

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Thursday, January 21, 1858.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Johnson & Clarke have dissolved. The business will be continued by Mr. Johnson.
The Young America Corn Sheller is said to be the best machine of the kind made, and very cheap.
The Britze Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.
Three carpenters can find employment with R. M. Rarick at McVeytown.
Some change has been made in the arrival and departure of the trains.
Shimp & Major still continue to attend market every Tuesday and Saturday morning, with beef, &c.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Wm. F. Packer was inaugurated at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, in the presence of a large crowd of people and thirteen military companies. The length of the address excludes some other matter from our paper to-day, but as our readers will probably desire to see what the new Executive has to say for himself, we give it in full. The most remarkable feature in it is his condemnation of the Lecompton Constitution, thus taking ground with Douglas on that question, and against Buchanan, Bigler & Co. Should Mr. Packer continue in this position in good faith and discard the old State robbers, we shall not have much fault to find with his administration.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In appearing before you to enter upon my duties as Governor of the Commonwealth, I consult my own inclinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address; and in the first place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound and grateful thanks to the people of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their government. Their kindness will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have reposed in me ever be intentionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself will require that the obligation which I have just taken, to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed; and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much responsibility; but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or productive of vital injury to the public interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration, so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives—and I here engage, in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed. With those aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It will be my ardent desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives of the people, the most amicable relations, and to unite with you in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may require. The different branches of the government, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when these parts move onward without jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Executive, when duly and honestly performed, may occasion differences with the Legislature; but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal of such differences, or, at least, for mitigating the feelings of alienation to which they lead.

It is one of the duties of the Executive, from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient; and under usage this is done by messages in writing, which are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of dictating to the General Assembly measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in no respect trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative department of a free State. In short, it was never intended to give a legal control over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the enactment of laws. It is, therefore, a right of communication with them, which, while prudently and reasonably exercised, can give no just occasion for jealousy, objection, or complaint. The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprehend no difficulty in speaking with a respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire agreement of sentiment cannot be expected. But, there is another and more delicate power which pertains to the relations between the Legislative and Executive departments. By the twenty-first and twenty-fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills passed by the General Assembly, and which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only be made valid by a vote of two-thirds of each House. This power of disapproval is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is constantly becoming more so, from the operation of obvious and natural causes. In my opinion it is clear and binding duty of the Executive to return for re-consideration every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him, which he cannot approve—in other words, that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permits it to take effect; unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection by a two-thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are "if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated." Words could not convey a power, and prescribe a duty in a more clear and definite form.

It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliberate and conscientious approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it, unless the majorities afterwards given to it upon re-consideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to clearly indicate the wisdom of the measure,

her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, therefore, invoke our sister States to join with us in the repression of small paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their co-operation. Meantime to the extent of our power let us exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a safe and staple currency; to prevent future financial convulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time been struggling; and to relieve the government in its fiscal action from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embarrassments arising from dependence upon corporations of her own creation.

The people of Pennsylvania by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of Public Indebtedness, have imposed an imperative obligation, to limit their servants to practise economy, to limit their expenditures, and to give their best efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debt. After eight years experience under the sinking fund act of 1849, we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished. The constitutional amendment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration to see that that amendment is carried out both in its letter and its spirit. I cannot regard the reduction of the 3 mill tax on property made at the last regular session of the Legislature, existing than as inopportune; and doubtless, otherwise financial embarrassments will for a time reduce the amount derived from other sources of revenue. Nor will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. It will therefore, be necessary for the State to husband her resources, and increase her revenues as far as possible, without oppression to any interest, in order to meet her current and necessary outlays, the demands of her creditors, and the positive obligation of the constitutional amendment.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during some years in relation to incorporations. They have been created upon a settled, uniform plan; are excessive in number, and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose. They have doubtless encouraged speculation, and in various ways contributed to the recent financial convulsion. Various and inconsistent provisions appear in acts establishing or extending the powers of corporate bodies of the same class and general character. The tax laws relating to them are in some confusion, and consequently taxes paid by them unequal, while some wholly escape any share of the public burdens. In brief, our system of incorporations has become so vast, diversified and difficult of comprehension, that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject, and understand precisely where we are and whither we are drifting.—A thorough revision of our laws on this subject, and the establishment of general, uniform regulations for each class of corporate bodies, with the avoidance, as far as possible, of special provisions for particular corporations, are reforms imperiously demanded by the public interests, in which I shall heartily co-operate. I have no hostility to express against incorporations for proper objects beyond the power of individual means and skill, nor generally against legislative facilities for the application of labor and capital to the creation of wealth, where individual unprompted action will not go. But no one can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been careful, consistent and just.

But, notwithstanding all topics of regret or criticism in our public career, (and which should bear their proper fruit in amendment and reform,) we may well be proud of this Pennsylvania of ours—of her people her institutions and her laws. She has become great, prosperous and powerful; ranking among the first of the States; and her condition at home and character abroad bear testimony to her merits, and promise for her a distinguished future. Besides her agricultural resources, which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing in untold quantities those two articles of prime necessity and universal use, Iron and Coal. Even in times of widespread financial calamity, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of capital, and stay the hand of labor in its useful toil, the leading interests of our State may be counted among the first to revive and to furnish a strong and reliable basis for the resumption of activity in all the channels of employment, and in all the operations of trade. That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests.

From the earliest period of our history, it has been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate all her citizens; and at this time our institutions of learning and educational facilities are equal to those of any country. Our Common School system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us.

While our domestic affairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States, and to frown upon all attempts to sow among them feelings of alienation. We should exert our whole influence to keep the government of the Union in its true position as the common agent of the States and the people, exercising high powers and trusts for their advantage and welfare, and deriving all its powers from the written Constitution which called it into being. At this time we have strong reason to confide in that Government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country.

Insubordination—an utter disregard and contempt of just and lawful authority—has heretofore produced difficulties in the Territory of Kansas and Utah, and, in the case of the latter, has now precipitated a state of armed hostility between the inhabitants and the General Government. In the former, the peaceful American remedy for the redress of political grievances, real or imaginary—the ballot box—has been for a long time subverted by a considerable portion of the population, and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful and irregular combinations continued down to the present period. Meantime,

contributions of money and aid from the States have kept up excitement and turbulence in the Territory, and enabled designing men there to inflame passions which otherwise would long since have subsided. The judgment and opinion of the country cannot be too strongly consolidated in favor of the laws and against all who rise up to oppose them by unauthorized means. Nor can the excuse for resistance to the Territorial laws, and for failing to perform the duties of citizenship under them, that wrongs and frauds were perpetrated at elections, be admitted as a justification. Where elections are so frequent, and the right of suffrage so liberal, as in this country, it is peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to obey existing authorities, and every objectionable law, knowing that the former can be changed, and the latter modified or repealed, within a very brief period. And as to disputed elections, they must be decided by the proper legal authority, and not by individual citizens, or irregular self-constituted assemblies.

Insubordination to necessary and rightful authority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy men in the organized States, who were willing to contribute to that object, is the prolific fountain from which the troubles in Kansas have heretofore proceeded. It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this conduct by a party in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjustifiable acts, and to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct. Thus extremes met and react upon each other, and when the laws are defied and individual action left loose, wrong, outrage and violence are necessary results.

The last phase of the Kansas question, which is upon the constitution framed by the Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgment of Congress, to which the power of admitting new States is confided by the Constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will meet that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oaths of office; and with full information on matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgment, they will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may affect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest.—And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory, should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and if, desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped, that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government; and the co-operation of all good men.

Frail indeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substantial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangement, or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The recognition of a Great Supreme Power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to government duration and success. Sincerely imploring the Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft and proudly bearing, untriumphed, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

WM. F. PACKER.

Dead—Miss Leslie, the authoress.
Problematical—Hoops on a windy day.
In full force—Playing marbles and playing truant.

H. S. Magraw, democrat, was elected State Treasurer on Monday last.

The greatest failure that has taken place here since the panic commenced, is the Winter.

A cotemporary says it is easy to tell a puppy by his whine, and a skunk by his perfumery.

Felix, at his new grocery and provision store, has some fine groceries and many other articles of household use.

Smith, tried for the murder of Carter in Philadelphia, was acquitted on Tuesday on the ground of insanity.

But for the disbursements made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Patterson would be nowhere, and Milltown next door.

The Pittsburgh papers criticize with great severity a melo-drama founded on the murder of Wilson and his sister by Fife and Charlotte Jones.

Mr. Seward was lately invited to witness an old-fashioned Virginia nigger corn husking on the estate of Hon. John S. Pea-dleton, and expressed himself much pleased with the frolic.

As Becket & Co., proprietors of a paper in New York, called the "Golden Prize," have not fulfilled their promises to us, the presumption is fair that they will not fulfill others.

The "James Buchanan" is the name of a slave schooner that has just landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba. The name was a delicate compliment. The slaves should be sent to Kansas.

Major Eisenbie has retired to the shades of private life after a thirty years' campaign in tavern keeping. He is succeeded in the Red Lion by Samuel Eisenbie, well known as the keeper of the restaurant under that establishment.

We hear it stated that among the last official acts of Governor Pollock was the appointment of Henry Zerbe, Esq. of this place, late County Treasurer, as Notary Public.—This makes the third appointment for this county.

The weather continues pleasant, more like spring than winter.

Continue—The religious meetings in the Lutheran Church.

Elias B. Hummel of Decatur was severely injured last week by a tree which he was felling striking him.

John Minchart of Granville struck his foot with an axe a few weeks ago, causing an ugly wound.

D. D. Matthersbough has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser by the County Commissioners.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is also to be published semi-monthly as well as monthly, at \$1 additional to the terms noticed a few weeks ago.

Will our neighbor of the Democrat, in pursuance of his comments on our article, tell us whether Duchannan or Douglas occupies the true democratic ground in relation to Kansas affairs?

Jacob Herzog, merchant, who was to have been tried this week on a charge of receiving goods stolen from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company knowing them to have been stolen, committed suicide by hanging himself at Lancaster on Sunday last.

The new Sheriff of York county last week ordered a rowdy prisoner named Michael Fisher, who was tearing things up generally in his cell, to be shot, and a pistol ball was lodged in each leg. The affair has created some excitement, and will probably end in a legal investigation.

The Hollidaysburg Standard, with its usual force, is down on a repeal of the tonnage tax, in the course of which it alleges that the local shippers are content to pay it. They are not content to pay it; and besides, the admitted fact that they do pay it, is a strong argument for its repeal. The whole principle is wrong, because if trade ought to be taxed here, now that the special matter for which it was imposed no longer exists, let plank roads, turnpikes, and other railroads also contribute to the State treasury in the same way.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is pleasant to the taste, and seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of every species of throat and lung diseases. It is a scientific preparation, skilfully compounded. For sale at C. Kitz.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Chronic rheumatism that had defied the physicians for twenty years, and distorted the victim almost out of the shape of humanity, has been repeatedly cured by the Ointment. It relieves the agony of the patient almost immediately, and its laxative effect upon the contracted sinews, knotted muscles and enlarged joints of the rheumatic cripple, is as wonderful as it is delightful. Fomentations of warm water should be used to prepare the parts for the application of the Ointment, and the Pills may be given occasionally with advantage.—Beware of counterfeits: see Caution at foot of Holloway's advertisements.

CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.
HONESDALE CO., PENN., JAN. 10, 1850.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE.—Sir: You are at liberty to use the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

I was attacked with the Liver Complaint, which apparently brought me to the brink of the grave. During my sickness I was attended by three physicians in our place, but received no help. I also tried the various remedies recommended for such complaints, but they afforded me no relief. As a last resort, I was persuaded to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by using four bottles I was restored to better health than I have enjoyed before for ten years. This statement may be relied upon as strictly true.

BETSEY PERRIN.

The above Certificate was given in the presence of Dr. A. Strong, of Honesdale, who is well known in his vicinity as a successful practitioner.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington st., Boston; Proprietors. Sold by Chas. Ritz, Lewistown, and by their agents everywhere.

Married.
In this place, on Tuesday evening last, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. PETER SPENCER, L. D. R., formerly of York, and Miss CAROLINE S. BURNS, daughter of Gen. James Burns, all of this place.

(In entering the new relation of life, we trust that their journey may be one of happiness and peace, blessed with health and all else that can make life desirable in the soken that binds two willing hearts.)

At the residence of C. Hoover, Esq., in this place, on Tuesday afternoon last, by C. Hoover, Esq., ROBERT STODART, Editor of the Tyrone Herald, to Miss MARY MILES, both of Tyrone City.

Died, yesterday, in this place, Mrs. HOOT, wife of Amos Hoot.

Obituary.
BENJAMIN MCCOY died at his residence in Granville township, Mifflin county, Pa., on January 16th inst., after a lingering illness of pulmonary consumption, in the 37th year of his age. One year last October his companion was suddenly removed from the family circle by death. It was a severe affliction to him, and he never appeared to recover from the shock. Four of his little children had been taken previous to this, and now that his Anna was gone the world to him appeared to have perished. As a man he was unassuming in his pretensions—and in all the relations of life, as brother, father, husband and friend, he was faithful and true, and none knew him but to love him. He has left three little children and a large connexion of relatives to mourn his loss, but we mourn not without hope. His last illness was lingering and at times very painful, yet he endured it all with Christian patience, and he was never heard to utter a murmur or complaint. Much of his time was spent in prayer to God, not that he might live, but that he might be fully prepared to depart and be with Christ, which is far better, and that he might suffer all His righteous will and to the end endure. During his illness, his trust and unflinching confidence in his Savior remained firm and unshaken to the end, often repeating—"Trust, feeble man, thy Maker's love," and with Job exclaiming, "I will trust in my God though he slay me."—At even time it shall be light." God was evidently preparing him for his change, and as he neared the gate of death he peacefully and triumphantly closed his eyes to all of earth, slipping in sweetest accents, "It's getting lighter and lighter."

On Monday his earthly remains were laid in the new Wesley Chapel and Ebenezer Cemetery, followed by a large number of friends, there to await the resurrection of the just.

"Peaceful and sweet will be his sleep,
And his quiet rest will the angels keep."
January 20, 1858. B.

The weather continues pleasant, more like spring than winter.

Continue—The religious meetings in the Lutheran Church.

Elias B. Hummel of Decatur was severely injured last week by a tree which he was felling striking him.

John Minchart of Granville struck his foot with an axe a few weeks ago, causing an ugly wound.

D. D. Matthersbough has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser by the County Commissioners.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is also to be published semi-monthly as well as monthly, at \$1 additional to the terms noticed a few weeks ago.

Will our neighbor of the Democrat, in pursuance of his comments on our article, tell us whether Duchannan or Douglas occupies the true democratic ground in relation to Kansas affairs?

Jacob Herzog, merchant, who was to have been tried this week on a charge of receiving goods stolen from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company knowing them to have been stolen, committed suicide by hanging himself at Lancaster on Sunday last.

The new Sheriff of York county last week ordered a rowdy prisoner named Michael Fisher, who was tearing things up generally in his cell, to be shot, and a pistol ball was lodged in each leg. The affair has created some excitement, and will probably end in a legal investigation.

The Hollidaysburg Standard, with its usual force, is down on a repeal of the tonnage tax, in the course of which it alleges that the local shippers are content to pay it. They are not content to pay it; and besides, the admitted fact that they do pay it, is a strong argument for its repeal. The whole principle is wrong, because if trade ought to be taxed here, now that the special matter for which it was imposed no longer exists, let plank roads, turnpikes, and other railroads also contribute to the State treasury in the same way.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is pleasant to the taste, and seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of every species of throat and lung diseases. It is a scientific preparation, skilfully compounded. For sale at C. Kitz.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Chronic rheumatism that had defied the physicians for twenty years, and distorted the victim almost out of the shape of humanity, has been repeatedly cured by the Ointment. It relieves the agony of the patient almost immediately, and its laxative effect upon the contracted sinews, knotted muscles and enlarged joints of the rheumatic cripple, is as wonderful as it is delightful. Fomentations of warm water should be used to prepare the parts for the application of the Ointment, and the Pills may be given occasionally with advantage.—Beware of counterfeits: see Caution at foot of Holloway's advertisements.

CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.
HONESDALE CO., PENN., JAN. 10, 1850.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE.—Sir: You are at liberty to use the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

I was attacked with the Liver Complaint, which apparently brought me to the brink of the grave. During my sickness I was attended by three physicians in our place, but received no help. I also tried the various remedies recommended for such complaints, but they afforded me no relief. As a last resort, I was persuaded to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by using four bottles I was restored to better health than I have enjoyed before for ten years. This statement may be relied upon as strictly true.

BETSEY PERRIN.

The above Certificate was given in the presence of Dr. A. Strong, of Honesdale, who is well known in his vicinity as a successful practitioner.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington st., Boston; Proprietors. Sold by Chas. Ritz, Lewistown, and by their agents everywhere.

Married.
In this place, on Tuesday evening last, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. PETER SPENCER, L. D. R., formerly of York, and Miss CAROLINE S. BURNS, daughter of Gen. James Burns, all of this place.

(In entering the new relation of life, we trust that their journey may be one of happiness and peace, blessed with health and all else that can make life desirable in the soken that binds two willing hearts.)

At the residence of C. Hoover, Esq., in this place, on Tuesday afternoon last, by C. Hoover, Esq., ROBERT STODART, Editor of the Tyrone Herald, to Miss MARY MILES, both of Tyrone City.

Died, yesterday, in this place, Mrs. HOOT, wife of Amos Hoot.

Obituary.
BENJAMIN MCCOY died at his residence in Granville township, Mifflin county, Pa., on January 16th inst., after a lingering illness of pulmonary consumption, in the 37th year of his age. One year last October his companion was suddenly removed from the family circle by death. It was a severe affliction to him, and he never appeared to recover from the shock. Four of his little children had been taken previous to this, and now that his Anna was gone the world to him appeared to have perished. As a man he was unassuming in his pretensions—and in all the relations of life, as brother, father, husband and friend, he was faithful and true, and none knew him but to love him. He has left three little children and a large connexion of relatives to mourn his loss, but we mourn not without hope. His last illness was lingering and at times very painful, yet he endured it all with Christian patience, and he was never heard to utter a murmur or complaint. Much of his time was spent in prayer to God, not that he might live, but that he might be fully prepared to depart and be with Christ, which is far better, and that he might suffer all His righteous will and to the end endure. During his illness, his trust and unflinching confidence in his Savior remained firm and unshaken to the end, often repeating—"Trust, feeble man, thy Maker's love," and with Job exclaiming, "I will trust in my God though he slay me."—At even time it shall be light." God was evidently preparing him for his change, and as he neared the gate of death he peacefully and triumphantly closed his eyes to all of earth, slipping in sweetest accents, "It's getting lighter and lighter."

On Monday his earthly remains were laid in the new Wesley Chapel and Ebenezer Cemetery, followed by a large number of friends, there to await the resurrection of the just.

"Peaceful and sweet will be his sleep,
And his quiet rest will the angels keep."
January 20, 1858. B.

Cosmopolitan Art Union.—Subscriptions will be received by H. J. Walters, Esq., on the 25th instant, that being the last day of the year, which remittances can be made. Each subscriber of \$3 is entitled to any of the leading Magazines, or a copy of Bacon's celebrated engraving "Manifest Destiny," printed on fine plate paper, 26 by 34 inches, a copy which can be seen at the Prothonotary's office and the Art Journal for one year. Each subscriber, in addition, is entitled to a ticket for the drawing for the distribution of \$345 worth of art, the principal being Powers' Statue of the Greek Slave, worth several thousand dollars. Call on Mr. W. and subscribe—the last chance.

We have received the first number of "Sargent's School Monthly," a new magazine, for pupils and teachers, schools and families, containing exercises in reading and declamation, original articles, educational news, &c., edited by Epes Sargent, author of the "Standard Speaker," the Standard Series of Readers, &c. It is designed to furnish fresh matter for reading and declamation, new and original dialogues, elocutionary pieces, and information of every kind that may advance the interests of the schoolroom, and help teachers to keep up with the times on questions pertaining to their profession. Terms, One Dollar per annum, or five copies for Four Dollars. Address Epes Sargent, Boston, Mass.

Journal of Industry.—Samuel Lloyd, 80 Sanson street, Philadelphia, has issued numbers of a new periodical under the above title, to be devoted to the advocacy of a policy of the government, which will establish an American system that will foster American interests, and protect American industry against the ruinous competition of the pauper labor of Europe, as well as a general Volume of statistics of the agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical, mining, commercial, financial and laboring interests of the country. It is edited by J. P. Sanderson, Esq., is highly recommended by a number of prominent citizens, and will be furnished at the following rates: One copy for a year, \$3; for six months, \$1.50; ten subscribers for a year, for six months, addressed to the same post office, at the rate of \$2.50 per copy a year; twenty subscribers or more, for a year or six months, addressed to the same post office, at the rate of \$2 per copy a year.

FRESH MEAT!
SHIMP & MAJOR continue to attend the market during the winter months every Tuesday and Saturday morning, with BEEF, MUTTON, SAUSAGE, PUDDING, &c., which can also be procured any day of the week at the butcher shop or residence of Joseph A. Major, Lewistown, January 21, 1858.

WANTED.
THREE GOOD CARPENTERS, to work at heating and building barns. Inquire of the undersigned immediately.
REUBEN M. RARICK,
McVeytown, Jan. 21, 1858-3t.

DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock has been declared for the past six months, payable on demand at my office.
JAN 21.3t F. MCOY, Treasurer.

The Greatest Improvement of the Age!

THE YOUNG AMERICA CORN SHELLER

The most Complete, Simplest, & Cheapest Corn-sheller in the World!

J. P. Smith's Patent, November 23, 1854

The farmers of Mifflin county and vicinity are most respectfully informed that arrangements have been made for the manufacturing of this celebrated machine at Lewistown, and that they will be offered for sale at the store of F. G. FRANCISCUS. All persons are requested to call and see them operate. County Rights in the State of Pennsylvania for sale by the subscriber, to whom all letters respecting the same may be addressed.

LEWIS KURTZ,
jan21-1y Aaronsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

NOTICE.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS, was dissolved on the first day of January, 1858, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on and accounts settled by Wm. Johnson, at the old stand, where all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and make payment as soon as possible; and those having claims will present them for settlement. If not settled soon, the books will be left with a Justice for collection.
WM. JOHNSON,
JOHN CLARKE,
Lewistown, Jan. 21, 1858-4t

Pennsylvania Railroad.
ON and after Monday, January 18th, 1858, trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:

	Eastward.	Westward.
Through Express,	5 35 a. m.	8 15 p. m.
Fast Mail,	4 39 p. m.	4 05 "
Altoona Way,	9 12 a. m.	2 58 a. m.
Through Freight,	6 36 p. m.	7 40 "
Local,	6 36 "	7 40 "
Express Freight,	1 05 "	10 40 "
Emigrant,	6 36 "	10 40 "

Passengers taking the Altoona Way Train for points West of Altoona, will be detained at that place until the arrival of the Fast Mail Train west.

Fare to Harrisburg, \$1.85; to Philadelphia, 5.00; to Altoona, 2.10; to Pittsburgh, 5.00.

The Ticket Office will be open 20 minutes before the arrival of each Passenger Train.
D. E. ROBESON, Agent.