

# PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFILIN COUNTY, PA.

## Vol. XXXVI.-Whole No. 1898.

## FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1850.

Utah

Colorado

Minesota

New Series-Vol. 4-No. 44.

The Important Question Settled.

Rates of Advertising. Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution. One square, 18 lines, | 2 squares, 6 mos. \$5.00 RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives l time 50 1 year 8.00 " 1 mo. 1.25 1 year 15.00 1 column, 3 mos. 10.00 6 " 15.00 1 year 25.00 44 46 Notices before mar-2 squares, 3 times 2.00

3 mos. 3.50 | riages, &c. \$12. Communications recommending persons for office, must be paid in advance at the rate of 25 cents per square.

W. J. JACOBS, Attorney at Law, WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties. Office one door west of the Post Office. June 28, 1850-1y.

J. W. PARKER, Attorney at Law, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN CO., PA. OFFICE on Market street, two doors east of the Bank. [April 12, 1850-tf

W. H. IRWIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, **I**AS resumed the practice of his profession in this and the adjoining counties. Office at the Banking House of Longenecker. Grubb & Co. Jan. 20, 1848-tf.

GEO. W. ELDER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa.

OFFICE two doors west of the True Demo-crat Office. Mr. Elder will attend to any business in the Courts of Centre country. August 25, 1849-tf.

#### DR. J. B. MITCHELL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. He can always be found at his office, in his drug store, or at the house of Gen. Irwin, unless pro-fessionally engaged. [March 15, 1850.

D. H. ROACH, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER. MARKET STREET, Lewistown, next door to Judge Ritz's. may24tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT ABOUT Benjamin Hinkley's Patent Elastic Spring Bottom

BBBDBOBSOND, MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

## A. FELIX,

At the Lewistown Cheap Cabinet Ware Rooms, WHERE the article can be seen at any time among his large stock of other FURNITURE of all descriptions. The following testimonials from those who purchased and have now in use, or had the bottom put into bedsteads, will speak for themselves;

K of the Commonwealth of Penneytenia in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Common-wealth be amended in the second section of the fifth ar-ticle, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Plens, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law shall be detected by the analise desc and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified elec-tors of the Commonwealth, in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large; the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law by the auxilia closer of the neuronic in the by taw, and an other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Picas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the court of form more if them each their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotnern hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election ;) the Presi-dent Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be estab-lished by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; the Asso-ciate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long their onices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commis-sioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amend-ment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall taying on the first Monday of Decemthen in office shall expire on the first Monday of Decem ber following, when the terms of the new Judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fif-teen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justic during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose com mission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the Judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies, happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said Courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to con-tinue till the first Monday of December succeeding the and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other Judges, during their con-

tinuance in office, shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected. J. S. M'CALMONT, Speaker of the House of Representatives. V. BEST, Speaker of the Senate.

## SENATE CHAMBER,

SENATE CHAMBER, } HARRISBURG, January 28, 1850. } I, Samuel W. Pearson, Chief Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resoentitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,"-it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature-after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a maof Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes given on the final passage of the resolution, as

Crabb, Jonathan J. Cunningham, Thomas S. Fernon, Thomas H. Forsyth, Charles Frailey, Robert M. Frick,

## Moetry.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A LADY. She sleeps that still and placid sleep For which the weary pant in vain, And where the dews of evening weep, I may not weep again ; O, never more upon her grave Shall I behold the wild flower wave!

They laid her where the sun and moon Look on her tomb with loving eye, And I have heard the breeze of June

Sweep o'er it—like a sigh! And the wild river's wailing s Grew dirge-like as it rolled along

And I have dreamt, in many dreams, Of her-who was a dream to me-And talked to her by sunny streams, In crowds, and on the sea.

'Till in my soul she grew enshrined, A young Egeria of the mind! 'Tis years ago !--- and other eyes

Have flung their beauty o'er my youth, And I have hung on other sighs, And sounds that seemed like truth . And loved the music which they gave, Like that which perished in the grave

And I have left the cold and dead, To mingle with the living cold— There is a weight around my head, My heart is growing old ! , for a refuge and a home

With thee, dear Ellen, in thy tomb ! Age sits upon my breast and brain, My spirit fades before its time,

But they are all thine own again, Lost partner of their prime! And thou art dearer in thy shroud Than all the false and living crowd !

Rise, gentle vision of the hours, Which go like birds that come not back, And fling thy pall and funeral flowers

On memory's wasted track ! O for the wings that made thee blest, To "flee away and be at rest !"

### Maigcellancous.

#### TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

A majority of persons are, owing to the confused state in which Congress has left our Territories, ignorant of the domain now organized and unorganized in the United States not included within State government. A few words, by way of shedding light upon the subject, will not be found amiss. Our Pacific possessions extend from the 49th degree of North latitude to the 32d1 degree, and from the coast of the Pacific, on an average longitude of 124 degrees, to the Rio Grande, on an average of 106 degrees. This would make an extent of seventeen and a half degress of latitude, and eighteen of longitude ; and in ing a number of memorials from over two square miles about 16,000,000.

Oregon is bounded by the 49th degree jority of the members elected to and serving in the Senate of North latitude on the North, the Pacific on the West, by the 42d degree of latitude laws. their votes given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows, viz: Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution, and the Rocky Mountains on the Kere, H. Jones Brooke, J. Porter Brawley, William A. Crabb. Jonathan J. Cunningham, Thomas S. Fernon, mountains, as the Eastern limits of the vania, praying for a modification of the manufactures of this country, except in territory, is from the 109th degree to the existing tariff laws, signed by over two certain favored localities; and that the though not so low as the cheapest steam 111th degree, following a crooked line thousand persons. The petitioners set consequence will be that all competition from point to point. California, as proposed to be admitted everywhere throughout the State, especias a State, is bounded, as stated, on the ally among those engaged in mining coal course of a year or eighteen months, con-North by Oregon, on the West by the Pa- and the manufacture of iron. From evicific, on the South by the 32d degree of dence that had been furnished him, he latitude, which is the line of boundary be- could state confidently to the Senate, that tween Mexico and the United States, and nearly one half of the number of furnaces on the West by the Colorado river, which is near the 115th1 degree of longitude, and the close of 1847, have now blown out parallel therewith, until we strike the 35th degree of latitude, thence in a direct line Westerly until the line intersects the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and thence along said mountains, in an almost referred ; although perhaps more than a parallel direction with the 12th degree of majority of the whole number of furnaces ongitude, until the line again strikes the and forges may be still in operation, he Southern boundary of Oregon, or the 42d degree of North latitude. Utah is bounded upon the West by Cali- now which was produced at the period fornia, on the South by the dividing ridge mentioned. The consequence is, that a between the waters that flow into the Great their subsistence from labor in the furna-Basin and those which flow into the Gulf ces, forges, and foundries of the State, of California, on the East by the same ridge, which forms its curvature from the them in a state of absolute destitution. angle where the 37th degree of latitude crosses the 113th degree of longitude, run- production of iron is not felt among those ning thence in a curve until the line intersects the 111th degree of longitude, and alone, but is felt also, and that severely. lower boundary of Oregon, which is the other industrial occupations. limit of the territory, as bounded on the North. Colorado Territory is that section of coal has been consumed in the furnaces country bounded on the lower West por- and forges in operation in the eastern part | countries, and to place them in this countion by the lower eastern boundary of Cali- of the State. The demand for coal, for try in a situation of comfort and independfornia and the Colorado river, and on the this purpose, has fallen off within the last ence." South by the dividing line between Mexico two years nearly, if not altogether, oneand the United States, on the East by the half; and the consequence is that those Sierra Madre, or Western limits of Mexico, engaged in that branch of our industry in and on the North by the curved ridge, or Pennsylvania are out of employment, and 37th degree of latitude, which constitutes the southern boundary of Utah, until the line extends to the 111th degree of longitude, whence the territory extends to the 42d degree of longitude, and is farther bounded North by the same. New Mexico, as its limits are defined, is bounded upon the West by the territory of other occupations. Colorado, on the South by the 32d degree of latitude, on the East by the 100th degree of longitude, and on the North by the Arkansas river and 42d degree of north latitude. [The Arkansas river extends in ] a curvature line from this degree of latitude, down the 107th degree of longitude a short distance, and thence in a diverging line to the 100th degree of longitude, whence it is intersected by the 39th degree of north latitude.]

The Indian Territory is bounded on in that State. They have lately, in a the South by the Arkansas river, thence in great manner, ceased operations ; some of a straight line South, to the Red River, them entirely and others partially, and the which bounds it remotely near the 24th consequence is that the people formerly degree of latitude, on the West by the Red employed in manufacturing iron and min-River, on the North by Nebraska, and on ing coal cannot resort to the cotton mills, the East by the States of Arkansas and nor to agriculture ; for the means of sub-Missouri.

Nebraska is bounded on the West by angle of New Mexico, on the North by the 49th degree of latitude, (or line dividing the United States from Canada,) on the South by the Indian Territory, and on the referred. East by the State of Iowa, and Territory of Minesota.

Minesota is bounded upon the West by Nebraska (sometimes called Missouri Territory,) on the South by the State of Iowa, on the East by the State of Wisconsin and Lake Superior, and on the North by the dividing line between the United States and

Canada-42d degree of latitude. These are the territories which the

sqr. miles. sqr. acres. 341,463 or 218,536,320 175,363 or 112,232,320 Oregon contains California 125,000 or 80,000,000 225,715 or 144,457,600 110,000 or 70,400,000 120,000 or 76,800,000 New Mexico Indian Territory Nebraska or Mo. Ter. 400,000 or 256,000,000 105,000 or 67,200,000

1,502,541 1,025,626,240 Aggregate Oregon is provided with a government, and also Minesota and Utah, while California is asking for State admission; but the residue of this immense domain is abandoned for the present, or given up to the unmolested possession of the Indians. The line of 36° 40', extended to the Pacific, would apportion about one-third, or less, South of the line, and the residue to the North of the line. If such a line could be established by law, any acquisition hereafter from Mexico would naturally preclude the participation of the North. It would, as a matter of course, be converted into slave States.

#### The Tariff of 1846--- The Iron Interests.

We commend to the attention of every reader and every candid mind, the following remarks of the Hon. James Cooper, our present representative in the U.S. Senate, made on Thursday last in presentthousand citizens of Pennsylvania praying for a modification of the existing tariff

sistence for the first, as he had stated, have to a considerable extent gone out of operathe eastern limits of Oregon and upper tion, and the markets for the latter have been largely diminished by the reduction of the production of these articles of iron, coal, and cotton fabrics to which he had

There is, therefore, as the memorialists state a degree of suffering prevalent among them which has not existed at any period within many years past-not even in 1842, previous to the passage of the act known as the Tariff act of that year. They pray Congress that some modification of the present act may take place at the present session. They do not ask for the repeal of the act of 1846; but they ask United States own, covering an area greater that what was the intention of the framers than the whole union of States, and larger of that act may be carried into effect, and than the entire superficial surface of Europe. that they may have such protection as it was designed to afford at that time. They state that owing to this condition of affairs at home and abroad, the provisions of that act, sufficient at that time, ceased to be so at present, and for some time past; and they ask that Congress may take up the subject and put them in the position in which it was designed to place them at the time the act of 1846 was passed. They set forth many facts that are important to every Senator and member of Congress desirous to make up a correct judgment on the subject; but he would not detain the Senate now with a recapitulation of all that is stated in the memorials, and in the letters of intelligent gentlemen accompanying them. It was sufficient to say that the state of things existing abroad, especially on the continent of Europe, has brought down the price of iron in England to a point lower than it has ever been before, except on one single occasion. He did not think that it was necessary to advert to them, for it would be at once understood to what he referred, namely, the revolutions there, the abandonment of the contracts for making railroads, with which the whole continent was checkered over.

This state of things has obliged England to sell her iron at these low rates, and great amounts of it have been thrown in upon us. Iron is now manufactured there at \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, and \$27 per ton, according to quality, and sent here, thus breaking down our establishments, and taking employment and bread from the American laborer. The memorialists an engine with a stroke of six, twelve, twenty, or any number of feet. is the limit to it? He then exhibited his engine, of between

four and five horse power, operated by a battery contained within a space of three cubic feet. It looked very unlike a magnetic machine. It was a reciprocating engine of two feet stroke, and the whole engine and battery weighed about one ton. When the power was thrown on by the motion of a lever, the engine started off magnificently, making one hundred and fourteen strokes per minute ; though, when it drove a circular saw ten inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick into laths, the engine made but about eighty strokes per minute. There was great anxiety on the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph. The force operating upon his magnetic cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet, was stated to be six hundred pounds when the engine was moving very slowly, but he had not been able to ascertain what the force was when the engine was running at a working speed, though it was considerably less. The most important and interesting point, howunder many and most considerations. engines. With all the imperfections of the engine, the consumption of three pounds of zinc per day would produce one horse power. The larger his engines, (contrary to what has been known before,) the greater the economy. Professor Page was himself surprised at the result. There were vet practical difficulties to be overcome ; the battery had yet to be improved ; and it remained yet to try the experiment on a grander scale, to make a power of one hundred horse, or more .- National Intelligencer.

Electro-Magnetism as a Motive Power---

Professor Page, in the Lectures which he is now delivering before the Smithsonian Institution, states that there is no longer any doubt of the application of this power as a substitute for steam. He exhibited the most imposing experiments ever witnessed in this branch of science. An immense bar of iron, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, was made to spring up by magnetic action, and to move rapidly up and down, dancing like a feather in the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon this bar he stated to average three hundred pounds through ten inches of its motion. He said he could raise this bar one hundred feet as readily as through ten inches, and he expected no difficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton, or a hundred tons. He could make a pile-driver, or a forge-hammer, with great simplicity, and could make

The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol; and when he produced the same spark at a little distance from this point, it made no noise at all. This recent discovery he stated to have a practical bearing upon the construction of an electro-magnetic engine. Truly, a great power is here ; and where

#### CERTIFICATES :

This is to certify that I purchased twenty pair of new bedsteads with Hinkley's patent elastic spring bottom in, am well pleased with them, consider them a good article, and would buy no others. I would recommend them to all persons, as they are easily screwed together, and can be kept cleaner than any hitherto made. JAMES ALLISON.

I concur with the above and consider it a good article for tavern keepers and others. THOMAS MAYES.

We certify that we got A. Felix to put B. Hinkley's patent bottom into our old bedsteads, and that they answer the purpose exceedingly well. We consider it a bedstead that can be kept much cleaner from insects, screwed up firmer than any others, and recommend them to the public

DAVD BLOOM,	JOHN CLARK,
JERMAN JACOB,	D. SUNDERLAND
Lewistown, April 26	, 1850—1f

## BOOKS & STATIONERY. TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his store to the room lately occupied by JOHN I. M'Cov, as a Shoe Store, nearly opposite the Bank, where he has just received a first rate assortment of Congress, Plug, Roll, Lady Twist, Small Lump, Sweet and Plain Cavendish, Black Fat, Luscious Luxury, Eldorado, Natural Anti-nervous, Mrs. Miller's and Anderson's Fine Cut and Solace TO-BACCO; Rappee, Scotch, Macabau and Natiotches SNUFF and Snuff Boxes; PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO; Havana, Spanish, Half do., and American CIGARS.

Also, Letter and Writing PAPER; Quills, Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Motto, Transparent and Plain WAFERS; Sealing Wax, Slates and Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Black, Blue, Red, and Indelible INE, and Inkstands; Black Sand and Sand Boxes, and a general assortment of

#### Blank and School Books, together with a choice selection of JUVENILE and LITERARY WORKS.

Also, a good article of Pen Knives, Pocket Combs, Eank Cases, Port Monies, &c., &c., which he will sell at the very lowest cash pri-ces. GEO. W. THOMAS.

N. B .- He will sell Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars at WHOLESALE to dealers on the most accommodating terms.

Lewistown, June 7, 1850--3m

#### Thompson's

COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR & WOOD NAPTHA, TOR the core of Pulmonary consumption, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, obstinate coughs, spitting of blood, liver complaint, whooping cough, croup, &c.

EVANS' Sugar Coated Pills---German Pills [my10] For sale by J. B. MITCHELL.

Henry Fulton, John W. Guernsey, William Haslett, Isaac Hugus, Timothy Ives, Joshua Y. Jones, Joseph Konigcher, George V. Lawrence. Maxwell M'Baslin, Benja Malone, Benjamin Matthias, Henry A. Muhlenberg, William F. Packer, William R. Sadler, David Sankey Peleg B. Savery, Conrad Shimer, Robert C. Sterret, Daniel Stine, Farris B. Streeter, John H. Walker, and Valentine Best, Speaker-Yeas 29.

Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, George Darsie, Augustus Drum, and Alexander King-Navs 3

Extract from the Journal. SAML. W. PEARSON, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HARRISBURG, March 14, 1850. I, William Jack, Chief Clerk of the House of Repr

sentatives of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file, and No. 211 on the House Journal of the present session,) entitled "Resolution relative to the amendment of the Constitution,"-it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature-after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as will appear by their votes, given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows, viz: Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution

Baldwin, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Jeremiah Black, John S. Bowen, William Brindle, Daniel H. B. Brower. Jesse R. Burden, John Cessna, Henry Church, John N. Conyngham, Sylvester Cridland, Benjamin G. David, William J. Dobbins, James P. Downer, Thomas Duncan, William Dunn, William Espey, John C. Evans, William Evans, A. Scott Ewing, Alexander S. Feather, James Flowers, Benjamin P. Fortner, Alexander Gibboney Thomas E. Grier, Joseph E. Griffin, Joseph Guffey, Jacob S. Haldeman, George H. Hart, Leffert Hart, John Hast ngs, William J. Hemphill, John Hoge, Henry Huplet, Lewis Herford, Washington J. Jackson, Nicholas Jones, John W. Killinger, Charles E. Kinkend, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Morris Leech, Jonathan D. Leet, An son Leonard, James J. Lewis, Henry Little, Jonas R. M'Clintock, John F. M'Culloch, Alexander C. M'Curdy, John M'Laughlin, John M'Lean, Samuel Marx, John B. Meek, Michael Meyers, John Miller, Joseph C. Molloy, John D. Morris, William T. Morison, Ezekiel Mowry, Edward Nickleson, Jacob Nissly, Charles O'Neill, John B. Packer, Joseph C. Powell, James C. Reid, John S. B. Facker, Joseph C. Fowen, James C. Reid, John S. Rhey, Lewis Roberts, Samuel Robinson, John B. Ruther-ford, Glenni W. Scofield, Thoms C. Scouller, William Shaffner, Richard Simpson, Eli Siffer, William Smith, William A. Smith, Daniel M. Smyser, William II. Souder, Thomas C. Steel, David Steward, Charles Stockwell, Edwin C. Trone, Andrew Wade, Robert C. Walker, Universe Western Colders P. Wells Himma A. Williams Edwin C. Frone, Antrew Wales, Robert C. Walker, Thomas Watson, Sidney B. Wells, Hiram A. Williams, Daniel Zerbey, and John S. M'Calmont, Speaker-Yeas 87. Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, Augustus K. Cornyn, David Evans, and James M.

Extract from the Journ	al. WILLIAM JACK, Clerk.
Filed March 15, 1850.	SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
and the second of the second of	A. W. BENEDICT,
Deputy Sec	relary of the Commonwealth.
	SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA, 88.

fifty je28-3m

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution of the General As-sembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains op file in this

In testimony whereof I have hereunto t my hand, and caused to be affixed the L.S. set my hand, and caused to be anaced the seal of the Secretary's Office, at Harris-burg, this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and A. L. RUSSELL,

Secretary of the Common wealth.

that were in operation in Pennsylvania at altogether in consequence of the inadequacy of the prices to be obtained for iron. The production is now less than one-half

still would say confidently, that not onehalf of the quantity of iron is produced are now out of employment, and many of The consequences of the diminution in the

It is known to the Senate that in late years a very large quantity of anthracite to a great extent without the means of subsistence. They cannot take themselves to engaged in the manufacture of iron and

But there were other branches of in-

dustry, dependant upon protection, or to some extent upon protection for their success, which have also gone down, or have been erected and have gone into operation and deport themselves.'

forth that there is great distress prevailing between the foreign and domestic producer will cease, and that, eventually, in the sumers will be obliged to pay more for the iron used by them than they would do under a duty which would afford a just protection to the domestic producer. The history of the iron manufactures of this country proves the fact that when England supplies the whole quantity, we pay the highest prices for iron. He desired to detain the Senate no longer, and moved that of what it was at the time to which he had the memorials be referred to the committee on Finance.

AN OLD SLANDER NAILED .- Some years ago it was a favorite story with the Locofocos, that Mr. Webster had said that it was the duty of government " to take care of the rich, and the rich would take care (or 37th degree of latitude) which rises very large number of people who derive of the poor." This fabrication was at length effectually silenced, but the Buffalo Republic recently had the hardihood to attempt to revive it. The editor of the Buffalo Express thereupon called Mr. Webster's attention to it. Webster replies by letter duly signed, and says-"I am engaged in that department of industry not the author of that saying, nor of any such doctrine or expression ; on the conthence up said degree of longitude to the among those engaged in mining coal and trary, I trust that the political labors of my life show that my object has been, steadily always, to relieve the poor and laboring

portion of the community from the evils which usually affect those classes in other

G. W. P. CUSTIS .- We happened, at the Capitol on the 10th inst., to meet the venerable Geo. W. P. Custis, of Virginia, who had just been to pay his respects to the thirteenth President of the United other employments, for the men who are States, all of whom he has personally known and been known to. This venerthe mining of coal have been brought up able gentleman, though stricken in years, to that particular branch of business; it is is, we are happy to say, still hale and their trade, and they are disqualified for hearty. We presume there are very few other men living who have shaken hands. with every President of the United States. -National Intelligencer.

A young lady out west says : " When greatly curtailed their operations. This I go to a theatre I am very careless of my is especially the case with the recently es- dress, as the audience are too attentive to tablished cotton mills and manufactories of the play to observe my wardrobe ; but Pennsylvania. He presumed the Senate when I go to church I am very particular was aware that during the last two or three | in my outward appearance, as most people years, a large number of cotton mills have go there to see how their neighbors dress

### ARKANSAS BREAK-DOWN.

A friend of ours went over in Arkansas a few weeks ago to attend a " break-down" -that is, a dance. The ladies, upon the occasion, were arrayed in their best, with all the gay colors which an uncultivated taste could suggest. The gentlemen were dressed in homespun clothes, and none but our friend had broadcloth upon his back. During the evening, sweet potatoes of an enormous size, roasted in the ashes, were handed round to the company, together with a handful of salt for each guest. A beautiful young lady became smitten with our friend, (perhaps with his magnificent moustaches,) and resolved to dance with him. She therefore turned to a friend and addressed her in these words : " Sal, hold my tater while I trot round with that nice hoss what's got on store clothes." Our friend was clinched accordingly ; he could not extricate himself from the gripe of the rustic beauty, and was obliged to "trot round" after her for one mortal long hour before he could obtain a respite from his labors. He made his escape the first opportunity, resolved that he never again would go to an Arkansas break-down.

" You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the boy's reply.

If you don't know what to do with yourself this hot weather, angle for flies. No difficulty in getting a bite.

Why is the hub of a cartwheel like a handsome young lady ? Because it's always surrounded with fello(w)s.

Zeal not rightly directed is permicious : for as it makes a good cause better, so it makes a bad cause worse.