

THE DIVISION OF TIME.

Many ages must have elapsed after the creation of the world before any method of computing Time, or of dating events, was brought into established use.

The division of days into weeks is the most ancient way of making time, probably took place at the Creation.

The months were marked by the revolutions of the moon, consequently were called lunar months.

The highest natural division of time is into years. At first a year consisted of only twelve lunar months.

When Julius Cesar obtained the sovereignty of Rome, he found the months had changed from the seasons, and in order to bring them forward to their places, he formed a long year of 15 months or 445 days.

The Julian year, however, was still imperfect, for the earth performs its annual circuit round the sun in three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours and forty-eight minutes, forty-five and a half seconds.

In the course of time this inconvenience becoming too considerable to be unnoticed, Pope Gregory, XIII, substituted a new calendar, called the Gregorian Calendar or new style.

And in order to prevent the occurrence of a similar variation in time to come, he ordained that one day should be added to every fourth year as before, and that from the year 1600 every fourth centennial year should be reckoned as a leap year.

The mode of computing time as established by Gregory is called New Style, and that by Julius Cesar, Old Style.

But in Great Britain this change was not adopted until September, 1752, when 170 years had elapsed since the Gregorian alterations, consequently a little more than another day had been gained.

When Romulus began the year in March, he named the four last months according to their position. The names, September, October, November and December, designated their order; seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth.

day of February, 1700, and the 1st of March, 1800, add eleven days, if between the same dates in 1800 and 1900, add twelve days; and if between 1900 and 2100, add thirteen days.

SMALL NOTES.—An act to prevent the circulation of small notes. Provides that from and after the 1st day of June, 1858, every commissioner of the revenue and court shall require of each person to whom license is granted, on oath that he will not pay out within the limits of the commonwealth, notes of less denomination than five dollars, issued by banks, corporations or individuals.

Loss of the Spanish War Steamship Pizarro.—By the arrival at New York of the schooner John G. White, from Baracoa, we have news of the loss of the Pizarro, the particulars are as follows:—The steamer arrived at the anchorage of Playa de Miel, from St. Jago de Cuba with 800 soldiers on board, to exchange with those in garrison at Baracoa.

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A VALUABLE REMEDY.—The New Haven (Conn.) Palladium says: "We are able to record another case of a complete cure of erysipelas by the simple application of the raw cranberries pounded fine.

TREATMENT OF AN AMERICAN AT VALPARAISO.—It is stated that a commander of a vessel, and who is a naturalized American, was recently mobbed at Valparaiso, on the ground that he had ill-treated his passengers, a number of Chilians, and when asked for protection from the authorities, they threw him into prison.

INTERESTING FROM ONE OF THE "THREE THOUSAND."—Henry Ward Beecher—so says the Journal of Commerce—in a tirade against the Nebraska bill, on Sunday evening, open and unblushingly advocated a dissolution of the Union, and expressed it as his opinion that the time had arrived when such an event would prove highly beneficial to the North.

HUNGARIAN FREEDOM.—While Kossuth is quarrelling with old friends, says the Pittsburgh Union, would it be strange if he were to form an alliance with old enemies? Austria, it seems, is disposed to join the Western Powers.

Take the hand of the friendless.—Smile on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this you will be sure to be beloved.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, APRIL 12, 1864.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, JEREMIAH S. BLACK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT.

We promised in our last to give place to the communication signed "Kinderhook" this week, but through some mistake or other it has been overlooked.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

That a bill, providing for the sale of the public works, or at least a portion of them, will pass the present Legislature in some shape, now appears very evident.

The main line of canal would be a speculation for any company, and if owned by the Central Railroad Company, would be a source of permanent wealth; and if that, or any other company, will pay as much as ten millions of dollars, we say let them have it.

A bill providing for the sale of these works was under consideration in the House of Representatives on the 6th inst., when it passed to a third reading by a large majority.

Portraits of Eminent Americans now living.—Livingston's Monthly Magazine, published in New York by John Livingston, has attained an almost unexampled popularity.

Snow.—Yesterday morning the ground was covered with a slight snow, which, however, soon disappeared under the rays of a bright morning's sun.

The prohibitory liquor law has not yet passed the Legislature. The Senate bill, which provides for submitting the law to the action of the people, has a fair chance of success, and to which no person can reasonably object.

We regret to learn that the steam saw mill of Geo. Leech & Co., in Pike township, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last.

Many persons are under the apprehension that the homestead bill has passed Congress, and is now a law. Such is not the fact.

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Population, Productions, &c., of Clearfield Co.

In looking over the Census report for 1850, we find the following facts in relation to our county which we transfer to our columns for the information of our readers:

At the above date, the entire population of the county was twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-six; number of births during the year, three hundred and ninety-six; marriages, seventy-six; deaths, one hundred and forty-two; dwellings, one thousand nine hundred and thirty; number of families, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

Schools and Academies in the county, eighty-two; teachers, eighty-two; pupils, two thousand eight hundred and ten; taxation, five thousand three hundred and one dollars; public funds, one thousand and seventy dollars; total, six thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars.

Number attending School during the year as returned by families; white males, one thousand and eighty-five; white females, nine hundred and seventy-four; total, two thousand and fifty-nine; colored males, six; females, five; total, eleven; natives, two thousand and thirty-five; foreign, thirty-five; Aggregate, two thousand and seventy.

Adults in the county who cannot read and write: White males, sixty-one; females, thirty-seven; total, ninety-eight; colored males, two; females, one; natives, eighty-nine; foreign, twelve; aggregate, one hundred and one. In this relation, it is worthy of notice, that our county stands second best on the list of all the counties in the state.

Acres of land in farms:—Improved, sixty-one thousand one hundred and fifteen acres; unimproved, one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty-eight acres; cash value of farms, one million seven hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and sixty nine; value of farming implements, &c., ninety-four thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine dollars; number of horses, two thousand six hundred and one; asses and mules, thirty-two; milch cows, three thousand four hundred and twenty-six; work oxen, one thousand and sixty-four; other cattle, three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five; Sheep, twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-two; swine, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-five; value of live stock, two hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars; value of animals slaughtered, sixty thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars; bushels of wheat, eighty thousand five hundred and eighty-eight; bushels of rye, thirty-one thousand and forty; indian corn, fifty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-three; oats, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy; pounds of wool, thirty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight; bushels of peas and beans, four hundred and ninety; Irish potatoes, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; sweet potatoes, one thousand and sixty-three bushels; barley, one hundred and eighty bushels; buckwheat, thirty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-nine; value of orchard products, four cents; pounds of butter, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five; cheese, eight hundred and seventy; tons of hay, ten thousand five hundred and fifty-six; bushels of clover seed, four hundred and eighty-three; other grass seed, three bushels; pounds of hops, eighteen; flax one hundred; bushels of flax seed, seven; pounds of maple sugar, five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven; molasses, five hundred and twenty-seven; pounds of beeswax and honey, five thousand and two hundred and one; value of home-made manufactures, seven thousand seven hundred and one dollars.

Churches, church property, &c., in the county: Baptists, two churches; aggregate accommodations, eight hundred; total value of church property, one thousand dollars. Friends, three churches; aggregate accommodations, six hundred and fifty; total value of church property, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. German Reformed, one church; aggregate accommodations, five hundred; total value of church property, five hundred dollars. Lutherans, one church; accommodations, five hundred; total value of church property, five hundred dollars. Methodists, seven churches; accommodations, three thousand one hundred and thirty; total value of property, three thousand three hundred. Presbyterians, three churches; accommodations, one thousand eight hundred; church property, three thousand seven hundred dollars. Roman Catholics, two churches; accommodations, eight hundred; church property, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Whole number of Churches in the county, twenty; accommodations, eight thousand and one hundred and eighty; total value of church property, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

LATE FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, April 4—5 P. M. The American Steamship Baltic, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., (being four days later than the previous advices,) arrived here at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Liverpool market for Flour and Wheat was unchanged, but corn had declined one shilling per quarter. Yellow Corn was quoted at 40—white 42.

The London and Liverpool markets for Bregdstuffs, was much depressed. There was a strong desire to keep down prices in view of the large receipts shortly expected.

The Liverpool Cotton market was one-eighth lower for all grades below fair. The sales for two days were only one thousand bales.

The Liverpool Provision market had not undergone much change. Lard was dull. Pork firmer.

The London Money market was more stringent. Consols closed at 90, which is a decline.

Trade at Manchester was dull. The Czar rejects all the propositions of the Western Powers for a peaceable settlement of the Eastern question, and war is now certain.

The decline in the English funds is owing to the unfavorable character of secret correspondence, in which the designs of Russia upon Turkey are clearly expressed and the continued drains of bullion upon the Bank of England.

There are rumors current in London of the failure of a heavy house in Australia. Lord Gilbert Grosvenor is dead.

The War News.—The intelligence that the Czar had refused all the propositions of the Western powers had created much sensation.

The first portion of troops from France for Turkey, left Marseilles on Sunday evening.

There is nothing new from Constantinople. The combined fleets would soon re-enter the Black Sea.

There had been no further engagements with the opposing armies either on sea or land. It is said that 100,000 Russian troops are on the march between Moscow and Odessa.

The last ultimatum of the Western Powers has been positively rejected by the Czar.

Prince Napoleon would leave for the East on the 6th of April.

A Russian corps of thirty thousand troops had arrived at Odessa.

Another corps of seventy thousand was about to be established at Sebastopol.

The arming of France and England created the wildest excitement among the Turks, and the spring will usher in war on a most gigantic scale.

The Greek insurrection is considered to have been quelled.

The very severe winter in Asia still checks the operations of the opposing armies in that quarter.

The Russians are represented as having received large reinforcements, and other forces are on the march to join them.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—The El Dorado arrived from Aspinwall, whence she left on the 30th with 300 passengers and \$40,000 in gold dust. She reports that the George Law would sail for New York on the 31st, with 500 passengers and nearly \$1,000,000 treasure.

Lieut. Strain and his party are safe. The Golden Gate has also arrived in eleven days from Panama.

Wells & Fargo forward from Sacramento 900 lbs. gold dust.

The accounts from Walker's expedition are extremely discouraging. The forces are quartered at St. Vincent, and are daily dwindling away. Several have returned to San Francisco.

California dates to the 16th little general news. The country was healthy, but the rainy season had been unusually severe. Provisions depressed.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The steamer Ohio ran into the steamer W. B. Clifton on the Mississippi, near Cairo, yesterday; the latter was sunk to the hurricane deck. Her passengers and crew were saved. The Clifton was bound from Louisville to New Orleans with a full load.

The opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Aurora, was celebrated yesterday. There were 1200 invited guests, which left on three trains, and had a grand banquet at Aurora. Several speeches were delivered, and there was great rejoicing and firing of salutes.

JOHN MITCHEL AND THE IRISH.—The "Citizen" publishes editorially what is called "A letter to the Survivors of the Irish in Ireland under forty years of age, signed by John Mitchel." The pith of this letter is, that all patriotic Irishmen ought to withhold their sympathies from Great Britain in the war with Russia; that if Austria and Prussia range themselves against the red cross of St. George, Irishmen ought to pray for the success of their arms.

From the Philadelphia Mail.

NO CHANCE FOR PEACE IN EUROPE. With every European mail comes paragraphs stating that there is a chance of peace—negotiations, they say are going on, or they are about to go on.

The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle says the emperor of Russia is coming round to a milder frame of mind, seeing that England and France are taking active steps to induce or oblige the Sultan to put royal or Christian population on a perfect level in every respect with the Ottoman. This seems plausible; but it is an impossible thing. The assent of the Czar would not make it less an impossibility.

The Turkish Sultan could never put the Christian on a level with the Turks. If he did, he would have abolished the Ottoman monarchy; he would have flung the ascendancy in which exists the spirit of this nation into the gutter. When the Turks cease to regard themselves as a favored race and lose their civil and military fanaticism, they are gone. And this the Paradise knows right well. He will no more consent that rayahs shall have the privileges of the children of Ottoman, than the Christian people of these States would consent that her free black race should have all our privileges. And if the Czar shall consent to quit the principalities on condition of such a change in the policy of the Porte—and he may so consent in the craft and well-grounded hope of seeing Abdul Medjid dethroned by his good Western friends and the coalition broken—the peace is never the nearer; nay, the war is only going to proceed in a wilder and more terrible style than before; for then will be invited into the argument a consummation unexpectably dreadful to all royal imaginations.

Again: the late mails told us that the Greek insurrection in Albania and elsewhere was nothing—a mere flash in the pan. But it is not so; it is a fire—smoldering a good deal, as yet. The Turkish minister of War has ordered 25,000 men to proceed to Albania and the Greek minister should receive his passports and be sent out of Constantinople, unless his majesty could show that he did not encourage the late hostility of his subjects against the Porte. A massacre had occurred at Lamias; and a French and Turkish ship went with troops to restore order in the island. The people of Syria are also breaking out, seeing that the Turkish troops are drawn away to the Bosphorus and on the Danube; and the Greek and Latin Prigons at Jerusalem are fighting like dragons about the shrines and holy places, now that the Turks are not strong enough to keep them down! Several persons have been killed in the strife and the Osmanli regard both parties with unexampled contempt. All these things show that the Czar has not come to the Danube without having extensively provided for the deadliest issue that may arise. The Greek population everywhere look to him. Such a man cannot dread war or be very anxious for peace. Nowhere, on any horizon of Europe, is there any sign of peace; but everywhere the shadow of the coming war, war embittered by recriminations, and insults, and all the exasperations of religious fanaticism.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION. Gov. Bigler stands before the public invulnerable to all the assaults of the opposition. He is "an Israelite, indeed, in whom there is no guile." The measures of his administration thus far have met the approbation of the people, and he enters upon a fresh contest with clean hands and a light heart.

The evidences of his increasing popularity are multiplying daily, and the signs of the times indicate that he will not only receive the undivided democratic vote of the State, but a large support from the opposition ranks. To Judge Black there will be but a nominal opposition, all parties concurring in the opinion that he is eminently qualified for the office of Chief Justice. Col. Mott will carry a storming vote in the "teeth legion," and receive the democratic vote entire in every other section of the State. Thus we have every reason to be sanguine of a great and glorious triumph at the State election.

HARRISBURGH UNION. THE LIBERATION OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—The Washington correspondent of the Ledger, mentions the following fact relative to the act of clemency recently exercised by the British Government toward Smith O'Brien, one of its political exiles in Australia:—"Mr. Buchanan, in an interview with Lord Clarendon, brought to his Lordship's attention and intimated to him the propriety of emancipating Smith O'Brien from his condemnation and banishment to the Australian Island. He had the gratification, on the day succeeding, not only to find the subject, introduced into the British Parliament, but also to hear Lord Palmerston announce to the House that the Government had authorized his release from exile and bondage. So Smith O'Brien, whose only offending consisted in loving his country, not wisely, perhaps, but too well, is now emancipated and redeemed. This act of pure patriotism and benevolence is characteristic of the enlightened Pennsylvania statesman."

FATAL RESULT.—One of the Irishmen, shot in the affray opposite this place, on the 18th inst., (which we noticed last week) died on the Monday following; the other one is recovering from the effects of his wounds. The name of the deceased was James Cohoe, and he was buried in the Catholic burial ground, at Milton, on Friday last.—Lycoming Gazette, 20th ult.

BOSTON, April 4.—Further returns show the election of Elliott to Congress from the first district, by five hundred majority.—He is a Whig and a determined opponent of the Nebraska bill.

The name of Robert Tyler, Esq., is mentioned in connection with the vacant Consularship in London.