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### Poetry.

#### WHAT IS A YEAR.

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave  
On life's dark rolling stream,  
Which is so quickly gone that we  
Account it but a dream.  
'Tis but a single earnest throb  
Of Time's old iron heart,  
Which tireless now and strong as when  
It first with life did start.

#### What is a year? 'Tis but a turn

Of Time's old brazen wheel,  
Or but a page upon the book  
Which death must shortly seal.  
'Tis but a step upon the road,  
Which we must travel o'er,  
A few more steps and we shall walk  
Life's weary road no more.

#### What is a year? 'Tis but a breath

From Time's old nostrils blown,  
As rushing onward o'er the earth,  
Which we hear his weary moan.  
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,  
Or dew upon the lawn,  
As transient as the mists of morn  
Beneath the summer sun.

#### What is a year? 'Tis but a type

Of life's soft changing scene;  
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on  
With hills and valleys green.  
Next, Summer's prime succeeds the Spring,  
Then Autumn with a tear  
Then comes old Winter—death, and all  
Must find their level here.

### Miscellaneous.

From the Scioto (Ohio) Gazette.

#### AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

*Manufacture of Shawls—the Bay State Mills—Magnitude—Consumption of Wool—Operatives—Their Character—American Invention—Triumph of Genius—Power of Mind—Effect upon the Economy of Life.*

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 25th, 1851.

Few women, I imagine, have ever reflected how large a space in human industry, and how vast an influence upon society, and even upon the prosperity of States, has been caused by the fabrication of materials for their dresses! So it is; and whole communities depend upon the articles they wear, and the prevailing fashions of the day. Mr. Adam Smith made one of his most interesting chapters in the "Wealth of Nations," upon the operations of Pin Manufacture. I shall take the liberty, at an humble distance of illustrating the process required to produce one or two other articles of ladies' dress. I shall commence with the manufacture of shawls, (woolen)—the manufacture of which involves a magnitude of interests, which seems at first incomprehensible. Even in Ohio we are affected by it to no inconsiderable degree. Our farmers raise a large portion of the wool which goes into the Bay State Shawls, and the fabrication of shawls, muslins, delaines, &c., in which the wool is the principal article, is the cause of the profits which Ohio has recently derived from the export of wool. I have investigated this subject, in reference both to its intrinsic interest, and to its bearings upon the agricultural interests of Ohio.

Accompanied by intelligent and courteous guides, I proceeded to Lawrence, the new town, whose wonders have been proclaimed by the newspapers. Founded only five years since, in the same manner as Lowell, by the "Essex Company," it has now probably ten thousand inhabitants. As an example of order, neatness, regularity, and industry, it is unsurpassed. Compared with anything we read of in English factory towns, it is as much superior as are the institutions of our government to those of the old world. It is the manufacture of shawls in the Bay State Mills, which constitutes, however, the main interest of the town to me. I took down from the books of the Company, and they may, therefore, be strictly relied upon, some statistics, which will serve to give a realizing idea of the greatness, and the social effect of these works; although you cannot without seeing, realize the beautiful order and system which prevails there.

1. DIMENSIONS.—The ground occupied by the "Bay State Mills," is 1,000 feet in length and 400 in breadth; thus occupying the space of two squares and a half in Cincinnati. The buildings surround the whole; but there is an interior yard for air and convenience. Some of the buildings are nine stories in height, but generally six. The flooring occupies more than two millions of square feet. The "Boarding Houses" are not included in the above. They are ranges of three story brick buildings, numbering thirty-two; and having all the conveniences necessary to comfortable living. They occupy nearly one-half as much space as the mills.

2. THE OPERATIVES.—

Men employed	1,100
Women do	1,150
Number of operatives	2,250

Nothing like such an army of opera-

tives can be found in any other establishment of our country. I shall prove that no other class of laboring people are better off, if as well.

3. WAGES.—The wages of a girl averages \$4 per week. Her board is \$1.25 per week, so that she receives clear \$2.75. Of this she can lay up \$2; and she does in almost all instances. To what purpose this is put I shall explain hereafter.

4. TIME.—The time of working hours in the mills is fixed by regulations, at twelve hours per day. This is the only point in the conduct of the mills to which I should object. But, it must be observed, that these people are not dependents. They come and go at their will, and I may here say that the average time, in which the girls remain at the mills, does not exceed two and a half years, if as much. There, this kind of life is brief to all the operatives except a few, (mostly foreigners,) who have made a profession of the more artificial part of the work.

5. WOOL CONSUMED.—In the week ending the 23d of August, the consumption of wool was 12,600 pounds per day, or, at the rate of three millions eight hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred pounds per annum! If this had all been Ohio wool, it would have been one-half the entire surplus wool of the State. But these companies actually consume a great deal of foreign wool, some of it is brought from Morocco and some from South America. This is the coarse and long staple. But how unnatural for a country like this to import wool!

6. PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED.—There are four kinds of articles in these mills. There are Shawls, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Felt Cloths for overcoats. The principal products are—

Shawls, 1,000 per day;  
Satinets, 1,000 yards per day;  
Besides Felt Cloths, and at one time, Rugs were made here. These great facts will give you an idea of the magnitude of these works, and of their inevitable effect upon the wealth and industry of the people.

But there are other things than these mechanical results of yet greater importance to the welfare of society. Go with me while I estimate the social effects in economy, in comfort and in the development of mind. These Bay State Shawls are now sold at from \$3 to \$8 each, according to size. Mr. John D. Jones, our fellow-citizen, tells me that ten years since they were sold at \$15 each. As these shawls are really a very useful article to women, (who too commonly dress thin,) we can see how great a saving is made in a necessary article by the reduction of price one-half. How much greater saving it is when it is from our own wool, and by our own women they are made!

Let us next see how far the introduction of this species of industry has affected the condition and comfort of the laboring classes. If it has depreciated that condition; if it has lowered the standard of morals; if, in one word, it has made such a population as is represented in some of the exaggerated pictures of the English Manufacturing society, then it has done an evil for which no economical advantages can compensate. Has it? No. The very reverse is true. There is here no manufacturing population, as generally understood, dependent upon their employers; none either degraded in intellect or debased in morals. What is their condition here? Here are twelve hundred females, nine-tenths of whom are between the ages of sixteen and thirty. Of this great number there is scarcely one who cannot read. There are workmen who cannot write their names; but they were born in other lands, and have been nurtured under less general laws. Such is their intellectual condition. What is their morals? These women board in houses where all the substantial elements of civilization are found, and all the restraints of a moral society exert their influence, and where temptations are far less than in ordinary society. What is the temptation of one of these independent operatives compared with that of the poor work-women of our cities? The boarding-houses are under the police regulations of the company, and are almost all kept by widows, reputable and honest, selected by the officers, who get their rent very low, and furnish wholesome food for their boarders. That great safeguard, a pure public sentiment, exerts the same salutary influences here over individuals that it does in all well regulated society. The community guards with jealous care the reputation of its members.

But, with what object have these thousands of females entered on their vocation? I have said the average time spent here, by them, is about two and a half years. This proves that this is not the business of their lives, nor entered upon with any such object, except, perhaps, in a few exceptional cases. How then, have they come here? They have almost all come to get some surplus funds of their own, for a specific object, which is generally one of three or four particular purposes. Some have come from filial piety, to relieve their father's small farm from debt; some to educate a brother; but more yet, probably, to get their wedding "set-out," in anticipation of an event which may happen to any woman. Others again are young widows, with one or two small

children, which being left at some friend's, they struggle to clothe and educate. All these objects are laudable and honorable. Nay, are not the women who will enter on such self-denial for such objects worthy of admiration? Are they not the equals of those queens of homespun described and lauded by Dr. Bushnell?

I come now to that which America boasts so much, the inventive power, which clothes this machinery with life, and sends it forth conquering and to conquer over all inanimate nature, and to successful competition with all rival powers. I will give an example: A certain part of these shawls had to be spun by hand. This process was expensive; it was necessary to do it by machinery, or there was danger of a failure. One of the proprietors, whose name is known throughout America, employed a very ingenious man to make, if possible, a machine to accomplish it. He sat down, with nothing but his brains to work with, and at the end of five or six months produced the machinery ready to do its work. The cost of doing it was only one twenty-fifth part! Two cents did what fifty was required to do before. The saving, in the amount of work done, was equal to all the profits of the establishment, and placed the work out of danger. It was the triumph of the human mind! It was the demonstration of that peculiar genius which never can be developed to an equal extent under any other than free institutions.

As I surveyed this monument to American intelligence, as I looked upon these educated and independent women, most of them working for noble ends, I remembered with indignation, that some members of Congress had dared to compare the condition of these operatives with that of the dark and degraded slaves! How great was his ignorance, or how bitter his malignity.

E. D. M.

#### INTERESTING FROM HUNGARY.—ARREST

OF AN AGENT OF KOSSUTH.—The following information from Hungary, by the last steamer, is interesting: A grave event has taken place amongst the Austrian Corps d'Armee in Holstein. Many of the regiments comprising it consist in a great part of the Hungarians, and among them are many young men of noble families, who are compelled by Austrian government to serve as private soldiers. In spite of disasters drawn down on unfortunate Hungary by the revolution, these soldiers cannot repress the hatred which animates them, or their desire for a new revolution. The presence in England of Ex-Governor Kossuth has greatly contributed, of late, to excite the sentiment of hatred of these Hungarian soldiers, and an armed revolt, of which the consequence would have been incalculable, in the North, has been on the point of breaking out amongst them, but it has been prevented by the active surveillance of the superior officers of the Austrian battalions. An agent of Kossuth and the Revolutionary propaganda of London, the Hungarian Count Potocki, was arrested by the military authorities of Reusburg. He had arrived from London, by way of Paris, under a false name; in his possession were found proclamations exciting the soldiers to revolt, and printed copies of Kossuth's last speech in England. Haynau was recently nearly burned to death at his residence in Hungary, an incendiary having set his house on fire.

#### AN EGYPTIAN KEY.—M. De Nerval,

a recent French traveller in Egypt, thus describes the key of a house which he took during his residence in Cairo. It was a piece of wood "like a baker's tally, at one end of which five or six nails were driven in, as if at random; but there was no random in the matter. This strange key is introduced into a hole in the door; the nails correspond with little holes, invisible from without, pass through them and raise a wooden bolt."

There never was an unfortunate plant that went through as many tortures as the tomato. It has, by experimental housewives, been stewed, fried, roasted and barbecued for eating. It has been served up raw, and done up in pies, puddings, pickles and preserves. It has been dried like apples, made into flour, and rolled into pills. It has been food and physic for us. Now it is to be made into whiskey for us. The last agony into which it has been plunged, has been suffered in the distillery. Tomato whiskey punch will be the great feature, hereafter, in bar-rooms and oyster cellars.

THE USE OF A GRAND-MOTHER.—As two urchins were trotting along together, one of them fell and broke a pitcher which he was carrying.—He then commenced crying, when the other boy asked him why he "took on so?" "Cause," says he, "when I get home, mother will lick me for breaking the mug!" "What," said the other, "hain't you got a grand-mother living at your house?" "No!" was the reply. "Well I have, and I might break two mugs and they dare'n't lick me."

"Do you keep matches?" asked a wag, of a retailer. "O yes, all kinds," was the reply. "Then I'll take a trotting match."

### Agricultural, &c.

#### Smoke Houses.

Many persons commit great errors in building smoke houses. To be nice, and to be a handsome and respectable appearance on a farm, it must forsooth be built with brick or stone, with close fitting doors, and a single aperture for the egress of the smoke.—The consequence is, the meat is black and bitter, and might as well have been put up in pickle of pyroliginous acid; having lost all its flavour, and smelling of soot like a chimney sweep. The walls are so close and cold that the smoke condenses and settles upon the hams and bacon, and instead of drying, it becomes flabby and ill-colored.

A smoke house can hardly be too open. It takes longer, to be sure, to perfect the process; but when completed, the meat is dry, and a fine chestnut color, and a delicate flavor of the smoke penetrating the whole mass.

The best houses we have seen, are built with a stone wall, three feet high, flagged bottom, and wooden structure built on the top of the wall. Common siding is tight enough, or boarding edwise like boarding a barn is sufficient, with a tight board or shingle roof. The bottom is used for an ash house, and the smoke fire is built on the ashes. It is safe for both purposes, and will produce a much finer article for those who have a sweet tooth for that delicious treat—a nice flavored ham.—*Guernsey Times.*

#### Instruction in Agriculture.

In the kingdom of Prussia there are five Agricultural Colleges, and a sixth is about to be opened; in these are taught by both theory and practice, the highest branches of science connected with the culture and improvement of the soil: of Agricultural schools of a more elementary order, there are ten; there are also seven schools devoted to instruction in the culture of flax; two specially devoted to instruction in the management of meadow lands; one for instruction in the management of sheep;—and there are forty-five model farms, intended to serve in introducing better modes of Agriculture: in all seventy-one public establishments for Agricultural education, not to mention others of a kindred nature, or those private schools where the art and science of good farming are taught.—*New York Tribune.*

#### Ground and Un-Ground—Cooked and Un-cooked Food.

In a communication from the Society of Shakers, at Lebanon, New York, in the Patent Office Report, we find the following upon the relative value of ground and un-ground, cooked and un-cooked corn, for feeding and fattening cattle, &c.

"The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than un-ground as food for cattle, especially for fattening pork; hence it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century to grind all our provender."

"The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon cooked, than upon raw meal, and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked, equal to four of raw meal."

"The Shakers are a close observing, calculating people, and go in for the practical realities of life, and, therefore, in the economy of food, must be presumed to be good judges. For ourselves, we are disposed to believe the conclusion to which they have arrived at as correct.—*American Farmer.*

#### Weights and Measures.

The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel, may be of interest to some of our farming friends:

- Of wheat, sixty-pounds.
- Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
- Of corn, in the cob, seventy pounds.
- Of oats, thirty-five pounds.
- Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
- Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
- Of beans, sixty pounds.
- Of clover seed, sixty pounds.
- Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
- Of flax seed fifty-six pounds.
- Of bran, twenty pounds.
- Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
- Of buckwheat, fifty-two pounds.
- Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
- Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.

WORTH KNOWING.—It is said that a small piece of rosin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on a stove (not an open fire-place,) will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the stove is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the rosin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by the combustion of the rosin. This is preferable to combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same rosin may be used for weeks.

LOST, at the Town Hall, at the time of the Agricultural Exhibition, the Bill of an Albatross. Any person finding it will very much oblige the owner by leaving it at the Bee Hive Drug Store of

E. W. HALE.

Lewistown, Nov. 21, 1851.

#### GEO. W. BLIDDER,

Attorney at Law,  
OFFICE in Market street, opposite the Post Office, will attend to any business in the Courts of Mifflin, Centre or Huntingdon counties.  
[Lewistown, sept. 13, 1850-1y\*]

#### J. W. PARKER,

Attorney at Law, Lewistown, Mifflin co. Pa.

#### DR. E. W. HALE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown. He can be consulted at all times at the Bee Hive Drug store. Lewistown, August 30, 1850-tf

#### DR. JAS. S. WILSON,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Newton Hamilton and vicinity.

#### DR. A. W. MOSS

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. Office with Dr. Hoover, one door East of F. Schwartz's store. may 9, 1851-tf

#### MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

#### CHRISTIAN HOOVER,

#### Justice of the Peace,

CAN be found at his office, in the room recently occupied by D. W. Huling, Esq., where he will attend to all business entrusted to him with the greatest care and despatch.

#### BRISBIN & DINGES,

#### FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

Market street, one door West of Win. P. Milliken's Store.

#### Lewistown, Pa.

A large and well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., constantly on hand, which they will sell or make up to order, on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. [October 10, 1851.—1y.]

#### NEW Tailoring Establishment.

JAMES A. LILLEY has commenced the Tailoring Business, in Marketstreet, next door to Judge Ritz's, where he invites his friends and the public to give him a call. He is in regular receipt of the

#### Latest Fashions,

and having had considerable experience in the business, he feels confident he can give satisfaction, in point of workmanship, &c., to all who may favor him with their custom. Lewistown, May 16, 1851.

#### JOHN CLARK & CO.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 4 doors west of Eisenbise's Hotel.

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS & SHOES made of the best materials and in the best manner cheap for cash.

Lewistown, Sept. 12, 1851.

#### BOOTS, & SHOES,

&c. &c.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture celebrated Quilted and French calf Boots, together with all articles connected with his business. MOSES MONTGOMERY. Lewistown, August 8, 1851-tf

#### BILLY JOHNSON'S

#### Cheap Boot, Shoe, & Clothing Store.

HAVING returned from the city with a large stock of the above mentioned articles, he is prepared to sell at the lowest cash price.

Men's boots, from \$1 25 to \$6 00  
Ladies' shoes, from 50 to 1 50  
Misses' shoes, from 25 to 1 00  
Ladies' gaiters, from 1 00 to 2 00

according to quality. He is also prepared to make to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes, on the shortest notice and reasonable terms. Repairing done by Mr. Rook in the same place.

Persons wanting CLOTHING will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he purchases his goods for cash, and is enabled to sell cheaper than those purchasing on credit. Call and examine for yourselves, and he will convince you that he sells his goods CHEAP. Lewistown, October 10, 1851.

#### JAMES CRUTCHLEY,

Valley street, Lewistown, near Heister's Candle Factory.

Manufactures every description of Picture and Looking Glass

FRAMES,

SUCH as Gilt, Mahogany, Rosewood, &c. and can furnish Frames and Glass of any required size.

REGULING, VARNISHING, AND POLISHING of old Frames, and Repairing Work generally, done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock.

Lewistown, August 1, 1851.

#### The National Restaurant,

IN the basement of the National Hotel, is now open, and refreshments of all kinds will be served up as called for, on the European plan, by

J. THOMAS & CO.

Lewistown, Sept. 26, 1851.—tf

#### LIQUORS FOR SALE.

To Country Merchants, Tavern Keepers, &c.

A LARGE stock of superior liquors, consisting of

Wines, Brandies, Gin, &c.,

are now offered for sale. WHOLESALE and RETAIL at COST, at the Grocery Store on the Canal, opposite the Collector's Office. Dealers and Tavern Keepers will find bargains.

WM. REWALT.

Lewistown, July 18, 1851.—tf

#### JOHN CLARK, HENRY ZERBE

CLARK & ZERBE,  
Brown Street, between Market and Third, LEWISTOWN, PA.

INVITE public attention to their large and well-finished stock of

#### CARRIAGES,

embracing a general variety, from the most fashionable to plain make, which will be disposed of for cash lower than any that have ever been offered in Lewistown. They were all manufactured under their immediate superintendence, of the best materials that could be procured, and are fully equal to custom work. Among them are a number with BEST FELLOWS and BENT SHAFTS, now in such general favor, Leather and Canvas top BUGGIES, single and double seat ROCKAWAYS, &c. Feeling assured that our present large and superior stock will afford a choice to purchasers not heretofore offered in this place, we invite a call from persons in this and the adjoining counties.

Two apprentices to the above business will be taken if application be made soon. Lewistown, Feb. 28, 1851.—tf

#### HARDWARE, of all kinds, at unusually

low prices, for cash, at

oct24 F. G. FRANCISCUS'S.

#### 30 TONS of Valentine & Thomas' best

iron, for sale by

oct24 F. G. FRANCISCUS,

Agent for Valentine & Thomas.

#### 1500 LBS. Anvils and Vices, Screw

Plates, assorted, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch, Blacksmith's Belows, from 30 to 42 inches.

For sale, low for cash, by

oct24 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

GILCHRIST'S celebrated American Razors just received. They require no honing or sharpening—each Razor warranted. For sale by

oct24 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

#### 50 KEGS pure White Lead, \$2 per keg;

100 boxes Window Glass; 100 gallons

Finseed Oil; 100 lbs., Putty, Spirits of Turpentine, Paris Green, Chromes of different

colors, with an assortment of all kinds Paints, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, &c., for sale by

oct24 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

#### Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

A LARGE stock of new and beautiful

Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Ten Plate

do. from 22 to 32 inches; Air-Tight

Cook, Vernon do., Hathaway do., Keystone do.,

Universe do., Complete do., Revere Air-Tight

Parlor Stove, Otoman do., Persian do., Excelsior

do., Euna do., Barroom Stoves, Harp Cannon

do., Cannon do., Cast Oven do., Russia do.,

Ben Franklin do.—for wood or coal—all of

which will be sold low for cash, at the Hardware

Store of

oct24 F. G. FRANCISCUS.