

Washington, Feb. 18, 1864.

The discussion of the homestead bill, which has occupied the attention of Congress for several sessions, was resumed in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, in favor of a bill which he claims as his own, granting to every citizen of the United States a homestead of 160 acres of land, who will settle upon it and make it his home—to be exempt from levy for debts contracted previous to occupancy. The speech of Mr. Dawson on the occasion was very able, and goes over the whole land system, and is full of valuable information.

The Nebraska-Kansas bill, however, is the all-absorbing topic of discussion in political circles. Gen. Houston, of Texas, addressed the House in opposition to the bill on Tuesday—though his objections are not to the material parts of the bill—and on this account there are some who go so far as to suspect the hero of San Jacinto of bidding for northern support for the Presidency. We cannot think that he is influenced by such motives. But why should General Houston seek to deny to the freemen who go to settle in these territories the right to decide for themselves the character of their domestic institutions?—This certainly shows a strange inconsistency with the eventual history of his life. It is not certain, however, that he will give his vote against the bill, and if he does, it will be the only negative vote south of Mason and Dixon's line.

In the House the opposition to this bill is growing more formidable, and the present indications are that the north are pretty generally against it, though not enough so to defeat it. This is sincerely to be regretted. It should not be looked upon as a sectional question, for the great principle involved in it is purely national—the ability of man in self-government. The southern people cannot have the most distant idea that these territories will come into the Union as slave states, hence their advocacy of congressional non-intervention, must be predicated on sound national principles. How was it with California? There was a climate, soil, productions and interests highly favorable to the introduction of slave labor—a thousand times more so than either Nebraska or Kansas; and yet the question of excluding domestic slavery was unanimously adopted in the convention that formed the state constitution. So will it be in New Mexico and Utah, where the people are unrestricted upon this question. Then why should this anti-republican restriction be continued in force? and why not declared to be inoperative, when it is no longer of any practical benefit? The compromise of 1820 gave tranquility to the country, and was therefore a judicious measure at the time. But if its provisions are without constitutional authority, an act of Congress declaring it to be inoperative cannot come too soon, and should not be objected to by any man willing to sustain the integrity of that great charter of human liberty, the Constitution of the United States. The abolition charge that it would be a yielding on the part of the north, to the grasping slave power of the south, this is all gammon. The only question for Americans to decide is, is it right to give to the freemen of these territories the right to make their own laws? or has Congress the constitutional right to legislate for them? To assume that Congress has such power is certainly contrary to the spirit of republicanism.

The manner in which Governor Bigler "conquered peace" at Erie, is the subject of general commendation, and no doubt those members of Congress who were so lavish with their abuse of Pennsylvania and her Governor now see their error, and are sorry that their sight did not come sooner. Senator Cooper has not yet resigned his seat in the Senate, nor is it certain that he will. If he does, it is to be hoped that the Legislature now in session will elect that excellent man, Judge Woodward, in his place. The democracy of Pennsylvania owe him this honor, and with him in the United States Senate, the interests and honor of Pennsylvania would be well cared for.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23d.—A serious fracas occurred last night, between Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, Democratic Senator from Alabama, and Hon. Wiley P. Harris, Democratic member from Mississippi. Clemens it appears, refused to acknowledge an introduction to Harris, whereupon angry words ensued, and the result was that Clemens knocked Harris down. The belligerents were separated, but a duel is anticipated.

POOR LIPPARD.—What reader of American light literature has not heard of Geo. Lippard, or read his works? His "Quaker City" alone, gave him name and fame in this country and on the continent of Europe. Well, this eccentric son of genius, is said to be residing, in an almost dying condition, without proper attendance or care, in the second story of an old house situated in an unfrequented part of Philadelphia. And it was but last week, we read that the scholar and patriot, Patrick O'Donoghue, died in an obscure part of the city of New York or Brooklyn, almost destitute and uncared for. Truly, the happiness of this life is short lived, and dragged to the very bottom.

Counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces of the new issue are in circulation—well executed. They are made of type-metal galvanized, the exact size of the genuine, but weigh a trifle heavier. We should like to know how many copies there are in a wheel of fortune? Of what kind of timber is the post of honor? What kind of time is used in cutting? What would the fisherman like to do for on a fishing excursion?

ON Tuesday night last, a small Gold Breast Pin, of little value to any one but the owner. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to the subscriber. H. B. SWOOPER. February 10, 1864.

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AN insult is twice as deep as an apology. An insult sinks to the heart, and wrangles there, whilst an apology merely skims over the surface, but never heals the wound. To persons impatiently disposed, what a warning ought this not to be.

PRINTERS with nine children are to be exempt from taxation in the state of New York. Very safe legislation, that. We would like to see the printer who has any thing to tax after feeding nine children.

MARRIED.—On Sunday the 19th day of February, by Josiah Evans, Esq., Mr. Calvin Baily, to Miss Louiza Ellinger, all of Pike township.

DIED.—In this place, on Friday the 17th of February 1854, Mr. David Sackett, aged about 35 years.

The deceased had for many years been a resident of this place, was one of our most industrious and enterprising citizens, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his loss.

THE REPUBLICAN. Is published every Wednesday, by D. W. MOORE & CLARK WILSON, at the low rate of \$1 a year payable in advance. If not paid within three months \$1 25 will be charged. If not paid within six months \$1 50. If not paid within nine months \$1 75. And if not paid within the year \$2 00 will be charged.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. THE Washingtonians will hold their Temperance Meeting, on Monday the 6th of March, at early candle light. Addresses may be expected. The people are kindly invited to attend.

G. P. GULICH, Pres't. February 28, 1854.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Baltic.—A General War Inevitable. Withdrawal of the Russian Ministers from Paris and London.—All Negotiations broken off.—Preparations for War by England and France.—Advance of Consols, and Decline of Breadstuffs, &c. New York, Feb. 22.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic, Captain Nyo, arrived at this port this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., four days later than previous advices.

On Wednesday noon, Consols for money closed at 91a92; Account 92. Flour had declined one shilling; wheat three pence, and corn sixpence. The British and French Ministers to Russia have been ordered to withdraw from St. Petersburg. The final proposals of the Czar have been rejected. Great preparations were making by the British and French governments for hostilities. Three million of cannon balls have been ordered by the French government.

Half of the British revenue force has been transferred to the navy. France and England are both making immense preparations. Several canal steamers have been taken by the government to convey troops to Constantinople. Six thousand men will go from England. The others will be taken from the different stations. About ten thousand will soon be collected to form parts of the first expedition. There is no doubt but that the Brigade Guards will form part of the expedition.

The 40th Regiment, under orders for Australia, is now to hold itself in readiness for foreign service—taking all the best men, and leaving at home the young soldiers and recruits. The combined fleets are at Bayos Bay. The Russian Ministers at Paris and London have departed for Russia. Six ships have again been conveyed by a Turkish steamer with troops into the Black Sea.

It is understood that four British ships, originally taken up by the government to convey troops from Ireland to Malta, and hence to the West Indies, have been taken up on monthly charters. So they may be available to proceed to any point at the shortest notice. The government officers have seized some artillery and machinery at Greenwich under a supposition that they were intended for the service of Russia.

The latest news from the seat of war on the Danube, represents that Omer Pacha has effected most important movements, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men and divided the Russian army's right wing, which is at Krajova. The left is at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest. Omer crossed in person at Oltenitza, and, at the last accounts was only two day's distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force was weak.

It is supposed that the object of his movements was to attack the rear of the Russian army on its march from Krajova against Klafat. A despatch, received at the Turkish Embassy indicates preparations for an attack by the Turks on Bucharest. VIENNA, Monday night, Feb. 6.—An answer has been just received from the Russian Cabinet to the last proposals for peace. The four powers consider it entirely unsatisfactory, and not adapted for transmission to Constantinople.

Admiral Seymour will undoubtedly command the Baltic fleet, assisted by Sir Charles Napier and Lord Dundonald. The failure of Count Orloff's mission is fully confirmed. It is rumored that Serbia will refuse to receive two firmans of the Sultan without the consent of Russia. It is said the Czar is about to write an autograph letter to the Queen of England, in which he will endeavor to prove that he is not the aggressor. The allied fleets had returned to Beynos Bay. There was a rumored scarcity of provisions at Sincope. One account says that the Russian fleets are at Sebastopol, and another that they are at Anapa.

Receipts and Expenditures OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1853. F. G. MILLER, Esq., Treasurer of Clearfield County, in account with said County from the 13th day of January, 1853, to the 6th day of January, 1854, inclusive:

Table with columns for name, amount, and balance. Includes names like John Smith, Bazel Crowell, David Smith, James Curry, James Wiley, John M. Chase, Wm. Caldwell, R. F. Ward, John Askey, John Weld, jr., John F. Lee, Cornelius Shippy, Jos. Lines, V. B. Hoff, John Myers, John Patton, A. M. Hills, John McCully, J. B. Gormont, David Kephart, Jos. Moore, Bernard M'Govern, W. L. Rishel, F. Brown, Enoch Wise, Edward M'Garvey, Jos. Shaw, G. R. Diller, Moses Owens, Jos. Caldwell, James Alexander, and Woodward.

Table with columns for name, amount, and balance. Includes names like Beccaria, Bell, Boggs, Brady, Bradford, Burnside, Clearfield, Chest, Decatur, Ferguson, Girard, Goshen, Huston, Jordan, Karthaus, Lawrence, Morris, Penn, Pike, Union, Woodward, and Karthaus.

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LATEST ARRIVAL. THE undersigned have just received a large and well selected stock of goods, suitable to the season, consisting in part of dry goods, staple and fancy, ready-made Clothing, Carpets, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Overalls, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clocks, Drugs, paints, and oils, Salt, fine and coarse, Trunks and Carpet bags, Cedorware, &c. which they respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to buy good articles, on a very small advance on city prices to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell off at the lowest possible figure.

IRWIN & SMITH. Jan. 25, 1854. JOHN KLINGER. GEORGE ORR. BLACKSMITHING. THE subscribers respectfully inform the residents of the borough of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have entered into copartnership, and intend carrying on the above business in all its branches, at the old stand of George Orr on third street in said borough, and they hope by strict attention to business, and being constantly furnished with a good assortment of iron, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize them. Every effort will be made to have their work done according to promise, and in a substantial manner. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work—and cash never refused.

N. B.—Our shop will be open from daylight on Monday morning until 4 P. M. Saturday of each week. THE CRYSTAL PALACE. IS about to close, and so is A. M. Hills' Store. Being desirous to close out his stock of goods, he will sell for the ready cash for cost and carriage. He has on hand a splendid assortment of all kinds of goods usually found in a country store.—Some good pieces of Deoksin Cassimere, a choice lot of cloths of almost any and every description. Beautiful Cashmires, and some of the latest patterns of French Merinoes, and a large lot of Calicoes, Gingham, Books and Stationary, Boots and Shoes, particularly ladies wear of Shoes, Hats and Caps, children's Hoods, All Wool Delaines, Satinets, Tweeds and Flannels, Hardware of almost every kind, Queensware and Crockery ware, Fancy articles, Gents, and Ladies Hosiery, &c. The subscriber is bound to sell out his entire stock. A. M. HILLS. Jan. 25, 1854.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to sale on the premises in Burnside township Clearfield county, on Saturday the 11th of March at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of Rebecca S. Barto, minor child of Isaiah Barto dec'd., of and in a certain farm or tract of land there situated, containing about one hundred acres, with about thirty acres cleared, and a dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon, adjoining lands of John King and others, being the late residence of said Isaiah Barto, deceased.

LEVER LEGAL, & CO. Feb. 15th, 1854. Terrible Slaughter of the Russians BY Combined Fleets! AND the cheapest, best and largest assortment of Boots and Shoes in the county, can be found at R. Glennan's establishment, two doors west of A. M. Hills' store. If you doubt it please call and be convinced. No purchase no pay. R. GLENNAN. February 1, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, not to purchase or in any way meddle with the following described property now in possession of A. Warren, in Brady township, as the same belongs to us, and are only on loan to him, viz:—One two horse wagon, one hay horse and harness, one bay mare and harness, one cow, 2 steers, 2 tons of hay, one wind mill, four acres of rye, and 12 acres of wheat in the ground. LEVER LEGAL, & CO. Feb. 15th, 1854.

Disolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between J. Y. D. Murphy, and W. H. Smith, of the Borough of Curwensville, was dissolved on the 29th of August, 1853. J. Y. D. MURPHY. W. H. SMITH. Curwensville, Feb. 15, 1854.—pd.

FOR RENT. A FARM on the river, near Curwensville with about ninety acres of cleared land now in the occupancy of Benjamin Moore. For terms apply to WM. IRVIN, Curwensville. Jan. 25, 1854.—pd. Phillipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company. NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this road, that an election will be held at the house of Richard Atherton in Phillipsburg, on the first Monday day of March next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. to elect Managers for the ensuing year. W. BAGSHA W, Sec'y. Phillipsburg, Feb. 15th, 1854.—pd. BLANKS, BLANKS. JUSTICES and Constables blanks of every description neatly executed and for sale at this office. Also, hand bills, cards, circulars, and jobs of every description, printed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.