

Clearfield Republican.

J. H. LARRIMER, Editor.

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NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 42.

The Republican.

Gems of Poesy.

THE SCOTT LEGION.

The following stirring lyric was written by Charles Feno Hoffman, the insane Pennsylvania Poet, now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg.

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron hall that day;
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years, if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.
Now here, now there, the shot is hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray;
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades round them wailed
Their dying shouts at Monterey.

And on, still on, our columns kept,
Through walls of flame its withering way,
Where fell the dead, the living swept,
Still charging on the guns that swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When, striking where the strongest lay,
We swept its flaming batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Stoamed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on those turrets wave,
And there the evening bugles play;
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
Who fought and fell, at Monterey.

We are not many—we who pressed
Beside the brave who fell that day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest,
Than not have been at Monterey.

HOME

Home—the centre of delight—
Be thou beacon to my sight!
Through the voyage of this life,
Through its joys, and through its strife,
"Had I dove's wings to reach thy nest,
How soon I'd fly and be at rest!"

Miscellaneous.

From the Pennsylvania.

PARAGUA—HER POLICY AND RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The United States expedition to Paragua is destined to advance our commercial and diplomatic interests in South America, and to establish in the very centre of the vast continent, the prestige and influence of our name, on a firm and lasting basis. The event is full of significance, and will fill a brilliant page in the history of the present Administration. The Republic of Paragua, though its area is no more than some ninety thousand square miles, with a population of about three hundred thousand, is in many respects the most important country of South America. Forming nearly the geographical centre of that continent, it is still accessible from the Atlantic by the mighty river La Plata, two navigable branches of which enclose, south, east, and west, its territory. These branches, the Paragua, and Parana, with their tributaries, extend far into the Empire of Brazil, the Republic of Bolivia, and the State of La Plata, making the State of Paragua a vast peninsular depot of the rich productions of the interior of South America, absolutely commanding its trade. But the benighted government of Paragua has never recognized these enormous advantages of geographical position. It maintains a policy of almost Chinese exclusiveness, in principle the same as that maintained by Spain in Cuba, but in practice more destructive and more barbarous in its effects. This policy has prevented the development of the trade of South America, and the inhabitants have remained semi-savages. The importance of Paragua did not escape the keen vision of the Emperor Napoleon. A few years ago, about the same time Lieut. Page made an exploration and survey of the river La Plata in the United States steamer Water Witch, an expedition was despatched by the French government to explore the Parana and Paragua rivers. In the report of this expedition, published in 1856, Captain Picard says: "When we consider the excellent means of communication which nature has offered to the provinces of the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of Paragua, we cannot but regret to see them unemployed and deserted. The absence of population, continual civil war, and the administrative policy of Paragua have, so far, been the chief obstacles to progress. Let us inaugurate the hope that the day is not far distant when the aspect of things will be changed, and these magnificent countries will flourish under the blessings of a more advanced civilization." We cheerfully concur in these views, but hold that it is the business and duty of the United States to bring about the change thus ardently desired, and that South America needs, and is in fact only accessible to an American, and not a European civilization, and so thought the Administration

when it concluded to inaugurate that great reform.

As to the policy of Paragua in reference to foreign commerce, internal trade, and home industry, it is of the most illiberal and pernicious character. Almost all lands are owned by the Government and the cultivator pays a rent of six per cent. on their value. All products of the soil, the forest or rivers, are further taxed with ten per cent. of their value (fifths). The duty on all exports is ten per cent. in addition to the above, so that a cargo ready for shipping has paid to the Government about twenty six per cent. But that is not all. Even the paltriest transaction has to be made on stamped paper as in Cuba. The stamped paper costs from 25 cents to twenty-six dollars a sheet. A permit to load or discharge a cargo of twenty-ones tons, for instance, must be written on a twenty-six dollar sheet, so that frequently a cargo valued at one hundred dollars, pays twenty six dollars in this way. Such a policy as this, enforced in a State which, on account of its geographical position, holds the key to the interior of South America, virtually closes its extensive and fertile regions to the world's commerce, and the light of civilization.

As to the products of Paragua and the adjoining States, they are exceedingly valuable. These countries abound in medicinal products, as rhubarb, sarsaparilla, jalap, sassafras, dragon's blood, copaiba, nuxvomica, liquorice, ginger, all of a superior quality. There are also a great variety of dye stuffs, cochineals, indigo, vegetable vermilion, saffron, &c. The forests yield valuable wood and precious gums, some of them most delicious perfumes, selling at high prices, others hard, insoluble in water, like amber, answering similar purposes. India rubber and gutta percha may be obtained in immense quantity. Precious metals and precious stones are also found, the latter especially in La Plata. Under the auspices of just and equitable treaties with Paragua and the adjoining States, the products of these regions might not only form a rich addition to our European commerce, but would enter largely as raw materials into our manufacturing industry giving a fresh impulse to these powerful interests.

RUNAWAY AND A ROMANCE.

That wives will forget their marriage vows and run away is every day exemplified; but husbands will not always follow over land and sea in search of vagrant crinolines. A case which came up in Justice's Court yesterday, however, set an example for loving husbands, that has no parallel on record, and but for the criminal reality connected with it, it would throw the latest romance into obscurity.

It appears that the elder brother of a family residing in Naples, Italy, married a wife considerably his junior, and she became the old man's darling. Like Melanotte, he'd "have no friends that were not lovers," and with pride he pointed to his pretty wife, and made her his idol, his temple of devotion morning and evening. In an evil hour, a younger brother, Michael Angelo Gitto, looked with loving eyes upon his sister-in-law, and she was won from her allegiance to her lord. The guilty pair made their escape to this country, bringing with them a little daughter, and leaving the husband and two little boys in their deserted Italian home. The brother-lover and his fair companion came to this city some months ago, and opened a confectionary store on Main street.

In time the husband learned their whereabouts, and taking his own motherless boys with him, he sailed for Cincinnati, arriving here a day or two ago. He at once sought out the guilty pair, and implored the wife to return to her allegiance, but to no purpose. He was rudely spurned by both wife and brother, and as a last resort, he had them arrested for adultery, on Tuesday.

The case was to come up before the Justice, yesterday, but mutual friends interfered. Unlike the "Misanthrope," who feared the jeers of boys and girls, should they see him with his runaway wife upon his arm, the elder Gitto, with tears coursing down his cheeks, besought her on his knees to return with him to the sunny clime of Italy, and make his home once more the heaven of domestic peace. The scene was affecting; the picture being rendered complete by the pleading looks and tears of the boys, who had accompanied the father in his long and tedious journey. There was a choice between the penalty for adultery and a husband's arms.—The wife hesitated, the husband pleaded, friends counselled obedience, and all combined, at length prevailed. She consented to return to Italy with her husband. The guilty brother agreed to pay the costs and lawyer's fees, the husband took his runaway wife upon his arms, and his children by the hand, and left the

court room so overjoyed with his recovered treasure, that he actually kissed the hands of a friend who had been mainly instrumental in bringing about a consummation of his happiness under such peculiar circumstances.

There is sufficient romance in this "plain unvarnished tale" to form the basis of a novel. A man who would follow a runaway wife from Italy, and then beg of her on his knees to accept of his proffered forgiveness cannot be a bad husband, and deserves a better wife.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 20.*

AN ARRIVAL OF MORMON ELDERS FROM UTAH.

The first company of Mormon Elders that have left Utah since the difficulties in that Territory, have just arrived in the States. One of the Elders addresses a letter to a frontier paper, from which we extract the following items:

"The company with which I traveled consisted of twenty-nine persons, nine vehicles, and twenty four animals. At the time of our leaving Salt Lake City, on the 15th of September last, all was peace and quiet in Utah. The wheat crops had been harvested, and peaches and other fruit were in abundance. The merchant trains had principally all arrived; goods very high and money plenty. I was informed by the mail driver that passed us, that ex-Chief Justice Eckles had left the scene of his great exploits, and was returning to his home in the States, having received a gentle hint that his services as Chief Justice could be very well dispensed with by the citizens of that Territory. Quite a number of the citizens of Utah have been employed by the officers of the army at Camps Scott and Floyd, in the erection of barracks, and other preparations for the winter campaign. The health of ex-Governor Young was good. He attends to his business as usual, and enjoys the full confidence of the residents of that Territory. Governor Cumming is highly respected as the chief magistrate, and has proved himself thus far to be an honorable and high minded man. Judge St. Clair and Indian Agent Dodge had arrived a few days before our leaving. We met Col. Morris's company of infantry on the "Big Mountain," en route for camp Floyd, in Cedar Valley. We also met a Danish Company of Mormons at the head of Echo Canon, that had emigrated from Denmark this season; also Judge Appleby's company, on the 24th of September, at the Three Crossings of Sweet Water—all well. We met thirteen hundred wagons belonging to different individuals, freighted with provisions and clothing for the army, each drawn by eight yoke of cattle, averaging sixty hundred weight to the wagon. The weather was unusually fine for the season of the year. We encountered but three slight storms of snow and rain, although previous to our arrival at the Platte bridge they had a severe snow storm on the second of September at that place, which covered the ground ten inches deep, but shortly disappeared.

"When within 160 miles of Florence, we met several companies with wagons loaded with provisions, on their way to the new gold mines which are said to have been discovered on Cherry Creek, 160 miles south of Fort Laramie. We passed many herds of buffalo, some of which we secured for present use. Deer, hares, and prairie chickens were very numerous. We passed many camps of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, all of whom were friendly. They had buried the prairies for several hundred miles, which rendered feed scarce in some places; our animals, however, did well and we performed the journey in 33 traveling days, which at this season of the year, is considered a quick trip."

A STRONG CHARGE.

The Elkton (Md.) Democrat states, that on passing sentence on Leghorn, Lee and the two Johnsons, from Baltimore, convicted before the Cecil County Circuit Court for the robbery committed by them on the farm of Gen. Cadwalader, and the attack on Mr. Murphy, his overseer, in Harford county, Judge Price addressed the prisoners, in substance as follows: "You have been found guilty, by a jury of your country, of two high offences against the laws of the land, and the peace and good order of the State; viz: burglary and larceny. You banded yourselves together for crime, for robbery and plunder. You deliberately arranged and fitted out, in the city of Baltimore, an expedition to the country for that purpose; and did at the dead hour of night, attack, rob, and plunder the retired and peaceful abode of Mr. Murphy, a worthy and unoffending citizen of Harford county. For these offences it is necessary that you should be punished, and will be punished, not only because you deserve it, but also, as a warning to others.

I regret that I feel myself obliged, by the duty I owe to community, to speak to you thus, and to impose upon you a penance, which no doubt you will regard, and perhaps many others, as unduly severe. But the time has come when, I think, when forbearance to such as you are accustomed to be a virtue; when examples must be made; when exemplary punishment must be resorted to, at least in the cases of notorious and habitual offenders. And I do not believe that more deserving subjects for exemplary punishment can be found than you are. Although young in years, you have the common reputation of being—habitually idle, vicious, and criminal; living, not as God intends man should live, by the sweat of his brow, but in idleness and vice, and by plundering the hard earnings of the honest and industrious; thus defying the laws of God and man. In other words, I have no doubt you are, and have been for years, common thieves, common rogues and robbers, and banded together for that purpose. Besides this, the frequent instances in our community of just such crimes as you have committed, and the rapid increase of crime generally in our country, admonishes us all, that the criminal law of the land must now be administered with a strong hand, and such criminals as you are made to feel its power. Obedience to the laws must be enforced. Life and property, man's home and fireside, must and shall be protected.

"The judgment of the Court is, that for the offences of which you have been convicted, you be sent to the Penitentiary, and confined therein for fourteen years and six months."

Later from the Kansas Mines.
The Kansas City Journal of Commerce of Wednesday, the 29th ult., says:
Mr. John Horton arrived in this city yesterday, having left Fort Laramie on the 3d inst. He brings most important and interesting news from the gold mines of the Arkansas, Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek. All the Indians about the fort and in the vicinity of Deer Creek were removing their goods to the mines. He saw at the fort a Mr. Jackson, who had several hundred dollars' worth of the dust. The greatest excitement exists at Fort Laramie. The mines were poorly provided with breadstuffs not having over two months' supplies of hand. They were also destitute of mining tools. Picks and shovels were worth their weight in gold—in fact they could not be had at any price. There was not a rocker in the mines, and no sheet iron with which to make riddles. Mr. Benjamin Clemmure is now coming in, and will be here in eight or ten days, bringing some \$500 of the gold, which he obtained in about two weeks without any tools. There are now about 280 men in the mines, most of whom are engaged in prospecting Cherry Creek, and in the vicinity of Medicine Bow. Seven men worked two weeks and made \$500, with nothing but pans. These are, in short, the particulars furnished us by Mr. Horton, who is a man well known to every business man in this city. This is certainly the most gratifying intelligence that we have published for several weeks, and it is the more cheering inasmuch as it comes from a man we all know, and upon whose word we can rely.

LAUGHTER.—Laughter is not altogether a foolish thing. Sometimes there is even wisdom in it. Solomon himself admits there is a time to laugh, as well as a time to mourn. Man only laughs—man, the highest organized being; and hence the definition that has been proposed of "man a laughing animal." Certainly it defines him as well as a "gooking animal," a "toil making animal," a "money making animal," a "political animal," or such like. Laughter very often shows the bright side of a man. It brings out his happier nature, and shows of what sort of stuff he is really made. Somehow we feel as if we never thoroughly know a man until we hear him laugh. We do not mean a mere snigger, but a good round hearty laugh. The solemn sober visage, like a Sunday dress, tells nothing of the real man. He may be very silly, or very profound; very cross, or very jolly. Let us hear him laugh, and we can decipher him at once, and tell how his heart beats. We are disposed to suspect the man that never laughs. At all events there is a repulsion about him which we cannot get over. Lavater says "shun that man who never laughs, who dislikes music, or the glad face of a child." This is what every body feels, and none more than children, who are quick at reading characters; and their strong instinct rarely deceives them.—*Blackwood.*

He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cool dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There is no deception in a bull dog. It is only a cur that slips up and bites you when your back is turned.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Who'sales don't mix with retail. Raw wool doesn't speak to a half-penny ball of worsted; tallow in the cask looks down upon sixes to the pound, and pig-iron turns up its nose at tempery nails.

HUMOROUS.

How George Became a Tetotaler.—A short time since, a young man living in Ogdenburgh, N. Y., whose name we shall call George, took to drinking rather more than usual, and some of his friends endeavored to cure him. One day when he was in rather a loose condition, they got him in a room and commenced conversing about delirium tremens, directing all their attention to him, and telling what fearful objects, such as snakes and rats, were always seen by the victims of this horrible disease. When the conversation had waxed high on this theme, one of the number stepped out of the room, and from a trap which was at hand, let a large rat into the room. None of his friends appeared to see it, but the young man who was to be the victim, seized a chair and hurled it the rat, completely using up the piece of furniture in the operation. Another chair shared the same fate, when his friends seized him, and with terror depicted in their faces, demanded to know what was the matter.

"Why don't you see that cussed big rat?" said he, pointing to the animal, which after the manner of rats, was making its way round the room, close to the walls.

"They all saw it, but all replied that they didn't see it—there was no rat."

"But there is!" said he, as another chair went to pieces in an effectual attempt to crush the obnoxious vermin.

At this moment they again seized him and after a terrific scuffle, threw him down on the floor, and with terror in their faces screamed—

"Charley run for a doctor!"

George started for the door, when George desired to be informed "what the devil was up?"

"Up," said they, "why, you've got the delirium tremens!"

Charley opened the door to go out, when George raised himself on his elbow, and said, "Charley, where are you going?"

"Going for a doctor," rejoined George, "for what?"

"For what!" repeated Charley, "why, you've got the delirium tremens!"

"The delirium tremens—have I?" repeated George. "How do you know I've got the delirium tremens?"

"Easy enough, says Charley; 'you've commenced seeing rats.'"

"Seeing rats!" said George in sort of musing way "seeing rats. Think you must be mistaken Charley."

"Mistaken!" said Charley.

"Yes, mistaken," rejoined George.—*I ain't the man—I haven't seen no rats!*

The boys let George up after that, and from that day to this he hasn't touched a glass of liquor, and "hasn't seen no rats."—Not the first rat.

HINTS TO MARRIED MEN.—Peppergrass says that if he stays out late at night, and wishes to avoid a scolding or a curtain lecture from Mrs. P., he generally waits until the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," when the anger of his better half subsides into fears for his personal safety. He goes out "on business," with a promise to be home at nine. Half-past nine, Mrs. P., uneasy; ten positively enraged, and rehearsing to herself an address for Peppergrass's especial edification, filled with cutting reproaches; eleven, vague uneasiness, accompanied by an indefinite fear that "something must have happened;" half past eleven, nervous apprehension—tears take place of withering glances—twelve o'clock, unendurable suspense—he only knew the worst! one o'clock, completely worked up, has the "conniption," and is about going off the handle; when Peppergrass arrives; throws herself into his arms, overjoyed to see him, as she "was so afraid some accident must have happened to him."

A lady fellow down south spells Tennessee a'ter this fashion—10sc; and spells Andrew Jackson thus—&ru Jaxn. We once knew a man named John Hole, who wrote his autograph by making a capital J and stick his pen through the paper for Hole.

A Candidate in Alabama was beaten in a late popular election, and the next day he got into a quarrel upon the subject, and was knocked down with a large pole used for supporting peas. He was first knocked down by the people and then by a pea-pole.

The boy upon foot cannot bear to see the boy who is riding. An so it is with envy of a larger growth. We always cry out "cut behind," in hope of seeing some hanger-on, more fortunate than ourselves, knocked off his reach.

Lever in one of his stories, tells of a dashing fellow, who bolted his hams in Sherry wine; wheateat an honest Hibernian exclaimed—"I wish I was a pig then, times myself."

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within three months, \$1.25
If paid any time within the year, 1.50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 2.00

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements are inserted in the Republican at the following rates:

1 Insertion, 2 do. 3 do.	
One square, (14 lines), \$ 50	\$ 75 \$ 1.00
Two squares, (28 lines), 1 00	1 50 2 00
Three squares, (42 lines), 1 50	2 00 2 50
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One square, : : : \$2 50	\$4 00 \$7 00
Two squares, : : : 4 00	6 00 10 00
Three squares, : : : 6 00	8 00 14 00
Four squares, : : : 8 00	10 00 18 00
Half column, : : : 14 00	20 00 35 00
One column, : : : 14 00	20 00 35 00

Over three weeks and less than three months 25 cents per square for each insertion.
Business notices not exceeding 3 lines are inserted for \$2 a year.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid charged according to these terms.

J. H. LARRIMER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

YOUR TEETH.

DR. A. M. HILLS, desires to announce to his friends and patrons, that he is now devoting all his time to operations in Dentistry. Those desiring his services will find him at his office, adjoining his residence at nearly all times, and always on Fridays and Saturdays, unless notice to the contrary be given in the town papers the week previous.

N. B. All work warranted to be satisfactory. Clearfield, Pa. Sept. 22nd, 1858.

DENTAL CARD.

A. M. SMITH offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations performed with neatness and despatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements, he is prepared to make Artificial Teeth in the best manner. Office in Shaw's new row. Sept. 14th, 1858. 174.

DR. R. V. WILSON.

HAVING removed his office to the new dwelling on Second street, will promptly answer professional calls as heretofore.

J. B. LARRIMER & TEST.

Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Collectors, Land Agents, &c., &c., in Clearfield, Centre and Elk counties. July 20, 1857.

JOHN TROUTMAN

STILL continues the business of Chair Making, and House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, at the shop formerly occupied by Troutman & Rowe, at the east end of Market street, a short distance west of Mrs. Fowley's. June 13, 1858.

THOMPSON, HARTSOCK & CO.

Iron Founders, Curwensville. An extensive assortment of Castings made to order. Dec. 29, 1851.

L. JACKSON CRANS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office adjoining 11 residence on Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 1, 1854.

H. P. THOMPSON,

Physician, may be found either at his office at Seofield's hotel, Curwensville, when not professionally absent. Dec. 29, 1851

FREDERICK ARNOLD,

Merchant and Produce Dealer, Luthersburg Clearfield county, Pa. April 17, 1852.

ELLIS IRWIN & SONS,

At the mouth of Lick Run, five miles from Clearfield, MERCHANTS, and extensive Manufacturers of Lumber, July 29, 1852.

J. D. THOMPSON,

Blacksmith, Wagons, Baggies, &c., &c., ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his stand in the borough of Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1853.

DR. M. WOODS, having changed his location from Curwensville to Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the latter place and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite to J. Crans, Esq. May 7, 1856.

WM. P. CHAMBERS.

CARRIAGES on Charming, Wheelwright, and House and Sign painting at Curwensville, Clearfield Co. All orders promptly attended to. Jan. 5, 1858.

A. T. SCHRYVER,

HAS resumed the practice of medicine, and will attend promptly to all calls in his profession, by day or night. Residence opposite the Methodist church. May 4, 1858. 6 mos.

JOSEPH PETERS,

Justice of the Peace, Curwensville, Penna. ONE door east of Montellus & Ten Eyck's Store. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and all instruments of writing done on short notice. March, 31, 1858, &c.

P. W. BARRETT,

MERCHANT, PRODUCE AND LUMBER DEALER, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

J. L. CUTTLE,

Attorney at Law and Land Agent, office adjoining his residence, on Market street Clearfield. March 3, 1853.

A. B. SHAW,

RETAILER of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Shawsville, Clearfield county, Pa. Shawsville, August 15, 1855.

PLASTERING.—The subscriber, having located himself in the borough of Clearfield, would inform the public that he is prepared to do any description of work in a workmanlike manner. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat manner and on reasonable terms.

EDWIN COOPER.

Clearfield, April 17, 1857. 17.

D. O. CROUCH,

PHYSICIAN—Office in Curwensville. May