INADGUBAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BIGLER. Delivered January 20, 1852.

FELLOW-CITIZENS :- The Providence of God FELLOW-CITIZENS — THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD has prospered our great Commonwealth. The will of the people has called an humble citizen to the performance of the duties of her Chief Executive office. In accordance with the requisition thus made upon me, and in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, I appear before you to-day for the purpose of subscribing to the oath of office and assuming the duties. I embrace this opportunity to express the profound gratitude I feel toward the people for this dis-

Inguished mark of their confidence. In contemplating the high and delicate nature of the duties appertaining to this station-their complex and difficult character, the magnitude of the interests involved in their faithful per formance, I am most solemnly impressed with the responsibility they necessarily impose. The junior of all my predecessors in this high sta-tion, I enter upon the discharge of its duties with the utmost distrust of my own qualifications for the task. I have, however, re olved to devote my best energies, my hopes and prayers to a faithful discharge of the obligation I have just taken, and look to the people for that gentheir action towards public servants who have onestly endeavored to perform their whole du-y. The efforts of man, at best, are but feeble ; all the aid that his wisdom can bring to the ac complishment of any great purpose must fail, unless accompanied and controlled by the guardian care of him who gives direction to all human affairs. On his power and good pleasure all results must depend. On Him we should rely in a spirit of humility and Christian confidence.

Our republican institutions are based upon the axiom, that the people are the only rightful source of power. Under these institutions, thus founded, the will of the people reflected through The ballot box, gives direction to public affairs. Through this medium the humblest citizen, not less than the most distinguished, can stamp the impress of his will upon the public policy of the This feature of our Republican system is its great distinguishing characteristic and, guided by the general intelligence and patriotism of the people, the cause of our suc as a nation. The right of suffrage should, therefore, be held most sacred and inviolate, and its independent exercise enjoyed by every citizen. To prepare the minds of the people for this high trust, by general education, by the inculca-tion of moral precepts and religious truth, should be accounted the noblest purpose of the Government. All that we are, and all that we can hope to be, as a nation, is dependent upon this source of power. The right of the citizen over property—his personal liberty and security the freedom of speech and liberty of the press-the free toleration of religious sentiment, are alike subservient to this great source of human law. How important is it then that this great head should remain pure and independentating therefrom will be also pure." Then, by promoting the moral and intellectual culture of the people-the source and vitality of our government--our laws will be made wise, our insti-tutions be preserved pure, and our country re-

main free, prosperous and happy. The experience of the world seems to demonstrate that general intelligence and republi-canism must move together. The successful government of the people is the government of intellect, directed by virtue. A thorough education of the youth of our country will, therefore, tend far more to the security of our institutions and the maintenance of our national honor, than all other means beside. Common school education, high literary attainment, a knowledge of the arts and sciences, a comprehension of individual rights, and the principles Christian religion, constitute the very bulwark of our republican government. The schemes and machinations of the demagogue will fall harmless before a people thus thoroughly educated.

The dangerous tendencies of monopoly, and the corrupting influence of money, are met and counteracted by the power and virtue of this knowledge. Liberal expenditures by our gov-ernment for the purpose of education, may well be regarded as rigid economy, and the payments of the people for the support of this cause, as pure devotion to republicanism. It should be the first care of the parent and the government, and its fruits accounted the richest legacies we can leave to posterity.

In the discharge of the various duties of the office, I have just assumed, it will be my anxious

made for their developement and advancement, as well as the direct trade they furnish to the public works belonging to the State, greatly promote this end The rich and extensive deposits of coal and

iron ore within our State make her particularly blessed. Her anthracite coal beds, furnishing choice and cheap fuel for domestic purposes, for generating steam for the stationary and lo-comotive engine, as well as for the propulsion

of our steamships, give to her a trade almost exclusively her own. For the supply of this article, she is without any considerable rival. Although this trade is camparatively in its infancy, it has already grown to one of great magnitude. The value of the product of the mine is made

up mainly by the healthy, invigorating labor of the hardy miner, whilst those engaged in this trade constitute an industrious and valuable constituency, with whose interests the prosperity and greatness of our State is identified.

It will afford me the utmost pleasure to favor all proper measures calculated to advance our great agricultural, mineral and other interests Intimately connected with the great interests of the country is the subject of a currency. The proper disposition of this question is not only highly important, but one of the most dif-The ficult and dangerous duties of the government. The errors of our system are of the most seduc tive and dangerous character; consisting mainly in the creation of too much paper for the a-mount of specie basis provided for its redemp-The utmost care should be taken to guard tion. against this tendency, and to secure the people n the use of this medium. This security may be measurably afforded by imposing on the cor porators individual liability to the fullest extent. The injurious effects of an excessive issue of paper money, have been so frequently demontrated in this country by sad experience, that t is quite unnecessary to discuss the question on occasion. The laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer and merchant, are all deeply interested in having a sound currency. No pretext can justify the creation of a supera bundant amount of paper money, and it is with painful alarm that I have witnessed a growing disposition over the entire country to increase the use of this medium, on a small specie basis, regardless of the inevitable effects of the large accessions of coin which California is furnishing to this country and to the world. Every people must have a circulating medium, as a matt convenience. Ours should have whatever amount the transactions of wholesome busines affairs may demand; but unfortunately we are too unwilling to stop at the proper period in the creation of this medium. That as coin become abundant it should supplant and render unneces sary the use of paper, is to my mind the plainest teaching of common sense; such practical effect is demanded by the true interests of the people. A superabundant amount of money of any kind, cannot fail to enhance nominal values bove a proper standard, and thereby engender a spirit of dangerous speculation, and in the end prostrate the great commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. The manufacturer is more vitally interested in this, than any other question in governmental policy. Without a sound currency, the incidental aid resulting to this great interest from the revenue laws of the general government can never have force or stability.

I would not be understood by any thing I have and, as holding the opinion that mere legis-lation, however wise, will give prosperity to a country, while bad legislation may restrain its energies, no matter what the labor, industry virtue and patriotism of the people may be Wise legislation can only afford opportunity fo the legitimate rewards of natural resources de veloped by unembarrassed labor. There is, perhaps, no more dangerous political heresy taught in our land, than that the prosperity of the country is to be created by its legislation A just policy can only guard and protect the legitimate means of production from specia privileges, the devices of the cunning and wicked The people should rely on their own individual efforts, rather than the mere measures of government for success. Legislation should give to all citizens an equal opportunity of enjoying the natural advantages which surround them. Corporate power and special privileges too often produce the reverse result, and should therefore only be granted to facilitate the accomplishment of great public purposes, not within the reach of individual means. Capital and labor, cooperating in a proper relative position, have made and will continue to make our country prosperous and bappy. The rights of the latter should never be sacrificed to the interests of the former. Special legislation too frequently has this tendency. Capital can always command employment and profit-labor, less able to com-

promises. She will maintain and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment measures as passed by the late Congress, on the subject of slavery. She regards these measures as a permanent settlement of this dangerous geographical conflict, and will discountenance, to the full extent of her influence, all attempts at

future agitation of the question settled by them. She has planted herself on the constituti n, and guided by its wise provisions, will seek to do justice to all sections of the country, and en-deavor to strengthen the bonds of the Uuion, by cherishing relations of amity and fraternal ctions between all its members.

I need say no more, my fellow-citizens, of the importance of the Union .--- You are, 1 am confident, abundantly impressed with its magni-Without Union our liberties never co tude. have been achieved, without it they cannot be maintained. With the dissolution of this national compact would fall the hopes of the world for republicanism-the cause of political and religious liberty—the peace and prosperity of our people. To the end, then, that its great blessings may be preserved, and its advantages vouchsafed to posterity, it becomes the duty of all to yield a patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally adopted, and cherish feelings of affectionate intercourse between the several members of our glorious Union. Admonished so to do by the immortal Washington, let the injunction be regarded by each and all of us with a Christian fidelity. Let our habits of acting, thinking and speaking of the Union be as though it were indeed " the Palladium of our political safety and prosperity--watching for its preservation with jeaolous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning at the first dawn of any attempt to al-ienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Then shall we have performed our whole duty--duty to ourselevs--to our sister States, and to the cause of republicanism throughout the world.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Friday Evening, Jan'y 23, 1852.

Notices of New Advertisements. cal Society will be held on Wednesday next.

Persons having legal business, will find responsible and attentive attorney in carry out their peculiar views by aiding W. Elder, Esq., whose card will be slaves to escape, neither whigs nor demo-Geo. found in another column.

The Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The administrator of James A. Sample, prove property, and take them away withwill sell the real estate of said deceased, on the 25th February.

Two Auditor's notices also appear.

Gov. Bigler's Inaugural Address.

The first public document emanating from our new Chief Magistrate, will be found in another part of to-day's Gazette. So far as it goes, it is well enough, as such documents generally are, though we fancy the Governor will find it far more difficult to practice what he preaches in his new position when party interests come into conflict with the professions now made, than to give utterance to what we do not doubt to be honest opinions.

" The coal and iron ore within the borders of our state." says the Governor, "make her particularly blessed ;" yet it will hardly escape the notice of any reader that while coal is particularly referred to, he has not a single word to say respecting

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the House, Mr. Blair, of Centre county, offered the following bill in relation to people of color :

AN ACT to Prohibit the Emigration of Negroes and Mulattoes into this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of rant, and then like a constable or sheriff Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it scour the highways and byways in pursuit is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, of the murderers, or will he, like Governor That from and after the passage of this act it Johnston, issue a proclamation offering a shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto to come into or settle in this Commonwealth ; and reward for their arrest ? When the time any negro or negroes, mulatto or mulattees so ming, immigrating or moving into this State, arrives, we think it very likely that Gov. for the purpose of settling therein, shall be lia-Bigler's "aid" will be nothing more nor ble to an imprisonment of not less than two or more than nine months upon conviction thereof. Sec. 2. That any person or persons employing The repeal of the law of 1847 he considers a matter of no little importance, and vet any one who will read Goy. Johnston's yet any one who will read Gov. Johnston's yet any one who will read Gov. Johnston's veto of the bill repealing the sixth section one hundred dollars, to be recovered as other

fines of like amount are recoverable. of that act, must admit that, if the deci-Sec. 3. That such fine or fines so recovered sions of the Supreme Court are worth shall be paid into the treasury of the proper county until demanded by the overseers of the anything, either its repeal or re-enactment, poor of the township in which the offence or is of no consequence whatever. The offences enumerated in the foregoing sections of this act shall have been committed, who shall marshal is made the custodian of the fugiapply it to the use and comfort of the poor in tive, and if he uses a jail, neither the jailor their charge.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the overseers nor sheriff could be fined under the State of the poor in the different townships, wards or law, simply because the Supreme Court boroughs of this Commonwealth to make infor-mation and prosecute to conviction all persons has decided that States have no right to le- violating the second and third sections of this gislate on the matter at issue at all. The act; and any overseer of the poor who shall knowingly neglect or refuse so to make informwhole effort to connect Gov. Johnston and ation as aforesaid, shall be liable to the fine imhis friends with the riot at Christiana- posed by the second section of this aot.

from the contemptible Gorsuch letter down relief of Augustine Wickton. On the 19th, Mr. Ross introduced a bill for the

-is hardly worth a thought, because but AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL .-- We would few sensible men can be deceived by such call the attention of our readers to this exshallow reasoning. We have always becellent medicine, with the saitsfaction one feels in praising a benefactor. Having been afflicted lieved that the fugitive slave law could be by the serious effects of a cold seated on the amended for the better, yet so little do we lungs, and found relief and core from its use. care about it one way or the other, that we can add our testimony to the much already given to prove its singular mastery over diswe would not this day sign a petition for ease. If any medicine before the community its repeal. And such we know to be the can be relied on to cure affections of the throat A meeting of the Mitllin County Medi- feeling of many of Governor Johnston's and lungs, it is Aver's CHERRY PECIORAL .-Christian Observer warmest friends and supporters. With

Married.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Sill, Mr. SAMUEL WATTS and Miss MARIA OVERHOLSER, both of Belleville.

Died.

On the 3d inst., EPHRAIM EAST, aged 26 years. On the 10th inst., ABRAHAM EAST, aged 59

On the 16th inst., in Derry township, MARY, onsort of Francis Boggs, aged 75 years. On the 12th inst., in Brown township, Mrs. JANE Cox, aged 79 years.

On the 16th inst., in this borough, DAVID Ro-RER, son of Joel and Mary A. Morrison, aged years, 9 months, and 24 days.

know thou hast gone to the house of thy rest, Then why should my soul be so sad? I know thou hast gone where the weary are blest,

And the mourner looks up and is glad. Where love has put off, in the land of its birth,

The stain it had gathered in this ; And hope, the sweet singer that gladden'd the

Lies asleep on the bosom of bliss.

On the 17th instant, of typhoid pleurisy, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Col. WM. BOTLER, aged 36 years.

Communicated.

The deceased had at an early age dedicated herself to God, and became a member of the Associate Reformed Church, in Tuscarora Valley, and after her marriage and te

moval to Lewistown, connected herself, by certificate, with the Presbyterian Church, in the communion of which, until the hour of her death, she sustained the character of a consistent and devoted christian, and was he has not a single word to say respecting the vast imports of foreign iron under the burg. When he appeared upon the platin the sphere of her influence.

She was an amitble and dutiful wife,

Hon. Ephraim Banks, an orthodox Preshy terian Elder of many years standing, we see announced as a "manager of an "Insuguration Ball" in Harrisburg next week. up of the affair should add to the list, Dr. De Witt and the other clergy there, to make the joke a good one while they are about it .- Lewisburg Chronicle.

The Editor of " Scorr'r Weekly Pa-

Hoofland's German Bitters, manu-" Dr. factured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty, as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems "

THE MARKETS. Lewistown, January 23, 1852.

y Dealers Flour 3 Wheat, white 77 Do red Rye - $\frac{55}{25}$ Oats Corn -45 Cloverseed 4 25 Flaxseed 1 00 Timothyseed 2 00 Butter, good -15

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Potatoes 50 The Lewistown Mills are paying 77 cts. per bushel for White Wheat, and 72 cts. for Red. Rye 55 cents. Corn, old 50, new 45 cents per oushel. Prices of Flour-\$2,25 per 100 lbs. for extra, and \$2,00 for superfine.

Eggs -

Lard -

Tallow -

江子 E. E. LOCKE & Co. at Locke's Mills, are paying 60 cents for Rye, and 45 cents for Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1852. There is but little business doing to-day. Cloverseed is in moderate request, and 2a300 bushels prime sold at \$4,871 per 64 lbs, and a ot of only fair quality at \$1.75.

There is more inquiry for Flour for shipment, and 1500 bushels standard and good brands have been disposed of at \$4,25 per barrel, including some lining off, and some extra at \$1,50 There is a moderate demand for city co tion at our former quotations. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

GRAIN-There is none of any description coming in. Red Wheat is wanted at 90 cents and White at \$1 per bushel. Corn is in demand, and sales of new yellow have been made from the cars at 66 cts. Small sales of oats at 40 cts per bushel .-- Bulletin.

Medical Society of Mifflin Co.

NOTICE .- A meeting of the Medical society of Midlin county, will be held in Lewis-town, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at two o'clock, P. M, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing

By order of the President. E. W. HALE, Rec. Sec. Lewistown, Jan. 23, 1852-lt.

GEO. W. ELDER. Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in West Market street, opposite the O post office, will attend to any business in the courts of Mitthin, Centre, or Huntingdon coun-Lewistown, Jan. 23, 1852. ties.

DIVIDEND.

OTICE to the Stockholders of the Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company .- A Dividend of Five per cent.

the Capital Stock of said Company, for the last six months, has been declared, and will be paid by me at my office in Lewistown, at any ti FRANCIS McCOY, Treasurer.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of sale, issued by the Grohan's Court of Mittin courts will be the Orphan's Court of Mitflin county, will be ex posed at public outcry, on the premises, in Armagh town Mifflin county, on

Lewistown, January 23, 1852 .-- 3

out molestation, and only ask that they shall not be made slave-catchers them-We do not apprehend that during Gov. Bigler's term any gross outrages will be

perpetrated-such as a portion of our opponents has given unmistakeable evidence that the power to do was but wantingbecause we believe him to be possessed of both honesty and correct principles; and if he will but resist evil influences and evil counsels when offered, we shall be glad to say three years hence, if living, that he has left our great State as he found it in the hands of Gov. Johnston-in a fairer way to be relieved from her heavy burdens than she had been for many years previous.

course be everywhere, and should a mur-

der be committed by fugitive slaves along

our borders at a place where he is not,

what will he do ? Will he leave his pro-

per place, apply to a magistrate for a war-

less than that given by Gov. Johnston.

to the mad ravings of bar-room politicians

the exception of the real abolitionists, who

crats in this part of Pennsylvania care

much about the matter. They are content

to let owners of slaves come forward,

selves.

13 A large number of our citizens visited the railroad station on Saturday last to see and welcome Governor Kossuth, who tariff of 1846, which are not only most form, J. W. PARKER, Esq., addressed

desire to do "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever persuasion, religious or political," and especially to advance the interest of this mmonwealth-to increase the resources of her treasury-husband her means-diminish her debt, and elevate the standard of her credit -- to favor such measures as may be calculated to develope her vast resources, and stimulate alike her agricultural, mining, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial interests, and to co-operate most cheerfully with the legislative branch of the government in the adoption of such policy as may tend to lessen the present onrous burthens of the people. Our vast debt should be reduced as rapidly as

practicable Its injurious effects upon the growth of our population, and the migration of capital to the State, is much more potent than the casu al observer would snppose. This may not be most readily accomplished by a too parsimonious use of the means already secured to the treasury. It may be wise to apply a portion of these to complete public improvements now far advanced in construction, but yet unproductive. The abandonment of such improvements would involve the loss of a large amount of capital already expended, and sacrifice entirely the chance of future returns to the treasury from these sources. Indeed the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal, is, in my opinion, con-

sistent with the truest principles of economy. Pennsylylvania is, perhaps, unrivalled by any of her sister States in natural elements of greatness and wealth. She is no less the garden pot of our common country than she is the "Keystone" of the Federal Arch. Abounding in inexhaustible and varied mineral resources an abundanbe of well located water power, admirably adapted to manufacturing and mechan cal operations, together with a vast extent of the best agricultural soil, she can doubtless employ, subsist and prosper a greater number of human beings than any other State in the Union. Her mountains, her rugged hills and lovely val-leys, are rich with natural advantages to man. Her people are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and if not restrained by unwise legis lation, will soon occupy and improve these ad-vantages to the fullest extent, and thereby render our beloved State prosperous and wealthy in an eminent degree.

A thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture by our people will have a most benefi-cial effect, if not quite essential to the prosperi-ty of our State. I am, therefore, much gratified with the effort now being made to accomplish this great end. Our own experience, and the history of other countries, fully demonstrate the importance of such scientific education. The study of this science, combined with the practical labor of tilling the soil, is no less calculated hibiting the use of our State prisons for the deto elevate and dignify the farmer, than to reward tention of fugitives from labor whilst awaiting him for his toil. This great first, most dignified trial. In that work I shall most cheerfully particulate as I that work I shall not cheerful that work I shall not c and independent pursuit of man, so peculiarly adapted to our State, and the inclinations of our people, should command the fostering care of government.

Pennsylvania is blessed with a rich abundance ad variety of minerals, adapted to the practi-al uses and necessities of man. Her mineral and variety of minerals, adapted to the practi-cal uses and necessities of man. Her mineral aterests constitute a great and growing source of wealth, contributing largely to enhance the receipts of our treasury. The appreciation this given to the value of property—the ponupis of our treasury. The a given to the value of property

mand either, should receive the watchful can of government.

I am most happy, my fellow citizens, to meet you in my present capacity, at a period when our common country is at peace with all the The dangerous conflict touching the subject of slavery, which for a time seemed to menace the stability of the National Government, has been most fortunately, and I trust, permanently adjusted through the medium of what are gener ally known as the Compromise Measures. eneral acquiescence of the several States in this djustment gives assurance of continued peace to the country and permanence to the Union-permanence to that Union, the formation of which we our Nation early influence and dignity of sition with the other powers of the earth. Her rights have, consequently, been respected by all, and her wishes heard with profound regard. In war she has gained a high character for military prowess, and in peace secured the confidence of all mankind. The justice and liberality of her institutions has constrained the oppressed of every land to seek an asylum withher limits, and enjoy under the ample folds of her National flag, political and religious

The continuance of these unequalled blessings is dependent entirely upon the perpetuity of this great national compact, and this can only be secured by a faithful observance of the terms the constitution under which it was formed The Union and the constitution are one and indi-The former cannot exist without the visible He, therefore, who is not for the conlatter. stitution, is against the Union, and he who would strike at either, would commit political sacrilege against the great fabric sanctioned by Washand Franklin. The Federal constitution must be maintained and executed in all its parts. It is the paramount law of each State, and it is the imperative duty of their respective govern-ments, to assist in the just and full administration of all its provisions. To Congress un-doubtedly belongs, in the first instance, the duty tion of all its provisions. of making provision to carry into executio the intent of this instrument; but it is the right and duty of the States, moving within the limit of their reserved rights, to co-operate with the general government in this legitimate work. They should certainly never attempt, by means of their legislation, to embarass the administracannot fail to engender hostile feelings between the different sections of the Union, and if per sted in, lead to a separation of the Si So far as legislation of this kind can be found on the statute book of this State, it should be speedily repealed. Of this character, I regard the greater portion of the law of 1847, pro tention of fugitives from labor whilst awaiting ticipate, as I shall also aid, as far as I may properly do so, to suppress all attempts to refor such action is fully

ing from such an attempt, recently occurring

the standed -- the improvements ever has been, for the constitution and its com- Being but a mortal himself, he cannot of news of importance.

injurious to the interests of this state, but ·· should receive the watchful care of government."

The currency next receives the censure usually bestowed upon it at regular demoof paper in circulation is too great for the name of Hungary was ever heard among these specie basis; and as a remedy he says in-beautiful hills and mountains. I look around, specie basis; and as a remedy he says in-dividual liability imposed to the fullest ex-tent on the corporators, would afford mea-models requirity. From his language, it is surable security. From his language, it is clear that Gov. Bigler is not an anti-bank man; at this we are not surprised, but we must confess that we are surprised that he may individual fate in the great struggle of me should recommend a remedy so futile as individual liability. The courts have repeatedly decided that a stockholder in such institutions cannot be held for more than the amount of stock he holds, and if a few men are disposed to be dishonest in banking affairs, such a provision is no bar whatever to fraud-as was proved in the case of the Lehigh Bank-than which a greater swindle is not on record. If the circulation is too large for the specie basis, it Monday for the first time blocked up the could be imposed on banks by reducing Monday evening from the east did not arpaper to one of specie is too much, why comotives succeeded in bringing it through. them. returning to a measure that has been tried being the first papers received from Philaand found wanting.

surances of support, and he promises his still experienced. aid to suppress all attempts to resist the The snow is considerably drifted in this his four children have been called upon to ther for the rendition of fugitives from labor or for any other constitutional purpose. This is certainly all right, for every Chief. Arctic, with Liverpool dates to the 7th to support the constitution and laws of the nesday. The news by her commercially is United States, but should a case arise, we important, an advance having taken place really feel curious to see in what manner in both Breadstuffs and Cotton. The loyalty of Pennsylvania to the national Gov. Bigler will "aid" these measures. FRANCE continues tranquil-no other they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

dom of Hungary. Kossuth replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN :--- I thank you for this most cormy individual fate, in the great struggle of my people for their lost liberties, be assured that they will ever remember your kindness to myself and the cause which, in the providence Yes, I will God, I am called upon to advocate. soon go back to my oppressed fatherland, and when I tell my poor people of your warm and gushing love, they will ever remember you in their prayers to God.

Be pleased then, gentlemen, to accept the as-surance of my own and country's everlasting gratitude for your generous sympathy. May God bless you. Farewell.

The snowstorm on Sunday and

LATER FROM EUROPE .- The steamer

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him, briefly but eloquently, on behalf of affectionate and devoted mother, a kind friend a direct drawback upon the very labor he the citizens, presenting, at the same time, the citizens in another part of his address declares in another part of his address a small contribution (\$25) which had been ever her health and circumstances of her subscribed towards the cause of the free- family would admit. In the commencement of her disease, she was tranquil and self possessed, and often spoke of her own sinfulness but at the same time expressed her hopes and

confidence in Jesus as the saviour of sinners. cratic meetings, namely, that the amount dial welcome. Four years ago, when I was in my native country, I little dreamed that the and directions concerning her children, and name of Hungary was ever heard among these what she wished to have done after she was dead and gone-for she did not expect to recover from the commencement of her sickness. Her disease was violent from the begining. On the Wednesday before her death, she dedicated to God, in connexion with her deeply afflicted husband, her infant daughter, in Baptism-an awfully solemn scene, to see a dying mother give her infant child to a covenant keeping God, and thus seal her faith in God's promise, by affixing his own seal to his covenant of mercy. All the duties which she felt incumbent on her to her family, she wished to perform while in her proper mind; and also that her attention might be fixed more exclusively on her own spiritual concerns. She anticipated her disease settling on the brain. Her char_e to those around her was, in case of that event, to dwell upon

the name of Jesus and his salvation. This was a theme ever precious to her soul. When her children would come around her dying bed, she would often lay her hand upon their read and her lips would move as if in prayer.

But, with this exception, she did not appear to notice them much after the parting scene seems to us that a more effectual check Pennsylvania Railroad. The train due on had taken place and she had given them her parting blessing. She had given them into the hands of her covenant keeping God, and that circulation : thus, if three dollars in rive here until Wednesday, when three lo- in his hand she appeared willing to trust

Her sufferings were very great ; yet in her not make it two to one in all future acts of incorporation, and thus do away with the a number of mail bags, comprising Mon- ed to the will of God, although she would evil complained of at once, instead of day, 'Tuesday and Wednesday's mails____ speak of herself as altogether unworthy of his favor, and appeared deeply sensible of her being the first papers received from Phila-delphia since Sunday last. The Pennsyl- dence were fixed on God, in Christ. Yea her The compromise measures, and particu- vania Railroad is now clear, but from Har- only hope was in the mercy of Him, as it abounds in Jesus Christ his son. On his obelarly the fugitive slave bill, receive his as- risburg to Philadelphia much difficulty is dience, sufferings and death she wholly and unreservedly relied for salvation.

While her deeply afflicted husband and execution of the laws of Congress, whe-there for the rendition of furtilizes from lay fectionate mother; they are not called to mourn as those who have no hope ; what is their loss is her eternal gain. The church, of which she was an exemplary and consis-Magistrate of Pennsylvania takes an oath instant, arrived at New York, on Wed- tent member, are warned in this afflicting dispensation of a wise and holy providence to be also ready; " for we know neither the day nor the hour wherein the son of man cometh. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the spirit, that

Wednesday, February 25th, 1852,

ne o'clock. P. M., that certain Tract of Land, sit in the township aforesaid, late the property of JAMES A. SAMPLE, deceased, adjoining lands of Hugh Sample, N. W. Sterrett, John Aitkens and others, containing

200 ACRES,

re or less, about 80 acres of which are under cultiva-tion. There is a new SAW MILL, with a tion. There is a new SAW Markey, Also, good water power, on the premises. Also, a LOG HOUSE and Stable, and a Spring of never failing water. TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the pur-

chase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual its, with interest from confirmation of sale, secured by bond and mortgage

R. M. KINSLOE,

Administrator of the estate of Jas. A. Sample, dec'd January 23, 1852.-18

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-The under-signed Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, to distribute the assets in the hands of CYRUS STINE, TRUSTEE OF SAMUEL SUNDERLAND ecceased, appoints SATURDAY, February 21st, 1852, at his office, where parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JAMES DICKSON, Auditor. Lewistown, Jan. 23, 1852-41.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE .--- The under-**11.** signed Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Mifflin county, to distribute the assets in the nds of SHERIFF SHIMP, arising from the sale of the real estate of JACOB HAINES, appoints MONDAY, February 23d, 1852, at his office, where parties interested may tend if they

JAMES DICKSON, Auditor. Lewistown, Jan. 23, 1852-4t.

WALTER & CO., Flour and General Produce COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Plaster, Salt, Fish, Coffee, Sugar, and Greeeries generally. WAREHOUSE ON THE RAILROAD TRACK. No. 28 South Howard street, Baltimore. IBERAL ADVANCEMENTS made on consignments-quick sales at best market pri-ces-and prompt returns. Solicit consignments REFER TO merchants, H. Stuart & Son T. W. & G. Hopkins, Heiser & White, da. Slingluff & Ensey, Reynolds & Smith

Slingluff, Devries & Co. do Albert & Bro., do. H. M. Brent, Esq., Cashier, Winehester. J. H. Sherrard, Esq., do. Merchants generally, Petor Radebaugh, Bedford, and merchants and farmers generally Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1851-1y?