

POETRY. The Savannah Republican publishes the following lines enclosed in a letter of the 23d of September, written at Canago, from "one well known in the city" of Savannah:

MY WIFE AND CHILD. The tattoo beats—the lights are gone: The camp around in slumber lies— The night, with solemn pace, moves on— The shadows thicken on the sky— But sleep my weary eyes hath flown, And sad, uneasy thoughts arise. I think of thee, oh, dearest one, Whose love my early life hath blest, Of thee and him—our baby's son— Who slumbers on thy gentle breast: God of the tender, frail, and lone, Oh, guard that little sleeper's rest. And hover, gently hover near To her whose watchful eye is wet— The mother, wile, the doubly dear, In whose young heart have freshly met Two streams of love so deep and clear— And cheer her drooping spirit yet. Now on the knees before thy throne, Oh, touch her, Ruler of the skies, That while by thy heaviest hand Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise, No tear is wept to thee unknown, Nor hair is lost, nor eyebrow dies. That thou canst stay the ruthless hand Old age, disease, and death's stern arm, That only by thy stern command The battle's lost, the soldier's slain: That from the distant sea or land Thou bring to the wanderer home again. And when upon her pillow lone Her tear-wet cheek is softly pressed, May happier visions beam upon The brightening currents of her breast: Nor frowning look, nor angry tone Durbath the Sabbath of her rest. Whatever Fate those forms may throw, Loved with a passion almost wild, By day, by night, in joy or woe, By fears oppressed, or hopes beguiled, From every danger, every foe, Oh God protect my wife and child.

REFINING SALT FOR BUTTER, CURING MEAT, &c.

Would it not be an improvement in the domestic economy of farmers, if they were all to adopt some simple method of purifying the salt they use in curing butter, meat, &c. I have often thought that the bad quality of butter is attributable almost as much to impurities in the salt as to any other cause. Let any one consult a practical chemist, or a good chemical book, and he will be informed that the purest salt of commerce contains small quantities of sulphate of magnesia and lime, nitrate of soda and muriate of magnesia. Rock and bay salt are the purest, but even these contain the above named impurities. The more common salt that is generally used in domestic economy, not only contains these, but other impurities in considerable quantities; all of which are well calculated to impair the effects of the salt for the purposes intended. A very little trouble and less expense will enable any farmer's wife to render the salt she uses perfectly pure. In the first place, put a peck of salt into a large kettle with just clear rain water enough to dissolve it; boil it and skim off every particle of scum that rises to the surface. Then dissolve one ounce of carbonate of soda in four ounces of water; put it in the kettle and stir it well; then boil again for ten minutes, taking off all the scum that rises; then strain the brine through several folds of flannel. A considerable quantity of earthy matter will be found in the bottom of the kettle, and that is the cause of the impurity. After this straining, a small quantity of muriatic acid must be added to the brine to neutralize the soda; say half an ounce or so; then the brine is to be put back into the kettle and boiled again till it crystallizes, or it may be put into a shallow wooden vessel and the water evaporated in the sun. Boiling is the quickest method. As soon as the salt is crystallized, it should be put into a clean basket, and throwing a bucket of perfectly pure water over it and letting it drain off rapidly, then dry it. In this way, salt perfectly pure may be obtained. I am aware that many people will say that the process is too troublesome; but let me suggest that every kind of process for all kinds of objects is troublesome, and it is only because this is new or never before practised by them, that it appears troublesome. It is true that it is more troublesome than it is to take the common salt as it is and use it; but then we propose a valuable object to be obtained by the process of purification, that is not attainable from the use of common salt. If this is troublesome, it pays well for itself in the increased excellence of the butter, &c. in which it is used. A high degree of purity may be obtained by the above process, even if the carbonate of soda and muriatic acid be omitted, though not absolute purity;—common salt will be rendered by it much purer than the best rock salt without the carbonate of soda and the acid.—Cultivator.

The Close of the Week.—A week! It's but a short time indeed, but its events are a host. To whom has the week just closed brought joy? to whom sorrow? to whom riches? to whom poverty? to whom friends? to whom health? to whom life? to whom death? to whom enemies? to whom misery? to whom happiness? What! all these changes in one week? Yes, and a host more numerous than the sands of the sea. Many who see the dawning of the present week, will be in another world ere it closes—many whom fortune smiled upon but a week ago, are now groaning beneath the withering frown of poverty—many who were floating gently on the bark of life, o'er the untroubled sea of happiness a week ago, are now wrecks of ruin, on the shores of affliction—many upon whom the sun of last Sabbath shone propitiously, have ere this met with some ill-fortune, and are turned upon the children of poverty, and many whose expectations and hopes were beaming forth bright and prosperous at its close were the sad and miserable beings of

disappointment. And such is the life of man! It is subject to changes in a week, a day—nay, even an hour. The world is still in commotion—revolution succeeding revolution—time speeding its rapid progress, leaving behind traces of destruction—and even in a small community many thrilling and exciting circumstances might be summed up and recorded at the close of each week.

We had a conversation, the other day, with a gentleman of this State, who was with the Texas Rangers at the battle of Monterey. The great body of these Rangers were well acquainted with the Mexican character. They consider the whole race conceited and deceitful, boastful, treacherous and cowardly. They said constantly what has proved true, that the Mexicans would stand off and boast until the army would come upon them; that they would fight at a distance, but raise a shout and charge upon them, and they would be certain to run. The rangers in their excursions passed without the slightest apprehensions through chapparal and defiles, although they knew that Canales was on their route with 1,200 men, and they had but 450. They would often send a company or two in advance to tempt Canales into an attack upon them, as they knew he would not venture to attack the entire body.

Our informant thinks that the regular army did not expect a fight at Monterey; the Mexicans gave every assurance that there would be none; that this was the reason why a larger force was not ordered on, and more artillery. The means of transportation were abundant. The Texans, however, looked for a fight; they said the Mexicans would stand and boast and threaten until they came to close quarters. The conduct of the Rangers during the fight has been often described; each fellow fought as if on his own hook, and did certain and terrible execution. When the white flag appeared, they cursed it most terribly—said there was more danger in it than in the Mexicans; that they would lie and deceive. Their dissatisfaction with the armistice is well known. They considered the town as already taken. They could hardly be restrained by their officers.

During the cessation of the fight, whilst they were waiting for negotiations, the Texans were hunting out their stations to be ready for the work. Once and a while a gun would be discharged by a Mexican, and the Texans would begin to bang away. A remonstrance would come—"Well, keep them dead Mexicans still!" would be the Texas reply.—Louisville Dem.

'Hail! wedded love,' as the man said to his wife when she asked him what was breaking the windows. 'That motion is out of order,' as the chairman of a political meeting said, when a rowdy raised his arm to throw an egg. 'I'm very hard pushed these times,' as the wheelbarrow said when going up hill with a load of stones.

A NATURAL REMEDY.

Suited to the Human Constitution, and equal to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH. These extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore better adapted to our constitution than Medicines collected from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in train.

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE, namely, corrupt humors, and that said Medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. By cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest that, if the constitution be not entirely relaxed, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is not likely to return to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant water. In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE.

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of the disease, in an easy and Natural Manner; and while they every day GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE, disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills Can be had genuine of the following highly respectable storekeepers in Clearfield County.

- Richard Shaw, Clearfield; Daniel Barrett, Carversville; David Irvin, Luthersburg; Elk County. Cobb & Gallagher, Ridgeway; George Weis, St. Marys; Centre County. Brockerhoff & Irvin, Bellefonte; J & J Potter, Paters' Mills; Adam Fisher, Centreville; O P Duncan, Araronsburg; Samuel Lipton, Milesburg; Henry Adams, Walkersville; Wm Murray, Pine Grove Mills; George Jack, Boalsburg; H L Musser, Manheim; Irvin & Whittaker, Coverley Hall; Duncan & Hays, Spring Mills; F Burkhardt, Rabersburg; Jacob Homan, Centreville.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, of the North American College of Health, No. 288 Greenwich Street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston; and PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

BLANKS for sale at this office.

A LARGE PAPER, FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Now publishing in the city of Philadelphia, Scott's Weekly Paper, a large size Family Newspaper, neutral in politics and religion, and devoted to Literature, Truth, News, the Arts, Sciences, Health, Temperance, Morality, Amusements, Mechanics, Education, the Farmer, Markets, &c. Subscription price, Only One Dollar a Year, when subscribed for in clubs of five, and less when over that number. Remember—Scott's Philadelphia Weekly Paper is not a reprint of any other. The matter with which it is printed is not taken, already set up, from any daily paper. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PAPER. Single subscriptions, per annum in advance, \$1 25 Five subscriptions, do do do 5 00 Twelve, do do do 10 00 One copy Weekly Paper, and one copy of Godey's or Graham's Magazine, 3 00 One copy of the Weekly Paper, and one of the Union Magazine, 3 00 Two copies of the Weekly Paper, and two of the Saturday Courier, 5 00 Two copies of the Weekly Paper, and two of each of Godey's Reprints of Foreign Magazines, in a box, 5 00 Persons acting as agents, and procuring subscribers, are allowed a copy gratis, for their trouble. A Biography of one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, published in every number, with short Biographical Sketches of other eminent persons. All letters must be addressed, post paid, or the money forwarded through the Postmaster, to A. S. O'NEILL, Publisher, No. 115 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

LIST of Grand Jurors for December term 1846.

- Jackson Bonnell Farmer Brady Martin Luther do do Levi Dale do do Wm. Woods, jr. do do John Carlisle Blacksmith do David Gearhart Farmer Decatur Henry Kephart do do John Goss do do R. Calburn do Kirthaus Daniel Moore do do Ch'n Shoff do Beccaria David Kirk Carpenter Penn Jacob Campbell Farmer Bell James McGhee do do John McQuillen do Burnside Samuel McFerson do do A. B. Walter Merchant do Matthew Ozden Farmer Lawrence John Raine do Covington Jacob Hubler do Bradford Nathan Clever do Pike Wm. Leonard do Goshen David Adams do Boggs Wm. Alexander J. P. Borough

Estate of John Pentz, dec'd.

NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of John Pentz, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Brady township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated to

PETER ARNOLD, J. HOLLOWETER, Ex'rs. Oct. 21, 1846.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post Office at Clearfield, Oct. 1, 1846

- Gus Wm. Dressler D. Daniel Wm. for Nancy Wait. Evason John Grace Almira Hess John Lamb Freeman Reed Amos A. Scott Thompson J. C. Thompson James Thompson Rufus Wallace John Wood Wm. Wade Monitor, &c. WM. L. MOORE, P. M.

DR. E. GREEN'S RED & BROWN PILLS.

THE demand for the above medicine in the last 2 or 3 years, is deemed a sufficient apology for placing it now fully before the people; and the diseases in which it is applicable have become so prevalent in this country that a remedy entitled to confidence, is a great desideratum. The diseases I allude to are Hepatitis (Liver affection), Dyspepsia, and female complaints in general.

The above pills will be kept constantly for sale by Richard Shaw, Clearfield, David Adams, Boggs tp. J. W. Miller, do Oct. 20, 1846.

A CARD.

THE RIGHT WAY IS to have your TEETH properly cared for ere they commence to pain you. All scales of tartar should be carefully removed, and if there are any cavities in your teeth they should be properly filled, which will effectually prevent any further decay.

And to you whose teeth are gone, Sure you cannot feel at home. Therefore you had better call and get a new set put in, either on Pivat or Gold Plate. The above operation, together with Extracting Teeth, and roots of Teeth, will be performed in the most scientific manner by Dr. A. M. HILLS, who may be found at the office of Dr. W. M. P. HILLS, in the borough of Clearfield, on every Saturday, and during court-weeks. Prices Reduced. Ladies will be visited at their residence, if desired. aug. 12—3 m.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of Twenty Dollars, dated about the middle of April last, given by the subscribers to Jesse D. Majors, of Boggs township, Clearfield county, as we have never received value for the same and are determined not to pay it unless compelled by due course of law. JOSEPH PETERS, JONAS PETERS, Boggs tp. Aug. 22, 1846.

LIST of Travis Jurors for December term 1846.

- Eliah Johnson Fuller Brady Wesley Horn Farmer do Gen. Shugart, jr. do do John Brubaker do do Alex. Dunlap do do Michael Seiler do do Wm. Reams Sawyer do do Thomas McGhee Farmer do Geo. Atchison do do Samuel Brillhart Carpenter do James Fulton Farmer do John Antes do do Wm. Tate do do James Irwin do do Jas. A. Read do do Matthew Farcey do do Geo. Farger do do Geo. Englen do do Isaac Goss do do David Gearhart do do Elijah Reese do do Ch'n Harnish Lumberman do Wm. Glenn Farmer do Wm. Draucker do do Theo. Englen Carpenter do Geo. Leech do do John P. Hoyt M. D. do Jacob Cole Cordwainer do Sam'l Lamborn Farmer do Jacob Leonard do do Jas. H. Hegarty do do Geo. Ross do do Thomas Wilson do do James Elder do do Charles Ellis do do Jacob Wise do do

BOROUGH ORDINANCES

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town-Council of the Borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same. That all Back-saws and other whose business may require them to make fires near their shops, are required to make a fire-pit in their shops, the weather is calm, and not windy, and to have their fires at least 50 feet from any dwelling or other house, under the penalty of not less than one nor more than ten dollars, for each offence, to be recovered according to law.

2d. Be it further ordained, &c. That any persons burning shavings or other matters on the streets, are hereby forbidden to do the same except at a time when the weather is calm and not windy, and then the fire not to be within 100 feet of any house, under the penalty of not less than one nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered according to law.

3d. Be it further ordained, &c. That the ordinances already in force, relating to planking the pavements, shall be extended down Second street to the corner of Locust and Second, and on the South side of Cherry street from Front to Second, of which the lot holders and those interested will take notice.

Passed Sept. 8, 1846. J. W. SMITH, Burgess. R. WALLACE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of John Hegarty, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county. All persons indebted to the same will come forward and make payment immediately, and those having demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. HENRY HEGARTY, WM. MULLEN, Executors. Sept. 3, 1846.

Randall & Weston, MIDDLETOWN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are prepared to construct GRIST-MILLS, to be driven by Water or Steam—CLOVER-MILLS, PLASTER-MILLS, FULLING and SAW-MILLS, FURNACES, FORGES and ROLLING MILLS, Patent Belows, of Doughter's & Wright's plan, or the Cast Iron Cylinder. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Mr. Weston is agent for Derkey's Patent Cast Iron Water Wheel—considered the best now in use. Letters may be addressed to Clearfield Bridge post office; or to Philipsburg. They will be promptly attended to; and work done at the shortest notice. July 20, 1846

AGENT WANTED, For this County.

THE business will be to procure subscribers for, and sell, when published, a large, new, splendid township Map of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The qualifications required are a small capital of \$100, sobriety, integrity, industry, energy, and active business talents. Information of the terms of the agency (which are liberal) will be given on application. POSTAGE PAID. ALEXANDER HARRISON, Superintending Agent, 84 South 7th Street, Philadelphia. Sept. 25, 1846—6m.

TINWARE.

A general assortment of Tinware will be constantly kept on hand, of the best quality, well made. KRATZER & BARRETT'S. July 29.

MACKEREL for sale at the store of R. SHAW.

17th Nov. 29th Oct. 1846.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress, which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphal success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can sever us; we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a higher power—that of the people; and to them we confidently appeal to aid us by their patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to the mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—if, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the Union have hitherto spared no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the two houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of \$12,000 or \$15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is of a large and valuable character, and the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list be commensurate to the undertaking, and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-weekly, and weekly) yet this list must still be considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the Union to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, therefore, the aid and support of all true friends of Republican government, and pleading ourselves in renewed efforts on the part of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The DAILY UNION will be published as heretofore, at \$10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We propose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic and general interest and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence, may render it more agreeable to an extended class of readers.

The SEMI-WEEKLY UNION will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at \$5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the DAILY UNION, except local advertisements. During the recess of Congress, our numbers, instead of two will be issued without any extra charge to subscribers.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY UNION. The WEEKLY UNION is issued every Saturday; and as a recompense for the progress to enlarge it to near double its present size, we shall soon be enabled to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of 25 cts. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the WEEKLY UNION a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the session of the national legislature, a Congressional Register, to be issued weekly, and to contain a full report of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed, the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters, will enable us to give even more full and correct reports than we have profited during the session, superior as we claim them to be to any other of the kind. The Register will be made up in the last report of the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will contain a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to complete legislation. This will form the most complete history of the session of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY FIVE CENTS for the next session.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers with the subscription money, for either the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

The CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished them on the same terms.

CLUBS WILL BE FURNISHED WITH 5 copies of the Daily for \$10 00 10 do do do do do 20 00 10 do do do do do 35 00 5 do do do do do 8 00 10 do do do do do 15 00 20 do do do do do 30 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance. Address, RICHMOND & HEISS, Washington city, D. C.

TEACHERS WANTED.

FOUR Teachers wanted to teach the Common Schools in Morris township. A reasonable salary will be given, and the cash paid at the end of every month, if required. None but good moral persons, and otherwise well qualified, need apply. Application may be made to either of the undersigned Directors. W. M. SHIMEL, Pres't. S. C. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

MOSES C. EVANS, SAMUEL HOOVER, JACOB BEAMS, CHRISTIAN EMIGH, Morris tp. Sept. 15, 1846—pd.

Notice.

THE stockholders in the Bradford Methodist Episcopal meeting-house are required to pay the amount of their several subscriptions to the subscribers immediately. THOMAS BEERS, JOHN DALE, A. GEARHART, Building Committee.

29th Oct. 1846.