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Philadelphia Advertisements. BUZZBY & CO., Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS,

The Great China Store OF PHILADELPHIA. THANKFUL to the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request

BLIND MANUFACTORY. H. CLARK, VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER, Sign of the Golden Eagle, No. 139 & 143, South Second street, below Dock street,

PAPER! PAPER! No. 21 Bank street, Between Market and Chesnut, and 2d and 3d streets, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE. The Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Office No. 159 Chesnut Street. Capital \$300,000.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! AT JONES' NEW CHEAP CASH STORE! 8-4 Silk Plaid Wool Shawls, \$2 50

Philadelphia Advertisements. PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL. This is a new and valuable medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy

JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, 100 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE BELLIS, Wholesale Commission Agent, FOR ALL KINDS OF FISH, No. 54 North Wharves,

Wholesale & Retail CLOCK STORE, No. 238 Market street, above Seventh, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTORY OF POCKET BOOKS, &c. No. 52 1/2 Chestnut Street, above Second, PHILADELPHIA.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! AT JONES' NEW CHEAP CASH STORE! 8-4 Silk Plaid Wool Shawls, \$2 50

10,000 YARDS of bleached and extra heavy, just opening at the really cheap store of NUSBAUM, BROTHERS.

Poetry.

MY MOTHER DEAR. There was a place in childhood, Which I remember well, And there a voice of sweetest tone,

Miscellaneous.

THE PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE. The number of workmen employed to finish one article of chinaware is almost incredible;

MATIMONY IN EGYPT. Among the laborers upon Mr. Larkin's new building at Alexandria we saw a large number of young girls from ten to fourteen years of age.

PROFANITY.—The Rev. Dr. Cox, while lately speaking of the 'sins of the nation,' said—'There is one awfully prominent—profane swearing.

EXAMINING A WITNESS.—'Sir,' enquired the attorney of a burley Dutchman, 'What color was this hog when you first knew him?'

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ALLIGATORS' NESTS.

They resemble, says Lyell, in his 'Second Visit to America,' haycocks, about four feet high, and five in diameter at the base, being constructed of grass and herbage.

THE FIRST SPOON.

'Never was drunk but once in my life,' said a chap in my hearing, 'never mean to be again.'

A RECIPE.—Whenever you get a black eye by a fall on the ice, or from running against the bed post, or from running away from a powerful fist, apply a cloth wrung out of very warm water and renew it until the pain ceases.

We have removed many warts by a very simple and easy process, viz: to wash them with a strong solution of pearl-ash, and let it dry on the warts.

Peter, what you ketch dat fine fish I see you carry home dis morning? 'What you think I ketch 'em?'

'There is a philanthropist in Boston who drinks all the brandy he can get, in order to get the cursed stuff out of the country.'

EXTRACT

From the Speech of Henry Clay on Compromising the Slavery Question—Delivered in the U. S. Senate, February 5 and 6, 1850.

Sir, this Union is threatened with subversion. I want, Mr. President, to take a very rapid glance at the course of public measures in this Union

We have gone through many wars—wars too with the very nation from whom we broke off in 1776, as weak and feeble colonies, and asserted our independence as a member of the family of nations.

In every Indian war—and we have been engaged in many of them—our armies have triumphed; and without speaking at all as to the causes of the recent war with Mexico, whether it was right or wrong, and abstaining from any expression of opinion as to the justice or propriety of the war, when once commenced all

Sir, our prosperity is unbounded; nay, Mr. President, I sometimes fear that it is in wantonness of that prosperity that many of the threatening ills of the moment have arisen.

Sir, do I depict with colors too lively the prosperity which has resulted to us from the operations of this Union? Have I exaggerated in any particular her power, her prosperity, or her greatness? And now, sir, let me go a little into detail with respect to sway in the councils of the nation, whether from the North or the South, during the sixty years of unparalleled prosperity that we have enjoyed.

Let us suppose the Union dissolved; what remedy does it, in a severed State, furnish for the grievances complained of in its united condition? Will you be able at the North to push slavery into the ceded territory? How are you now to do it, supposing the North, or all the States north of the Potomac, in possession of the navy and army of the United States?

years—but these I believe to be the most prominent ones.

Now, sir, I do not deduce from the enumeration of the measures adopted by the one side or the other, any just cause of reproach either upon one side or the other; though one side or the other has predominated in the two periods to which I have referred.

It was during Mr. Madison's Administration that the Bank of the United States was established. My friend, whose sickness—which I very much deplore—prevents us from having his attendance upon this occasion, (Mr. Calhoun) was the chairman of the committee, and carried the measure through Congress.

What have been the territorial acquisitions made by this country, and to what interests have they conduced? Florida where slavery exists has been introduced; Louisiana, or all the most valuable part of that State—for although there is a large extent of territory north of the line 30 deg. 30 min. in point of intrinsic value and importance, I would not give the single State of Louisiana for the whole of it.

And here, in the case of a war made essentially by the South—growing out of the annexation of Texas, which was a measure proposed by the South in the councils of the country, and which led to the war with Mexico—I do not say all of the South, but the major portion of the South pressed the annexation of Texas upon the country—that measure, as I have said, led to the war with Mexico, and the war with Mexico led to the acquisition of those territories which now constitute the bone of contention between the different members of the confederacy.

Such is the union and such are the glorious fruits which are now threatened with subversion and destruction. Well, sir, the first question which naturally arises is, supposing the Union to be dissolved for any of the causes or grievances which are complained of, how far will dissolution furnish a remedy for those grievances? If the Union is to be dissolved for any existing cause, it will be because slavery is interdicted or not allowed to be introduced into the ceded territories; or because slavery is threatened to be abolished in the District of Columbia; or because fugitive slaves are not restored, as in my opinion they ought to be, to their masters.

Let us suppose the Union dissolved; what remedy does it, in a severed State, furnish for the grievances complained of in its united condition? Will you be able at the North to push slavery into the ceded territory? How are you now to do it, supposing the North, or all the States north of the Potomac, in possession of the navy and army of the United States?