

file and rights of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

"In the said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to the Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect to it, the same rights and privileges as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

The ninth article of the treaty is in these words:

"The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States; and they shall be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion, without restriction."

It is plain, therefore, on the face of these treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans established in territories north or east of the line of demarcation already mentioned, come within the protection of the ninth article; and that the treaty, being a part of the supreme law of the land, does extend over all such Mexicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, as well as in the free exercise of their religion; and this supreme law of the land being thus in full force over this territory, is to be maintained until it shall be displaced or superseded by other legal provisions; and if it be obstructed or resisted by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the case is one which comes within the provisions of the law, and which obliges the President to enforce these provisions. Neither the constitution, nor the laws, nor my duty, nor my oath of office, leave me any alternative, or any choice in my mode of action.

The Executive Government of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line or boundary between Mexico and the United States before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nor has it any such power now, since the question has become one between the States of Texas and the United States. So far as the boundary is doubtful, that doubt can only be removed by some act of Congress, to which the assent of the State of Texas may be necessary, or by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but in the meantime, if disturbances or collisions arise or should be threatened, it is absolutely incumbent on the Executive Government, however painful the duty, to take care that the laws be faithfully maintained; and he can regard only the actual state of things as it existed at the date of the treaty, and is bound to protect all inhabitants who were then established, and who now remain north and east of the line of demarcation, in the full enjoyment of their liberty and their property according to the provisions of the 9th article of the treaty; in other words, all must be now regarded as New Mexico which was possessed and occupied as New Mexico by citizens of Mexico at the date of the treaty, until a definite line of boundary shall be established by competent authority. This assertion of duty to protect the people of New Mexico from threatened violence or from seizure, to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged offences against Texas laws, does not at all include any claim of power on the part of the Executive to establish any civil military government within that Territory. That power belongs exclusively to the Legislative department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and manner of creating or authorizing any such governments.

The duty of the Executive extends only to the execution of laws and the maintenance of treaties actually in force, and the protection of all the people of the United States in the enjoyment of the rights which those treaties and laws guarantee. It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise from the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the Constitution and the laws. With whatever readiness those powers might be executed or however clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might nevertheless follow, of which no human sagacity can foresee either the evils or the end.

Having thus laid before Congress the communication of his Excellency the Governor of Texas, and the answer thereto, and having made such observations as I have thought the occasion called for respecting constitutional obligations which may arise in the further progress of things, and may devolve on me to be performed, I hope I shall not be regarded as stepping aside from the line of my duty, notwithstanding that I am aware that the

subject is now before both Houses, if I express my deep and earnest conviction of the importance of an immediate decision, or arrangement, or settlement of the question of boundary between Texas and the territory of New Mexico. All considerations of justice, general expediency, and domestic tranquility call for this. It seems to be, in its character and by position, the first, or one of the first, of the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and now requiring decision.

No government can be established for New Mexico, either State or Territory, until it shall be first ascertained whether New Mexico is, and what are her limits and boundaries. These can not be fixed or known, till the line of division between her and Texas shall be ascertained and established—and numerous and weighty reasons conspire, in my judgment, to show that this division line should be established by Congress, with the assent of the government of Texas. In the first place, it seems by far the most prompt mode of proceeding, by which the end can be accomplished. If judicial proceedings were resorted to, such proceedings would necessarily be slow, and years would pass by, in all probability, before the controversy would be ended. So great a delay, in this case, is to be avoided if possible. Such delay would be every way inconvenient, and might be the occasion of disturbances and collisions. For the same reason, I would, with the utmost deference to the wisdom of Congress, express a doubt of the expediency of the appointment of Commissioners, and of an examination, and an award of indemnity to be made by them. This would be but a species of arbitration, which might last as long as a suit at law.

So far as I am able to comprehend the case, the general facts are now all known, and Congress is as capable of deciding on it, justly and properly now, as it probably would be after the report of the Commissioners. If the claim of title on the part of Texas appears to Congress to be well founded, in whole or in part, it is the competency of Congress to offer her an indemnity for the loss sustained by the owners of the vessel. This claim, although just, has never been paid, and at the last advice, the American Minister at Lisbon had made a peremptory demand for the amount of this and some other claims, and the Portuguese government, having refused to comply with the demand, our Minister had withdrawn from Lisbon and gone on board an American vessel of war, to await further advice from Washington.

We ought to add that Capt. Reid is still living in one of the Eastern States, and a few days since wrote a letter to the New York Tribune, contradicting and explaining some recent misrepresentations of the British press with regard to the fact. Capt. Reid's whole force was only 90 men and 9 guns; the British force was 400 men, 3 vessels, and upwards of 120 guns.

DEATH OF COM. JONES.—This distinguished naval officer died at Philadelphia, on Saturday week, after a short but severe illness. Com. Jacob Jones served with great distinction in the late war with England. He was commander of the sloop Wasp, in the bloody action with the British sloop Frolic, which is fresh in the memory of many, and has been read by nearly all our countrymen. It is one of the most brilliant naval engagements on record. The Commodore at the time of his death, stood third on the navy list, and has been stationed at the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia, for some years.

Complaints have been made to us of the condition of the brick pond at the north west corner of the borough. The stagnant water which is suffered to remain in it has proved highly injurious to the health of that neighborhood, and is daily becoming worse. The evil should be promptly remedied. No consideration of private interest or convenience should for a moment be suffered to stand in the way of the public health and welfare.

The Perry County Democrat runs up the name of Gen. Samuel Houston, U.S. Senator from Texas, as its candidate for next President of the United States. This is taking time by the forelock; but, the hero of San Jacinto is probably as much in the line of promotion as anybody else.

Each party in Juniata county has made its nominations—but neither of them named a candidate for Assembly. The respective nominations of Union county may therefore be considered as confirmed.

On Thursday week, the lightning struck the house of Jacob Smith, above Hartleton, and did considerable damage to it. Several of the family were stunned by it but none seriously injured.

The final location of the capital of Sullivan county, is pronounced "O.K." by the press. Prosperity to Sullivan! Dito to Lyport!—and wishes to the "Eagle!"

No line has yet been provided for the use of the Borough. When are we to have it? A variety of editorials have been crowded out this week. Mr. Kerr Russell, of Lewis township, saw a land turtle on his farm recently, which he witnessed being marked June 3, 1850, and which he has seen on his farm every year since. It looks as young as it did fifty years ago, and promises to live fifty years more. Land turtles survive many years.—Miltonian.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. O. N. WORDEN, 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—W. B. Palmer and W. B. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa. Wednesday Morning, August 14

ADVERTISE—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—will who wish to prepare or to dispose of anything—will 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: General Convention—W. L. MORRISON, of Montgomery Co. Auditor General—ETHIAMD. BAKER, of Mifflin Co. Surgeon General—J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford Co.

Whig State Nominations: General Convention—JOSEPH A. DEAN, of Bucks Co. Auditor General—HENRY W. SWANPER, of Union Co. Surgeon General—JOSEPH HENNINGSON, of Washington Co.

Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1850.

The proceedings at New Berlin on Monday speak for themselves. What effect they will have, remains to be seen; but it is evident the end is not yet.

The nomination of John M. Baum, the original and talented young Editor of the "Union Times," for the Legislature, is well received by the party. He will doubtless be his own row effectively, and "hurry up the cakes" for Col. Shier fully as fast as the gallant Col. will be ready for them.

In another part of this paper we give our readers, through the kindness of a Northumberland friend, the official account of the bloodiest sea-fight in the last war. It possesses deep interest on account of the atrocious perfidy, and signal elationism, of the British forces, and displays the unparalleled courage and success of a much smaller American force. It is also of great present interest, because the destruction of the "General Armstrong" by the enemy, in a neutral Portuguese harbor, contrary to the rules of war, and the law of nations, gave our government a claim upon Portugal for the loss sustained by the owners of the vessel. This claim, although just, has never been paid, and at the last advice, the American Minister at Lisbon had made a peremptory demand for the amount of this and some other claims, and the Portuguese government, having refused to comply with the demand, our Minister had withdrawn from Lisbon and gone on board an American vessel of war, to await further advice from Washington.

We ought to add that Capt. Reid is still living in one of the Eastern States, and a few days since wrote a letter to the New York Tribune, contradicting and explaining some recent misrepresentations of the British press with regard to the fact. Capt. Reid's whole force was only 90 men and 9 guns; the British force was 400 men, 3 vessels, and upwards of 120 guns.

DEATH OF COM. JONES.—This distinguished naval officer died at Philadelphia, on Saturday week, after a short but severe illness. Com. Jacob Jones served with great distinction in the late war with England. He was commander of the sloop Wasp, in the bloody action with the British sloop Frolic, which is fresh in the memory of many, and has been read by nearly all our countrymen. It is one of the most brilliant naval engagements on record. The Commodore at the time of his death, stood third on the navy list, and has been stationed at the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia, for some years.

Complaints have been made to us of the condition of the brick pond at the north west corner of the borough. The stagnant water which is suffered to remain in it has proved highly injurious to the health of that neighborhood, and is daily becoming worse. The evil should be promptly remedied. No consideration of private interest or convenience should for a moment be suffered to stand in the way of the public health and welfare.

The Perry County Democrat runs up the name of Gen. Samuel Houston, U.S. Senator from Texas, as its candidate for next President of the United States. This is taking time by the forelock; but, the hero of San Jacinto is probably as much in the line of promotion as anybody else.

Each party in Juniata county has made its nominations—but neither of them named a candidate for Assembly. The respective nominations of Union county may therefore be considered as confirmed.

On Thursday week, the lightning struck the house of Jacob Smith, above Hartleton, and did considerable damage to it. Several of the family were stunned by it but none seriously injured.

The final location of the capital of Sullivan county, is pronounced "O.K." by the press. Prosperity to Sullivan! Dito to Lyport!—and wishes to the "Eagle!"

No line has yet been provided for the use of the Borough. When are we to have it? A variety of editorials have been crowded out this week. Mr. Kerr Russell, of Lewis township, saw a land turtle on his farm recently, which he witnessed being marked June 3, 1850, and which he has seen on his farm every year since. It looks as young as it did fifty years ago, and promises to live fifty years more. Land turtles survive many years.—Miltonian.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Union county assembled in Convention at the Court House, in New Berlin, on Monday, the 12th inst., according to previous notice. Delegates appeared, and took their seats, from 13 out of 20 Districts in the County, viz: Perry, Beaver, Penns, Washington, Kelly, West Beaver, Lewisburg, East Buffalo, White Deer, Chapman, Hartley, Centre, and Centreville. The Delegates from the remaining 7 districts not presenting themselves, the Convention was organized by appointing GABRIEL BRUGER, of Perry, Chairman, and James K. Davis, of Selinsgrove, Secretary.

The nomination of a candidate for Congress was next in order; and on the 1st ballot Maj. JOHN CUMMINGS, of Selinsgrove, (no other person having been proposed) received the unanimous vote of the delegates, (26 in all,) and was declared duly nominated. The Convention did not appoint any Congressional Conference, but authorized Maj. Cummings to appoint them himself.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly, with the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. John M. Baum, New Berlin 11 15; Samuel C. Witt, Hartleton 8 6; Philip H. Ishler, Chapman 6 3; H. B. Hetrick, Penns 1

JOHN M. BAUM, Esq., having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated.

JOHN WALLS, Esq., of Lewisburg, was then unanimously appointed Representative Delegate to the next 4th of March State Convention.

Daniel S. Boyer and Christian Kartz were appointed Conferees to meet Conferees from Juniata county, to confirm the nomination for Member of Assembly.

On motion of Tho's Bower Esq., it was Resolved that Gen. LEWIS CASS continue to merit the confidence of the Democratic party. His nomination will evince success; and Pennsylvania having caused his defeat in 1848, is in duty bound to make him the candidate in 1852.

Resolved that we give our unanimous and unflinching support to the nominations we have this day made, and cordially recommend them to the confidence and support of the Democratic party.

Maj. Cummings, the nominee for Congress, then addressed the Convention, and stated that it had been charged against him by his opponents, and by the Delegates who refused to come into the Convention, that he was a "Cameron man," and that he only sought the nomination of this county for Congress in order to throw Union county into the hands of Lyeomung county so as to secure the nomination of James Gamble, Esq. He pronounced these charges false and untrue. He said he was not Gen. Cameron's man, or any other man's man, but he was a Jack Cummings' man. He said it was not true that he was the agent of John A. Gamble, or trying to play into the hands of James Gamble for Congress, but was working for himself. He wanted the nomination for Congress in this District himself, and would get it if he could, and if a candidate from any other county got it, he would have to get it without the aid of the Conferees from Union county.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the "Times" and "Chronicle," and the Convention Adjourned sine die.

Convention, No. 2. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Delegates from the seceding districts—viz: Millburg, Buffalo, Union, Limestone, West Buffalo, New Berlin, and Middlecreek—and a considerable number of other Democrats from various parts of the county, assembled in the Grand Jury room and organized by appointing JAMES MADDEN, Esq., of Hartley, Chairman, and Charles D. Roush, of New Berlin, Secretary.

The meeting was warmly addressed by Robert B. Barber, Esq., Maj. Charles H. Shiner, R. F. Platt, Esq., John V. Barber, and others, and after a full discussion it was on motion

Resolved that this meeting appoint a Committee to draft an address to the people of Union co., stating the reasons why the Democracy of this county should not be bound by the proceedings of the self-styled Democratic Convention this day held in the Court House; and the Committee be directed to call a Meeting of the people of the County, on the FIRST MONDAY of the September Court, and invite Col. William Bigler, and Hon. Geo. W. Woodward to address the meeting; also, that the Committee procure as many Democratic signatures to the Address as they may think proper, and do such other things in the premises as in their opinion circumstances may require.

The Committee was then appointed by the meeting, and consists of the following persons, viz: Maj. C. H. Shiner, R. B. Barber, Esq., Gen. Philip Gross, Jonathan Wolfe, R. Swineford, James Madden, Esq., H. W. Fries, Capt. John Forster, Jacob Reichley, Maj. S. F. Lyndall, R. F. Platt Esq., John V. Barber, Samuel Roush, Esq., Lewis Idings, John M. Taylor, Esq., Wolfe, John Swineford, Jonathan Spangler, William Eilert, Edward Wilson, Samuel Harmony, Isaac Neiman, John Youngman, R. D. Oberman, Hugh Wilson, Sr., David Kleckner, Geo. W. Hixon, Michael Benfer, Jos. Kleckner, Dr. A. J. Crozier.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the "Times" and "Chronicle," and the meeting then adjourned.

The "General Armstrong"

NORTHUMBERLAND, Aug. 10, '50. To the Editor of the Lewisburg Chronicle:

Sir—Having noticed a number of imperfect accounts of the loss of the "General Armstrong" privateer, going the rounds of the papers, since our demand upon the Portuguese government, I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the letter of Capt. Reid, officially announcing the loss of the schooner, and giving at the same time a modest and truthful detail of the action which preceded the destruction of that vessel. In several of the letters I have seen published, it has been erroneously stated that the British forces were successful in the last attack, and closed the action by burning the privateer to the water's edge. This is unjust to Capt. Reid and his gallant officers and crew, since the fact is, not a British foot touched her decks until some time after the Americans had gone on shore. Every essential fact stated by Capt. Reid in the following letter, has been fully substantiated by an English gentleman then residing in Fayal, in a letter to Wm. Cobbett, Esq., lately published in the "Danville Democrat." The "Sunbury American" is mistaken in giving the Captain's name as "Watson;" it was Sam'l C. Reid. Here is the letter. R. B. M.

FAYAL, Oct. 4, 1814.

With infinite regret, I am constrained to say, it has eventually fallen to my lot to state to you the loss and total destruction of the private armed brig, Gen. Armstrong, late under my command.

We sailed from Sandy Hook, on the evening of the 9th ult., and about midnight, fell in close aboard of a razeed and a ship of the line. They pursued till next day noon, when they thought proper to give over chase. On the 11th, after a nine hours' chase, boarded the private armed schooner "Perry," John Colman, six days from Philadelphia; had thrown over all his guns. On the following day, fell in with an enemy's gun brig; exchanged a few shots with, and left him. On the 21th, boarded a Spanish brig and schooner, and a Portuguese ship, all from the Havanna. On the 25th, following, came to in Fayal Roads, for the purpose of filling water—called on the American Consul, who very politely ordered our water immediately sent off, it being our intention to proceed to sea, early the next day.

At 5 P.M., I went on board, the Consul and some other gentlemen in company. I asked some questions concerning the enemy's cruisers, and was told there had been none, at these islands, for several weeks; when about dusk, while we were conversing, the British brig "Carnation" suddenly hove in sight, close under the N. E. head of the harbor, within gun-shot when first discovered. The idea of getting under way was instantly suggested; but finding the enemy's brig had the advantage of a breeze, and but little wind with us, it was thought doubtful if we should be able to get to sea without hazarding an action. I questioned the Consul, to know if, in his opinion, the enemy would regard the neutrality of the port? He gave me to understand, I might make myself perfectly easy; assuring me, at the same time, they would never molest us, while at anchor. But no sooner did the British brig understand, from the pilot boat, who we were, than she immediately hauled close in, and let her anchor, within pistol-shot of us. At the same moment, the "Plantagenet" and frigate "Rota" hove in sight, to whom the "Carnation" instantly made signal, and a constant interchange took place for some time. The result was, the "Carnation" proceeded to throw out all her boats, despatched one on board the Commodore, and appeared, otherwise, to be making unusual exertions. From these circumstances, I began to suspect their real intentions. The moon was near its full, which enabled us to observe them very minutely; and I now determined to haul in, nearer the shore. Accordingly, after clearing for action, we got under way, and began to sweep in. The moment this was observed by the enemy's brig, she instantly cut her cable, made sail, and despatched four boats in pursuit of us. Being now about 8 P.M., as soon as we saw the boats approaching we let go our anchor, got springs on our cable, and prepared to receive them. I hailed them repeatedly as they drew near, but they felt no inclination to reply. Sure of their game, they only pulled up with the greater speed. I observed the boats were well manned, and, apparently, as well armed; and, as soon as they had got cleverly alongside, we opened our fire, which was as soon returned; but, meeting with rather a warmer reception than they had probably been aware of, they very soon cried out for quarters, and hauled off. In this skirmish I had one man killed, and my first Lieutenant wounded. The enemy's loss must have been upwards of twenty, killed and wounded.

They had now repaired to their ships, to prepare for a more formidable attack. We, in the interim, having taken the hint, prepared to haul close into the beach, where we moored head and stern, within half pistol shot of the Castle. This done, we again prepared, in the best possible manner, for their second reception. About 9 P.M., we observed the enemy's brig towing in a large fleet of boats; they soon after left the brig, and took their station in three divisions, under cover of a small reef of rocks, within about musket-shot of us. Here they continued manoeuvring, for some time, the brig still keeping under way, to act with the boats, should we at any time attempt to escape. The shores were lined with the inhabitants, waiting the expected attack; and from the brightness of the moon, they had a most favorable view of the scene. The Governor, and most of the first people of the place, stood by, and saw the whole affair.

At length, about midnight, we observed the boats in motion, our crew having laid at their quarters during the whole of the interval. They came on, in one direct line, keeping in close order; and we plainly counted twelve boats. [The English accounts agree upon fourteen launches—about the size of our Union Canal boats, and armed with a short cannon at the bow.—Ed. Chron.] "As soon as they came within proper distance, we opened our fire, which was warmly returned from the enemy's cannonades and small arms. The discharge from our "long Tom" rather staggered them; but soon reconnoitering, they gave three cheers, and came on most spiritedly. In a moment, they succeeded in gaining our bow and starboard quarter, and the word was "board!" Our great guns now becoming useless, we attacked them sword in hand, together with our pikes, pistols, and musketry, from which our lads poured on them a most destructive fire. The enemy made frequent and repeated attempts to gain our decks, but were repulsed at all times, and at all points, with the greatest slaughter.

About the middle of the action, I received intelligence of the death of our second Lieutenant; and, soon after, of the third Lieutenant's being badly wounded; from this and other causes, I found our fire had much slackened on the fore-castle, and, fearful of the event, I instantly rallied the whole after-division, who had been bravely defending, and now had succeeded in beating the boats off the quarters—they gave a shout, rushed forward, opened a fresh fire, and soon decided the conflict—which terminated in the total defeat of the enemy, and the loss of many of their boats; two of which, belonging to the Rota, we took possession of, literally loaded with their own dead. Seventeen only escaped from them both, who had swam to the shore. In another boat, under our quarter, commanded by one of the Lieutenants of the Plantagenet, all were killed, saving four; this I have from the Lieutenant himself, who further told me that he jumped overboard to save his own life.

The duration of this action was about forty minutes. Our decks were now found in much confusion, our "long Tom" dismounted, and several of our carriages broken; many of our crew having left the vessel, and others disabled. Under these circumstances, however, we succeeded in getting "long Tom" in his berth, for a fresh action, should the enemy again attack us before day-light.

About 3 A.M., I received a message from the U.S. Consul, requesting to see me on shore; where he informed me the Governor had sent a note to Capt. Lloyd, begging him to desist from further hostilities. To this, Capt. Lloyd sent for answer that he was now determined to have the privateer, at the risk of knocking down the whole town; and if the Governor suffered the Americans to injure the privateer, in any manner, he should consider the place an enemy's port, and treat it accordingly. Finding this to be the case, I considered all hopes of saving our vessel to be at an end. I therefore went on board, and ordered all our wounded and dead to be taken on shore, and the crew to save their effects, as fast as possible. Soon after this, it became day-light, when the enemy's brig stood close in, and commenced a heavy fire on us, with all her forces. After several broadsides, she hauled off, having received a shot in her hull, her rigging much cut, and her fore-top-mast wounded; (of this I was informed by the British Consul.) She soon after came in again, and anchored close to the privateer. I then ordered the "Armstrong" to be scuttled, to prevent the enemy from getting her off. She was soon after boarded by the enemy's boats, and set on fire, which completed her destruction.

They [the British] have destroyed a number of houses in the town, and wounded some of the inhabitants. By what I have been able to learn from the British Consul, and officers of the fleet, it appears there were about 400 officers and men in the last attack by the boats, of whom 120 were killed, and 130 wounded. Capt. Lloyd, I am told by the British Consul, is badly wounded in the leg; a jury of surgeons had been held, who gave as their opinion that amputation would be necessary to save his life. The fleet has remained here about a week, during which time they have been principally employed in burying their dead and taking care of their wounded. Our loss, I am happy to say, is comparatively trifling—two killed, and seven wounded. Accompanied with this, you will find a copy of my Protest, together with copies of letters written by Mr. Dabney, our Consul, to the Governor of Fayal, our Minister at Rio Janeiro, and our Secretary of State. These letters will develop, more fully, the circumstances of this unfortunate affair. I remain, gentlemen, Your very obt. and humble servt, SAMUEL C. REID.

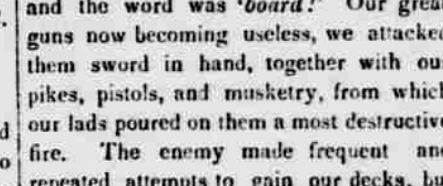
Elections.

In North Carolina, the Democrats have gained a Governor (Danl S. Reid) and the Legislature, by which they will gain a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Mangum.

In Missouri, the Whigs have gained several Members of Congress, and probably the Legislature, by which they gain a U. S. Senator in place of Col. Benton.

TERRIBLE RIOT AMONG THE TAILORS!—On Monday afternoon, Aug. 5th the German Tailors in the upper part of New York City, who are on a strike, made an attack upon the house of one of their number suspected of working under the prices. The windows were broken, the house entered and Waritz, the occupant, severely beaten. The Police interfered when a bloody fight ensued. A number of the Police were much injured with stones, dirks, &c., while of the former two were reported killed, 20 or 30 wounded, and 40 thrown into prison.

IMPORTANT! To those having imprints of the Blood—BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT, the most wonderful Purifier in the world, is now put up in QUART BOTTLES. See advertisements headed "64 DOSES." It is so strong and so effective, that it will break up a stone in sixteen days longer than Quassilla. D. Thornton & Baker, agents, Lewisburg. [2m32]



CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION. This truly valuable Remedy for diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has secured the chief reliance of the afflicted, as the most certain cure known of the above complaints. It is a most powerful remedial agent in desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, and also, in diminutive doses, 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 respect their opinions.

From Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from the beneficial results that it is an admirable Remedy for the cure of Coughs and Lung Complaints. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you will be pleased to see it in my hand-writing. Geo. H. Hancock, LL.D., President of Amherst Coll.

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 of the merits and the full confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints. Dr. Brewster, of Windham Co., Conn. sends us the following testimony: Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir: I enclose you a certificate from a child of my wife, who has been under your Cherry Pectoral, which is very prompt, and has obtained general attention.

West Killiney, Co. Dub. Sept. 28, 1848. This may certify that I was afflicted with a very severe cough, and was unable to get any relief from the usual remedies. I had tried many medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. CHAS. B. CARP.

Direct Evidence. Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I can not refrain from saying, that no medicine has given me such satisfaction as your's does, nor have I ever seen a medicine which cures so severely cough and lung complaints. Our physicians are using it extensively in their practice, with happy results. Truly yrs. B. M. BROWN.

Prepared by C. C. CHAFFIN, Lowell, Ms. For sale by G. W. SCHAFER, Lewisburg; J. H. CALDWELL, Milton; Isaac Gerhart, Selinsgrove, and by Druggists generally.

MARRIED.

In Lewisburg, 8th inst. by Rev. J. Guyer, WILLIAM DENTLER, of Chilsqueung, and Miss SARAH A. MATTEES, of this place.

Mr. Editor: The nuptial tie has gladdened the hearts of another couple; the fears and sorrows of the past have been buried in forgetfulness, and the future is now explored with exquisite delight by the bride and groom. To add to this happiness, they avail themselves of this opportunity to send a share of the dainties of the occasion, to the too oft forgotten Chronicle office. Then feast upon them, ye workers of the press. With merry hearts, for we're doing nothing less: And while ye eat, send us your warmest prayer: That bliss unending bride and groom may share. JOHN JO.

ET sure enough—here comes a basket-full of cakes, candies, raisins, fruit, and—duly separated from the rest, so as to lose none of its fragrance—a "long nine," and a match! We joined in the sentiment of "Job, Jr.," while discussing the eatables, and passed the cigar over to the first patron who happened in, and who thinks that—next to getting married—

"It there's not in the world a pleasure so sweet, As to sit over the window, and tilt up your feet; Full swag at the "chub," whose flavor's not out, And gaze at the world 'twixt the toes of your boots!"

On the 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. McKOWN, Dr. J. MCKINNEY HEACOCK and Miss MARY POTTER, both of Cherry, Sullivan Co.

DIED.

In Lewisburg, 7th inst., after a three years' confinement to his bed by sickness, RICHARD MCLURE, aged 72 years, 8 months, and 23 days. An old citizen.

In Lewisburg, 9th inst., HARRIET M., wife of W. W. McFadden, aged 35 years, 6 months, and 9 days.

In Lewisburg, 10th inst., LUDIANA R., daughter of Dennis and Mary Phillips, aged 11 months and 2 days.

In Chilsqueung, 12th inst., an infant daughter of Hugh and Hannah Martin.

In Union Tp, 3th inst., PETER MOWER aged about 42 years.

In Middleburg, 29th ult., MICHAEL WITTEMBER, in his 79th year.

In Wilkes-Barre, 1st inst., Gen. ISAAC BOWMAN—long a prominent citizen of that county—aged about 70 years.

In Millville, Col. Co., the "Times," DANIEL HESS, aged about 37 years.

In Milton, 2d inst., aged about 20 years, Miss MARTHA, daughter of George Tomb, of Jersey Shore.

On the 27th ult., near Light Street in her 53d year, HANNAH, wife of ALEM MARR.