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Rates of Advertising. One square, 18 lines, 1 time 50...

W. J. JACOBS, Attorney at Law, WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to his care...

J. W. PARKER, Attorney at Law, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN CO., PA. OFFICE on Market street...

W. H. IRWIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAS resumed the practice of his profession in this and the adjoining counties...

GEO. W. ELDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa. OFFICE two doors west of the True Democrat Office...

DR. J. B. MITCHELL OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. He can always be found at his office...

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

GREAT EXCITEMENT ABOUT Benjamin Hinkley's Patent Elastic Spring Bottom BEDSTEAD, 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...

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. McCoy...

Blank and School Books, together with a choice selection of JUVENILE and LEVEARLY WORKS. Also, a good article of Pen Knives, Pocket Combs, Bank Cases, Port Monies, &c., &c., which he will sell at the very lowest cash prices.

Thompson's COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR & WOOD NAPHTHA, FOR the cure of Pulmonary consumption, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, etc., etc., which he will sell at the very lowest cash prices.

Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution. RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article...

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. I, Samuel W. Pearson, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file of the present session) was adopted by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature...

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. I, William Jack, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, (No. 10 on the Senate file, and No. 21 on the House Journal of the present session) entitled "Resolution relative to the amendment of the Constitution," was adopted by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature...

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

Poetry.

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...

Miscellaneous.

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.

Utah is bounded on the South by the dividing ridge (or 37th degree of latitude) which rises between the waters that flow into the Great Basin and those which flow into the Gulf of California...

California, as proposed to be admitted as a State, is bounded, as stated, on the North by Oregon, on the West by the Pacific, on the South by the 32d degree of latitude, which is the line of boundary between Mexico and the United States...

Colorado Territory is that section of country bounded on the lower West portion by the lower eastern boundary of California and the Colorado river, and on the South by the dividing line between Mexico and the United States...

New Mexico, as its limits are defined, is bounded upon the West by the territory of 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 Indian Territory is bounded on the South by the Arkansas river, thence in a straight line South, to the Red River, which bounds it remotely near the 24th degree of latitude, on the West by the Red River, on the North by Nebraska, and on the East by the States of Arkansas and Missouri.

Minnesota 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 United States own, covering an area greater than the whole union of States, and larger than the entire superficial surface of Europe.

Oregon contains 341,463 or 218,536,320 California 175,363 or 112,332,330 Utah 125,000 or 80,000,000 Colorado 225,715 or 144,457,600 New Mexico 120,000 or 76,800,000 Indian Territory Nebraska or Mo. Ter. 400,000 or 256,000,000 Minnesota 105,000 or 67,200,000 Aggregate 1,502,541 1,025,626,240

The Indian Territory is bounded on the South by the Arkansas river, thence in a straight line South, to the Red River, which bounds it remotely near the 24th degree of latitude, on the West by the Red River, on the North by Nebraska, and on the East by the States of Arkansas and Missouri.

Nebraska is bounded on the West by the eastern limits of Oregon and upper 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 East by the State of Iowa, and Territory of Minnesota.

Minnesota 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 United States own, covering an area greater than the whole union of States, and larger than the entire superficial surface of Europe.

Oregon is provided with a government, and also Minnesota 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 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 presenting a number of memorials from over two thousand citizens of Pennsylvania praying for a modification of the existing tariff laws.

Mr. Cooper said that he held in his hand numerous memorials from citizens, residents of several counties in Pennsylvania, praying for a modification of the existing tariff laws, signed by over two thousand persons. The petitioners set forth that there is great distress prevailing everywhere throughout the State, especially among those engaged in mining coal and the manufacture of iron.

From evidence that had been furnished him, he could state confidently to the Senate, that nearly one half of the number of furnaces that were in operation in Pennsylvania at the close of 1847, had now blown out altogether in consequence of the inadequacy of the prices to be obtained for iron.

It is known to the Senate that in late years a very large quantity of anthracite coal has been consumed in the furnaces and forges in operation in the eastern part of the State. The demand for coal, for this purpose, has fallen off within the last two years nearly, if not altogether, one-half; and the consequence is that those engaged in that branch of our industry in Pennsylvania are out of employment, and to a great extent without the means of subsistence.

They cannot take themselves to other employments, for the men who are engaged in the manufacture of iron and the mining of coal have been brought up to that particular branch of business; it is their trade, and they are disqualified for other occupations.

But there were other branches of industry, dependant upon protection, or to some extent upon protection for their success, which have also gone down, or have greatly curtailed their operations. This is especially the case with the recently established cotton mills and manufactories of Pennsylvania. He presumed the Senate was aware that during the last two or three years, a large number of cotton mills have been erected and have gone into operation

in that State. They have lately, in a great manner, ceased operations; some of them entirely and others partially, and the consequence is that the people formerly employed in manufacturing iron and mining coal cannot resort to the cotton mills, nor to agriculture; for the means of subsistence for the first, as he had stated, have to a considerable extent gone out of operation, 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 referred.

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 that what was the intention of the framers of that act may be carried into effect, and 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 checked 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 state that if this condition of things prevail for a great while, there will be a general cessation of operations in the iron manufactures of this country, except in certain favored localities; and that the consequence will be that all competition between the foreign and domestic producer will cease, and that, eventually, in the course of a year or eighteen months, consumers 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 the memorials be referred to the committee on Finance.

AN OLD SLANDER NAILED.—Some years ago it was a favorite story with the Loco-focos, that Mr. Webster had said that it was the duty of government "to take care of the rich, and the rich would take care 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 not the author of that saying, nor of any such doctrine or expression; on the contrary, 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 countries, and to place them in this country in a situation of comfort and independence."

G. W. P. CURTIS.—We happened, at the Capitol on the 10th inst., to meet the venerable Geo. W. P. Curtis, of Virginia, who had just been to pay his respects to the thirteenth President of the United States, all of whom he has personally known and been known to. This venerable gentleman, though stricken in years, is, we are happy to say, still hale and 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 I go to a theatre I am very careless of my dress, as the audience are too attentive to the play to observe my wardrobe; but when I go to church I am very particular in my outward appearance, as most people go there to see how their neighbors dress and deport themselves."

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 by 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 boss 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 pernicious; for as it makes a good cause better, so it makes a bad cause worse.

Electro-Magnetism as a Motive Power--The Important Question Settled.

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 an engine with a stroke of six, twelve, twenty, or any number of feet.

The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, 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 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, however, is the expense of the power. Professor Page stated that he had reduced the cost so far, that it was less than steam under many and most considerations, though not so low as the cheapest steam 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 yet 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.

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