

ernment, as well as the other authorities of our country within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases, as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by very distinct lines. Mischievous, however, in their tendencies, as collisions of this kind may be those which arise between the respective communities, which for certain purposes compose one nation, are much more so; for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of these feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederate States. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative then, is, to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one; and this appears to be the course upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government. The cement which was to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members.

To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers, of sufferings and of interests—the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of an extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with now difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one State from those of another seems to be so distinct, as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The citizens of each State unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person at the same time, act as the citizens of two separate States, and he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is for the time being, a citizen. He may indeed offer to the citizen of other States, his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was indeed, to the ambition of the leading State of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit which the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years preserved. Never has there been seen in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepancy was observable as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their alliance. And yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these sagacious people respected the institutions of each other however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our Confederacy, fellow citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one State to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our Confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common partnership. There a fund of power is to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which is reserved by the individual members is intrusted by the common government or the individual members composing it. To attempt it, finds no support in the principles of our Constitution. It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our Confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the integrity of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union, concord, confidence, fraternal union, is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which States have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making every effort for their own relief, on the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all their best sacrifices, and submit to all necessary burdens to fulfil their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States form part of the character and credit of the whole country.

The resources of the country are abundant, the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective Governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity. Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities or the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the result can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and love of peace for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Eutopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive, the contrary, no care that can be used in the distribution of our Government; no division of powers, no distribution of offices in its several departments, will prove effectually to keep us a free People, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty, the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power and the desire of passing the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men can be warped and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation.

The danger to all well-established and free governments arises from the unwillingness of the people to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the question whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of the Democracy they speak, warning the people against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Caesar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the People, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power, with the title of his country's Liberator. There is, on the contrary, no instance on record of an extensive and well-established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendency of all such Governments in their decline is to monarchy; and the antagonist principle to liberty is the spirit of faction—a spirit which assumes the character, and in times of great excitement, imposes itself upon the People as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the false Christs whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it possible would, impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty.

It is in fact, like the serpent which behoves the Peasants to be most watchful of those to whom they have entrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation, will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations, as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold and uncompromising in principle, that secured its means and toleration, and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs it leads to the excision of every excess which may have fastened itself upon any of the Departments of the Government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, to mention that should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists between every foreign nation and that, although, of course, not well informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the personal character of the Sovereigns, and in the mutual interests which they bear to each other, and in the governments with which our relations are intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interest of their subjects, as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim, or pretension upon their part to which our honor will not permit us to yield. Long the defender of our country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will see in my earnest desire to maintain peace with foreign powers any indications that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory.

In our intercourse with our Aboriginal neighbors, the same liberality and justice which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial Creator than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people whose circumstances have placed it at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow-citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear, that the interest of the country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at present governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to the thought of. If parties in a Republic, are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of the law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the

parents of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, an eventually, its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of Republics where the love of country and of liberty, at one time, were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, by the continuance of the name and forms of free government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that "in the Roman Senate Octavian had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and the Decii. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties, their share of the spoils, and shout for one, or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, or the lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend.

The spirit of liberty had fled, and, availing the abodes of civilized man, has sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia; and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country, but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to those from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests; hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few, even to the destruction of the interest of the whole.

The entire remedy is with the people.—Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the legislature, by my wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgement and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the people, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the Christian religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the doors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved us in institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country to all future time.

Fellow-citizens: being fully invested with that high office, to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my office; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous people.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale by vendue or out cry on the premises, on

Thursday the 25th March next,

The following real estate, being the real estate of which David Jackson, late of Barre township, in said county, dec'd., died seized, viz:

"A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in said township of Barre, surveyed the 5th June 1795, and resurveyed the 27th May 1812, on a warrant granted to James Little, dated 14th Nov. 1786, adjoining lands of John Stewart, John McMonigal and others, containing 197 acres 19 perches and all-ances, with a two story log dwelling house.

A large Frame Bank Barn, and orchard, and about 80 acres cleared thereon.—Also, one other small tract or parcel of land adjoining the tract above described, on the north, and lands of Samuel Barr, David Barr and Wm. Bickers on the south east, containing

Twenty-five Acres,

more or less, with a SAW MILL, a frame GRIST MILL, with one pair of chopping stones, and

A LARGE DISTILLERY thereon erected. The said two tracts of land &c. to be sold subject to a lease thereof to a certain Wm. Bell, which lease will expire on the first day of April 1842.—and subject to the interest of Margaret Jackson, widow of Joseph Jackson Esq. dec'd. therein, being the sum of thirty dollars yearly during her life, which annual payment or sum of money is charged upon the said real estate by the last will and testament of the said Jos. Jackson Esq. dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE. One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest; to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court, JOHN REED, Clerk.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. Attendence given on the day of sale by JAMES STEWART, } Adm'r of Dec'd. GEO. WILSON, } Jackson's D. March 10, 1841.

Executors' Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the Estate of Alexander Carothers, late of Morris Township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AARON BURNS, Ex'r.
Williamsburg, March 10, 1841.—6t.

Common Schools.

The following statement for the information of the directors of Common Schools, is made in compliance with the 10th section of the school law, passed June 13th, 1836.

Number of taxable in habitants in the several School districts of the county of Huntingdon, according to the enumerations of 1835 and 1836.

1835.	1836.
Allegheny,	218
Antes,	296
Barree,	455
Blair,	151
Cromwell,	211
Dublin,	154
Franklin,	256
Frankstown,	367
Henderson,	260
Holidaysburg,	298
Hopewell,	188
Huntingdon,	260
Morris,	355
Porter,	251
Shirley,	214
Springfield,	197
Tell,	181
Tyrone,	220
Todd,	193
Union,	164
Walker,	155
Warriormark,	326
West,	377
Woodberry,	579
Williamsburg,	170

The amount of tax every district must levy to entitle itself to its share of the State appropriation, is a sum equal to at least 60 cents for every taxable inhabitant in the district, according to the last triennial enumeration made in the spring of 1839. A list of taxables in each district is hereto appended.

Districts that have already accepted the Common School system, and received their share of the appropriation for former years, will, on levying the proper amount of tax, be entitled under the existing laws to receive for the School year 1842, which commences on the first Monday of next June, one dollar for every taxable.

Districts which have not received any part of the appropriation of former years, but which accept the system for the first time, at the annual election in March next, and levy the proper amount of tax will under the existing laws receive \$4 50 for every taxable in the district in 1835, and \$3 00 for every taxable in 1839, according to the above list. These sums, by a resolution passed April 13th, 1840, will remain in the State Treasury for the use of nonaccepting districts, until the first of November, 2841, and no longer.

JAMES MOORE, } Com's
JOSHUA ROLLER, }
K. L. GREENE, }
Commissioners Office, Hunt-
ington Feb. 30, 1841.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, will be sold on the premises, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1841, at a clock of said day, that valuable property in the borough of Huntingdon, known and occupied for many years as the

Washington Hotel,
Consisting of two lots of ground fronting on Allegheny street and running back to the Canal, upon which is erected a very large and elegant

BRICK HOUSE.

Four stories high. The Hotel is now occupied by James T. Scott, and formerly by James T. Scott, and Walter Clarke Esqrs, dec'd. It is known as one of the best

TAVERN STANDS

between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third part of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Attendence given by FRANCIS B. WALLACE, Guardian of James T. Scott, minor child of James T. Scott, dec'd., March 1, 1841.—ts.

COVERLET SCARPET WEAVING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wood Cock Valley and its vicinity, that he has established himself at the residence of

Abraham Bowers,

in Wood Cock Valley, in the above business; and prepared to weave

COVERLETS AND CARPETS of any and all patterns, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. He will also be prepared in the spring to color every variety of colors to suit his customers.

CHRISTIAN MEINHART.
Feb. 3, 1841-7t-p.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

THE Collectors of county tax for the year 1839, who have not yet settled their duplicates, are hereby notified, that on the 20th day of March next, the balance remaining due and unpaid on their several duplicates will be certified into the Prothonotary's office, and collected by execution. The balance from the collectors previous to the said year were this day, agreeably to a former notice, put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection. This course is absolutely necessary, for the demands against the county, on account of bridge contracts entered into the past year, cannot be liquidated by reason of the delinquency of the several collectors.

JAMES MOORE, }
JOSHUA ROLLER, } Com.
K. L. GREENE, }
Commissioner's office, Feb. 12, 1840.

A chance for persons wishing to enter into the IRON BUSINESS.

A Furnace & Forge for Rent. The subscriber offers for rent his Iron Works and the Furnace &c. thereon attached, situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, consisting of

"Chester Furnace" and "AUGHWICK FORGE," with an excellent SAW MILL—an the necessary number of houses thereon for the accommodation of workmen &c. ALSO, several farms on one of which there is a

Grist Mill & Saw Mill, ALSO the privilege of WOOD LEAVE on his unimproved lands and of ORE.

THE FURNACE Is new; every thing in and about it as well as the Forge in good order and repair; wood and ore are convenient. The ore banks are well opened and ore and coal can be easily and cheaply obtained. Few establishments possess more conveniences or greater advantages.

Any person desiring to rent the above premises will please apply directly per mail to the subscriber in Coatesville, Chester Co. or through George Taylor, Attorney at Law Huntingdon.

GEO. W. PENNOCK.
Jan. 6, 1840.—t.

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wesley Gregory, late of West township, Huntingdon county, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned

SAMUEL MYTON, } Exec'rs.
JANE GREGORY, }
February 17, 1841.

William S. Pawson,
Commissioner Merchant,
No. 77, SMITH'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE,

Bees leave to offer his services to Millers, blegers in grain and other productions.

Those disposed to make consignment to him may rely upon his prompt and faithful attention to their business.

He refers to Messrs Stewart & Horrel Water Street. Patterson & Horner, Lewistown.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Piper, late of Morris township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons therefore, indebted to the said deceased are requested to come forward and make payment immediately. Those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH ISENHARG,
Administrator.
Feb. 17, 1841.

Public Sale.

ON Monday, the 15th day of March next, the subscriber will sell his entire stock, at his residence in West township, consisting of 2 good wagons, 7 horses; wagon, sleigh and plough harness—one set blacksmith tools, grain in the ground, hay by the ton, oats and corn by the bushel; a large stock of improved Durham cattle, some of which are fresh milk cows; an excellent and improved kind of stock hogs; a large flock of Saxony and Bakewell sheep; household and kitchen furniture, stoves, tables, beds and bedding, carpeting, &c. together with every variety of farming utensils, and other articles not enumerated. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., where fair prices, and good security, will entitle purchasers to a reasonable credit.

ROBERT CRSSWELL,
West township, Feb. 6, 1841.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of David Allen, late of Porter township, Huntingdon county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned, living in Porter township.

JAMES ALLEN, Adm'r.
Porter tp. Feb. 24, 1841.—6t. p.

County Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Huntingdon county hereby give notice to the taxable inhabitants, the owners and agents of real and personal property taxable for county and state purposes, and the Inkeepers and all persons desirous of keeping an inn or tavern, who have requested to be returned according to law, within the county of Huntingdon, That an appeal for the benefit of all persons interested will be held for the several townships within the said county, as follows, viz:—

For the township of Franklin, at the office of Lyon, Shorb & Co. in the said township, on Monday the 15th day of March next.

For the township of Warriormark, at the house of William Shipley in the said township, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next.

For the township of Tyrone, at the house of James Crawford in the said township, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next.

For the township of Antes, at the house of John D. Miller, in the said township, on Thursday the 18th day of March next.

For the township of Allegheny, at the house of David Black in the said township, on Friday the 19th day of March next.

For the township of Blair, at the house of David H. Moore in the borough of Holidaysburg, on Saturday the 20th day of March next.

For the township of Frankstown, at the house of Mrs. Denlinger in the said township, on Monday the 22d day of March next.

For the township of Woodberry, and borough of Williamsburg, at the house of Francis McCoy in said borough, on Tuesday the 23d of March next.

For the township of Morris, at the house of Alexander Lowry (Yellow Springs) in the said township, on Wednesday the 24th day of March next.

For the township of Porter, at the house of Michael Sessler in the borough of Alexandria, on Thursday the 25th day of March next.

For the township of Walker, at the house of Andrew Fraker in the said township, on Friday the 26th day of March next.

For the township of Hopewell, at the house of Mrs. Enyeart (widow) in the said township, on Saturday the 27th day of March next.

For the township of West, at the house of John Scullin in Petersburg, on Monday the 29th day of March next.

For the township of Barree, at the house of Peter Livingston in the said township, on Tuesday the 30th day of March next.

For the township of Henderson, at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next.

For the township of Shirley, at the house of David Fraker in the borough of Shirlleysburg, on Thursday the 1st day of April next.

For the township of Dublin, at the house of Brice Blair in the said township, on Saturday the 3d day of April next.

For the township of Tell, at the house of Henry Eby in the said township, on Monday the 5th day of April next.

For the township of Cromwell, at the house of William McCarule in the said township, on Tuesday the 6th day of April next.

For the township of Springfield, at the school house near Hunter's mill in the said township, on Wednesday the 7th day of April next.

For the township of Union, at the house of John Montgomery in the said township, on Friday the 9th day of April next.

For the township of Tod, at the house of John Henderson in the said township, on Saturday the 10th day of April next.

When and where all persons who consider themselves aggrieved by the triennial assessment or valuation of their property, professions, trades and occupations by them pursued, the offices and posts of profit any of them hold, the value of their personal property taxable for county, common school or state purposes—the yearly rental of an inn or tavern any of them occupy, or house of that purpose any of them intended to occupy; are hereby notified to attend and state their grievances if they think proper.

The Commissioners, for the information of all interested, make known, that they are bound by law not to "make any allowance or abatement in the valuation of any real estate in any other year than that in which the triennial assessment is made, excepting where buildings or other improvements have been destroyed subsequently to such triennial assessment; and in the case of personal property, offices, trades, professions and occupations, where there has been any alteration in the assessment, occasioning a different valuation from the former year; and also where persons have come to inhabit in the county since such triennial assessment"—and that according to law no notice in the two years succeeding the triennial assessment is to be given to the taxable inhabitants aforesaid, but in the latter recited case only.

JAMES MOORE, }
JOSHUA ROLLER, } Com's.
K. L. GREENE, }
Commissioner's Office, Hunt-
ington, February 2d 1841.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.