

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF WILLIAM F. PACKER, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1858. At precisely twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the Governor elect, retiring Governor Pollock, the Heads of Departments and the Committee of Arrangements, arrived in front of the Capitol where a large stand with sufficient seats for the members of both Houses, the Heads of Departments and the Committee, had been erected.

The Assembly was called to order by the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Welch. A most solemn and impressive prayer was then offered to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. De Witt of this city. Whereupon, the Speaker of the Senate administered the following oath of office to Wm. F. PACKER, the Governor elect:—

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

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 public address; and, in the first place, I gladly embrace the opportunity to give 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.

After the oath had been duly administered the Governor delivered the following INAUGURAL ADDRESS:— 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 public address; and, in the first place, I gladly embrace the opportunity to give my profound and grateful thanks to the people of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their government.

The duties of the Governor 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.

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 may appear to him to be necessary for the good of the State.

When a public emergency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a smaller denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government shall be wholly separated from those of the banks; in other words, that the collection and disbursement of the public moneys should be conducted by a separate and efficient system for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis as can be presented to me by the Representatives of the people.

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good. It is only by the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it, that any permanent benefit can be derived.

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 upon their servants to furnish an efficient and economical mode of raising the money to discharge the public debt.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during many years in relation to incorporation. They have been created upon no settled uniform plan; are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose.

considering it, and hence it is provided that in case of a failure to pass a bill within the time specified, it shall be deemed to have passed at the next meeting. In modern practice a large number of bills are usually sent to the Governor within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature, which it is impossible for him to consider before the adjournment takes place. In fact many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session. But it would seem plain that the Executive could reasonably ask in such cases only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming his opinion, and that he will believe it his duty to approve all bills so presented within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry, this can in all cases be accomplished.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the recesses of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to bills which have been approved by the Executive before the recess, and will be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Executive disapproval.

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 other country. Our Common School system, which has been established 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 it.

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 is connected with 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 throw upon all attempts to sow dissension between them the heaviest and most just reprobation. 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.

When a public emergency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a smaller denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government shall be wholly separated from those of the banks; in other words, that the collection and disbursement of the public moneys should be conducted by a separate and efficient system for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis as can be presented to me by the Representatives of the people.

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good. It is only by the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it, that any permanent benefit can be derived.

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 upon their servants to furnish an efficient and economical mode of raising the money to discharge the public debt.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during many years in relation to incorporation. They have been created upon no settled uniform plan; are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose.

in acts establishing or extending the powers of the name of the Government. It will indeed be well for the people to be informed of the true nature and extent of the powers of the Government, and of the manner in which they are exercised. 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.

We have received from Joseph S. Lovering, Oakhill, Philadelphia county, five different samples of sugar the result of seven experiments, made by him with the Chinese sugar-cane. Mr. Lovering planted the cane last year, to determine the value of the plant in its sugar-producing qualities.

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 other country. Our Common School system, which has been established 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 it.

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 is connected with the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government.

When a public emergency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a smaller denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government shall be wholly separated from those of the banks; in other words, that the collection and disbursement of the public moneys should be conducted by a separate and efficient system for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis as can be presented to me by the Representatives of the people.

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good. It is only by the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it, that any permanent benefit can be derived.

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 upon their servants to furnish an efficient and economical mode of raising the money to discharge the public debt.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during many years in relation to incorporation. They have been created upon no settled uniform plan; are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during many years in relation to incorporation. They have been created upon no settled uniform plan; are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose.

gave the profound attention of Government, and the co-operation of all good men. It will indeed be well for the people to be informed of the true nature and extent of the powers of the Government, and of the manner in which they are exercised.

We have received from Joseph S. Lovering, Oakhill, Philadelphia county, five different samples of sugar the result of seven experiments, made by him with the Chinese sugar-cane. Mr. Lovering planted the cane last year, to determine the value of the plant in its sugar-producing qualities.

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 other country. Our Common School system, which has been established 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 it.

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 is connected with the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government.

When a public emergency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a smaller denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government shall be wholly separated from those of the banks; in other words, that the collection and disbursement of the public moneys should be conducted by a separate and efficient system for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis as can be presented to me by the Representatives of the people.

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good. It is only by the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it, that any permanent benefit can be derived.

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 upon their servants to furnish an efficient and economical mode of raising the money to discharge the public debt.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during many years in relation to incorporation. They have been created upon no settled uniform plan; are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose.

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during many years in relation to incorporation. They have been created upon no settled uniform plan; are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose.

ED. Y. BRIGHT & SON, HAVE just received by Rail Road, their third supply of Winter Goods. We respectfully solicit the attention of the public, feeling assured that the inducements we are able to offer to purchasers must render entire satisfaction.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE. Sunbury, January 16, 1858. N. S. LAWRENCE'S NEW Paper, Printers' Card and Envelope WAREHOUSE, No. 405 Commerce Street, Philadelphia. Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to call on January 16, 1858.—Gmos.

State of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, on Thursday Morning, January 7th, 1858. ASSETS. Real Estate, \$250,000 00; Loans, 100,000 00; Cash, 50,000 00; Total, \$400,000 00.

BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Statement of the Bank of Northumberland, January 7th, 1858. LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, 200,000 00; Profit and Loss, 7,502 32; Total, 207,502 32.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS. I have just received a large quantity of the finest French Champagne, which I have imported direct from the vineyard, and which I have bottled in the most perfect manner.

THE LATEST FASHION. I have just received a large quantity of the finest French Champagne, which I have imported direct from the vineyard, and which I have bottled in the most perfect manner.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE OFFERED AT PRIVATE SALE. THE subscriber offers at private sale, a certain lot or piece of land, situated in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, about 9 miles below Sunbury, bounded on the south by the river Susquehanna, on the south by the land of George Bell, on the east by the land of Wm. Kroh, and on the north by the land of Wm. Jones, containing 6 Acres and 18 perches.

MONEY CAN BE SAVED BY PURCHASING AT THE PEOPLE'S ONE PRICE STORE. SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA. We have just received and are now opening a large and choice selected stock of WINTER GOODS, comprising an endless variety, and will positively sell our entire stock at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

ORPHANS COURT SALE. Pursuance of an order of Orphan's Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY, next, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit: A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the town of Shamokin, Northumberland county, whereon are erected a two-story Frame Building, bounded by lots of John Houghner and others. Late the estate of Samuel H. Haas, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms of sale will be made known by

HOVER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE. The testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brinkley having been published, the following is now advised: Prof. Booth, formerly Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American College of Physicians, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Susanna Bird, late of the town of Shamokin, Northumberland county, deceased have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly approved for settlement to

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Robert N. McWilliams, late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, deceased have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly approved for settlement to

NOTICE. I have just received a large quantity of the finest French Champagne, which I have imported direct from the vineyard, and which I have bottled in the most perfect manner.

NOTICE. I have just received a large quantity of the finest French Champagne, which I have imported direct from the vineyard, and which I have bottled in the most perfect manner.

WE STILL SURVIVE THE CRISIS. NOTWITHSTANDING the astonishing quantity of Goods that I brought into town last Spring, I succeeded in selling them all out—except what I gave away, and had to hurry to the city for a new lot, in order that my customers should not be put to the inconvenience of buying at other stores, where they would be charged killing prices. Profiting by past experience, I have just returned

Twice as Many Goods, and I have now the largest and CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT ever offered within hearing of this place. I am bound to sell

1857. FALL & WINTER GOODS! 1858. AT P. W. GRAY'S FANCY DRY GOODS STORE, Market Square, Sunbury. NOW received and will continue to receive the largest and best selected Stock of Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Cusinetts and Vestings, &c.

FORWARDING AND TRANSPORTATION. From Philadelphia and Trearton. MERCHANTS and business men of Trearton, and vicinity, can have their Merchandise and other Goods shipped through from Philadelphia to Trearton and Port Trearton, and all intermediate places on the line, by sending to the Central Depot of FRED. WARD & FRED. WARD, No. 811 Market St., above Eighth Street in Philadelphia.

MISS A. M. TOMBER. Successor to Mrs. M. Hill. Fashionable Street and Fancy Milliner No. 411 (old No. 321) North Second Street, below North, opposite Red Lion Hotel, Philadelphia. Patterns Brought made to order. Millinery in all its various branches. A call respectfully solicited.

BROADWAY FAMILY GROCERY! Flour, Feed and Provision Store. Broadway below Blackberry Street. LEVI SEASHOLTZ, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury, and vicinity, that he has just received a fresh stock of

NOTICE. I have just received a large quantity of the finest French Champagne, which I have imported direct from the vineyard, and which I have bottled in the most perfect manner.