THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, DEC. 1, 1853.

A RICH PEOPLE.

If money is wealth, then indeed are we a rich people, and growing richer very fast. A statement in a late number of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, giving the amount of increase of specie in the United States, since 1847, will astonish those who have not paid attention to the subject. The facts, the editor says, were obtained from Col. Snouden, the Treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, and may be fully relied upon as correct.

The deposits of California gold at Philadelphia were as follows,

1848,	$44,177 00	
1849,	5,481,439 00	
1850,	31,667,595 00	
1851,	46,939,367 00	
1852,	49,321,490 00	
1853,	38,080,253 85	(to July 30.)
Total.	172,034,231 85	
Total balance at the branch mint at Dahlonega, Charlston and New Orleans for the same time.	20,080,794 12	
Total Deposit to July 30.	192,115,027 97	

But there is the operation of three months yet to be added, of which that of Philadelphia only is given, and are as follows:

	$192,115,025 97	
Aug., 1853,	$4,469,000	
Sept., 1853,	2,975,000	
Oct., 1853,	4,327,000	11,771,000 00
Total dep. to Oct. 31,'53.,	203,886,025 97	

This is certainly an extraordinary increase of wealth, such as has no example in the history of the world; and proves conclusively that the present tightness in the money market, about which we hear so much croaking, must be attributed to some other cause than the *want of money*.

But we have been exporting the precious metals in the meantime. So let us look at the figures in this column, which are also furnished by the editor of the *Bulletin*. Here they are.

Total amount of specie exported for the six years from 1847 to the end of 1852,	102,823,888 00
Total imported same time,	52,718,681 00
Net exp. for last 6 years,	$50,105,207 00
To which add exp. for '53.,	25,000,000 00
Total exports of specie,	$75,105,207 00
Exports to the same time,	75,105,207 00
Net increase of specie,	$128,780,818 97

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.

Mr. Purviance Daguerrian Artist, has fitted up the room one door north of Powell & Co's store, where he intends to remain for some time for the purpose of attending to the above business. We have examined Mr. P's. specimens and have no hesitancy in pronouncing them equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind ever executed in this place. He has a splendid assortment of cases on hand, and every other necessary article—his prices are moderate as any who have heretofore visited our town. Persons wishing to procure a correct likeness of themselves or their friends would do well to give him a call.

☞We have received a communication from Mr. "H. A. P." in reply to two communications which we give place to a few weeks since, and also throwing out a slur at us occasionally. The author, as his communications were first inserted in the *Elk Advocate*, had better continue to favor that paper with his productions. We wish to furnish the readers of the Republican with some useful information or interesting matter, and consequently do not feel disposed to fill our columns with any of his nonsese. If Mr. 'H. A. P.' considers himself capable of enlightening the Democracy of Clearfield, and the circulation of the *Advocate* in this county is not sufficient for that purpose, he had better come over and take the stump. Be this as it may however, his productions shall not appear in our paper. Not at least until he displays more regard for honesty and truth than has appeared in any of his productions which have yet come to our notice.

☞"H. A. P." is out in the Elk Advocate of the 12th ult., with a production the like of which could but eminate from a simpleton, which we consider too weak to receive a notice at our hands. A correspondent, who perhaps has not been pressed with more useful or profitable business, has seen fit, more for the sake of amusement than any thing else to answer him.

We deal in facts, and as regards the history of the late Representative question we have given the facts of the case to the best of our knowledge—those which were not personally known by us were received from a reliable source. Not one word which we have said on the subject are we willing to retract—not even the statement as to the agreement entered into at the first Convention. The mere assertion of a scribbler over the initials of 'H. A. P.,' that our history of the case is false, is not sufficient to convince us, the Democracy of Clearfield, nor the Democracy of the District that such is the case. Stows better evidence must be afforded. Stows better evidence is produced we shall remain silent on the subject.

☞The proceedings of the Native American meeting have been received but too late for this weeks paper.

ACCIDENTS.—We understand that Mr. Thomas Asky, of Snow Shoe, Centre co., was killed last week by the falling of a tree.

A child of Mr. Solomon Baily, of this county, aged about two years, was so badly scalded one day last week, by falling into a vessel of boiling water that it died in a short time afterwards.

Mr. James Jackson, being engaged on Saturday evening last, in hauling the goods and chattles of some person or persons to a point up the river, attempted to make his way along the road being made this side of the new Bridge across the Susquehannah, when the wagon slipped off the track, taking the horses and load down a bank of some twenty-five or thirty feet into the river. There was no very serious damage sustained by the operation.—The horses escaped uninjured.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper published at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, entitled the "Greensburg Democrat," edited by Keenan and Klingensmith. The Democrat is of a respectable size, neatly printed, and presents a handsome appearance, while its editorials are ably written and breathe the true spirit of Democracy. It justly deserves and no doubt will receive a hearty support from the Democracy of Westmoreland.

☞We are asked by persons, 'why it is that the Sheriff's Procalamation published in our columns some time since, made known that a Court would be held in this place on the 1st Monday of Dec., and that it now call for a Court on the 3d Monday. For the information of all such, we would state that a court is to be held here both on the 1st and third weeks of December, and by reference to our advertisement columns it will be found that two proclamations are inserted to that effect. The list of Jurors published are to be in attendance on the 1st Monday.

☞The new Bridge across the Susquehannah two miles above this place, on the Clearfield and Curwensville Turnpike, has been completed. The work of digging away the bank on this side of the river is rapidly progressing, and the road will in a very short time be rendered passable for all kinds of conveyances.

☞We could not find room in this number for the communication signed 'A Listner,' and we are of opinion that enough has already been said on the subject on which he writes.

From the Chicago Democrat.

The Bread Question.

Although breadstuffs are already very high, and the Franklin justs in reports another advance, it is the opinion, "in the best-informed circles," that they are still from the climax. Never, in many years, has the failure in the grain crops been so general all over Europe. Says the Mark-lane circular, "We cannot hear of a full crop of wheat anywhere in Europe." And in addition to this, the usual sources of supply—the Baltic, the Black sea, and Egypt—are cut off by the impending war. the United States are the only hope of Europe to evert the threatened famine.—But is our surplus sufficient? We have on this point some figures of a correspondent of a New York paper from which we extract:

"The United States raise commonly no great surplus of wheat. I think Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, are the only States which raise a surplus. Of Ohio I can speak advisedly; for I know what it produces and what it consumes. The four last crops of wheat in Ohio have been, in round numbers, thus:

	Bushels.
Wheat crop of 1850	35,000,000
Wheat crop of 1851	25,000,000
Wheat crop of 1852	25,000,000
Wheat crop of 1853	22,000,000
Four years' crop	107,000,000
Av. crop of four years	26,750,000

Deducting the necessary amount for home consumptions and for seed wheat, and the writer estimates that the surplus of Ohio will not exceed twelve millions of bushels. If the other States can furnish as much in proportion to their population, the total would still be less than 60,000,000 bushels, while we have seen the European deficiency estimated at more than double the amount!

But we can make it up with the Indian corn, it will be urged. That is not so clear. We have hitherto not exported any very considerable amount of Indian corn, but have managed to use it ourselves and to a large amount in feeding beef and pork. Can Europe better spare the meat? The beef and pork will feed more men than the corn. Upon the whole, to quote authority already referred to, "the scarcity in Europe threathens to lead to long train of events, we, in this country, shall make money by it; but we make it *at our own cost*. If you raise the price of bread, you raise the price of labor. What then?—Your cotten will fall rapidly in the markets of Europe. Your railways will be much retarded by the advance in labor."

DIED,—At Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 5th of August last, of Typhoid Fever, Mrs. Nancy Clark, consort of Hon. James Clark, deceased, formerly of this county.

FIT! FITS! FITS!

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT

EPELEPTIC PILLS,

For the cure of Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all Nervous and Constitutional Diseases.

PERSONS WHO ARE LABORING UNDER this distressing malady will find the VEGETABLE ELECTRO PILLS, to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or falling Fits.

These Pills unite a specific action on the nervous system; when sufferers, while waiting for the purpose of their constitutional or chance of being standing constitutional chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, to restore out of the nervousness may be exceedingly beneficial. Persons out of the city, sending a remittance, will have the pills sent through the mail, free of postage. For sale by RETH S. HANCE, No. 106, BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed, post paid.

May 17, 1853.—1y.

LINDEN HALL, 14th Nov. 1853.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Will you please to insert this letter and oblige one of your subscribers.

MY DEAR GIRLS: I promised you all to write to you. I have come to the conclusion to do as all great travellers do now-a-days—publish my letters. Not that I think they have so much merit—but I hope they will give you as much pleasure as Grace Greenwood's give her friends. (I admit they will not contain as much information.) We had a delightful journey. The day was delightful when we started. We arrived at Tyrone about half past five o'clock of the same day we took leave of you at the stage. We took supper there, and started at half past six o'clock and went up to Altona, and staid there all night. The next day we took the cars and went to Johnstown; there we met our friends waiting with a carriage for us at the depot. We rode up to Uncle's, and there met my cousins who were very glad to see us. We staid there all night and the next day started and came to Huntingdon, where we spent the Sunday; and on Sunday evening we took the cars and started for Harrisburg, where we arrived safely. We spent a delightful day in going to the Capitol, after which we made a visit to the Governor's. The Governor and his family showed us they still had a warm side for their Clearfield friends—even us little ones. We took the cars and came up to Lancaster City, where we took the stage and came out to Litz's and staid all night. The next day we came up to the School where Pa and Ma left Fredrick and me. Oh dear how lonely I felt! This is a very nice School. It is called Linden Hall. There are 15 Pianos in the house. We have Music, German and every other accomplishment taught. Also a good assortment of English books. But pleasant as it is, I must say, "There is no place like home." How often I think of the many pleasant hours we have spent together; and that they will never happen again. Oh how pleasant, Ellen, Gerty, Frank and Anna, to sit together in our little Society, making up garments; how good and cheritable we thought we were. Oh how long I will remember our pleasant trip up the river; and with Gerty and Ellen, the visit to Curwensville; and Bertha, Edith, and Helen how plain you are before my eyes! How I would like just to drop in and say 'we will have a little music,' but more to have a 'romp.' Mary, Frank, Helen, and Frank again, how much there is to remember! How many pleasures, how many privileges and enjoyments. Oh how many Sundays we have knels together in our dear little Church and repeated the same prayers and our beautiful litany, for our wants are all the same, and the same kind God watches over us and hearkens to our prayers. I know you will think of me every Sunday, and my teacher Miss L——, her kind manner I will always remember. The wayward girl I once was. Olive and Melissa, too, will you often call at home and imagine I am there. Girls, we must all pray to our Heavenly Father to watch over us and protect us that we may all meet again." Such is the constant prayer of your friend, SOPHIA.

New Advertisements.

THE GLOBE.

The Official paper of Congress and Newspaper for the People.

It will be seen by the annexed extract from a letter of Gen. Washington to David Stewart, dated New York, 17th of March 1790, that the idea of such a paper as I propose to make the Globe originated in the mind of the Father of his Country. Herald.

It is to be lamented that the editors of the different Gazettes in the Union do not more generally and more correctly (as a duty of stalling their papers with country and seasonable) and declaration, which few would read if they were apprised of the contents) publish the debates in Congress on all great national questions. The principles upon which the difference of opinion arises, as well as the reasons, would then come fully before the public, and afford the best data for its judgment."—Spark's Writings of Washington, vol. 10, p. 84.

The Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe.

In earnest for my interest in the organ of a great political party I cherished the purpose of continuing the Congressional Globe, and it possible, in time, to perfect it in a full history of the action of Congress, giving the debate accurately and fairly with its proceedings—all stamped with the verity of an official record. From the pressure at the left of General Washington, which I have quoted it will be perceived that he thought this object might be combined with that of a regular newspaper; and it is certain that the avidity of the public for news at the seat of government and consequently contributes to give wings to the most sedate matter which may be called Congressional news.

Having succeeded in my purpose of perfecting the reports of the debates in Congress and giving them the official stamp, I now propose to send them abroad, in connexion with the news of the day, in such haste as shall outstrip full and accurate intelligence sent from the seat of Government in any other form whatever. It will even anticipate the scraps of news long recorded to cities within two hundred and fifty miles by telegraph. Before the events that transpire to-day are published in the morning papers, (for instance of the city of New York) the Globe containing them will have reached the post office of that city by the Express Mail of the previous night.—The process by which this will be effected I now lay before the public.

I will have a corps of sixteen Reporters in Congress, each in succession will take notes during five minutes, then retire, prepare them for the Press, put them slip by slip in the hands of compositors, and thus while the debate is going on in Congress, it will be put in type and in a few minutes after it is ended it will be in print. I shall by this means be enabled to send by the Express Mail of 5 o'clock P. M., for the East, and for the West and North, and by the 9 o'clock P. M. for the South all the proceedings of Congress up to the end pary hour of adjournment. Thus the accurate debates of Congress will reach the cities two hundred and fifty miles from the Capitol before their daily morning papers are in circulation.

The mixed mass of news that be careful to gather from remote sections of the country by telegraph I will obtain from the Executive Departments, through official sources, from the letters of members of Congress, and the rush of the matters of moment transacted in them, and, the rush of agents employed for the purpose, all the city news of consequence in sufficient time to be put into the Globe and mailed in the Express Mail trains. To this way I hope to create a new era in the dissemination of news from Washington.—Hitherto no newspaper has attempted to give an authentic account of things done at Washington before the public mind had received its first impressions from irresponsible telegraphic dispatches, or by letter writers biased by political views.

Washington has now become a great centre of political as well as general attraction of the year—the proceedings of the Executive Departments and the information collected by them assume a importance to the country, during the process of Congress but of so much importance to the interest of every section of the country—that I shall continue the publication of the daily paper permanent by, with a view to become the vehicle of the earliest and most correct intelligence.

It is a part of my plan to reduce the price of the daily paper to half that of similar daily papers; and thus I hope to extend its circulation so as to invite advertisements. I will publish advertisements of the Government. To subscribers in the cities I have to submit such terms as will induce them to advertise their business in every village throughout the Union where the Globe is sent daily under the frank of members of Congress all of whom take it and some of them a large number of copies.

The installation of the new Administration and the new Congress portends more vicissitudes in the course of public affairs as the result of the next session. Many vast interests will be brought up in the last Congress were laid over by the democratic majority to await the action of the Democratic Executive. The new modelling of the tariff; the new land system; the question of giving homesteads, and making every man a freeholder, who may choose to become one; the railroad across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a national railroad across the territory of the Union; reform in the Army, Navy, and civil offices—all these great questions, with a thousand minor ones, deeply affecting multitudes of men and every state in the Union will, now being matured by public opinion, come up for the Government's decision.—These new issues co-operating with old ones, coming on to be disposed of by new actors on the scenes at Washington will be apt to modify greatly, if not alter essentially the party organization of the country.

To these elements of interest another is likely to be introduced by the interposition of the antiatlases of Europe. After nearly forty years of peace in Europe there is an evident restlessness that now is too fraught with tendencies threatening war; and if war comes in all likelihood there will follow such universal change that the United States can be the only exception to escape its vortex. Indeed from late events it is apparent that our Government is already drawn into European difficulties. These circumstances combine to draw the public mind towards the next Congress with much expectation.

The DAILY GLOBE will be printed on fine paper double medium size, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) at five dollars a year.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The Congressional Globe purports to be a copy of the proceedings of Congress and the arguments as given by the reporters. The speeches in running debates as given by the reporters. The speeches which members choose to write out themselves with, together with the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the Executive Departments, and the laws passed by Congress, be added in an Appendix. For merly I received subscriptions for the Congressional Globe and Appendix separately. But this has not been found satisfactory, inasmuch as it gave an incomplete view of the transactions in Congress; and therefore I have concluded not to sell them apart, but connected and to make the two the advantage of them both by giving that neighbors can have the advantage of them both by clubbing in case individuals shall find it too onerous to be at the charge of both.

To facilitate the circulation of the Congressional Globe and Appendix to subscribers, Congress passed last year a joint resolution making it free of postage. I annex it, as the law may not be accessible to postmasters generally.

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the debate thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representatives and the constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided: That nothing herein shall be constructed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 31, 1852.

As I sell the Daily Globe at half the price of similar publications, as the Congressional Globe and Appendix is sold for carriers, as the Congressional Globe and Appendix is sold for half the cost of so much composition, press-work, and paper. I sell for little more than the cost of press-work and paper. It requires the sale of about 5,000 copies to reimburse expenses. If but only were sold, the cost of each copy would be about five cents. The debates in the English Parliament cost about ever dollar. The debates in the English Parliament cost about ever dollar. The debates in the English Parliament cost about ever dollar