

SPEECH
OF
WM. H. SEWARD,
OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Seward, in presenting the memorial of the Legislature of Kansas, praying for admission into the Union, spoke as follows:

Mr. President, the admission of Kansas into the Union, without further delay, seems to me equally necessary, just, and wise. In recorded debates I have already anticipated the arguments for this conclusion.

In coming forward among my political antagonists, it shall be an error of judgment, and not of disposition, if my interpretation of the feverish dreams which are disturbing the country shall tend to foment, rather than to allay, the national excitement. I shall say nothing unnecessarily of persons, because, in our system, the public welfare and happiness depend chiefly on institutions, and very little on men. I shall allude but briefly to incidental topics, because they are ephemeral, and because, even in the midst of appeals to passion and prejudice, it is always safe to submit solid truth to the deliberate consideration of an honest and enlightened people.

It will be an overflowing source of shame, as well as sorrow, if we thirty millions—Europeans by extraction, Americans by birth or discipline, and Christians in faith, and meaning to be such in practice—cannot so combine prudence with humanity in our conduct concerning the one disturbing subject of slavery, as not only to preserve our unequalled institutions of freedom, but also to enjoy their benefits with contentment and harmony.

Wherever a guiltless slave exists, be he Caucasian, American, Malay, or African, he is the subject of two distinct and opposite ideas—one that he is wrongly, the other that he is rightly a slave. The balance of numbers on either side, however great, never completely extinguishes this difference of opinion; for there are always some defenders of slavery outside, even if there are none inside, of a free State, while, also there are always outside, if there is not inside, of every slave State many who assert, with Milton, that "no man who knows ought can be so stupid as to deny that all men naturally were born free, being the image and resemblance of God himself, and were by privilege above all the creatures, born to command, and not to obey."

It often, perhaps generally, happens, however, that in considering the subject of slavery society seems to overlook the natural right or personal interest of the slave himself, and to act exclusively for the welfare of the citizen. But this fact does not materially affect ultimate results, for the elementary question of the rightfulness or wrongfulness of slavery inheres in every form that discussion concerning it assumes. What is just to one class of men can never be injurious to any other; and what is unjust to any condition of persons in a State is necessarily injurious in some degree, to the whole community.

An economic question early arises out of the subject of slavery. Labor, either of freemen or of slaves, is the cardinal necessity of society. Some States choose the one kind, some the other. Hence two multiple systems, widely different arise. The slave State strikes down and affects to extinguish the personality of the laborer, not only as a member of the political body, but also as a parent, husband, child, neighbor, or friend. He thus becomes, in a political view, merely property, without moral capacity, and without domestic, moral, and social relations, duties, rights, and remedies—a chattel, an object of bargain, sale, gift, inheritance, or theft. His earnings are compensated and his wrongs atoned, not to himself, but to his owner. The State protects not the slave as the man, but the capital of another man, which he represents. On the other hand, the State which rejects slavery encourages and animates and invigorates the laborer, by maintaining and developing his natural personality in all the rights and faculties of manhood, and generally the privileges of citizenship. In the one case, capital invested in slaves becomes a great political force, while in the other, labor thus elevated and enfranchised, becomes the dominating political power. It thus happens that we may, for convenience sake, and not inaccurately, call slave States capital States, and free States labor States.

So soon as a State feels the impulses of commerce, or enterprise, or ambition, its citizens begin to study the effects of these systems of capital and labor respectively on its intelligence, its virtue, its tranquility, its integrity or unity, its defense, its prosperity, its liberty, its happiness, its aggrandizement, and its fame. In other words, the great question arises, whether slavery is a moral, social, and political good, or a moral, social, and political evil. This is the slavery question at home. But there is a mutual bond of amity and brotherhood between man and man throughout the world. Nations examine freely the political systems of each other, and of all preceding times, and accordingly as they approve or disapprove of the two systems of capital and labor respectively, they sanction and prosecute, or condemn and prohibit, commerce in men. Thus, in one way or in another, the slavery question, which so many among us who are more willing to rule than to be ruled in studying the conditions of society, think it merely accidental or unnecessary question that might and ought to be settled, and dismissed at once, is, on the contrary, a world-wide and enduring subject of political consideration and civil administration. Men, States, and nations entertain it, not voluntarily, but because the progress of society continually brings it into their way. They divide upon it, not perversely, but because, owing to differences of constitution, condition, or circumstances, they cannot agree.

The fathers of the republic encountered it. They even adjusted it so that it might have had not much less than our present disquiet, had given us circumstances afterward occurred which they, wise as they were, had not clearly foreseen. Although they had inherited, yet they generally condemned the practice of slavery, and hoped for its discontinuance. They expressed this when they asserted in the Declaration of Independence, as a fundamental principle of American society, that all men are created equal, and have inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Each State, however, reserved to itself exclusive political power over the subject of slavery within its own borders. Nevertheless, it unaccountably presented itself in their consultations on a bond of Federal union. The new Government was to be a representative one. Slaves were capital in some States, in others capital had no investments in labor. Should those slaves be represented as capital or as persons, taxed as capital or as persons, or should they not be represented at all? The fathers disagreed, debated long, and compromised at last. Each State, they determined, shall have two Senators in Congress. Three-fifths of the slaves shall be elsewhere represented and be taxed as persons. What should be done if the slave should escape into a labor State? Should that State confess him to

be a chattel and restore him as such, or might it regard him as a person, and harbor and protect him as a man? They compromised again, and decided that no person held to labor or service in one State, by the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall by any law or regulation of that State be discharged from such labor or service, but shall be delivered up on claim to the person to whom such labor or service shall be due.

Free laborers would immigrate, and slaves might be imported into the States. The fathers agreed that Congress may establish uniform laws of naturalization, and it might prohibit the importation of persons after 1808. Communities in the Southwest, detached from the Southern States, were growing up in the practice of slavery, to be capital States.—New States would soon grow up in the Northwest, while as yet capital stood aloof, and labor had not lifted the axe to begin their endless but beneficent task. The fathers authorized Congress to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the management and disposition of the public lands and to admit new States. So the Constitution, while it does not disturb or affect the system of capital in slaves, existing in any State under its own laws, does, at the same time, recognize every human being, when within any exclusive sphere of Federal jurisdiction, not as capital but as a person.

What was the action of the fathers in Congress? They admitted the new States of the Southwest as capital States, because it was practically impossible to do otherwise, and by the ordinance of 1787, confirmed in 1789, they provided for the organization and admission of only labor States in the Northwest. They directed fugitives from service to be restored not as chattels, but as persons. They awarded naturalization to immigrate free laborers, and they prohibited the trade in African labor. This disposition of the whole subject was in harmony with the condition of society, and, in the main, with the spirit of the age. The seven Northern States contentedly became labor States by their own acts. The six Southern States, with equal tranquility, and by their own determination, remained capital States.

The circumstances which the fathers did not clearly foresee, were two, namely: the re-ignition of slavery consequent on the increased consumption of cotton, and the extension of the national domain across the Mississippi; and these occurred before 1820. The State of Louisiana, formed on a slave-holding French settlement, within the newly acquired Louisiana territory, had then already been admitted into the Union. There yet remained, however, a vast region, which included Arkansas and Missouri, together with the then unoccupied and even unnamed Kansas and Nebraska. Arkansas, a slave-holding community, was nearly ready to apply, and Missouri, another such Territory, was actually applying for admission into the Federal Union. The existing capital States seconded these applications, and claimed that the whole Louisiana territory was rightfully open to slavery, and to the organization of future slave States. The labor States maintained that Congress had supreme legislative power within the domain, and could and ought to exclude slavery there. The question thus opened was one which related not at all to slavery in the existing capital States. It was purely and simply a national question whether the common interest of the whole republic required that Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska should become capital States, with all the evils and dangers of slavery, or labor States, with all the security, benefits, and blessings of freedom. On the decision was suspended the question as to whether, whether ultimately the interior of this new continent should be an asylum for the oppressed and the exile, coming year after year, and age after age, voluntarily from every other civilized land, as well as for the children of misfortune in our own, or whether, through the renewal of the African slave trade, those magnificent and luxuriant regions should be surrendered to the control of capital, wringing out the fruits of the earth through the impoverishing toil of negro slaves. That question of 1820 was identically the question of 1860, so far as principle, and even the field of its application, was concerned. Every element of the controversy now present entered it then; the rightfulness or the wrongfulness of slavery; its effects present and future; the constitutional authority of Congress; the claims of the States, and of their citizens; the nature of the Federal Union, whether it is a compact between the States, or an independent Government; the springs of its powers, and the ligatures upon their exercise. All these were discussed with zeal and ability which have never been surpassed. History tells us, I know not how truly, that the Union reeled under the vehemence of that great debate. Patriotism took counsel of prudence, and enforced a settlement which has proved to be not a final one; and which, as is now seen, practically left open all the great political issues which were involved. Missouri and Arkansas were admitted as States, while labor obtained, as a reservation, the abridged but yet comprehensive field of Kansas and Nebraska.

Now, when the present conditions of the various parts of the Louisiana territory are observed, and we see that capital retains undisputed possession of what it then obtained, while labor is convulsing the country with so hard and so prolonged a struggle to regain the lost equivalent which had then guaranteed to it under circumstances of so great solemnity, we may well desire not to be deceived if the Missouri compromise was in fact unnecessarily accepted by the free States, influenced by exaggerations of the dangers of disunion. The Missouri debate disclosed truths of great moment for ulterior use.

First. That it is easy to combine the capital States in defence of even external interests, while it is hard to unite the labor States in a common policy.

Second. That the labor States have a natural loyalty to the Union, while the capital States have a natural facility for alarming that loyalty by threatening disunion.

Third. That the capital States do not practically distinguish between legitimate and constitutional resistance to the extension in the Territories of the Union and unconstitutional aggression against slavery established by local laws in the capital States.

The early political parties were organized without reference to slavery. But since 1820, European questions have left us practically unconcerned. There has been a great increase of invention, mining, manufacture, and cultivation. Steam on land and on water has quickened commerce. The press and the telegraph have attained prodigious activity, and the social intercourse between the States and their citizens has been immeasurably increased, and, consequently, their mutual relations affecting slavery have been for many years subjects of earnest and often excited discussion. It is in my way only to show how such disputes have operated on the course of political events—not to reopen them for argument here.—There was a slave insurrection

in Virginia. Virginia and Kentucky debated, and to the great sorrow of the free States, rejected the system of voluntary labor. The Colonization Society was established with much favor in the capital States. Emancipation societies arose in the free States. South Carolina instituted proceedings to nullify obnoxious Federal revenue laws. The capital States complained of courts and Legislatures in the labor States for interpreting the constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitives from service, so as to treat them as persons, and not property, and they discriminated against colored persons of the labor States when they came to the capital States. They denied in Congress, the right of petition, and embarrassed or denied freedom of debate on the subject of slavery. Presses which undertook the defence of the labor system in the capital States were suppressed by violence, and even in the labor States public assemblies, convened to consider the slavery questions, were dispersed by mobs sympathizing with the capital States.

The Whig party, being generally an opposition party, practiced some forbearance toward the interest of labor. The Democratic party, not without demonstrations of dissent, was generally found sustaining the policy of capital. A disposition toward the removal of slavery from the presence of the National Capitol appeared in the District of Columbia. Mr. Van Buren, a Democratic President, launched a prospective veto against the anticipated measure. A Democratic Congress brought Texas into the Union, stipulating practically for its future reorganization in four slave States. Mexico was incensed. War ensued. The labor States asked that the Mexican law of liberty, which covered the Territories brought in by the treaty of peace, might remain to be confirmed. The Democratic party refused. The Missouri debate of 1820 re-occurred now, under circumstances of heat and excitement, in relation to these conquests. The defenders of labor took alarm lest the number of new capital States might become so great as to enable that class of States to dictate the whole policy of the Government; and in case of constitutional resistance, then to form a new slaveholding Confederacy around the Gulf of Mexico. By this time the capital States seemed to have become fixed in a determination that the Federal Government, and even the labor States, should recognize their slaves, though outside of the slave States and within the Territories of the United States, as property of which the master could not be in any way or by any authority divested; and the labor States, having become now more essentially democratic than ever before, by the great development of free labor, more firmly than ever insisted on the constitutional doctrine that slaves voluntarily carried by their masters into the common Territories or into labor States, are persons, men.

Under the auspicious influences of a Whig success, California and New Mexico appeared before Congress as labor States. The capital States refused to consent to their admission into the Union; and again threats of disunion carried terror and consternation throughout the land. Another compromise was made. Specific enactments admitted California as a labor State and demanded New Mexico and Utah to remain Territories, with the right to choose freedom or slavery when ripened into States, while they gave new remedies for the reception of fugitives from service, and abolished the open slave market in the District of Columbia. These new enactments, collated with the existing statutes—namely, the ordinance of 1787, the Missouri prohibitory law of 1820, and the articles of Texas annexation—disposed by law of the subject of slavery in all the Territories of the United States. And so the compromise of 1850 was pronounced a full, final, absolute, and comprehensive settlement of all existing and all possible disputes concerning slavery under the Federal authority. The two great parties, fearful for the Union, struck hands in making and in presenting this as an adjustment, never afterwards to be opened, disturbed, or even questioned, and the people accepted it by majorities unknown before. The new President, chosen over an illustrious rival, unequivocally on the ground of greater ability, even if not more reliable purpose, to maintain the new treaty inviolate, made haste to justify this expectation when Congress assembled. He said:

"When the grave shall have closed over all who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxiety and apprehension. A successful war had just terminated; peace brought with it a great augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of a portion of the Confederacy. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of security and repose to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Hardly, however, had these inspiring sounds died away, throughout a reassured and delighted land, before the national repose was shocked again; shocked indeed, as it had never before been, and smitten this time by a blow from the very land that had released the chords of the national harp from their utterance of that exalted symphony of peace. Kansas and Nebraska, the long devoted reservation of labor and freedom, saved in the agony of national fear in 1820, and saved again in the panic of 1850, were now to be opened by Congress, that the never-ending course of seed time and harvest might begin. The slave capitalists of Missouri, from their own well-secured homes on the eastern banks of their noble river; looked down upon and coveted the fertile prairies of Kansas; while a terror ran through all the capital States, when they saw a seeming certainty that at last a new labor State would be built on their western border, inevitably fraught, as they said, with a near and remote abolition slavery. What could be done? Congress could hardly safely so soon after the compromise of 1850, The labor hive of the free States was distant, the way new, unknown, and not without perils. Missouri was near and watchful, and held the keys of the gates of Kansas. She might seize the new and smiling territory by surprise, if only Congress would remove the barrier established in 1820. The conjuncture was favorable. Clay and Webster, the distinguished citizens whose unquestionable devotion to the Union was manifested by their acquiescence in the compromise of 1850, had gone down into their honored graves. The labor States had dismissed many of their representatives here for too great fidelity to freedom, and too great distrust of the efficacy of that new bond of peace, and had replaced them with partisans who were only timid, but not unwilling.

The Democratic President and Congress hesitated, but not long. They revised the

great compromise, and found, with delighted surprise, that it was so far from confirming the law of freedom of 1820 that, on the other hand it exactly provided for the abrogation of that venerable statute; nay, that the compromise itself actually killed the spirit of the Missouri law, and devolved on Congress the duty of removing the lifeless letter from the national code. The deed was done. The new enactment not only repealed the Missouri prohibition of slavery, but it pronounced the people of Kansas and Nebraska perfectly free to establish freedom or slavery, and pledged Congress to admit them in due time as States, either of capital or of labor, into the Union. The Whig representatives of the capital States, in an hour of strange bewilderment, concurred, and the Whig party instantly went down, never to rise again. Democrats seceded, and stood aloof; the country was confounded; and, amid the perplexities of the hour, a Republican party was seen gathering itself together, with much earnestness, but with little show of organization, to rescue, if it were not too late, the cause of freedom and labor, so unexpectedly and grievously imperiled in the Territories of the United States.

THE GAZETTE.
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, March 8, 1860.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paragraph comes marked, has expired, and notice renewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in Millin county, beyond which we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription. Those receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, will therefore know that they have come under our rule, and if payment is not made within one month thereafter, we shall discontinue all such.

Notices of New Advertisements.
Note Lost—Consumption Cured—Sheriff's Sales—Register's Notices—Trial Lists.

Proceedings of Congress.
A rather spicy debate took place in the Senate after the delivery of Mr. Seward's speech, in which Douglas, smarting under the stubborn fact that he had re-opened the slavery agitation, attempted to controvert Mr. S's positions, and at the close said:

He thought this Government was made by white men, and for the benefit of white men. Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, asked, Why not, then, give the Territories to white men? Mr. Douglas replied that he was for throwing them open to white men, and negroes, too; but he wanted the white men to organize them.

From this it can be perceived what Mr. Douglas and the Democracy who side with him mean when they talk of popular sovereignty, namely slave labor in competition with free.

The resolutions offered some time ago in the Senate by Mr. Jefferson Davis, laying down what was intended to be the Southern Presidential Platform upon the subject of slavery, were submitted to the Senate on Thursday. There are seven, the pith and substance of the Southern doctrines of slavery being contained in the fourth and fifth, which are as follows:

"Resolved, That neither Congress nor Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation, or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possesses power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the Territorial condition remains.

Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency."

Oliver Oldshead, a man of moderate views, in speaking of this new dodge, says: "It is here assumed that the owners of slaves have a constitutional right to take them into the Territories and there hold them as slaves. The Constitution gives no such right; and it was never claimed that it did till about thirteen years ago, by Mr. Calhoun; and then the idea was scouted as absurd, as one of the chimeras of his brain, by southern statesmen. Mr. Clay said at the time, that had not the claim been advanced he could not have believed that such an idea could ever have entered anybody's head."

We publish part of Mr. Seward's speech, in the Senate on the 29th February, in to-day's paper, and shall conclude it next week. Compared with the windy and wordy efforts of those who are held up as statesmen, no impartial reader, even if disagreeing with the New York Senator, who follows his historical facts and logical reasoning, can come to any other conclusion than that the former are mere pigmies by the side of Mr. S.

Wm. B. Foster Jr., well known throughout Pennsylvania as former Canal Commissioner, and since then one of the principal managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at Philadelphia on Sunday morning last of apoplexy of the heart, aged about 50 years. Few men connected with that road, or even in the State, were so highly esteemed for all the qualities that constitute an honest and upright man as Mr. Foster, and his death will cause a void in its management not easily supplied.

For a specimen of hypercritical concatenated essence of exuberance see last Democrat, under the head of, "The Gazette once more." The writer ought by all means have it framed for future use.

Strikes—Their Causes.
The Democrat, following in the wake of some half-witted statesman, ascribes the shoemakers' strike at Lynn, Mass., to the agitation of the slavery question, John Brown raid, &c. Such stuff may do for the sake of political effect, but the man who will for a moment reflect on the subject will in a very short time come to the conclusion that he ought to have a pair of long ears fitted to his head for entertaining even the idea. Depression in business never produces strikes, because the less there is to do the more men must be out of employ seeking labor. On the other hand, when business is brisk and prosperous, when labor is in demand, and workshops filled with orders, it is then the mechanics strike, because they know employers are in their power, and consequently likely to comply with their demands. The strike at Lynn is apparently caused by the competition among dealers as to who can get up the cheapest article, (a system which invariably reduces labor,) and this has been pursued until journeymen have reduced their wages to Buchanan's European standard. A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger a few weeks ago, in speaking of the depressed condition of the shoe trade in that city, gives the true reason for its falling off, not only since but before John Brown's invasion into Virginia. He says:

For years past Philadelphia has had a better reputation in this business than any other city in the Union, for getting up first class work, and, consequently, the merchants always gave her the preference, and some years the sales amounted to five millions of dollars. But our greedy merchants and manufacturers, not satisfied with enough, and regardless of the reputation of our city, have introduced, within the last year, the Yankee system of getting up work, namely, getting work made ready for the heels, and having men in their establishments to fasten the heels on with four or five zinc nails, and some put on composition heels made of gum and saw dust; the former will drop off with the least kick against a cobble stone, and the latter will dissolve with the heat, and this work has been palmed off upon the Southern and Western merchants for the genuine work they have been getting in this city for a great number of years, and numbers of cases of this kind of work have been returned to this city, with a note informing our manufacturers, "that when they want Yankee work they can go to Lynn for it."

Now, Messrs. Editors, is it not a shame that the interest of our manufacturers and business men, who are inclined to be honest, should suffer from the deceiving acts of others? I had a conversation with a merchant last week, and he told me "that he was afraid to deal here any more; that those patent heels were gotten up so smooth that they were calculated to deceive almost a practical workman."

Shoes and boots thus made must of course be made cheap, and the country dealer who buys once will hardly run the risk of being cheated a second time.

The Democratic Convention, which assembled at Reading last week, after making a fair show for nominating Witte of Philadelphia, suddenly bolted and went for Henry D. Foster of Westmoreland for Governor. Mr. Foster was an able and rising man, but became ambitious several years ago, failed in his aspirations, and from that time has been in a measure on the fence between Lecompton and anti-Lecompton. As a member of the Legislature he was considered a good Pennsylvania railroad man, holding we believe a position as attorney at the time at a salary of \$4000 or \$5000—a recommendation which we presume will be peculiarly grateful to the democracy of Millin county who used to pass such terrible resolutions against that company.

New Publications.
THE HAUNTED HOMESTEAD, with an Autobiography of the Author, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Author of "The Lost Hours," "Deserted Wife," "Missing Bride," "India," "Wife's Victory," "Resurrection," "Curses of Clifton," "Vivia," "The Three Beauties," "Lady of the Lake," &c. Complete in one duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar.

The Publishers have in press and will publish on March 17th another new and charming work by the popular American Authoress, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. She is excelled by no living female writer in the world. Her style is free from insipidity on the one hand and bombast on the other; and though we meet with forcible, we are never startled with inflated language. Her characters are rarely under, but never over-drawn. Her scenes are life pictures, her incidents founded on facts, and her sentiments are characterized by a singular purity both of conception and expression. She has the rare faculty of saying what she means, and in saying it in such a manner as that her meaning cannot be misinterpreted. In short she possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which are the peculiar prerogatives of a good writer; while she delights the reader's imagination with her descriptive beauty, she applies home truths to their understanding with the force of rational conviction. The "Haunted Homestead" has been pronounced by those who have read the proof-sheets, to be her best work. This is sufficient to commend it to perusal, and we anticipate for it a great popularity. For sale at all Booksellers.

Copies of either edition of the work, will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publishers in a letter. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

We have received a copy of a neat little monthly pamphlet of 16 pages, entitled "I Will Try," a magazine for little boys and girls going to school, published at Mechanicsburg, Pa., by J. S. Hostetter, formerly of this place. It is just the thing for school boys and girls to read and write for. Several of our young friends have subscribed for the paper, and read it and they say they "will try" to write for it. Robert Hooper is authorized to obtain subscribers in this place. 30 cents a year only.

The Student and Schoolmate and Forester's Boys and Girls' Magazine, for March contains articles on the Young Philosopher, the Golden Plover, the Boat Load of Apples, Homeward Bound, the Orbs of Heaven, a Dialogue, several pieces of Poetry, and a page of Music. Published at 348 Broadway, New York, by Robinson, Greene and Co. Terms—One dollar a year in advance.

LOST!
A NOTE given by James McNitt to John Montgomery, for \$80, date not recollectible, but payable in sixty days after date. All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or barter for said note, as payment for the same has been stopped. The finder will please return it to M. B. TAYLOR.

The note was in a portmanteau, which also contained \$3 or \$4 in money, which the finder is welcome to retain in return of the note and pocket book. mhS 3*

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.
Dr. H. James discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desiring to benefit his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free of receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. When received, take it to Mrs. Marks, Druggist, Lewistown, Pa. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not cure, and the expectation, sharp pain in the lungs, severe throat, chills, sensations, nausea at the stomach, irritation of the bowels, swelling away of the muscles. Address: O. P. BROWN & CO., 32 & 34 John St., New York. (Inds.)

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levavi Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Millin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewistown, on

Saturday, March 31, 1860, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A tract of land situate in Union township, Millin county, containing forty-seven acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Yoder on the south and on the east and on the north, and land of Oliver Campbell on the west, with a log house, log barn and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Mater.

A tract of land situate in Derry township, Millin county, containing one hundred and eighty acres, be the same more or less, about one hundred and forty acres cleared, with a large stone house, a large bank barn and other improvements thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Auman and Henry Albright on the west, Isaac Price and Jacob Hoover on the north, Jacob Hoover and R. U. Jacob on the east, and Henry Ort on the south. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lewis Wisler.

A large stone house, known as the Mammoth Store in the borough of Newton Hamilton, Millin county, said building being fifty feet square, or thereabouts, and two stories high, with a lot or piece of ground upon which said stone house stands, bounded on the north by Front street, east by J. S. Phillips, south by Correll, and west by F. S. Buckley.

Also, A lot of ground situate in the aforesaid borough and county, with a brick dwelling house and other improvements thereon erected, fronting forty feet, more or less, on Front street, and running back fifty feet more or less to lot of Joseph Sechler, bounded on the west by lot of George Methuaghlin, northeast by James Vanandt and south by Front street. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John K. Rhodes.

Also, All that certain tract of land situate in Ar-magh township, Millin county, bounded and described as follows—Beginning at a post, thence by land of Thomas Watson north 34° west 40 perches and 8 10 to a post, thence north 9° west 120 8 10 perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of R. M. Thompson, dec'd, north 89° east 31 9 10 perches to stones, thence north 33° east 9 perches to a post, thence north 89° east 93 perches to a post, thence by Robert McManigill north 51° east 85 10 perches to a post, thence by lands of Marks' heirs south 48° west 181 perches to a post, thence south 45° west 16 8 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 125 acres and 145 perches and allowance, (7 acres and 14 perches of the above described tract of land having been purchased by Isaac Kipp is hereby excepted and reserved) with a dwelling house, barn, and other improvements thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert McManigill, dec'd.

T. E. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, March 8, 1860.

Register's Notice.
THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for inspection of Heirs, Legatees, Creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of the county of Millin, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of April, 1860, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The account of John T. Caldwell, Executor, &c., of David Coplin, late of Wayne township, deceased.

2. The partial administration account of Joseph M. Stevens and John M. Cunningham, Administrators, of James A. Cunningham, late of the borough of Lewistown, deceased.

3. The account of Nicholas Hartzler, Administrator of Stephen Diefenderfer, late of Menno township, deceased.

4. The account of Geo. W. Elder, Esq., Administrator, of David M. Baker, dec'd.

5. The account of John M. Shadle, Guardian of James J. Milliken, minor son of Sarah B. Milliken.

6. The account of Hon. Cyrus Stine and Samuel Stine Esq., Administrators, of the estate of John Stine, jr., dec'd.

7. The account of John Hoyt, acting Administrator, of the estate of William Mann, jr., late of Brown township, deceased.

8. The account of Mrs. Hannah McKee, Administratrix of David Cummings, dec'd.

9. The account of Thomas J. Wilson, dec'd, Executor, &c., of James Fleming, dec'd as filed by Administrators of said Thomas J. Wilson, dec'd.

10. The account of Robert Forsythe, Guardian, of the minor children of William McDowell, deceased.

JOSEPH S. WAREAM, Register.
Register's Office, Lewistown, March 8, 1860.

Notice to Tax Collectors.
THE Collectors of State and County Taxes for 1857 and 1858 are hereby notified to pay over the balances due on their respective duplicates forthwith, or I shall feel impelled to issue warrants against them, the condition of the treasury rendering such a course absolutely necessary. The Collectors for 1859 are also notified to prepare themselves to settle their duplicates by April Court.

WM. C. VINES, Treasurer.
Lewistown, March 1, 1860.

WHITE WINE, Vinegar, and Cider, on hand and for sale by A. FELIX.