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Clearfield Republican.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE, AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."

FEEDING STOCK.

Owing to the excessive drought last summer, there is a great scarcity of hay and fodder, so that it becomes important that not only shall nothing be wasted, but that the utmost economy shall be practised in feeding out what we have. We therefore recommend the cutting of all coarse fodder, (hay, straw, corn stalks and specks), and mixing with it a little meal of some kind, corn, oat, barley or shorts, and thus commence with feeding out less hay than would otherwise be required. Secure to the cattle warmth, clean and loose skins by the frequent use of the card, and you will be able to take each animal through the winter in good condition, with some ten or fifteen hundred pounds less hay than they have been accustomed to consume. Where wood is cheap great advantage may be derived from cooking most of the food fed out. Hay steamed with the grain, would undoubtedly answer the desired purpose with a considerable less quantity than if fed in an uncooked state. All kinds of feed given to the store swine should be cooked.

POULTRY AND BOGS.

Fowls like the warm southern aspect, where they can huddle together in the sun during the middle of the day. Provide them such a place, and plenty of food, such as corn, barley, wheat, cob-meal, mixed with scalding water or hot potatoes, with occasional feeds of fresh young calves, plucks of sheep, and constant access to pure water, gravel, old mortar, oyster or clam shells and bones, all broken finely, and they will yield eggs in abundance through the cold weather.

SHELTER FOR STOCK.

Cold acts as a stimulant to a system, and that is probably why we require animal diet in the winter more than in the summer; flesh supplying the waste occasioned by the cold more readily than vegetables. If, then, the animal is cold, it requires more food, and of more nutritious nature, to keep up the natural temperature of the body, than when comfortably sheltered. It will, therefore, be found cheaper to protect the animal from the cold than to supply an extra amount of food.

CARRIAGES FOR HORSES.

Stable keepers are beginning to find that these vegetables form a cheap and nutritious food to mix with grain for their horses. It is better to give a working horse a peck of carrots and four quarts of oats or corn meal a day than to give him six quarts of meal.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

As any information in reference to Cuba is at this time interesting, we subjoin a few geographical facts:—The Island is 624 miles in extreme length, with an average width of about 90 miles, containing an area of 37,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000. The value of its agricultural productions in 1849 was \$62,781,035.—Its exports during the same period were \$27,350,621, of which \$8,600,224 were to the United States. Its imports during the same period were \$27,607,343, of which \$7,280,214 were from the United States. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with the Island, during the same period, was 601,267 tons. The total amount of taxes levied upon American commerce with the Island, in the shape of duties upon imports, tonnage duties, and duties upon exports, exceeds \$4,000,000 annually. There are 359 miles of railway in operation upon the Island. Of the 27,000,000 of annual imports, according to official documents, 16,000,000 are in provisions, lumber, fabrics materials, &c., which the one or the other of the United States could furnish more readily than any other country, but through the taxes and restrictions imposed by Spanish policy, not more than one-third of it comes from the fields and factories of the United States.

Niagara Falls and Lake Erie.

Prof. Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some, that the gradual wearing away of the rocks of the Niagara Falls may possibly result in draining Lake Erie.
They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles further, where they will stop again for an unknown period, and probably forever; since at this place the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and then that the Lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the wonders of the world.

My young friend said a minister to a boy at camp-meeting, "do you ever think of a future state?" "No; I never meddle with State affairs, though brother John is a politician." "Do you ever think of dying?" "No; but I guess for Sally did, when she had the measles, for she tread all sorts of colors." "Who are you?" "When anybody asks you what you do, you don't know."

FORTUNES MADE BY ADVERTISING.

From a small pamphlet entitled "The Art of Making Money," an extract has been taken, and is going the round of the provincial press pointing out the facility of making immense sums by the simple process of continuous advertising. Doubtless large sums have been, and will be made by such a system by certain persons of ability, who no doubt would make their way in the world if called upon to play different parts on the great stage of life; but to suppose that men in general must, as a matter of course, acquire wealth by such means, is as absurd as to imagine that all the penniless and shoeless of London are capable of rising to the dignity and wealth of an alderman or the lord mayor of London simply by reading the "Young Man's Best Companion." Money is not so easily made as the writer of the article referred to would lead the people to suppose; if it be so, few need be poor. But to our text: fortunes made by advertising. Undoubtedly the greatest man of the day as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends the enormous sum of twenty thousand pounds annually in advertisements alone; his name is not only to be seen in nearly every paper and periodical published in the British Isles, but as if this country was too small for his individual exploits, he stretches over the whole of India, having agents in all the different parts of the upper, central, and lower provinces of that immense country, publishing his medicaments in the Hindoo, Oordoo, Gozratee, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take the Pills and use his Ointment according to general directions, as a cockney would do within the sound of Bow Bells. We find him again at Hong Kong and Canton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by means of a Chinese translation. We trace him from thence to the Philippine Islands, where he is circulating his preparations in the native language; at Singapore he has a large depot; his agents there supply all the Islands in the Indian seas. His advertisements in the Indian seas. His advertisements in the Indian seas. His advertisements in the Indian seas.

BRIEF DISCOURSE.

BY THE CHAPLAIN OF THE N. Y. DETACHMENT.
TEXT.—"With crimson robes around her.
She looked the queen."
My dear Flock: there is no better index to a woman's character than the very manner in which she dresses, for the adjustment of a petticoat or the management of a flounced skirt, is, to a discriminating person, a test of her general character. There's no mistake that women are inclined to adornment, and why should't they? for there is no piece of God's Handiwork so worthy of decoration as they are, or so lovely when appropriately attired. But some of you, my dear sisters, dress without taste, are fussy and tawdry in your attire, without being aware of it; stay, then, and I will tell you the secret of captivating the masculines; and first, select your color with some regard to your complexion. A sister with a red frowzy face, never should line her bonnet with a white unless she wishes her face to resemble a piece of raw beef stake upon a sheet of letter paper; nor should a yellowish mother. A few young ladies in the vicinity hearing of the case immediately assembled together, collected sufficient funds and had the remains decently interred. The poor woman is now left entirely alone, friendless, penniless, homeless, confined to her bed with the repulsive disease, with none around to console her, and with starvation staring her in the face. This case is certainly worthy of the attention of the benevolent.—Daily News.

A FEARFUL LEAP.

An Irishman named John Murphy, aged thirty-four years, while laboring under the effects of mania, made an attempt to leap from the window of his chamber, at about five o'clock on Saturday morning, but was prevented by his wife. He then broke away from her, ran to the roof of the house, and leaped into the street below. The house being four stories in height, it is wonderful that every bone in his body was not broken. He was, however, seriously, if not fatally injured. One of his legs, an arm and skull were fractured. He was taken to the Hospital in the course of Saturday.—Daily News.

The New Hampshire Patriot.

The leading democratic paper at Concord, says the printing office of that paper has been the graduating school of a Governor, a Senator in Congress, several representatives to Congress, many editors, some ministers, and many other young men, who have filled at various times numerous responsible stations in the community.

The reason that men become lunatics.

is because they allow themselves too little rest and merriment. School boys never lose their brains. And why? Because they devote ten hours of each day to sleep, and the other fourteen to devility. Follow their example and you will have the same quality of health.

A western Editor requests those of his subscribers who owe him more than 6 years subscription, to send him a lock of their hair, so that he may know that they are still living.

Do not let the U. States laws against bigamy extend to Salt Lake City? Gov. Brigham Young has, in his splendid mansion in that city, sixteen wives and thirty children.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

A Paris letter says: Many people suppose that the Emperor wears his Imperial robes upon all occasions. These belong, of course, to the rising generation, who do not remember so far back as the other Empire.—They would be undeceived, did they go, on a fine afternoon, to the Champs Elysees or the Bois de Boulogne. For there the Emperor may often be seen driving himself a two horse phaeton. He is dressed in a heavy, shaggy, blue pilot cloth coat, with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor peeping from his button hole. When he rides upon horseback, there is nothing to distinguish him from a citizen or a subject. He bows to all who bow to him, and I never have seen any one so apparently anxious to salute and be saluted. He catches at every thing that can be construed into a recognition; and with all his zeal he does not touch his hat oftener than once in ten rods. Gentlemen on horseback pass him without looking at him; and, as this is an act of downright impoliteness, you must suppose that the riders have serious reasons for the commission of such rudeness.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

A case of poverty, distress and suffering has come under our notice within a few days, of truly a heart-rending character. A woman named McCann, residing in Pink street, north of Master, between Germantown Road and Fourth street, has been afflicted for the past twelve years with a scrofulous affection, which has deprived her of the use of her limbs during that period. She has existed entirely during this time, from the charitable contributions of a few of her neighbors who are cognizant of her sufferings, and upon the earnings of a girl, an only child, who had been her companion—her only support in affliction. A few days ago this child was taken sick and died in the midst of the most abject poverty—and in bed beside her unfortunate and helpless mother. A few young ladies in the vicinity hearing of the case immediately assembled together, collected sufficient funds and had the remains decently interred. The poor woman is now left entirely alone, friendless, penniless, homeless, confined to her bed with the repulsive disease, with none around to console her, and with starvation staring her in the face. This case is certainly worthy of the attention of the benevolent.—Daily News.

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They are circulating at Chicago, California, gold half dollars.

On one side is a head surrounded by thirteen stars; on the other a wreath, with the words, "Half Dollar—California Gold."

THE AMAZON AND THE ATLANTIC SLOPES OF SOUTH AMERICA.—No. 7.

We come now to consider the means and modes by which the resources of this great Amazonian water-shed are to be developed, and the measures and steps which the policy of commerce suggests for securing to the world the free navigation of the Amazon.

The triumphs of commerce are peaceful; its achievements are seen in the spreading of civilization, in the march of civil and religious freedom, and in the dispensation of thrift, prosperity, and wealth among nations, as well as to individuals. From the statements, which I have already made, all must admit that the valley of the Amazon is not only a great country, but it is a glorious wilderness and waste, which, under the improvement and progress of the age, would soon be made to blossom as the rose. We have, therefore, but to let loose upon it the engines of commerce—the steamer, the emigrant, the printing press, and the axe, and the plough, and it will team with life.

There is a line of steamers from England to Rio. The French are getting up a line, and the stock has been taken in it from Marseilles to Rio. Brazil has a line from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, via Rio, to the mouth of the Amazon. The mouth of the Amazon is half way between Norfolk and Rio. I petitioned Congress at its last session, for the establishment of a line of mail steamers from some one of our southern ports to connect with the Brazilian line at Para, and thus put our merchants in direct steamship communication with Rio, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, and so draw us closer to the Amazon.

The committee to whom the subject was referred reported in favor of it, and brought in a bill for its accomplishment. It was, however, not acted upon.

But since that, events have occurred which make this line from the South still more important and necessary. The tyrant Rosas has been expelled from the continent, the navigation of the Rio de la Plata and some of its noblest tributaries have been opened and made free to the world. This government, with a naval expedition to explore those streams, and make known their navigability and the commercial resources of the countries drained by them, that our merchants may know how to send, what to sell, and what to buy there.

Brazil has contracted for two lines of steamers on the Amazon, from its mouth almost up to its sources. These Amazonian lines are to run—one monthly between Para and Barra, at the mouth of the Rio Negro, a distance of 900 miles; the other, connecting with this at Barra, is to ply between that city and Nauta, in Peru, a distance of near 3,000 miles from the sea. "Plying up the Mississippi," would in comparison to the means at present employed for navigating the waters of the Amazon and La Plata, be considered rapid travelling. Here, therefore, is the commencement of a new era in the business and the commerce of these two river-basins; and the first merchant steamer as she plows up those majestic streams with her rich cargo of foreign merchandise, will be the signal for a revolution in the trade and traffic as has been carried on there.

Three millions of dollars' worth of produce now comes down the Amazon to Para. The Peruvian portion of the upper Amazon "where this line of steamers is to go," "is," said Castelnau, who was then on his way home after travelling through the fairest parts of South America—"the Peruvian portion of the Amazon is the most beautiful country in the world; its fertility is proverbial." There is found the famous silk-tree, which produces a staple like cotton to the eye, but silk to the touch. There the labor of one man is worth but two and a half yards of coarse cotton stuff the month—so abundant are the fruits of the earth, so scarce the fabrics of the shop and loom, and so far has that country been removed from the influences of commerce. It is now just about to be brought within them.

But what are the opportunities which Americans will have for getting a fair share of this new business to which the free navigation of the La Plata and the introduction of steam upon the Amazon will give rise? I reply, very small, unless this southern line of steamers to the Amazon be established; otherwise all the intelligence from Brazil and the La Plata, all the advances concerning the markets, will go direct to England and to France by their steamers; and then, after the merchants there shall have had some ten days or two weeks the start of their American competitors in taking the advantage of that intelligence, it will arrive here in the United States by the Cunard or Collins line of steamers from Liverpool.

Now and then an American clipper, happening at the mouth of the river, or in the offing at Rio, at the night time, may chance to bring intelligence to the United States sooner than it can go to Europe and then come over by steamer. But that is uncertain.

The free navigation of the Rio de la Plata is an achievement, and commerce is chiefly indebted to Brazil for it. Honor to Brazil, therefore. It is a gem in the crown of the Emperor, which, if it be tarnished not, will make his reign illustrious.

Rosas held the mouth of the river La Plata; Brazil, Banda-Oriental, Paraguay, and Bolivia, (all independent sovereignties) owned navigable water-courses which emptied into it; but Rosas would not allow any of these powers to share through his part of the river to the sea. Brazil made war with him, drove him out of the country, and the first fruits of the victory the commercial world is about to receive is the free navigation of those noble streams.

With a quarrel more just than that which wicked one about opium, Brazil, in her triumph, followed the generous example of England in opening the ports of China, without any claim to exclusive privileges.

Brazil has not opened the ports of so populous a country as China, but she has opened the water-courses of one with which commerce will in a few years be more valuable than it is with China.

These arrangements about the La Plata navigation are not completed. They are thought to be in a fair way of adjustment; and therefore, in giving honor to whom honor is due, I give it to the Emperor of Brazil, upon the supposition that no untoward thing will occur to thwart the measure.

But the commercial world has been sparing of its commendations of Brazil for her seeming liberality with regard to the free navigation of the La Plata. They say—and have, alas! but too much reason for saying—that there was no generosity, no liberality, no sign of any fairness whatever, in the course of Brazil with regard to the navigation of the La Plata. Bolivia, Paraguay, and Banda-Oriental, they say, had each as much right as Brazil to claim the free use of the La Plata for getting to sea with their merchandise; and if, upon the fall of Rosas, Brazil had then attempted to extort from Buenos Ayres any exclusive privilege in the use of those waters, she knew that not only would these republics—her next-door neighbors—all have turned against her, but that the three great commercial nations of the north would have stepped in to prevent any such exclusive and selfish appropriation of Nature's highways.

As a proof that Brazil was not actuated by any of those really enlarged and liberal views which it is the policy of commerce to carry out, I point to the Amazon.—There Don Pedro is the Rosas. He holds the mouth of the Amazon—he shuts it up. Five sovereign and independent nations own its headwaters, and all of them have provinces and people upon the banks of its navigable tributaries; but not one of them is allowed to follow the course of these navigable streams through Brazilian waters to the sea.

Justice, the policy of commerce, the sentiment of the age, all the principles of national law, and the rights of people, are in favor of the free use of that river by those five Spanish republics; and it cannot be said that Brazil acted from principle in the case of the La Plata until she makes, of her own accord, the navigation of the Amazon free.

Formerly there was a Rosas who threatened to stand at the mouth of our Mississippi, and we, who then owned the headwaters only, claimed, and were ready to assert with the sword, our right to follow them, and to use them for commerce and navigation, until they mingled with and were lost in the sea.

It has now not been quite four years ago since this subject of the free navigation of the La Plata and the Amazon was brought to the attention of this government. The proposition was, that we should offer to Brazil our friendly mediation with Rosas, and use our kind offices to induce him to make free the navigation of the La Plata, and so end the war.