

MARRIED:

On the 14th inst., at the Parsonage, by Rev. E. B. Odell, Mr. AMOS SARGENT and Miss CATHERINE ZIMMER, both of Bedford Township.

At the Parsonage in Schellsburg, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Kopp, Mr. FERDINAND DIEZEL to Mrs. MARGARET DIEZEL.

In Pittsburg, on the morning of the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Pastor of the 6th Church, Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Butler, Pa., to Miss JANE S. daughter of the late Thomas Hunt, Esq. of Bedford county.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of F. F. to me directed they will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Monday the 12th day of February, 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:

One tract of land containing about 200 acres more or less about 40 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and a barn and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Thomas W. Vickroy, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Karp.

Also one tract of land containing 125 acres more or less about 10 acres cleared and under fence with a cabin house and double log barn thereon erected; adjoining lands of Joseph Cary John Ficks and others; situated in Union Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Karp.

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NOTICE: The undersigned will pay no attention whatever to any answer from an anonymous source—much less will he notice any writer who is forgetful of the Christian spirit as to disregard the usual courtesy of giving to every denomination of Christians not members but the name by which they wish to be distinguished. Such persons should receive lessons on manners as well as on history.

THOMAS REYDEN.  
Bedford, Jan. 13, 1855.

Flour in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, \$9.50 per bushel, according to quality—Wheat \$2.50 \$2.00—Corn \$1.00 per bushel.

If the person who sent a communication signed "KNOX" will authorize us to attach his proper name to it, we will publish it in the next Gazette, notwithstanding another writer has used the same name and made nearly the same quotations. We publish no anonymous communications.

The Governor's Message has excluded our usual variety this week, but no intelligent mind will regret the space it occupies, as it is, perhaps, the ablest and most satisfactory State Paper ever issued by any Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. It reflects an honorable and candid statement of the condition of the Commonwealth, and is so plain that the most ordinary mind can comprehend its meaning. Faithful and true to the Constitution and the best interests of the Tax-payers, WILLIAM BIGLER enjoys the regard and confidence of the People as great an extent as any other man now living. Read his Message carefully, and then hand it to your neighbor.

On last Monday Hon. Eli STARR, of Union county, was elected Treasurer of Pennsylvania. He served in the Mexican war, and is said to be well qualified for the trust.

We are under obligations to Hon. E. BASIS for a copy of his annual Report as Auditor General of the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania never had a better or more prudent officer than Mr. Basis, and his Report clearly indicates his high capacity for a faithful discharge of the duties of the distinguished trust committed to his hands.

Know Nothing Defeated.  
Morgan, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor in Pittsburg, has been defeated by Volz, the Citizens candidate, by 473 majority. The Independent ticket has elected a majority of Councilmen, thus totally defeating the Know-Nothing. Adams, the Independent Candidate for Mayor in Allegheny city, is also elected over the Know-Nothing candidate.

The Democratic U. S. Senators have had a preliminary meeting, and will shortly make a demonstration defining the position of the Democracy upon the subject of secret societies for political purposes. Senator Adams, of Mississippi, is said to be the only Democratic Senator who is disinclined to take ground against these societies.

The country residence of John A. Haven, situated near Fort Washington, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. and three of his daughters, from 14 to 22, perished in the flames.

JAMES POLLOCK was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania last Tuesday. We will publish his Inaugural Address in the next Gazette.

Temporal Power of the Pope!  
In the National House of Representatives, on the 11th inst. Hon. JOS. R. CHANDLER, member from the city of Philadelphia, made a speech on a subject which cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of every unprejudiced man who reads it. He denounces, in pointed and emphatic terms, (and gives the most overwhelming proofs in support of the assertion) that the Pope has any power whatever over the temporal affairs of Catholic citizens, and avers that they, as a class, have been true to their Country and its institutions as any other body of professing Christians in the land, in fact which is fully sustained by ALL PAST EXPERIENCE. That there is no honesty, not even the semblance of honesty, in the declarations of the papers now unfolding the Banner of hostility to Catholics, must be apparent to the most ordinary mind. Every Wise paper in the land, not a little over two years ago, was filled with arguments against Gen. BIERCE and the Democratic Party because there happened to be an old clause in the Constitution of New Hampshire prohibiting Catholics from holding office. This they considered an anomaly without a parallel, and to show their abhorrence for the measure, urged the people, by all the arguments in their power, to place Gen. SCOTT in the Presidential Chair, himself a Catholic in all his feelings, and two of his daughters the inmates of a Catholic Convent at the time!!! Even pious PREACHERS and laymen who now write so feelingly against the Catholics, were the warmest advocates of his election. Did any two years in the history of the country ever exhibit a system of downright wickedness equal to this? No, never. Hence we are warranted in the assertion that all the opposition now made to Catholics is the offspring of a mere demagogical spirit—for whilst the Know Nothings wage a war of extermination against Catholics in consequence of their religious belief, they have no objection to every man, woman, and child in the land turning Infidel. On this subject they are unanimous. Preachers, Moralists, smooth-tongued oily-tongued hypocrites, Sabbath-breakers, profane swearers, drunkards, gamblers, and debauchees, all meet in the same Lodges, as harmoniously as all were honestly travelling the narrow road to eternal life. Shame, shame, on the Minister or professing Christian who can sanction means of this character to check the progress of a religious profession that does not accord with their own views.

The following paragraph from the speech of Mr. Chandler is pointed, eloquent, beautiful, touching—and, as he edited the WHIG organ of Pennsylvania for upwards of a quarter of a century, (the U. S. Gazette) we presume his sentiments will have some weight, at least, with his old wig friends, who used to think him a perfect man, notwithstanding he was then, as he is now, a member of the Catholic Church. Only a few years since they elected him to Congress on the ground that he was one of the most competent and TRUST-WORTHY defenders of AMERICAN Institutions known to our people. Then his Catholicism was considered by the Whigs as harmless as a dove—now (although precisely the same man he was then) as loathsome and terrible as a den of serpents! Such is Whiggery under its new name! But here is the extract to which we have made allusion:

And, sir, clearly and distinctly do I deny that the power of the Pope extends one grain beyond his spiritual relations with the members of his church, or impresses, in the least degree, upon the political allegiance which any Roman Catholic of this country may owe to the government and Constitution of the United States.

And, sir, that this disavowal of a divided fealty may not be regarded as a mere generality, I give it explicitly by declaring that, by any providence, the Bishop of Rome should become possessed of an army and a fleet, and in a spirit of conquest, or any other spirit, should invade the territory of the United States, or assail the rights of our country, he would find no more earnest antagonists than the Roman Catholics. And for myself, if not here in the hall, I will vote supplies for a defending army, or if too old to take part in the active defence, I should, if alive, be at least in my chamber, or at the foot of the altar, imploring God for the safety of my country and the defeat of the invaders.

WM. BIGLER.

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WM. BIGLER.

The proper regulation of this subject, greatly concerns the moral welfare of the people, and for that reason will claim your anxious consideration. Perhaps no other moral question within the range of your authority, so deeply interests the people of every class, race, and condition. Indeed, the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks is an evil that has left its fatal mark in every vicinage. Its progress, fortunately, has been steadily resisted by individuals and societies, who have done much, and may do more hereafter to mitigate the evil. Avoiding all vexatious encroachments upon the rights and privileges of every citizen, there is clearly no reason why the influence of a well designed law, regulating and restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors, should not be brought to the aid of these individual efforts. Although the vote of the people would seem to indicate their aversion to the particular measure of reform proposed, it is not to be inferred, for that reason they are averse to all attempts at reformation. So far from this, they acknowledge the existence of the evil and the necessity of proper remedies. Our present laws, to the end, might, in my opinion, be usefully revised—the object of such revision being to lessen the vice of intemperance. That those laws need such revision, is conceded. So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking, far more than to restrain its evil consequences. The subject is worthy of your early and deliberate consideration.

The report of the Superintendent will exhibit to you in detail, the operations of the Common School system for the year just closed; and I respectfully recommend the suggestions of that officer to your careful consideration.

The law, of 1849, with amendments and modifications, was re-modelled by the last Legislature. The most material parts of the old law, which were omitted in the new, were the sub-district, the endowment, and sectarian features. The former was rejected because it authorized, and the conflict which perpetually arose between the committees and directors; and the latter, because in manifest hostility to the true interest of the common school system. These provisions which seem to contemplate a separate school establishment, under sectarian patronage, although controlled by the common school directors, were originally engrafted upon the acts of 1836 and 1838, and were again re-enacted in 1849. They were very properly stricken from the system by the law of last session. Should efforts be made in the future, at similar innovations, come whence they may, it is hoped they may be promptly rejected. The system to be effectual, must be simple and uniform in its operations. Special legislation inconsistent with the general law, applicable to particular localities or districts, to answer temporary or partial ends, always has, and always will embarrass the administration of the general system, and should for this reason, be carefully avoided. The integrity of its forms, not less than the means to sustain its operations, should be constantly maintained, and sacredly cherished by the government.

A new feature in the system, adopted in the law of last session, creating the office of County Superintendent, has not, as yet been fully tested; and there evidently exists some diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the provision. It is already very obvious, at least, that its beneficial workings must depend mainly upon the character of the agents selected to carry it into operation. Competent and faithful Superintendents may produce the happiest results; whilst the agency of the ignorant or inefficient will be attended by the reverse consequences. In order to give this new feature of the law a fair trial, it will be necessary, therefore, for the directors, in the respective counties, to select Superintendents, with sole reference to their adaptation to the duties of the station.

Of the many obstacles in the way of the complete success of our Common School system, the one most prominent, and most difficult to remove, is the want of competent teachers. In some communities, I regret to say, the system has fallen into comparative inefficiency, because good teachers cannot be found; and in others, the most vexatious consequences have arisen from the employment of the illiterate and incompetent. Nothing could exercise a more prejudicial influence; indeed, between a very bad teacher and none at all, the latter alternative might, in many instances, be preferred. This deficiency is clearly manifest, and hard to obviate. Some of the best minds of the State have been occupied and perplexed with it; and until recently no general and practicable plan for its removal had been devised.

The plan of granting permanent professional certificates, by persons skilled in the art of teaching, and eminent in literary and scientific acquirements, to teachers who satisfactorily pass a thorough examination, in the several branches of study, which the act of May, 1851, requires to be taught in every district, and also in the art of teaching—is already effecting decided improvement in this regard, and it is believed will do much towards placing the profession upon a high and firm basis. Normal schools, it is urged, could in addition, to some extent supply the deficiency, but the expenses of such an institution would be heavy.

The source of this difficulty, it is clear, can be traced, in a great measure, to the want of proper appreciation in the public mind, of the position and business of a teacher. The profession for this reason, in addition to the absence of fair compensation, has not been attractive. Indeed, it has scarcely been regarded as a profession at all, but rather as a preliminary step to some other pursuit. Well directed efforts have recently been made to change the general sentiment on this point, and I rejoice in the belief that these have not been vain; and that the day is not far distant, when the profession of teacher will be equal to the aspirations of the most ambitious of our people; when its distinctions, dignities, and pecuniary rewards, will command the time and attention of the most gifted. I can see no reason why this state of feeling should not prevail; why the profession of teacher should not rank in honor and profit with the other learned professions; why the science of developing the human intellect—of giving scope and force to mind—of elevating the moral faculties of our race—of controlling the passions and tempering the desires, should not be esteemed as highly as those professions and callings, whose ornaments have received all their capacity and polish at the hands of the comparatively humble and ill-rewarded teacher.

I earnestly recommend the Common school system to your guardian care, as the most sacred of all our institutions. The offspring of a constitutional injunction on the Legislature—the extension and perpetuity of its usefulness, is the plain duty of all. Resting at the very founda-

tion of the government, its practical workings should be a true reflection of our republican system, and its blessed opportunities made available to all, regardless of rank, or condition, or persuasion. It should aid the poor, advance the rich, and make the ignorant wise.

I confidently anticipate for it, a day of greater perfection and wider influence. No better object can engage the attention of government, or consume its means, than the education of the people in the most comprehensive sense of the term; embracing the use of letters, the cultivation of the moral faculties, and the diffusion of christian truth. In this we have the surest guarantee for the perpetuity of our republican government, and for the enjoyment of civil liberty and religious freedom. Such an education may be safely claimed as the most potent means of preventing crime—of increasing individual happiness and national dignity—of promoting christianity and civilization—of extirpating moral and political evils—of elevating, dignifying and adorning our social condition.

Our various charitable and reformatory institutions—so creditable to the State, and which, in their practical operations, have done so much for the relief of suffering humanity—will claim the continued care and bounty of the Commonwealth.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under its present efficient control and management, meets its just anticipations of its wise and benevolent advocates. Its humane and benevolent agency in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate class for whose relief it was designed, can be judged by no ordinary standard. The benefits of such an institution rise above all mere pecuniary estimates. Its purposes address themselves to the best and noblest feelings of our nature, and can only be rated at the price of human hope and human reason.

A somewhat dissimilar, though not less meritorious institution has recently been established in Philadelphia, for the mental training of the Idiotic and Imbecile. The astonishing results it has already achieved in developing and invigorating the weak and clouded intellect, should secure for it public confidence and patronage. It commends itself to the bounty and care of the State.

The institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, will also need, as they justly merit, the usual annuity from the State. They are in a flourishing condition, and continue to bestow numberless blessings upon the unfortunate beings committed to their charge.

As a scheme for correcting and reclaiming wayward and offending youth, the House of Refuge stands pre-eminent; and is every where gaining public confidence. Its general influence upon this class of erring creatures, is far more effectual and humanizing than that of the ordinary modes of punishment. It takes charge of those whose offences are often the result of circumstances rather than criminal intent; who fall by the influence of bad example, of wicked association, of idle habits or animal necessities; or who sin because of the utter want of moral and mental perception; who do wrong, rather than right because they have not the power to distinguish between them. For such unfortunate beings, the House of Refuge possesses the advantages of restraint and correction—with moral and intellectual training, as well as of instruction in the usual pursuits of life, without the disgrace and chilling influence of prison confinement. The results, therefore, often are, that its inmates go back to society, cured of all moral deflection, and competent to fill the place of correct and useful members of community.

During the past summer, the magnificent structure erected under the supervision of certain benevolent gentlemen of Philadelphia, as a new House of Refuge, was completed and thrown open for public inspection. The capacity, order, and arrangements, in every particular, of this admirable building, are fully equal to the design of its founders. It is an honor to them and an ornament to the beautiful city which it situates, and its good effects in future, under the same systematic and wise discipline which so eminently distinguished its past management, will not be readily over-rated.

The western House of Refuge, situated on the banks of the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburg, is a gratified sight, in its completed and ready for inmates. Though less imposing, as to size and capacity, than its stately compeer of the east, it possesses all the order, economy of space, and perfect adaptation to the purposes designed, that characterize the more costly structure at Philadelphia; and it is also believed to be quite adequate, as to size, to present wants, while it is built with express reference to future additions, should they become necessary.

Neither of these buildings have, I presume, been erected without involving their projectors in pecuniary liability, and perhaps loss. The entire State has a deep interest in such a successful issue; and whatever relief can be given to them by the Legislature, consistently with the condition of the treasury or our public engagements, should be cheerfully extended.

The interests of Agriculture are ardently commended to your care. Extensive and energetic efforts have recently been made to disseminate correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way to confer upon the farmer the advantages of a scientific as well as a greatly refined, practical understanding of the noble pursuit in which he is engaged.

The utility of a College, devoted to the science of Agriculture, with a model farm attached—wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil, and manual labor in that pursuit, would be joined to the usual academical studies—has been strongly pressed upon my attention. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized, under the auspices of the State and County Agricultural societies.

The practice adopted and maintained by the last General Assembly, in reference to omnibus bills and special legislation is an improvement of such value as to commend itself as a settled rule, and I confidently trust this salutary precedent may not be disregarded.

Obscurity, confusion and inaccuracy in the construction of our laws, inroads upon private rights, and unguarded corporate privileges, litigation and confusion in the interpretation and administration of our statutes, have been the fruits of a loose and unguarded system of legislation. The evil has been one of the greatest magnitude, and the remedy should be cherished with unyielding tenacity. Special legislation has so little to recommend or sustain it in principle, it is surprising it has been so long endured. Although much was done by the two preceding legislatures by general laws, to obviate any supposed necessity for special acts, there still is much to be performed in avoiding a return to this unsafe practice. It is believed that general laws can be so framed as to avoid in most cases the necessity for special acts, and the proposition is most earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The omnibus system—a pernicious mode of legislation, by which the most opposite measures, good and bad, are thrown together in one bill and under one title—was, I rejoice to say, entirely broken down and discarded by the last General Assembly. The volume of laws for 1854 contains no acts of this character. Each law embraces but a single subject, and that indicated by its proper title.

The 53rd section of the act providing for the expenses of Government for 1853, authorized and required the Governor to sell the State arsenal at Philadelphia, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site, and the erection of a new building and restriction of the expenditure of the sum received for the old property. The building and lot were readily sold for \$300,000. The selection of a new location, and the erection of another building, presented a far more difficult task. I readily discovered that the sum thus appropriated was entirely

inadequate to accomplish the end in view. The price of a similar location would leave but a meagre sum with which to erect a building. Under all the circumstances, I have not felt authorized to attempt to sell the lot, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of increasing the appropriation for this purpose.

The report of the present able and energetic Adjutant General will inform you of the condition of the military affairs of the State. This department of public affairs, I regret to say, has been in a confused and declining condition for several years.

The Public Librarian has called my attention to the fact, that the law reports of twenty-two other States have been regularly received by this, and that no provision has ever been made, on our part, to procure the purchase and general use of these reports, and of the gratuity I have expressed, leaves no room in my bosom for even a lingering regret at a decision of my fellow-citizens, which is soon to relieve me from the cares and labors of a public life. Its transient excitements have already been forgotten, and its obligations, if any, forgiven. I shall resume my place in the ranks of the people, with a calm consciousness of having always sought to advance their best interests to the extent of my ability; and of never having yielded my convictions of right, either in subservience to any selfish purpose, or any narrow and unjust prejudice.

Having adverted to various subjects of congratulation in regard to the public affairs of my own State, I may be indulged in a brief reference, also, to the happy aspect of our common country, and the elevation it has reached among the nations of the earth, in the light of liberty, and through the workings of its benign institutions. Who amongst us, and throughout this broad land, does not experience at this moment, and at every moment, in his own condition, and the condition of those who surround him, the influence and benefit of our happy Union, and the well considered compact by which it is sustained. A basis of calculation, exhibited by past experience, will give our country a population of thirty millions in less than ten years from the present time—of eighty millions in thirty years to come—and of one hundred millions at the close of the present century! But mere numbers are of no moment, compared with moral elements, in a nation's greatness. The vital strength and stability of the United States as a people, consists in the substantial interest which each individual has in the permanency of those glorious institutions, which were baptized in the blood of our revolutionary struggle, and handed down to us as the sacred legacy of our fathers. Peril, or destroy these, and we peril or destroy the share of sovereignty and equality which they were designed to secure, alike to the richest and poorest, to the highest and humblest in the land. The experience of more than three-fourths of a century proves, I am persuaded, that the American people, in the main, truly appreciate the beneficent structure and beautiful operation of our republican system. We have been assailed by an insidious and open hostility from abroad, and have, at times before the present, been encountered both by the concealed and palpable spirit of faction at home; yet the Constitution still stands as widely and firmly riveted in the affections of the honest masses of American freemen, as at any former period of our history.

The more fruitful sources of our national prosperity, undoubtedly consist in the freedom, industry and intelligence of our people; and in the rich natural resources of our country, united to an advantageous commercial intercourse with a warring world. But there is one element which we should cherish as more potent than all these: it is the protection and encouragement afforded by the union of the States, under an adequate and stable government. To the virtuous of our citizens, under the stripes of Heaven, we are more indebted as a people, than to any other circumstance or relation. No one who has studied our history, and marked the spirit in which our Union was formed, can avoid the conviction that our government, so far as concerns the stability of this confederacy, must be one of opinion rather than force. Born in compromise and conciliation, it must be cherished in the same spirit; it must present itself to every member of this republic in the welcome guise of friendship and protection—not in overbearing pride, or as wielding the strong arm of power.

We have before us the plain written compact of our fathers, to which they reflectively consented and subscribed, and so bound us who have succeeded them. Its blessings and its benefits have been felt throughout long years of unexampled prosperity. If we would change any of its provisions, let us, with at least common honesty and manliness, pursue the mode of amendment which is pointed out, with admirable precision, in the noble instrument itself. But until this is done, those amongst us, who from whatever motive, or under whatever pretext, either openly repudiate any of its plain provisions, or covertly retreating under the cloak of a secret organization, seek to violate its spirit, or avoid compliance with its clear behests, dishonor the faith of their fathers, and deny their own palpable and solemn obligations.

Entertaining these views, how can any American patriot regard, with the least degree of complacency, the continued and embittered excitement of one section of the country against the domestic institutions of another; or the more recent organization of secret societies throughout the Union, based upon doctrines of exclusion and proscription, utterly at war with our National and State constitutions, and obnoxious to the liberal spirit of American republicanism? What admirer of the venerated father of his country, but must now feel, with restless force, his solemn warnings against secret societies, for political ends, as planting a powerful engine in the hands of the selfish and designing, and enabling them not only to acquire power unworthily, but also to sap and destroy the most sacred principles of our government?

In these reflections upon certain political organizations, if I rightly comprehend my own motives, I am actuated by no mere partisan hostility or resentment. Were I to say less at the present moment, I should still my clearest convictions of right, and shrink from a duty I owe to the people of Pennsylvania, who have so generously sustained me in various public relations in the past. Nay, more: I should, by silence in this regard, fail properly to reflect that constancy and unswerving faith which our noble Commonwealth has ever evinced towards the principles of our national compact, in reference to the freedom of conscience and universal religious toleration; and also to the wise doctrines of popular and State sovereignty, and the inherent right of self-government.

During the period which remains of my official term, I shall readily and cheerfully cooperate with the General Assembly in all proper measures, to advance the public weal; and I earnestly invoke upon our labors, and the labors of those who may follow us in our public vocation, the kindly care and keeping of that Great and Beneficent Being who holds the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, and without whose continued smile there can be neither national or individual prosperity.

The contest amongst her sons was not as to who should have the right to stay at home, but who

should have the privilege of going into the field. Bearing this honorable part in matters of foreign war—she has had no less enviable participation in allaying domestic strife. Whenever the exigency demanded its service, she has stood firmly by the Constitution and the Union, and ever contended for the rights of all sections of the country, and all classes and denominations of the people. Such is our State. To live and die within her limits, and to have borne even a very humble part in her civil service and in her history, I shall ever esteem as a proud privilege—one that, as it draws nearer to its close, swells my heart with gratitude to her people, at the recollection of the numerous proofs of confidence I have experienced at their hands.

The fullness of my exultation in the character and happy condition of our beloved Commonwealth, and of the gratitude I have expressed, leaves no room in my bosom for even a lingering regret at a decision of my fellow-citizens, which is soon to relieve me from the cares and labors of a public life. Its transient excitements have already been forgotten, and its obligations, if any, forgiven. I shall resume my place in the ranks of the people, with a calm consciousness of having always sought to advance their best interests to the extent of my ability; and of never having yielded my convictions of right, either in subservience to any selfish purpose, or any narrow and unjust prejudice.