

Speech of Hon. Joseph Casey, of Pa., in the House of Representatives, Monday, Aug. 12, 1850, on the Protective Policy and the Iron and Coal Interests of Pennsylvania.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and having under consideration the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, Mr. Casey said: Mr. Chairman—As it appears to be the determination to consume the time allotted to the discussion of this general appropriation bill on other subjects than the bill itself, and as there are some subjects of very great importance to the State of Pennsylvania, a district of which I have the honor to represent, which have received but very little attention during this session, I propose to occupy a few moments in bringing them to the notice of this committee. I wish it to be understood that I have nothing on this occasion to say in relation to the Texas boundary in particular, or Negro-ology in general. My constituents know my opinions on those subjects, and what will be my course and my vote on those questions. These subjects, sir, are, the policy and necessity of sustaining and protecting the home labor and industry of our own country. And in the proper determination of the questions they involve, the people of my State have a deeper interest than in any other; nay, I may add, than in all others that have engaged the attention or agitated the minds of the people of this country for years past.

I might not, and probably would not, have troubled this House with any remarks at this time, but for certain sentiments which had fallen from an honorable gentleman from my own State, occupying a seat in the other wing of this Capitol, that the depression of the iron trade of Pennsylvania is occasioned by over production, and not from the blighting influence of the tariff of 1846. And as they may, and doubtless will be made the basis for representations injuriously affecting a favorable determination of this question, I propose to present some facts and figures, that the country may know what reliance to place upon general sweeping declarations of this kind. I need not tell this House that Pennsylvania has always been deeply interested in, and ardently devoted to this policy; a policy which has scarcely ever been mentioned in this Hall during the present session, without exciting a sneer or contemptuous remark from some gentleman on the Democratic side of the chamber. For my own part, I intend to speak my sentiments freely on this great question; and shall give to it, in every shape and form, my constant and devoted support, to the full extent of my humble ability.

The course of events which led to the repeal of the tariff of 1842, must still be fresh in the recollection of every one who participated in the campaign of 1844.—Every gentleman here knows that the State of Pennsylvania was carried for Mr. Polk by representations made to the people that he was in favor of the protective policy. The memorable "Kane letter," which at the North was asserted to be a pledge in favor of the tariff of 1842, and in the South a declaration of free trade principles, was the first card played in this game of deception. The whole Democratic press of the State, with a single exception, came out boldly in favor of the tariff of 1842; and not only asserted that that tariff was safe in the hands of Mr. Polk and his party, but much more so than it would be even in the hands of Mr. Clay himself—that Mr. Polk and his party were more devoted to the great American system than even its greatest and most ardent champion. And Mr. Polk's near neighbor informed the editor of the leading Democratic journal of our State, at the Baltimore Convention, that he (Mr. P.) was the especial friend of the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania. These statements were uttered in confident and bold tones by the entire Democratic press. They were reiterated and reasserted by every Democratic orator. At the head of every Democratic procession, and flaunting on the breeze from every hickory pole in the State, was the banner inscribed with "POLK, DALLAS, and the TARIFF OF 1842." And such, sir, was the unblushing extent to which this system of fraud and deception was carried, that at the head of a Democratic county procession in the county in which I reside was a banner with the foregoing motto, with the addition, in large flowing characters, "We dare the Whigs to repeat it."

It was further asserted, that that tariff was a Democratic measure, and carried and passed by Democratic votes. Facts were perverted, records mutilated, and no device which the ingenuity of man could suggest was left untried, to deceive and to gull the honest, confiding, and patriotic citizenry of my State. Mr. Buchanan, long known as Pennsylvania's favorite son, was induced to throw the weight of his character and ability into the same scale, and, as is well known, preambulated the State very shortly before the election, confirming all those statements to which I have before alluded, and asserting, from his personal knowledge of the characters and positions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, with both of whom he had long served in Congress, that the tariff of 1842 was safer in the hands of Mr. Polk than those of Mr. Clay. Mr. Buchanan had long occupied a high position in the party and the country, and it was but natural that individuals thus

knowing him should be disposed to trust his honor, and believe his word, even tho' against their own convictions.

And at this point I desire to make a word of reply to my honorable friend of Kentucky, [Mr. McLEAN,] who remarked, in reference to this state of facts, that the people of Pennsylvania must at least have been easily duped. Now, I must answer that gentleman, that I believe the people of Pennsylvania are quite as intelligent and as well informed on political subjects as he will find an industrious working community anywhere; and being honest and patriotic themselves, they are unsuspecting and confiding in regard to others. But suppose Mr. Clay were to go through Kentucky and make a clear and decided statement, of his own personal knowledge, in relation to the public men or public policy of this country, and that, too, sustained by the united and unanimous voice of the Whig press of the State: I put it to his candor to say whether the Whig party would not believe him, and rely implicitly upon his word, and act upon it, too? This, sir, is a parallel case.

Mr. McLEAN, of Kentucky, (Mr. Casey yielding,) wished to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he meant that if Mr. Clay had gone through the State of Kentucky and stated that Mr. Polk was a better tariff man than himself, there would have been found any person credulous enough to believe it?

Mr. Casey resumed. I will answer the gentleman frankly, that I do mean even to go so far as that. I have not a great deal of knowledge of the people of Kentucky, yet my idea always has been, and is yet, that at least so far as the Whig party of Kentucky is concerned, to use a very common and homely illustration of extreme credulity, that if Mr. Clay were to tell them that "the moon was made of green cheese," they would believe it. And if he were very positive, and would assert that he had been there and knew it of his own personal inspection, I do not know but I might hesitate a little before I would entirely discredit it myself.

The gentleman from New York, on my left, [Mr. Matteson,] inquires whether the people anywhere else were thus deceived? I must answer him that I do not recollect of any other except his own State, where the same devices were practiced, and, as the sequel shows, with the same result. Mr. Clay was defeated—Mr. Polk was elected. Now, sir, let us see how these promises and expectations were fulfilled. The very first official act was to administer the duties of the Treasury Department, to manage the fiscal concerns of the Government, a man who was well known to be an ultra free-trader to the "bitter end." I intend no disrespect to Mr. Walker, and entertain for him, personally, the utmost respect; and I do not suppose that he will consider it any reproach to say that he was a free-trade man, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. The first movement made by that gentleman, after he was inducted into office, was an onslaught upon the protective system. He immediately issued a circular address for the purpose of preparing the people for, and reconciling them to, the breaking down of this favorite system, which had raised, in a few years, the business of the country to a higher degree of prosperity than it had ever before known. That onslaught was made. Every effort which power, patronage, and misrepresentation could bring to its aid was invoked, and I am sorry to say, that these appliances succeeded. And through the influence of power and party, the tariff of 1842 was repealed. And I regret to say, that that disastrous result was attained through the treachery of one of Pennsylvania's own sons. And how was it, sir, that the great interests of our State was betrayed? I have already said that this protective policy, and the Tariff of 1842, were claimed as Democratic measures in 1844; but when the hour arrives when the sincerity of the professions is to be tested—when the question of the tariff is to be settled—when the casting vote is to be given, where do we find George M. Dallas? Sir, I blush to say it, that in the face of the pledges of his party, in direct opposition to the principles he had himself avowed, he betrayed and deceived the people, the generous, confiding, and patriotic people of his own State, and himself, when it was fully in his power to save it, gave the death blow to the Tariff of 1842. These, sir, are plain, yet nevertheless stubborn, incontrovertible facts, proved and sustained by the history and records of our common country.

The statement to which I promised to call the attention of this committee, as made by an honorable Senator in the other end of the Capitol, related to the cause of the depression of the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania; and I intend to confine myself to these, leaving to others, who I know are fully able, as I doubt not they will be equally ready, to stand up for the great woolen and cotton interests of the country. When the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cooper] presented a large number of memorials from citizens of that State, representing the pretrate and ruinous condition of business there, and asking of the Congress of the United States to take their case into consideration, this request, so reasonable and just in itself, was so soon made than he was confronted by his Democratic colleague [Mr. Sturgeons] with the assertion, that all the

depression which existed in the iron and coal trade of Pennsylvania was properly attributable, not to the blighting and ruinous influence of the Tariff of 1846, but to the over production of these articles. And that the iron business in western Pennsylvania was in prosperous condition, and more made there now than ever. Sir, I doubt not that the Senator who introduced these memorials will fully vindicate and substantiate the positions he has taken, and that he will perform that task much more ably than I can, but I choose to call the attention of my constituents and the people of my State, without distinction of party, to this extraordinary course taken by their Democratic Senator, and to show, too, how all the promises and professions they have made upon this subject hitherto are now, in the day of trial and of disaster, ruthlessly disregarded, and a betrayed, a suffering, and a crushed people left to struggle with their unhappy fate as best they may. Such statements, betray either utter ignorance of the subject, or gross misrepresentation of the facts, either of which is unpardonable.

Mr. Richardson called Mr. Casey to order for alluding to what was said by a Senator in debate.

The chairman [Mr. Burr] sustained the point of order.

Mr. Chandler moved that Mr. Casey be permitted to proceed in order.

Mr. Casey resumed. I know Democratic gentlemen are tender-footed on this subject, and having said what I intended about this Senator, I shall turn him over to the people of my State and to their judgment upon his course.

[Concluded next week.]

Slave Riot at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 24.

The hearing of an habeas corpus case of three negroes, brought on a charge of horse stealing, occupied the attention of the Court the entire day, and a decision was rendered this morning. It appeared on evidence that the negroes were runaway slaves, who stole the horses to effect their escape with. The Court decided this morning that the stealing of a horse by a slave to make his escape with, was not a criminal offense, and ordered that the prisoners be discharged. About a dozen men from Winchester, Va., assembled in front of the prison, where a large number of whites and blacks of this place had previously assembled. On the negroes being released, the Virginians attempted to arrest and handcuff them, when a general riot ensued. One of the slaves effected his escape, pelted with stones and clubs.—The other two their masters and friends succeeded in arresting and handcuffing despite the desperate resistance made by the bystanders.

Several negroes were stabbed and otherwise wounded. The owners of the slaves were slightly injured. The court immediately issued warrants for the arrest of the owners and all engaged in the affray, on the charge of assault and battery, with intent to incite a riot. The Virginians were brought before the Court, and were held to bail in the sum of \$500, each, with responsible citizens of Pennsylvania as their sureties, for their appearance at the October court to answer the charge. The slaves, in the mean time, will be retained in custody.

The Judge took occasion to remark, that these men had an undoubted right to take their property if they found it in Pennsylvania, but his object was to give both parties a chance, and, according to his view they were not out of the custody of the Court at the time the attack was made upon them; that, although the State of Virginia might allow brute force in lashing slaves, Pennsylvania recognized the colored man as a human being, and they had no right to commit an assault and battery on any person in order to coerce them to go with them; it they did, they committed a crime against the laws of Pennsylvania, and should be dealt with accordingly.

The court also ordered a posse to be immediately employed to disperse, at all hazards, the mob assembled in front of the jail, which they succeeded in doing without much resistance.

The Carlisle Democrat is making disclosures that are calculated to deeply implicate those who have assailed Mr. Hubley's supporters, in relation to the effort made to bribe delegates at the Williamsport Convention, by Mr. Owenshine. That paper turns the tables and charges bribery direct upon Canal Commissioner Painter, and by implication upon the Harrisburg Keystone. The Democrat, has several articles upon the subject, all of which show signs of a determination to probe the matter to the bottom; the Philadelphia Times calls upon the friends of Mr. Painter to meet the charge at once. As we published a synopsis of the Owenshine case, we think it no more than right to publish the following affidavit also.

Starting Affidavit.

I, Edward Calvert, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the county of Lycoming, do certify, that Joseph Miller and Hiram Leatz, the delegates from the Convention of Bedford to the late Democratic Convention, having been duly sworn on their solemn oaths before me, on the 30th day of May last, did depose and say, that Israel Painter, one of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, had offered each of said deponents an appointment worth two dol-

lars per day on the Portage Railroad, if they would leave Hubley and vote for Strickland.

Certified at my office in Williamsport, 15th day of June, 1850.

E. CALVERT, J. P.

Rail Road Accident.

As the passenger train from Philadelphia to Harrisburg was coming up on Friday night last, it ran over a cow near Middletown, which upset the engine and tender, and smashed one of the passenger cars, filled with emigrants from Ireland, killing one man, and dangerously wounding five others.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. O. N. WORDEEN, Publisher.

At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—E. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, August 28

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Democratic State Nominations: Canal Commissioner—W. M. MORRISON, of Montgomery Co. Auditor General—EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin Co. Surveyor General—J. FORKES BRAWLEY, of Crawford Co.

Whig State Nominations: Canal Commissioner—JOSEPH B. DUNGAN, of Bucks Co. Auditor General—HENRY W. WESTER, of Schuylkill Co. Surveyor General—JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington Co.

Union County Whig Ticket: Representative—Col. ELI SLIPPER, of Lewisburg. Prothonotary—JACOB HAUS, Jr., of New Berlin. Commissioner—GEORGE HENNING, of Union Tp. Prosecuting Atty.—GEORGE HILL, Esq., of Sellersburg. County Surveyor—ROBERT G. HAYES, of West Buffalo. Auditors—JAMES MURPHY, of Buffalo, for 2 years. HENRY K. SANDERS, of Lewisburg, 1 year. Trustee of Sellersburg Academy—JOHN BROWN, JOHN C. WATSON, ADAM BRICKLER.

Democratic Nominations: Representative—JOHN M. BAUM, of New Berlin.

Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Gall-nipper." Just in point, and very welcome—the old lady to the contrary notwithstanding. Hope you will let us hear from you again soon, and often. You can stick your bill into our columns ad libitum.

"J. H.," next week. "Credit System," ditto.

A subscriber writing to us on business, holds the following language:

"I receive the Chronicle regularly, and often find much amusement in reading it. I have several times remarked that the humorous selections are very good, and I make it a point to read all the anecdotes. By the way, my son, now 17 months old, evinces a particular partiality for the Chronicle, having devoured several numbers with great avidity. Whether he digested them or not he has not yet informed me, for although quite fluent he as yet speaks in an unknown tongue!"

There, if anybody doubts the merits of our humble sheet, let them read the above testimony and then for ever hold their peace. We shall keep an eye on that young chap, for if he can already dispose of such choice mental food as the Chronicle, his genius will yet startle the world with its transcendent brilliancy. It is even possible that he may ultimately reach the giddy elevation of an Editor's chair. Who knows?

Burial Customs.

The established habits of a community, whether commendable or otherwise, are, in general, not easily modified or reversed. Time and changing circumstances, however, sometimes gradually undermine the force of ancient customs, that are observed merely from habit, or because our fathers held to them; and the community by degrees, and quietly, but nonetheless surely, becomes averse to their continuance, although but little may have been said to develop the common feeling on the subject—and they would in many cases be at once abandoned, if the latent sentiments of the people found public expression, so as to ensure concert of action. Unless we greatly mistake the indications of public opinion which occasionally find their way to the surface, this is probably the case now, in this neighborhood, with regard to the manner in which some of the funeral ceremonies of our times are conducted.

There are no rites more sacred than those which are paid to the dead. They are rendered obligatory alike by the promptings of affection, and the requirements of duty. The memory of the departed should be properly honored, and their mortal remains be guarded with thoughtful vigilance, and consigned to the dust with reverence and solemnity. How imperfectly these duties are sometimes performed is evidenced by the manner in which 'walks' are often conducted. Instead of having a couple of prudent, discreet persons to keep watch near the remains during the night before burial, or securely locking the body in a room by itself, it frequently happens that a party of young persons of both sexes is gathered in, who too often forget, in the buoyancy of health and youth, the nature of the services they are rendering, and the propriety of behavior which is especially due upon such a mournful occasion. And, as a natural consequence, the quiet and sanctity of the

death chamber is invaded, and the repose of the wearied and afflicted relatives disturbed by the ill-timed mirth and levity that comes to their ears in the stillness of midnight, and grates harshly upon their wounded sensibilities. If these breaches of good manners, these unwarrantable violations of the decencies of life, and the social laws which ought to prevail in Christian communities, can not be reformed, ought not such attendants to be superadded, and their services entirely dispensed with? Or if watchers are preferred, select such persons as will not be likely to forget what is due to themselves and their sorrowing neighbors, when in the presence of the serene and awful majesty of death.

Another custom occurs to us in this connection, which in the opinion of many would, as a general rule, be more honored in the breach than in the observance. We refer to the large entertainments which are provided at funerals, and which, not from necessity but mainly from the force of imperious custom, convert the house of mourning into a house of feasting. In either town or country when friends and relatives come from a distance, there is some reason for the practice; but when it is indiscriminately observed, without reference to the circumstances of each particular case, but is resorted to merely from a regard to ceremony, and because it is fashionable, it is frequently a source of much inconvenience and discomfort, and the sooner it is dispensed with the better. With families who possess abundant means, it is a mere matter of taste. But in this republican country, where every body claims the right to do just as others do, whether they can afford it or not, and are more apt to be guided by the example of their neighbors than their own judgment, expenses are thus incurred, and sacrifices made, that are afterwards, if not at the time, felt to be unsuitable and injurious. Pride, and indeed a becoming self-respect, is slow to admit these things; and many persons yield to the demands of arbitrary custom, because they have not the courage to act independently, and follow the dictates of prudence, and genuine propriety. Is it unreasonable to expect that such arbitrary customs should be broken in upon, and public opinion invoked to justify and sustain arrangements of a more suitable and common-sense character. When a bereaved family has been worn out by long nursing, and protracted watching by the bed of the sick and the dying, and their hearts are oppressed with the calamity which has befallen them, there is something incongruous in the noise and bustle and confusion of preparing and serving up a feast for a promiscuous crowd, and we should suppose, would be but little calculated to soothe their sorrows, and mitigate the anguish of bereavement.

Storm Scans.

This season has been remarkable for excessive heat, and frequent and heavy thunder storms. These atmospheric phenomena are always interesting, and sometimes peculiarly so; depending a good deal, perhaps, upon the mood of the observer. One very hot day, a week or two ago, we sought relief from the oppressive weather on a shady eminence, out of town, commanding a fine westward view of our beautiful valley, and the bold mountains which mark its limits. The sky at first was cloudless, and field and forest reposed in fervid stillness under the rays of a torrid sun. Towards noon, however, the excessive heat, acting upon the Epy theory, began to heave up huge thunder-clouds; piling them away towards mid-heaven in Alpine magnificence, evolving fold after fold with boundless prodigality, till the snowy masses seemed to pillar the skies—the summits blazing all the while in the vertical sun-light with blinding, indescribable effulgence, while each level base was gathering a sullen blackness, ominous as impending doom. The scattered sentinels of the squadron gradually united with the central column, and the storm-cloud, resting each wing upon the crest of a mountain ridge, moved slowly down the valley, brooding gloomily as if girding its utmost energies to crush the covering earth.

As its mutterings sounded nearer, a bald eagle, scared from his eyrie, suddenly appeared midway of the cloud, and breasting the storm with tireless wing, swept majestically to and fro, far along its advancing front, as if in proud defiance—his wild scream falling momentarily on our ear like a monarch's call to the rescue. The noble bird maintained his position till the storm burst in full fury, and compelled him to rise to the upper air beyond its power, where he rapidly vanished from our admiring gaze. The play of the elements soon began in right good earnest; and, between rain, lightning, crashing thunder, and rocking forests, the storm-spirit's lullaby was kept up for more than an hour, in terrific, yet glorious style.

In scenes like this, how the cribbed and confined spirit within us, claiming its heritage of freedom, will strain like a caged eagle, to leap forth and join the warring elements in their sublime revelry, so wild and free!

"Oh! we LOVE the roar Of elemental strife—that angry roar Of nature, and that tumult of the skies Are music to our soul, nor would we give One hour of that grand minstrelsy, for days Of what the world calls pleasure and delight."

We refer our readers with peculiar pleasure to the advertisement in another column of the "Gossips of Riverton" by the youthful widow of the lamented Joseph C. Neal. This gifted lady is remarkable for precocity of talent, combined with a maturity and vigor of thought seldom met with in one of her years. Her life has been eventful; and aside from the sweetness of her verse, and the versatility of her brilliant talents, the moral heroism and lofty, but chastened energy of purpose that strongly mark her character, challenge the admiration of all who have the pleasure of her personal acquaintance. This book has been, and will no doubt continue to be in great demand.

The Democrats of Clinton county have named James Gamble for Congress, and Mr. Dunn for re-election to the Assembly. The Whigs named James Armstrong for Congress, and Alexander Hamilton for Assembly.

COLLEGE.—Of course, all who can will visit the Hill to-day, to hear the closing exercises of the Students, and Prof. TAYLOR'S Inaugural Address. Mr. HESS advertises an Omnibus for those who may wish to ride there or back.

Texas appears to be in considerable of a ferment in relation to her Boundary, and by her authorities threatens to send on armed forces to maintain her claim to half of New Mexico. She seems forgetful of the lesson afforded by Shay's Rebellion and the Whiskey Insurrection.

Of the 50,000 Nullifiers who were to be in mass at Macon, 49,000 were missing.

It is published that Marshal Irvin of the Western District of Pa. has been removed from his office for cause, and his brother appointed in his stead.

BLOOMSBURG Borough and Bloom Tp have 1774 of a population, being a gain of 903 in ten years.

To the Editor of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

The very much flattered citizens of Lewisburg, Pa., will be additionally gratified, if "K." the correspondent of the "Portsmouth (Va.) Pilot," should inform them, through the medium of the Pilot in his next communication, of his success in catching runaway niggers, during his late excursion through Pennsylvania. It is to be much lamented that such a distinguished gentleman did not make himself known, whilst in our midst. He might have been honored with a public (Kennedy) dinner; which would have been a suitable occasion, in a public speech, to make known the important facts, he was in Lancaster—they are new indeed to our citizens, as well as to O.K.

Howard Donaldson, an interesting son of Hon. Wm. Donaldson, aged 7, was drowned in the canal at Danville, on the 16th inst.

Close of the Year.

UNIVERSITY OF LEWISBURG, 20 August, 1850. The Annual EXAMINATION of the classes in the University of Lewisburg, to take place on Monday and Tuesday of next week, Aug. 28 and 29. The usual PUBLIC EXERCISES at the close of the Academic Year, will take place on WEDNESDAY the 29th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The arrangement of the exercises as follows:

- 1. Music.
2. Reading Original Compositions by a select number of young gentlemen, representing the Senior Academic, the Freshman, and the Sophomore class.
3. Music.
4. Declaration by representatives chosen from the three classes mentioned above.
5. Music.
6. Reading Original Compositions by a select number of young ladies.
7. Music.
8. Orations (Original) pronounced by two members of the Junior Collegiate class.
9. Music.
10. Inaugural Address, by S. W. Taylor, Professor of Mathematics & Natural Philosophy.
11. Music.
12. Prayer.
13. Music.
14. Benediction. A. W. TAYLOR, Committee of G. R. BLISS, J. Arrangements.

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Capt. Wm. HORSER, dead on North 2d St. above the Town Hall, on Friday the 30th day of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following personal property, viz:

- 2 sets excellent harness, suitable for either a boat or wagon, 1 set dunnage, 1 grubbing hoe, 1 pitchfork, 1 scoop shovel, a lot of trace chains, a lot of old iron, a quantity of building stone, various articles of Kitchen Furniture.
Also an excellent 8 year old roan HORSE, works well in harness or under the saddle, and a good traveler.
Also about 30 tons Pittston LUMP COAL. A reasonable credit will be given.

H. C. HICKOK, Atty for the heirs of Wm. & Jacob Housler dec'd. Lewisburg, Aug. 25, 1850

N. B. The tide-water boat THO'S HAYES will be put up at auction about the middle of September.

MRS. JOSEPH C. NEAL'S DELIGHTFUL VOLUKE.

THE Gossips of Riverton! WITH Sketches in Prose and Verse. BY ALICE B. NEAL. With a full Portrait. 12mo—paper covers 75 cts. cloth \$1. The "Gossips of Riverton," which forms a large part of this volume, by that fascinating and agreeable writer, Mrs. Neal, has received unequalled praise from the press in all parts of the country. To the readers of Neal's Saturday Gossips and Godey's Lady's Book, she is too well known to need commendation; but those who have not read her sketches, should read this volume. It forms a suitable companion to "Greenwood Leaves" or "Fanny Forster's" "Alderbrook." It is beautifully printed, from new type, on the best paper, and embellished with a very correct illustration of the author, engraved on steel. We have published it at a very low price, in order to demand that extensive sale which it so richly merits.

Copies of three will have the work forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receiving \$2. Five copies for \$3, ten copies for \$5. Send in your orders early, as the Publishers are in haste. Address HAZARD & MITCHELL, Booksellers, Publishers, and Stationers, No. 179 Chestnut St. opposite the Moon's Hall, March 29, 1850 Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. ALLEN, JOHN EVERLAND and Miss MARGARET ANN MILLER, all of Lewisburg. In Lewisburg, 22d inst., by Rev. P. B. MARR, HEZEKIAH BLAIR, of Bousburg, and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Andrew Hutchinson, of Lewisburg.

Who wouldn't be an Editor when—both the above cases—every happy bride reminds him even in the glow of her joy at the dawn of her honeymoon! May that moon never wane or grow dim in their matrimonial sky!

DIED.

In White Deer Tp, 25th inst. MARY LUCINDA, daughter of Aaron and Hester Smith, aged 1 year and 27 days.

Visit from Gov. Johnston.

By the following letter it will be learned that the Governor of Pennsylvania is to be at New Berlin on the second day of the first week of Sept. Court. It is not known whether he will leave the Canal at Sellersgrove or at Lewisburg.

Executive Chamber.

Harrisburg, Aug. 16, 1850.

C. BAZEMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Whig Committee of Union county.

My Dear Sir: Your very kind letter inviting me to be present at a meeting of my fellow citizens of Union county on the 17th of the next month, has been received. The generous and confiding support extended hitherto, to me, by the good people of Union county, renders it a duty on my part, as well as a sincere pleasure to accept your invitation.

Unless prevented therefore, by unforeseen circumstances, I shall most certainly attend your meeting. With expression of my sincere regard, I remain most truly

Your fellow citizen and friend,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Mr. Fillmore, we see it stated, has two brothers, who for some time past resided in Washtenaw county, Michigan—one a house carpenter, the other a blacksmith by trade. He has a sister in Michigan, the wife of Mr. Harris, of Coldwater, a lawyer by profession, and another sister married in Northern Indiana, all of whom he visited last summer.

Temperance!

A Monthly Meeting of the East End Temperance Society will be held at the Mount Pleasant School-House on SATURDAY evening, Aug. 31st. It is expected Mr. Swinford will address the meeting. It is requested every member should be present, as important business is to be proposed. A MEMBER.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected this Day.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Dried Apples, Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Lard, and Bacon.

IMPORTANT.

To those having impurities of the blood.—BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT, the most wonderful Purifier in the world, is now put up in a new package. See advertisements headed "64 DOSES." It is a strong and purifying, that one bottle lasts from ten to sixteen days longer than Sarsaparilla. Dr. Thornton & Baker, agents, Lewisburg.

VAYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This truly valuable Remedy for "Croup" of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted as "the most certain cure known for the above complaints. It is a most powerful remedial agent in desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, and also, in diminutive cases, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the world their opinions.

From Rev. Dr. Hittcock.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable remedy for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character be not of any great value, I have not hesitated to give it to my children, and to my wife, who are known to the world, and the world their opinions.

From the London Lancet.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large acquaintance with it, and we fully concur in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints.

Direct Evidence.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligation to you for the restoration of my health, I would give a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish in any form of advertisement. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of most medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to go up stairs, frequently, to spit blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, the use of which I commenced according to the directions. I have not purchased the bottle since, but my recovery. I now do sleep, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Enclosed, please find testimonials for all the "Cherry Pectoral" we have given our subscribers as your's does, nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung Complaint. Our physicians are using it extensively in their practice, with happy effects. Truly yrs, D. M. BRYANT.

Prepared and Sold by J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by C. W. CHAFFLE, Lewisburg, J. H. Cadwin, Milton, Isaac Gehring, Sellersgrove, and by Druggists generally.