.

ARRANGED BY T. M. COLEMAN. Dear Col.—Your kindness in overlooking the many faults to be found in former articles furnished to you for the "City Item," by myself, emboldens me to send you a few selection from an Old Book, I have in my possession. They may interest, and perhaps benefit some one of your numerous readers.

"The empire of veracity never ought to be invaded; when truth can be discovered, it should always be portrayed, and the extensive domain of deception, left to shift for itself.

"Those writers are fatiguing in the extreme who attempt to say everything that can possibly be said upon the subject—who write as if they thought their readers knew nothing, and they everything.

"A philosophy which hides its head in the clouds, is as useless as the ignorance which buries its face in a mole hill.

"The Mahometans call a tavern-haunter, a worshipper of fire.

"Cherish with the greatest care filial duty and brotherly love; then the harmony of relations, friends, youth and manhood. Do not covetous of ill-gotten wealth—Cherish not revengeful feelings.

"Do good to your friend, that he may be more wholly yours—to your enemy that he may become your friend.

"It is a pure heart that makes the tongue impressive.

"Every one owes obedience to the laws, but a still higher obligation is due to morality; and when it so happens that both cannot be complied with, it is better to do an illegal act, than an immoral one.

"Marriage and money are in some respects alike. Those who do not look well to small incidents, will not be happy, and those who do not look to small sums, will not be wealthy.

"The sentiment contained in the magnanimous reply of Lord Nelson, when requested to prosecute one for ill behaviour, is worthy of adoption. "There is no need of ruining a poor devil, who was sufficiently his own enemy to ruin himself."

"Respect your end by making this life useful to yourself and others, and agreeable to all.

"That kind of pride is most nauseous which disdains to give pleasure to others, and that moroseness most enviable which is never pleased itself.

"Those who give their alms with more humility than the receiver accepts them, sow their pathway of life with pearls, which will continue to shine when they have ceased to tread it.

"It is sinners who cause joy in heaven when they repent; therefore we should be careful to pardon those who are pardoned heaven.

"The popularity of some men runs, in proportion as the contents of their bear-

barrels sink; and some work themselves out of obscurity, as the frogs crawled into Pharaoh's palace, without any one being able to tell how they got there.

"Were we to judge of mankind by the reports of their opponents, there would be no patriots in politics, no heroes in war, no learned lawyers, no honest tradesmen, &c. "The decay of the reputation of many men, is owing to is never having been deserved at all.

Aristocracy.

There are men—we blush to call them men—who turn up their noses at the mechanic and humble laborer. Being liberally educated as it is called—they look down with a sort of contempt on those who in some cases have contributed to their support. "You need not despise a spinning wheel," said an old lady to her pompous son, one day, "for many a night have I worked at it to get money to send you to school." There are women too, who will not touch a needle with their delicate hands, who laugh at the poor and industrious, who learn trades, or work in factories, for a living. "Lad how unrefined they are," she says with a scornful smile, as she lounges on a sofa, reading the last pink novel. We once knew a lady—shall we call her a lady?—of this complexion. She was loudly belaboring a poor hard working girl, calling her low and unrefined. "Why," said she "her father was nothing but a low mechanic."

"Yes," remarked a woman present, "her father was a mechanic. I knew him well, for he lived in the same neighborhood with your mother when she went out a washing." There, reader, if you had been present, you would have seen a strange confusion of face, and heard a vain attempt to utter something too prickly to come out. It stuck in her throat. When we hear men or women speak lightly of the industrious part of the community, we feel just like tracing their genealogy. We have done so in several instances, and you would be surprised at what we learned.

The most aristocratic man of our acquaintance is the grandson of a fiddler; the proudest woman the daughter of a washwoman. It betrays a lack of good sense to condemn or look with contempt on any virtuous person, however poor he or she may be. The wise and good respect and love goodness wherever it is found.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

FATTENING ANIMALS.

An Article to be Read Now!

At this season, says the Maine Farmer, the attention of the farmer is often directed to the fattening of those animals which are intended for the butcher; and it is important for him to know how he may turn such articles of food to the best account. Several articles, such as pumpkins and apples, will not keep long, and are to be used in their season, if at all. The least nutritious articles, so far as it can be done conveniently, should be fed out first; afterward those that are more nutritive. Fattening animals should be kept quiet, and suffered to take no more exercise than is necessary for their health. All exercise, more than this calls for an expenditure of food, which does not avail anything in the process of fattening. They should be fed regularly, with suitable food, and that properly prepared; and as much should be given them as they are able to convert into flesh and fat, without waste. "In the animal economy, the accumulation of fat and extra flesh, is only a deposit of superfluous nutriment, which not being required by the system at one time, is laid by for future emergencies; and it must be obvious that the larger the quantity of food which a fattening can be made to consume daily, with a good appetite, or digest thoroughly, the greater will be the amount of flesh and fat gained in proportion to the whole quantity of food consumed."

Animals will not thrive with any amount of food where they are uneasy and discontented, even if they are so closely confined that they cannot wear off their flesh by exercise; it is, therefore, important that they be fed regularly, and that there should be nothing to disturb them, or excite fear or discontent. Of the root crops, for nutritive properties, potatoes stand first; then carrots, turnip, bagas, mangel-wurtzels, which are all nearly as valuable as potatoes; while the English turnip is the least valuable and nutritious. Of grain, wheat stands first; then peas, Indian corn, barley, and last, oats. Much Indian corn is used in fattening animals—especially, swine. For these, there is a great gain in having it both ground and cooked. It is said that where swine are fed on mush or hard-pudding, they are much more quiet, and consequently gain flesh much faster, than where the same ingredients are fed to them uncooked.

The following hints on the subject, from that valuable agricultural journal, the Albany Cultivator, will be found of interest: "Substances in which the nutriment is much concentrated, should be fed with care. There is danger, especially when the animal is first put to feed, that more may be eaten at once than the digestive organs can manage. Meal of Indian corn is highly nutritive, and when properly fed causes animals to fatten faster than almost any other food. They will not, however, bear to be exclusively kept on this article for any length of time. Meal made from the heaviest varieties of corn, especially that grown in the northern and eastern states, is quite too strong food for cattle, sheep, or horses to be full-fed upon. Hence one of the advantages of having the cob ground with the corn, by which the nutriment is diffused through a greater bulk, lays lighter on the stomach, and is more thoroughly digested. The effect of pure corn meal on animals, we suppose to be similar to that sometimes produced on

our own species by the use of fine wheat-flour—the subject becomes dyspeptic, and is forced to use bread which has the bran mixed with the flour. The mixture of the cob with the corn, answers the purpose of bran—the health of the animal is preserved, and the process of digestion goes on uninterruptedly. In fact, the advantages of grinding the cob and corn together for feeding cattle may be said to be well established. For hogs, the benefit of the cob, is not, we think, so evident; those animals appearing to be better adapted to taking their nourishment in a concentrated form, than those which ruminate or chew their cud. Yet food sufficiently bulky to effect the distension of the bowels is necessary for hogs.

"Hay or straw cut into lengths so short as to be readily mixed with meal, answers a good purpose in rendering the meal easy of digestion, and in enabling the animal to extract all the nutriment from it.

"The conclusion arrived at from the result of a series of experiments instituted by the Highland Society of Scotland, a few years ago, was, that the superiority of cooked over uncooked food for cattle is but trifling, and not sufficient to balance the cost; but for hogs, the extra cost of preparation, was repaid.

"The appetite and health of the animals are promoted by giving a variety of food. This fact has led to the preparation for fattening stock. For fattening hogs we have used with advantage; the following mixtures. 1. Two parts potatoes and two parts pumpkins; boil together until they can be easily mashed fine—then add one part meal, stirring and mixing intimately together. The heat of the potatoes and pumpkins will scald or cook the meal, and when cold the mixture will be a stiff pudding. 2. Two parts potatoes, and two of ripe palatable apples, (either sweet or sour); boil till they can be mashed fine—then add one part meal; (either from corn, barley, or oats and peas, allowing the same weights,) and mix together while the potatoes and apples are hot.

"Hogs are more fond of food when it is slightly fermented, (not becoming pungently sour,) and they appear to fatten faster if it is given to them in this state. We have never seen hogs fatten faster than when fed on these mixtures, with occasionally a little dairy slop, and we have always found the pork solid and of good quality."

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNION;

A Daily, Semi-Weekly, & Weekly Newspaper;

Published at Washington, D. C., and devoted to Political, Literature, and General Intelligence.

On and after the first day of June 1849, the "UNION" will be published under the joint editorial management and control of the subscribers.

As both of the undersigned have been before the public in different stations—one of us for nearly half a century, and the other for several years—we believe it will not be deemed arrogant in us to suppose that nothing more than a general declaration of our principles and the course which we intend to pursue, will be necessary at this time.

The political character of the "UNION" will remain unchanged. As it has hitherto done from the date of its publication to the present time, it will continue to advocate the great principles of the democratic party as expounded by its illustrious founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and carried into successful practice in the administration of the government by subsequent democratic Presidents; principles which have secured for our beloved country an expansion, progress, and glory unexampled in the history of ancient or cotemporary empires, and elevated it to the first rank among the nations of the earth. These principles have been more fully developed in the original Prospectus which was published at the commencement of the publication of the "UNION," and republished in its columns a few days ago.

They demand a system of taxation and revenue which shall be equal and just upon all classes and individuals, oppressing none and favoring none; economy in the expenditure of the public moneys; the separation of the fiscal affairs of the general government from all connexion with State institutions or corporations created by itself a strict construction of the constitution, confining the several branches of the general government to their particular spheres of action, and requiring of all a faithful performance of duty; and especially demanding and insisting that the President of the United States shall not abdicate his high powers and his responsibilities to an irresponsible cabal, under the name of a cabinet, who are not chosen by the people, and are not accountable to them at the ballot-box.

Such are, in general, the principles which the "UNION" will advocate; and, in performing the duties which they have jointly assumed, the undersigned are aware that, in the present crisis, it will devolve upon them to discuss the policy and measures of the party in power with freedom, and perhaps, on some occasions, with severity. But, in executing their high functions as conductors of the public press, they will not forget the dignity nor the amenities due to their position, while they perform their duty to the people with the firmness and fidelity which the occasion may demand.

Aware that the "UNION" is the sole organ at the seat of government, of the great democratic party, which represents the people of the United States not only in principles and sentiments; but also in numbers, the undersigned will endeavor to conduct it in that liberal and catholic spirit which the true interests of their country and party demand at their hands. They are not blind to the fact that in a republic so extensive as this, and embracing such a wide range of latitude and climate, different interests and different institutions

must spring up apparently conflicting with each other, but, in reality, each contributing to the advancement of the whole. This apparent conflict of interests and institutions, of course, gives rise to sentiments and opinions as apparently diverse, but which, rightly understood, and under just restraint, can do no injury to each other. With regard to these conflicting sentiments and opinions, growing out of local causes and institutions, it will be the object of the undersigned not to interfere, except to inculcate concession and forbearance on all sides, and to secure to each the just protection which the constitution promises to all.

Our endeavors will be to unite all the elements of the democratic party in support of its common principles, and in an effort to regain its ascendancy, which has been lost by the mistaken trust and confidence which some of its members have reposed in a man, now occupying the presidency, who had gained high military honors in a noble and patriotic cause, and who, in order to attain the highest civic honors, made promises and pledges which he has, from incapacity to fulfil his duties, or from intentional design, grossly violated, thus betraying to the enemy those who confided in him, and bringing disgrace upon the Presidential office.

In carrying out these purposes and intentions, the undersigned feel that they shall stand in need of the active and energetic co-operation and support of the undivided democracy of the country. The party in power has secured its ascendancy by a fraud upon the people, and has most shamefully violated all the pledges which it made to attain power. It will endeavor to maintain its ascendancy by the same unscrupulous means. It is the party representing the foreign sentiments and principles now too openly prevalent in this country, and which are at war with the principles of our government and with popular liberty. It is the party which always allies itself with every foreign enemy with which our country may happen to be at variance. It is the party that espoused the cause of Great Britain in the war of 1812, and leagued with Mexico in the war of 1845. Sound political morality, fidelity to republican principles, and that spirit of true patriotism which ever frowns upon treachery to one's country, require that this party shall be expelled from the power which it has gained by such reprehensible means, and is now exercising for such unjustifiable ends. And in this great work we invoke the energetic and untiring aid of every patriot and every friend to popular liberty and free government, assuring them that we shall endeavor not to be wanting in honest efforts to accomplish that part of the work of reform which may devolve on us.

But, while the "UNION" will be mainly devoted to politics, it will not overlook the demands of the domestic circle. It will contain all the important news of the day, and devote a reasonable portion of its columns to matters of interest relating to science, the arts, and general literature.

THOMAS RITCHIE, EDMUND BURKE.

TERMS. Daily, per year, \$10 00 Semi-Weekly, (published tri-weekly during the session of Congress) 5 00 Weekly 2 00 Clubs will be furnished as follows: 5 copies of the Daily, for \$40 00 5 copies of the Semi-Weekly, 20 00 10 do do do 35 00 5 copies of the Weekly, 8 00 10 do do do 15 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance. Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission. Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents, and will be entitled to retain for their services 20 per cent. on the full amount of subscription as their commission.

MONEY SAVED. FARMERS LOOK HERE. Four Horse Power Threshing Shaft and Strap Threshing Machines for \$75. S. & S. WILSON, of Strattonville, Clarion county, Pa., would respectfully inform the people of Clearfield county, that they are sole manufacturers, and keep constantly on hand, Four Horse Power Threshing Machines, at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, warranted to be good.

Also, Two Horse Power Threshing Machines, not surpassed by any in the State, and we will warrant them to thresh in one day 125 bushels Wheat, of 125 bushels Rye, or 225 bushels Oats, or 15 bushels clover seed, if well attended. They have erected a Foundry and Blacksmithing shop, which enables them to sell machinery at a much lower price than ever offered in Pennsylvania.

They have erected a Foundry and Blacksmithing shop, which enables them to sell machinery at a much lower price than ever offered in Pennsylvania. PATENT CORN-SHELLERS. They are now making, and keep on hand, a Patent Corn-Shellers, at the low price of One Dollar and Fifty cents each. The subscribers will receive in payment for the above Threshing Machines, GRAIN, Wheat, Rye, and Oats, if left at Snow's Mill, at Lewisfield, or at Snow's Mill, Curwensville.

RICHARD SHAW, Clearfield, and H. HARTSHORN Curwensville, are agents for the sale of the above machinery in this county, either of whom will give all necessary information relating thereto. S. & S. WILSON. Strattonville, June 15, 1849.

MACHINES have been purchased by the following named firms in Clearfield county, where those wishing to purchase can call and examine for themselves. John Sites, Boggs township, A. G. Welch, Lawrence township, Thomas Read, " " " " James A. Read, " " " " John Noddy, Penn township, Joseph Patterson, Jordan township, William Leonard, Goshen township, Isaac Barger, Bradford township, Hugh Henderson, Woodward township, William Martin, James McCully, E. Williams, John Williams.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting my son named JONATHAN CARSON, as he will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. ROBERT CARSON, Woodward tp., Sept. 4, 1849.

McAllister's Ointment.



FROM THE "READING EAGLE."—There was never, perhaps, a Medicine brought before the public, that has in so short a time won such a reputation as McAllister's ALL-HEALING OR WORLD SALVE. Almost every person that has made trial of it, speaks warmly in its praise. One has been cured by it, of the most painful Rheumatism; another, of the Piles, a third of a troublesome pain in the side, a fourth of an swelling in the limbs, &c., &c. It does not give immediate relief, in every case, it can do no injury, being applied outwardly. As another evidence of the wonderful healing power possessed by this salve, we submit the following Certificate, from a respectable citizen of Maiden Creek township, in this county:

Maiden Creek, Berks co., March 30, 1847. Messrs. Ritchie & Co.—I desire to inform you that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in the back, by the use of McAllister's All-Healing Salve, which I purchased from you. I suffered with it for about 20 years, and at night was unable to sleep. During that time I tried various remedies, which were prescribed for me by physicians and other persons, without receiving any relief, and at last made trial of this Salve, with a result favorable beyond expectation. I am now entirely free from the pain, and enjoy at night a peaceful and sweet sleep. I have also used the Salve since for Toothache and other complaints, with similar happy results. Your friend, JOHN HOLDENBACH.

Around the Box are Directions for using McAllister's Ointment, for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chills, Stiff Head Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Diseases of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c. Stiffness of the joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c. The Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of JAMES McALLISTER is written with a pen on every label.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States and by Druggists generally. JAMES McALLISTER, Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine. Price 25 cents per box. AGENTS: E. J. W. Frazer, Clearfield, Messrs. Arnolds, Luthersburg, John Patton, Curwensville, Levi Lutz, Frenchville, Clearfield, Jan. 15, 1849.—1y

PROSPECTUS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The undersigned will, on the 13th day of June, 1849, begin the publication in the City of Washington, of a daily Whig Administration paper, to be called "THE REPUBLIC," the editorial supervision of which will be committed to the exclusive care of Alexander C. Bullitt and John O. Sargent. The Republic will give to the principles upon which the administration of General Taylor came into power, a cordial, zealous and constant support. It will be a faithful record of the times; it will discuss public measures in an impartial and independent spirit, it will be a vehicle of the latest and most authentic information; it will be, in a word, a political newspaper, devoted to the liberalizing and progressive doctrines which prevailed in the late Presidential canvass; to the interests of labor, as developed in the wants of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and to the cause of literature, science, and general intelligence.

The Republic will acknowledge no allegiance except to the country. It will aim to merit the confidence and support of the American people. It will be the organ of no person, or party, or faction of a party, in that compulsory sense which would hinder it from speaking boldly and candidly to the people about whatever it concerns them to know.

The Republic will be printed upon a double royal sheet, in a new, large, clear, readable type. Besides the Daily paper, there will be published a Tri-weekly and Weekly Republic, made up of the most interesting & important matter of the Daily issue.

TERMS: For the Daily Republic, \$10 00 For the Tri-Weekly, 6 00 For the Weekly, 2 00 Postmasters.—Any Postmaster who will transmit us \$10 shall have six copies of the Weekly Republic sent to such persons as he may direct, and \$15 will entitle the Postmaster to three copies of the Tri-Weekly paper.

No paper will be sent unless the order is accompanied by the money. All communications upon business must be addressed to GIBSON & Co., Washington City.

Valuable Real Estate AT PRIVATE SALE. THE subscriber offers to sell the following described real estate. The farm on which he resides in Penn township, Clearfield county, containing 75 acres—40 of which is cleared, under good fences and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, and frame bank Barn, and also a good Apple Orchard, with other out building necessary for a farm and a never-failing spring of water at the door. Also, Another place in the same township, containing 121 acres—nearly timber land, with 15 acres under cultivation. The farm is situated on the public road, leading from Curwensville, to Ponzanawney, and half a mile from Moo's Mill. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to GIBSON & Co., GARRISON JOHNSTON, June 27, 1849.—3pd. 91

PRINTERS

Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK, of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. As they are determined that their ink shall recommend itself by its future patronage. Their colored inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for ink on city agents, accepted. Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of \$3 and sending us a copy of the paper, by remitting \$5 at any time, will receive a 30 lb. keg of Extra News Ink. ADAMS & CO., Senn Printing Ink Works, Phila. Agents for the sale of news and second hand Printing Materials. July 30

Professional.

DRS. WOODS & WILSON having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the people of Curwensville and surrounding country. In all dangerous cases, and upon the attention of health will be given without extra charge. All calls from a distance will receive prompt attention. July 5, 1849.—3m N. B.—The subscriber respectfully solicits an immediate settlement of all his old accounts. M. WILSON.

RED & BROWN PILES.

AGENTS for the sale of Dr. E. Green's Red and Brown Pills of Clearfield county. Richard Shaw, Clearfield, Bigler & Co. do John Patton, Curwensville, I. L. Barrett, Clearfield Bridge, Thomas McGhee, Clearfield Mill, David Kinport, Cherry Tree, P. W. Barrett, Luthersburg, Clark Patchin, Girard township, Levi Lutz, Frenchville, James McWherry, Barnside township, Jas. McGeck, Phillipsburg, Centre co., June 18, 1849.

DISSOLUTION

OF partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between Ericus H. Hollofer and Elah Johnson, under the firm of HOLLOFER & JOHNSON, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of May, 1849—all persons knowing them are hereby notified to settle with the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October next—after that time they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers of the law for collection. FRED'K HOLLOFER, ELAH JOHNSON. August 13, 1849.

MILLER & MANLEY, CABINET & CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers entered into partnership in the above business, respectful notice is hereby given. They desire themselves that Miller's work will be to all persons who may be pleased to give their entire satisfaction. They are on hand Cabinet-work and Windsor Chairs of every description. Upholstered chairs made to order. ALSO, Dentist, Invalid, and Chamber Chairs—Chair Beds and Bed Chairs. The Bed Chair can be converted from the Arm chair in a completed bed in two minutes, and also will fold to the small compass that can be carried under the arm. It is particularly suitable for Military officers and Professional gentlemen. N. B.—Coffee made in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. CHARLES MILLER, ROBERT MANLEY, Clearfield, July 23, 1849.—6n

JOSEPH H. JONES, RESPECTFULLY INforms his friends and customers that he still continues his business at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, to the full satisfaction of his customers. He wears a work of his own manufacture to be the best material, as well as of the latest style of fashion. He also has a general assortment of all kinds, as follows: Women's Calfskin Boots, do Gaiter Shoes, do Gaiter Pumps, Men's fine calfskin Boots, sewed; do coarse boots, sewed; do do do pegged; do do boots, lined; do Kip boots, lined; Men's fine Monroe boots; do fine shoes; do fine pumps; do coarse Monroe boots; do do shoes; Boys boots and shoes. N. B.—All kinds of grain and hides taken in exchange for Boots and shoes at the Market price, and Cash not refused. July 14, 1849.—3m

NEW CABINET & CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above mentioned business, in all its various branches, in the borough of Clearfield, directly opposite the Methodist Church, where he is prepared to manufacture. CABINET-WARE AND CHAIRS, in the most durable manner. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice. J. C. CAMPBELL, Clearfield, June 18, 1849.

Drugs, Medicines, &c

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Curwensville, and the public at large, that he has just opened a DRUG STORE, opposite Dr. Miller's Hotel, in Curwensville, comprising a well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, &c., together with an assortment of Glass, and in short, all other articles usually kept in Drug Stores. Being himself in the practice of Medicine, the public may rest assured that his Drugs are of the purest character. H. W. WILSON, July 6, 1849.—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for wood, CARBON and FUEL, at the Clearfield Bridge Factory for the years 1847 and 1848 will please call at the store and settle for the same, to avoid further trouble, having relinquished the business. JAMES FORRETT, July 31, 1841.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber will keep a constant supply of COAL—either raw or coked at the Bank—on hand—country produce or any other kind of goods at the lowest prices. T. C. MANUPELL, Aug. 22, 1849.—3m