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FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1850.

New Series—Vol. 4—No. 32.

Rates of Advertising. One square, 18 lines, 2 squares, 6 mos. \$5.00...

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!

HAVING taken several additional rooms for the use of our store, we are enabled this spring to increase our stock of goods very much...

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES & BONNETS, Carpets, Hardware and Groceries.

and think we can't be undersold in any of them. A great part of our stock has been purchased at auction...

15 to 20 per cent., and we feel confident that we can sell a great many articles LOWER than those who buy only of the jobbers...

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, CARPETINGS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.

We invite our friends, and the public generally, to call and look at our goods, and if they afterwards think they can buy for less elsewhere, we will charge them nothing for showing.

WATSON & JACOB. Lewistown, April 12, 1850.

IT IS EVIDENT To all discerning minds that BLYMYER has the most splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WHAT has been brought to Lewistown this season, and what so cheap that he who would undersell it must wake up a little earlier than he ever did before.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Croton Cloths, Cashmeres, and Cashmerets; Tweeds, Mohair Cords, Drillings, Velvet Cords, French Cassimeres, Doe Skin do., white and fancy Marseilles, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Gro de Naps, Satin du Chene, an elegant assortment of striped, figured and plain Silks, Bareges, Challie, Muslin de Laines, Alpacos, Lustras, Gingham, Lawns, Mulls, Jaconets, Bombazines, striped and plaid Muslins, &c.

CHEAPEST CARPETING

that has yet been brought to this place; together with a never-ending assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold at prices to suit purchasers.

HARDWARE, Queensware, Glassware, and an unparalleled supply of GROCERIES.

Ladies and gentlemen who wish to clothe themselves in a becoming dress, such as is called for in the course of human events by fashion and public opinion, are invited to take a look at his stock before purchasing at other places.

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!! J. B. SELHEIMER.

At his old stand, on MARKET street, Lewistown, six doors east of the public square, south side, informs the public generally, that they will always find at his establishment, a Heavy Stock of Made Up TIN WARE.

of almost every variety, and offering great inducements to purchasers.

To COUNTRY MERCHANTS, who may wish to lay in a stock for sale, he will make such reduction in price as will prove advantageous to them.

Thankful for the encouragement he has thus far received, he will endeavor to deserve and hope to receive a continuance of the same.

A good practical knowledge of his business, and all work being made under his own personal superintendence, warrants him in assuring the public that they will nowhere find better or cheaper.

DR. GREEN'S LINIMENT, for Rheumatism, Swellings, Bruises, &c. &c.—one of the best remedies now in use for best as well as man. Price 37 1/2 cts. per bottle. For sale at A. A. BANKS' Diamond Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS.—Almond soap, Marsh Malloy soap, Ammoniac soap, Trioxapat soap, Military soap, Tooth Balls, Almond Shaving Cream, Rose do. do., Ammoniac for chapped hands, &c. &c., for sale by J. B. MITCHELL. Lewistown, March 22, 1850.

Selling off at Cost

NO MISTAKE!!

INTENDING to relinquish the Dry Goods business in this place and engaging in other pursuits, the splendid stock of Goods now on the shelves and counters of

NUSBAUM, BROTHERS,

comprising, in great variety, all the leading articles usually found in a carefully selected stock, and a considerable quantity of FINE GOODS

not always to be had, will be sold off AT COST. As is well known, we have always sold cheap, and as the stock was purchased right—we may say without boasting, as low as any one could have bought it—it will be sold RIGHT.

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Such as Fancy Prints at all prices, Gingham, Checks, Alpacos, De Laines, Merinoes, Silks of all kinds, and a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinets,

Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Flannels, &c. Bleached & Brown Muslins, Ticking, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces, Capstuffs, Fringes, Gimps, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Combs, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, AND READY MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES.

Should any one be desirous of purchasing the whole stock, it will be sold a bargain. The stand is a good one, and in such case possession would be given in a short time.

P. S.—All persons indebted on the books are earnestly requested to call and make settlement on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, as after that date they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS!

THE subscribers having purchased the stock of goods lately owned by C. L. JONES at a heavy discount on their first cost, now offer them at the same stand, at

PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

in order to close them out. This stock has nearly all been recently bought, and is well selected, and as it is the desire of the present owners to run it off in the shortest possible time,

Cash Buyers will have such an opportunity for GOOD BARGAINS

as rarely occurs. The assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS is very fine, embracing a splendid lot of FIGURED, PLAIN, CHANGEABLE AND FOLLARD

SILKS, Handsome Bareges, French Lawns, Gingham, Prints, Fringes, Gimps, &c. &c.

The stock also of BONNETS, SHOES, PARASOLS, AND BONNET TRIMMINGS, is large and desirable, and can be had at

COPY PRICES! English & French BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,

AND Summer Hats, can all be bought at first cost. MERCHANTS wishing to replenish will find they can do better by buying from this stock than by going to Philadelphia.

Apply soon, as the store will be kept open but a short time. A. SIGLER & CO. Lewistown, May 3, 1850.

A NEW MEDICINE! BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A VERY valuable preparation for persons recovering from fever, or other diseases, a few drops imparting to the stomach a glow and vigor equal to a glassful of brandy, or other stimulants, without any of the debilitating effects which are sure to follow the use of liquor of any kind; and it is therefore especially applicable to children and females.

To the aged it will prove a great comfort; to the dyspeptic, and to those who are predisposed to gout and rheumatic affections, it gives great relief; and to the inebriate, who wishes to reform, but whose stomach is constantly craving the noxious liquor, it is invaluable—giving tone to the digestive organs, and strength to resist temptation, and is consequently a great agent in the cause of temperance.

For sale by J. B. MITCHELL. Lewistown, March 22, 1850.

Poetry.

THE LAND OF GOLD.

BY MRS. H. J. LEWIS. The Land of Gold! And what beside is there Round which the tendrils of the heart may twine?

Are there bright cottage homes where children fair Peep through the lattice thick o'erlaid with vine?

Are there broad fields of waving grass and grain, And herds that homeward roam at dusk of eve, And clear, cool streams that wander through the plain, And birds that love near man their nests to weave?

Are there no clouds but such as beauty lend, To softest skies with stars intensely bright? With its wild airs do richest perfumes blend To form a second Eden of delight?

Are altars there whereon the soul may lay The burden of its loneliness and care? Doth deep-toned bell upon the Holy Day, Call weak and tempted hearts to fervent prayer?

What! none of these in that fair Land of Gold, Nor love, nor friendship, yet thou must depart? God comfort thee when burning hope grows cold, And disappointment goods or breaks thy heart?

Miscellaneous. SAM WELLS'S VALENTINE.

FROM THE PICKWICK PAPERS. [An old story, if good, is always better than a new one that is indifferent. The other day, in looking over the 'Pickwick Papers,' we came upon the scene where Sam Weller writes a Valentine to Mary; and forthwith we gave it out as copy. Here it is! The younger and elder Weller, it will be recollected, are seated in the parlor of the Blue Boar, and the latter, mollified by the softening influence of tobacco, requests his son to 'fire away,' and write his Valentine.]

Sam dipped his pen into the ink, to be ready for any corrections, and began, with a very theatrical air— 'Lovely—' 'Stop,' said Mr. Weller, ringing the bell. 'A double glass of the invariable, my dear.'

'Very well, sir,' replied the girl, who with great quickness appeared, vanished, returned, and disappeared. 'They seem to know your ways here,' observed Sam.

'Yes,' replied his father, 'I been here before in my time. Go on, Sammy.' 'Lovely creature,' repeated Sam. 'Taint in poetry, is it?' interposed the father.

'No, no,' replied Sam. 'Werry glad to hear it,' said Mr. Weller.

Poetry's unnatural; no man ever talked in poetry, 'cept a beadle on boxin' day, or Warren's Blackin,' or Rowland's oil, or some of them low fellows; never let yourself down to talk poetry, my boy. Begin again, Sammy.'

Mr. Weller resumed his pipe with critical solemnity, and Sam once more commenced, and read as follows:— 'Lovely creature, I feel myself a damed—'

'That ain't proper,' said Mr. Weller, taking his pipe from his mouth. 'No; it ain't dammed,' observed Sam, holding the letter to the light, 'it's shamed, there's a blot there—I feel myself ashamed.'

'Werry good,' said Mr. Weller, 'go on.' 'Feel myself ashamed, and completely cir—I forget what this word is,' said Sam, scratching his head with the pen, in vain attempting to remember.

'Why don't you look at it, then?' inquired Mr. Weller. 'So I am looking at it,' replied Sam, 'but there's another blot; here's a 'c,' and a 'l,' and a 'd.''

'Circumvented, p'raps,' suggested Mr. Weller. 'No, it ain't that,' said Sam, 'circumcribed, that's it.'

'That ain't so good a word as circumvented, Sammy,' said Mr. Weller, gravely. 'Think not,' said Sam. 'Nothin' like it,' said his father. 'But don't you think it means more?' inquired Sam.

'Vel, p'raps it is a more tender word,' said Mr. Weller, after a moment's reflection. 'Go on, Sammy.'

'Feel myself ashamed and completely circumvented in a dressin' of you, for you are a nice gal, and nothin' but it.'

'That's a werry pretty sentiment,' said the elder Mr. Weller, removing his pipe to make way for his remark. 'Yes, I think it is rather good,' observed Sam, highly flattered.

'Wot I like in that 'ere style of writin',' said the elder Mr. Weller, 'is, that there ain't no callin' names in it—no Wenuses, nor nothin' of that kind; wot's the good in calling a young 'ooman, a Wenus, or an angel, Sammy?'

'Ah! what, indeed?' replied Sam. 'Drive on, Sammy,' said Mr. Weller. Sam complied with the request, and proceeded as follows, with a mixed expression of complacency, which was particularly edifying.

'Afore I see you, I thought all women were alike.'

'So they are,' observed the elder Mr. Weller, parenthetically. 'But now,' continued Sam, 'now I find what a reg'lar soft-headed, ink-red'dous turnip I must ha' been, for there ain't nobody like you, though I like you better than nothing at all. I thought it best to

make that rather strong,' said Sam, looking up. Mr. Weller nodded approvingly, and Sam resumed—

'So I take the privilege of the day, Mary my dear—as the gen'im'n in difficulties did, ven he valked out of a Sunday—to tell you that the first and only time I seed you, your likeness was took on my heart in much quicker time than ever a likeness was took by the proef machine (wich, p'raps, you may have heered on, Mary, my dear,) altho' it does finish a portait and put the frame and glass on complete, with a hook at the end, to hang it up by, and all in two minutes and a quarter.'

'I am afeerd that werges on the poetical, Sammy,' said Mr. Weller, dubiously. 'No, it don't,' replied Sam reading on very quickly, to avoid contesting the point.

'Except of me, Mary, my dear, as your wallentine, and think over what I have said. My dear Mary, I will now conclude. That's all,' said Sam.

'That's rather a sudden pull up, ain't it, Sammy?' inquired Mr. Weller. 'Not a bit on it,' said Sam; 'she'll wish there was more, and that's the great art of letter-writin'.'

'Well,' said Mr. Weller, 'there's something in that; and I wish your mother-in-law'd only conduct her conversation on the same gen-tel principle. Ain't you goin' to sign it?'

'That's the difficulty,' said Sam; 'I don't know what to sign it.'

'Sign it—Veller,' said the oldest surviving proprietor of that name. 'Won't do,' said Sam. 'Never sign a wallentine with your own name.'

'Sign it—Pickwick,' then, said Mr. Weller, 'it's a werry good name, and a easy one to spell.'

'The werry thing,' said Sam. 'I could end with a werry; what do you think?'

'I don't like it, Sam,' rejoined Mr. Weller—I never know'd a respectable coachman as wrote poetry, 'cept one, as made an affectin' copy o' verses the night afore he was hung for a highway robbery; and he was only a Cambervell man, so even that's no rule.'

But Sam was not to be dissuaded from the poetical idea that occurred to him, so he signed the letter—

Your love-sick Pickwick.'

And, having folded it in a very intricate manner, squeezed a down-hill direction in one corner.—To Mary, Housemaid, at Mr. Nupkin's Mayor's Ipswich, Suffolk; and put it in his pocket, wadded, and ready for the General Post.

IN ADVANCE OF HIS COMPETITORS.—A letter from Holt county, Missouri, says—

'The emigrants are rolling on by hundreds towards California, from every quarter of the world, each striving to be foremost in the race. All modes of travelling are adopted. Yesterday we saw a sturdy Scotchman pushing a hundred pounds of baggage ahead on something which had the appearance of a wheel-barrow; and, indeed, he passed up the hills with rapid strides, far outstripping the ox and mule teams. It was, perhaps, two o'clock when he passed here, and he said he had left St. Joseph that morning, a distance of twenty-five miles well laid on, and two days drive for the teams, in the present state of the roads.'

The cultivation of the pine apple has been commenced in Florida; and, with a little protection occasionally in winter, it is believed this delicious fruit can be raised in that State in abundance. The banana, guava, fig, date, plum, orange, and in fact all tropical fruits, are now successfully cultivated in the neighborhood of St. Augustine, and the Ancient City, a paper published at that place, says that with a moderate degree of attention Florida can be made to be not only the land of flowers but the land of fruits.

Law.—A publication has been made, giving, as far as can be ascertained, the name, residence, and post-office of every practising lawyer in the United States. The entire list shows that there are nineteen thousand five hundred.

A Western paper announces the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas. We suppose that of course the big bugs are also in attendance at the hotels.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Star, of the 4th inst., gives accounts of a calamitous freshet on the East Fork of Stone river, which was higher than it has been for fifty years. Every mill and bridge from Woodbury to Jefferson (except Brown's mill) has been swept away.

The ceremony of ordaining Dr. Bascom as Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took place on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst., at Centenary Church, St. Louis, before a congregation of about 2,000 persons.

Fly Trap.—A patent was granted at Washington last week, to a man in Massachusetts, for a trap for catching flies.

The Grand Jury of a town in Ohio, has presented the sewing society of that place as a nuisance.

SPEECH OF HON. SAMUEL CALVIN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA, On the reference of the President's Message, and the Correspondence of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer accompanying the same, on the subject of the Tariff of 1846.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 13, 1850.

Mr. CALVIN rose and said: I regard, sir, the British Government as aiming a blow in this correspondence at the great industrial interests of this country generally, but more particularly at the great iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania. And, sir, as I have the honor to represent on this floor what has been justly called the "Iron District" of my native State, I will ask the indulgence of the House, whilst I submit a few remarks upon these two subjects, in connection with this extraordinary correspondence.

It is well known, sir, to you, and to this House, that Pennsylvania is rich in mineral resources; that her mountains are full of iron and coal; that she has great water power; that a large portion of her immense capital is invested in the mining of coal and in the manufacture of iron; and that a still larger portion of her hardy, industrious, and intelligent population depend upon these two great interests for support, and for the education and maintenance of their families. It is also well known, that for the purpose of carrying her coal and iron, and other productions to market, she has nearly completed the most stupendous system of internal improvements to be found on this continent. In the construction of canals and railroads, she, and the incorporated companies within her limits, have expended between one and two hundred millions of dollars.

In view of this state of facts, I presume it will not be deemed extraordinary that this correspondence has attracted the attention, and excited the indignation of her people.

Under the influence of the protective policy—a policy coeval with the earliest legislation under the Constitution, but the foundations of which were not fully laid till the passage of the act of 1816—these two great interests were, generally speaking, prosperous, until, under the operation of the compromise tariff of 1833, by which the duties were gradually let down lower and lower till they reached a horizontal level of twenty per cent. ad valorem, they were utterly prostrated and overwhelmed by the tide of competition of foreign labor.

This great State, with her mighty resources and energies was smitten as by paralysis—lay prostrate like the huge giant, bound, manacled, bankrupt and ruin covered the whole State as with a pall. Individuals, companies, corporations, the State herself, all were suspended; and the little remnant are now sending up the daily petitions to us to save them from the ruin that must speedily overwhelm them also.

Our great agricultural interests must soon also feel the shock, and share in the common ruin. They must soon be deprived of a home market, and they will look in vain for a foreign one. The consumers must become producers and competitors with the present farmers for a market already overstocked. The immense importations of foreign manufactures and productions, beyond all precedent, now flooding the country under the present tariff, is a just subject of anxiety and alarm. The debt incurred this year, it is estimated, must reach the enormous sum of \$40,000,000, if it do not exceed it. Not all the gold of California will enable us to meet the drafts that will soon be made upon us. The utter prostration of all the industrial interests of the country—revulsions, suspensions, universal bankruptcy—all are perceptible in the distance. They will soon be upon us like a tempest, as they were brought upon us by the Compromise Tariff of 1833.—Will we take the proper measures to prevent these calamities to the country?

Much, sir, has been said in this House about Northern aggressions, and about the great amount of loss sustained by the South, in consequence of the escape of their slaves into the free States, and their inability to recover them. Now, I venture to affirm, without wishing to underrate or understate the amount of this loss, that Pennsylvania alone has lost more within the last eighteen months, under the ruinous operation of the Tariff of 1846, than would pay for all the runaway slaves from all the slave States for the last half century.

I presume all remember the extraordinary favor with which this Tariff act of 1846, and the very learned report accompanying it, were received in England. Why, sir, the statesmen of her Britannic Majesty's Government were smitten with astonishment at the wonderful wisdom of this prodigy of learning in financial science which Brother Jonathan had produced; and they paid him the unprecedented compliment of a publication of his learned report by order of Parliament. I presume it will also be remembered, as a part of the history of this bill, that in a discussion which took place in the House of Commons, some time after it had gone into operation, upon the then condition and future destiny of the Canadas—upon their probable independence and future annexation to the United States—that Sir Wm. Malesworth, a distinguished member of the lower House, argued, that they were then a tax, a burden, upon the revenues of the Government; and that their annexation to the United States would not only relieve the treasury of a great burden, but would add greatly to the commercial prosperity of the kingdom. He exclaimed that "our commerce with our American colonies (meaning the United States, and he said he would insist on calling them their colonies) is twice as profitable as all our other commerce with all our other colonies upon the face of the globe." And the interesting feature of this profitable commerce, as he said, was, that it cost the mother country not one cent, not one farthing, for standing armies, for fortifications, harbors, lighthouses, &c. All these expenses were paid by the dutiful colonies themselves.

And now, sir, when under the operations of this tariff our coal mines have been rendered unproductive, some sold by the sheriff, others abandoned to dilapidation and ruin; when a large portion of our numerous iron establishments, our furnaces, our forges, and rolling mills have become silent, their fires put out; when our canals and railroads have also been rendered, to some extent, unproductive, and

whole policy. Disregarding the example of this Government from its earliest history, and the example of all civilized governments; pouring contempt upon the wisdom and experience of the past, he repudiated the great principle of specific duties—rejected it as unworthy a place in his wonderful plan of financial reform—and substituted the ad valorem principle, and with a foreign valuation. In a word, sir, we had, as the offspring of these extraordinary labors, the Tariff act of 1846, and the profoundly learned report upon finance and revenue which accompanied it.

This, sir, is not the proper time for the discussion, at any length, of the merits, or rather demerits, of this act of 1846. I trust I may have another opportunity, before Congress shall adjourn, of entering more extensively upon this subject. Suffice it to say, at this time, that this act has three prominent characteristics. In the first place, it destroys American shipping and American commerce, and builds up and promotes British shipping and British commerce. Its second characteristic is, that it offers premiums, holds out rewards to perjury, and every species of fraud and villainy upon the revenue of the country. Its third, not less distinguishing characteristic, is, that it gives protection to American industry when it is not needed, and withdraws from it all protection at the very moment when it is needed; at the very moment when, about to be overwhelmed by the competition of foreign labor, it is extending its supplicating hands to the Government for relief, to save it from utter ruin.

The consequences of this measure were distinctly foreseen and foretold at the time of its passage; and although, in consequence of the extraordinary state of things existing in Europe at that time, and for some time afterwards, the evil day came not so soon as was expected, the night is now upon us, with all its darkness.—The railroad mania, which prevailed all over the continent of Europe, and the famine, which was not less prevalent in that same region of the world, postponed for a season the pernicious consequences of this measure, but now they are upon us in all their blighting power. I confine my remarks to the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania, leaving to other and abler hands to show the condition of the other great industrial interests of the country. The coal mines of the State, in which millions of capital have been invested, have been rendered unproductive, unprofitable. Some have been sold by the sheriff, others abandoned to dilapidation and ruin. I am informed that the sheriff is the only man that makes money in the great coal fields of Schuylkill county; and that the population of that county has been reduced about four thousand within the last twelve or fourteen months. A large portion of our numerous iron establishments throughout the State—I would say the larger portion of them—have been broken up, sold by the sheriff, or have suspended; and the little remnant are now sending up the daily petitions to us to save them from the ruin that must speedily overwhelm them also.

Our great agricultural interests must soon also feel the shock, and share in the common ruin. They must soon be deprived of a home market, and they will look in vain for a foreign one. The consumers must become producers and competitors with the present farmers for a market already overstocked. The immense importations of foreign manufactures and productions, beyond all precedent, now flooding the country under the present tariff, is a just subject of anxiety and alarm. The debt incurred this year, it is estimated, must reach the enormous sum of \$40,000,000, if it do not exceed it. Not all the gold of California will enable us to meet the drafts that will soon be made upon us. The utter prostration of all the industrial interests of the country—revulsions, suspensions, universal bankruptcy—all are perceptible in the distance. They will soon be upon us like a tempest, as they were brought upon us by the Compromise Tariff of 1833.—Will we take the proper measures to prevent these calamities to the country?

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