# THIRD EDITION INAUGURATION DAY.

Induction of Gov. John W. Geary

Grand Procession at Harrisburg.

Gen. Geary's Inaugural Address

Lively Scenes at the State Capital.

> e New Government of our Commonwealth.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE

EVENING TELEGRAPH ] HARRISBURG, January 15 .- This city was alive at an early hour this morning with the preparations for the inauguration of our soldier-Governor at the State Capitol to-day. The city is full of strangers, and wears the aspect that it did when the celebration of the return of peace

Our Previous Governors.

1790 to 1799—Thomas Mofflin. 1800 to 1808—Thomas McKean. 1808 to 1817—Stepon Snyder. 1817 to 1820-William Findley. 1820 to 1823 - Joseph Heister

1823 to 1829-Joseph Schulze. 1829 to 1835—George Wolf. 1835 to 1838—Joseph Ritner. 1838 to 1844-David R. Porter.

1844 to 1848-F. R. Snunk. 1848 to 1851-William F. Johnston. 1851 to 1854—William Bigler, 1854 to 1857—James Pollock, 1857 to 1860—W. F. Packer.

1860 to 1867—Andrew Gregg Curtin, 1867 to —John W. Gear y.

OUR NEW STATE GOVERNMENT. January 15, 1867.

Major-General John W. Geary, of Cumberland county.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. John Robiey Dungison, of Philadelphia. SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonel Frances Jordan, of Bedford county. ATTORNEY GENERAL. General Benjamin ti, Brewster, of Philadelphia.

Brevet Brigadier General David B. McCreary, of Montgomery county. AUDITOR GENERAL.
Major-General John F. Hartrann, of Bucks county.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL. Colonel James H. Campbell, or Lycoming county. William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE. Lewis W. Hall, of Erie. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

The Procession. CHIEF MARSHAL. Brigadier-General E. C. Williams.

National Guard Regiment, of Philadelphia, under command of Brigadier-General Peter Lyle. Grap Reserve Battalion, of Philadelphia, Colonel Charles M Prevost, Lancaster Zonave Battation, of Columbia, Major

Good-Will Fire Company, of Philadelphia, Genera Gideon Clark, Director.

Vigilant Fire Company, of York; one hundred men equipped. Company G. Republican Invincibles, Captain McLean, of Philadelphia.

The Oath of Office.

When the procession reached the Capitol. Major-General John W. Geary ascended the stand, and Attorney-General William M. Meredith administered the oath of office, after which the new Governor proceeded to deliver the following address:-

Inaugural Address of Governor John W. Geary, Delivered January 15, 1867. Fellow-Citizens :- Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my na ive State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennfor Cheef Angistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and pratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow-countrymen, and before the Searcher of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sessible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the pople's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its at enuant honors, let it be our nirst grateful duty to

and responsibilities of the one that reveated by his at encant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return lervent thanksgivings to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered bessines to us as a propie, and especially mine to implere his sid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of party and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers. I propose briefly to express my opinions on spen questions as concern our common constituency,

and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely jet emerged, and during which "War's desoration" passed over our land leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the Government, and not withstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the Government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population, and general

prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the Rebellion; a brief reference, there ore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be in ppropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the contest between the North and the South was not, on our art one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South but it was for the presentation of our own rights and privileges as any of the rights of the South but a was of the preservation of our own rights and privileyes as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty, and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance or other stone of the corner part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obligated to transmit unimpaired to feture generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the could the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimary heretofore unknown in this or

any other country, 'eft their various employments, the r homes, and all that was dear to them, and has-tened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and the r hemes, and all that was dear to them and hatened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and caneer called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Umon, they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fice's and armies Nearly two millions of solders entered the field from time to time on d fferent terms of enlistment. The citizens generally exhib ted the highest degree of patric ism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the Government; and the world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent car, for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than 'ix hundred singularry tattles and shirmishes were foneth, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic detenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation—"for God and Liberty."

J. In overy phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and strenty-six volunter solutions.

sand three hundred and twenty-six volunteer sol-diers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has been moustened with the blood and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, usuarpa-sed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead—the thrice-honored dead—we are deeply indebted,

the thrice-honored dead—we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and fu ure welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the line heart and presenting of the nation. The high lise, honor, and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous senti-

claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the Government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this optortunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equalled by other States. There is something peouhar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel from the first as if upon her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the republic, that in her bosom was conceived, and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men, money, and her unparalleled charitable organizators, all the dignity and force of a model for others to cony. The Rebel tog seemed to feel that if he money, and her unparatived daardade organiza-tions, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The Rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatai-blow at Fennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a resistless pres-tice in the old world. But thanks to Divine Provi-dence, and to the enduring bravery of our clizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State scaled her more closely to the capac of freedom. her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the Rebe hon and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerers could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pena-sylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consum-

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so mealcuiable a ca'amity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards And here I cannot refrain from an expression of

regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Con-stitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil

of our State.

It is certainly a morbid elemency and a censurable forbearance which fail to punish the greatest rable lorbearance which fail to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of crylized nations;" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the Rebellien and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done, treason will be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our republican form of government.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

And while we would remember 'the soldier who has borne the batte'' we must not lorget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenauce of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noole men who tell in defense of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of pratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind and the search as and the search and though we cannot call will search assent and though we cannot call will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a pro-

tector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers and entombed the dead. The people, at the bailot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me vigilandy to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if lossible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our marty red heroes.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY, The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery,

The infituation of freason, the downfait of shavely, the vindication of freedom, and the complete friumph of the Government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so man, promises of a future crowned with success, if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appailing, that statesmen contemplated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame. To day these four militons, no longer slaves but freemen, baving intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors. proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to society, and their lovalty to the Government, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awill expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer the Government according to the to administer the Government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative in-iancy of human slavery; he exclaimed, "I fremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!" for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

A simple glaboe at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and fifty three thousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 23:39 per cent. from 1850 to 1860 as the basis o calculation for every ten years, in 1900 they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions. What Christian stateman, as he thanks God for the triumeh of the Union arms, does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these starting figures?

these startling figures?
But while there is cause for constant so icitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, he is but a gioomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the go d work. They command the position. The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman. working harmoniously, have now sealed and con-firmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvellous resu'ts.

EDUCATION OF THE PROPLE. The overshrow of the Robeltion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionately affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forces upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to beast of our common schools, we cannot deay, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the Southern people of all classes that we have much to overcome, if we would equal the one or simulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania exhibits some starting facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives. Yet it is not by legis ation alone that any people can be brought to understand their relations to each other as ortizens. Their best instructors are themselves.

However liberal the appropriations may be, if these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous in vain. Everything depends upon the people; hence the great complaint, preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendance of enrolled scholars, of the employment of unqualified instructors, and of the want of proper school-houses, results unquestion-ably not so much from the indifference of the State, asifrom the neghrence of those who are invited to share and to enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education. It my fellow-citizens will only recoiled the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their is here, and how much is to be gained by a cultivation of modern facilities, they will require little exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully estimated. For educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexcusable. Everything, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen, and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness in pro-portion as he is skilled in labor or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to lovalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools ever rebelled against the Government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard in the great mission of ducation. She should remember that, as she has been the mother of states, she should also be the teacher of States, "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community and its better moral feelings to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of in elligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest."

THE STATE MILITARY.

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a state than a thorough military system. The fathers of the republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the crizzen. Yet the Rebellion found as amost wholly usprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the 'si-offed children' of the Government, was never believed possible, however threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally undeceived and unorganized, and we very soon experienced that the contrivers of the great slave consuracy had not only strengthened themselves by the stolen ships, only strengthened themselves by the stolen ships, arms, and fortifications of the Government, but had ben for years designedly instructing their youth in the science of arms; and when the bloody tempest opened upon us they were ready to spring at the heart of the republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the Government was left, were compeled to project themselves and their country as best they could.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endured to maintain our liberties, and anticipate that glorious period of our country when the whole continent will be ded cated to human freedom, and when the despotisms of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsy'vania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease incurred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population! Properly comprehending this thought, we have at once the secret of our past success, our present safety, and our future power. It would be easy to create emulation in the sci-nce of arms among the ye of the State, by proper organization, and to dissemi nate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country without which there can be no permanent

saicty for our hiberty.

In their late report, the Visitors to the West Point Mintary Academy laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such preceptors, in the ruture, as would teach the students of that institution their first and unavoidable obligations to the principles upon which the Government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was reit in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is no going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the Government that had educated and nourished them found a meretricious consolation in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme, and above all other political obligations.

if in our past and recent experience there has been exhibited the valuable and splendled achieve-ments of our volunteers in the national detense. there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of and familiarity with the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and efficial employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger, our State should always have a well-disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the

HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph sto our arms, been so full or compensation, as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only sble to defend ourselves against assault, but, what is equally important, to depend upon and ave upon our own resources. At the time the Rebellion was precapitated upon us the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, as d the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital Le had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Muls and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic inter-course was so triffing that the stocks of a number of e most important ratiroads in the country tell to and long remained at, an average price of less than

But the moment danger to the Union became imminent, and the necessity of self-reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our merciantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the Rebels, the American people began to practise upon the maxims of self-defense and self-defense and self-dependence. From having been, if not absolutely improvished and almost without remunerative enterprise, depressed by upennloyed labor and enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity, which re leved them from wast, their country from dan-ger, and excited the amazement of civilizedna ions.

Protection to the manufactures of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defense of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in other country, consequently our laborers are more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both luvidual and national wealth; and those nations it have best protected it from foreign competition we been the most prosperous. It is clearly, there-re the interest of the nation to foster and protect mestic industry, by relieving from internal taxation every sort of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles as to prevent the possibility of competition

rom abroad.

Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a literal and properly restricted general railroad system, and internal improvements of every kind, receive the lostering case and most liberal aid of the Government. We are rich in everything necessary to meet our wants and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities to progress continually onward to a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources are unequalled, and at should be our constant study to

device and prosecute means tending to their highest

development.
Why, then, should not the wisdom of Government make avai able the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Way permit our manufactures to beg that they may

the Government of Great Britain has, by her pro

The Government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "pi ed jutty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and hence doon protection is founded her manniacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes axiol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our propie to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860 as it preparing for the very was which most of our statesmen were at that period abxious to postpone, adopted a resolution "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power stould no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the inel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a more support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human a m; that our wast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once deforce; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once de-

"Such was the intent and meaning of the brief reso-"Such was the intent and meaning of the brief reso-lution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morril tariff, on the memo-rable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, added as it was by the admirable action of the Trea ury in supplying manalizery of circulation, we stand now indepted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads, than ever before, and so greatly added to the weal hof the country that the property of the loval States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold that could five years since have been obtained for all the seal and present property. all the real and personal property, Southern chat-tels excepted, of the whole of the States and Terri-tories of which the Union stands composed."

If the principle of protection proved to be such a falsman in the time of war, shall we relect it in time of peace? If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by he recent free-traders of the South. Scarcely one of the ambitious men who led their unfortunate people into rebellion but now freely admits that if the South had manufactured their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been able to propage prent crites, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the Government; and now to evice substantial, instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies they had so long and so fatally disregarded. Words need not be multiplied upon this important theme either to make my own position stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

FINANCES. The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, The exhibit of the linances of the Collaboration, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the state I reasurer, is c-rtainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt pect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging for so many years like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction wil be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer

made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the pathway of duty.

Among the most delicate and important obligations required of those in official positions is a strict and inthiul management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonweath. Taxation should be applied where its burdens may be least let, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy practised, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm and enqueing basis, and the debt surely and steadly amnished, until its final extinguishment. Unnediminished, until its final extinguishment. Unne c ssary delay in this would, in my opinion, be in-compatible with our true interests.

That the e expectations are capable of speedy and

certain consummation has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as the were managed by her agents, have been sold; the ax on real estate has been abolished, and considerable reductions have a lready been made on the State

This important branch of the administration shall receive my constant and zealous attention.

EXECUTION OF THE LAWS, general and essential principles of law and liberty declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be watchfully guarded. It will be my highest ambition to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken "that the laws be faithfully executed." and th decisions of the courts respected and enforced, if we him their authorized jurisdiction. Influenced in y by considerations for the public welfare, it is a imperative duty to see that justice be impartially administered. That merciful provision, the ardoning power, conferred upon the Executive multiless for correcting only the errors of criminal privaries and securing justice, shall not be reverted to the indiscriminate projection of those will be a provided to the indiscriminate projection of those will be a provided to the security and intection of society. Those "cruelty" or "excessively" junished, or erroneously convicted, are lone entitled to its beneficent protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their behalf. y by considerations for the public welfare, it is

Whenever the people deem it expedient or neces-sery, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do so, according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said else where, that "so long as the people feel that the power to alter or change the character of the Goverament abides in them, so long will they be impressed with a sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for ery political evil, a corrective for every governntal abuse and usurpation."

THE NATIONAL SITUATION. We are confessedly in a transition state. It is narvellous how prejudice has perished in the fur-acc of war, and how, from the very ashes of old parties and old parties, the truth rises purified and rumphant. The contest between the Executive and Congress twice elected by substantially the same m ages—a contest so anomaious in our experience not to have been anticipated by the framers of the ational Constitution—has only served to develop remarkable energies of our people, and to engthen them for future conflicts. That contest is

ritally decided.
The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the ariotic millions, are simply pausing before they criect the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six tates have not only been saved from the conflagran of war, but have been crystallized in the saving, unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defitions, so that when they re-enter upon its 
igations and its bessings they will be the better 
to fulfil the one and enloy the other. Their 
dition is a fearful warning to man and actions. dition is a fearful warning to men and nations,

cspecially to curseives.
Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the ue of republican in tilutions. Accustomed to erate, and in many cases to detend slavery, we not feel that its close proximity, so far from nd it was only when rebellion fore away the mask nat we saw the hideous features of the mouster that vas eating out the vitals of the republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the ex-

bition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who ving inaugurated and proceduted a causeless war ainst a generous Government and having been mitted to escape the publishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume con-trol of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have had for aurorise had a avery been permitted to increase and multiply? Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet is it not true that there is no such thing as a republican government in the ten States that be an and carried on the war? There is not to-day a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiautly trampled under for as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the Government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

Providential cure. The abhorrent dectrine that defeated freason all not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting dec-trine that a nation, having conquered its freedom,

is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the covequeror. The vio ators of the most solemn obligations the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the

perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers or our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, skall not reappear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its les station or control its destines unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baseful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of rovernment, in their purity and sigor in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such conditions is manifest from their facent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the national Constitution—amendments which are bolieved, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which

majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly, in view of this fact, none of the late Rebei States should be admitted to their former 'practical relations" to the general Government while they continue to oppose these amendments.

ments.
To the Congress of the United States the heartielt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been given. They have tearlessly pro-claimed their unequivocal verdit.— Weildone, root and faithin servants!" Upon the deliberations and and faithin servants!" Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future we are all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of senuine republications is in disso ubly involved. That this firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I entertain no doubt, buch measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and now er. ence and power.

That in the administration of the Government I

may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality. I trust my errors will be regarded with charity, and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous for

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow-citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives wil be so trank and cordial that our daties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and inithfully discharged. Different branches of the Govcroment, with distinctive duties, we are, neverthe-less, parts of one organized and well-regulated system, and as we co-operate or disarree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Elected by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interiere with the mainfenance of a generous, a true, and comprehensive public policy.

sive public policy
It was the illustrious Washington, equally disfirguished as a warrior and a satesman, who save
utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious
smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that dirregards the eternal rules of order and right;" and Jefferson who asserted that "whatever is merally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should permeate and control all governments. Let us, fellow-citizens, adhere to them, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation, with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of smbitton, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all

The Scenes This Morning.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH ] HARRISBURG, January 15,-About four o'clock snow commenced to fall, and still continues; but this appears to be no impediment to the enjoyment of the people. The streets are filled with "Boys in Blue," "Grey Reserves," "Invincibles," and other military organizations from a distance. Preparations for forming the line of procession, which moves at 11 o'clock, are being actively made. Squads of men and bands of music are moving through the streets continually. The Procession.

The procession, when ready to move, was made up in the following order:-Detachment of Police. Chief Marshal, General E. C. Williams, and Mounted

Aids. PIRST DIVISION. Under the Marshalship of Major E. Meconkey, General Peter Lyle commanding the Military Division.

United States Barracks Band. Squadron 3d United States Cavalry. National Guards of Philadelphia, General Peter Lyle, one hundred strong, and bearing their tattered battle-flag Grev Reserves of Philadelphia, Colonel C. M. Pre vost, three hundred strong.

Columbia Zouaves. SECOND DIVISION. Under the Marshalship of Major T. D Greeneawalt, The Governor, and Governor elect. Committees of the Legislature, and Heads of Depart ments, with Guard of Honor. TRUED DIVISION

Under the Marshalship of General J. G. Ow-n. Boys in Blue, Invincibles, and Union League. POUSTE DIVISION. Under the Marshalship of Captain William Cautter. Soldiers of 1812 and Mexican War. Officers and Soldiers of the Late War. Wounded Soldiers of the Late War.

FIFTH DIVISION. Under the Marshalship of John L. Hammer. Judges and Members of the Bar. Corporate Authorities of Harrisburg. Clergy.

State and County Officers. Members of Press and other Invited Guests, in Car riages. SIXTH DIVISION. Under the Marshalship of Captain J. T. Eisminger-

Civic Societies. Employes of Manufacturing Establishments, and Citizens on foot and in carriages. SEVENTH DIVISION.

Under the Marshalship of Henry M. Komer. Eleven different Fire Companies, including the Good Will, of Philadelphia. In this Division there were ave steamers, two hand engines, eight hose carriages, and two hook and ladder trucks.

General Geary to the Grey Reserves. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. HARRISBURG, January 15 .- While the preparations for the procession were being completed, about half-past 10 o'clock Governor Geary appeared on the balcony of the Jones House, and made a short address to the Grey Reserves, of Philadelphia, promising them the hearty support of the Executive to jurther the interests of the volunteer militia a- far as lay in his power.

End of the Snow. Sportly before 11 o'clock the snow ceased to fall, but the shining of the sun only served to aggravate the discomfort of those who were compelled to stand and march in the melting snow.

Land Office Returns.

Washington, January 15.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing that 25 749 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the months of November and Dicember last, at the following local offices:—Detroit and Terence City (Michigan) Offices, in December, 11,464 and 3109 acres respectively, and at Hrownsville, Nebraska, in November, 1,1176 acres.

The greater portion of the land was taken up under the Homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation.

The aggregate cash sales amounted to \$3471.

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Prize-Fight-Murderer Sentenced-The United States Senatorship-State Treasurership, Etc. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, January 14. Two bullies, named Sam, Collyer, of Ballimore, and James McGlade, of New York, with about three bundred faxey men, left here in the Northern Central-cars last night to attend a priz -fight, for \$1000 a side, at a point twelve miles, this side of Harris-

John Clare, for the murder of Peter Grove, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Emery to be hauged. There is some disputation in the Maryland Senate about the repeal of the Eastern Shore law, and defects in political bargains may delay Swann's election to the United States Senate a few days.

Robert Fowler has been agreed upon for re-election for the State Treasurership. Two inches of snew feel here last night,

## THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

The Baltimore Boy Gains an Easy Vic-tory-Character of his Laurels, Etc. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. ] HARRISBURG, January 15 -- Ibe prize-fight between Collyer, of Baltimore, and McGiade, of New York, came off this morning according to the arranged programme, at a point near the railread track, about ten miles from this city. The tancy were out in full force and feather, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. A whole regiment of them came up from Baltimore, while Naw York and other points were largely represented.

Three rounds were fought, occupying less than ten minutes, when Collyer was declared the victor. He made short work of McGlade, as was expected by the "knowing ones," who bet largely in favor of the "Baltimore Boy."

Arrival of the Steamship Bremen. New York, January 15.—The steam hip Bremen, from Southampton, with dates of the 2d, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 15.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Is and, 102; Reading, 104; Canton caro and Rock Island, 102;; Reading, 104;; Cauton Company, 48: Eric 65;; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 91; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne 102;; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 80; New York Central, 108;; Illinois Central, 119;; Cumberland preferred, 85; Missouri 68, 93;; U. S. Five twenties of 1862, 107; do 1863-4, 105;; Ten-forties, 99;; Seven-thirties, 104;; Sterling Exchange, 93; sight, 107; Go d, 134;, but it has been 185;; Money is 7 percent.; Hudson River, 125;.

New York, January 17.—Cotten onlet, at 341 New York, January 17.—Cotton quiet at 341 @35c. Flour dult; dec med 10@15 cents. Sales of 4500 barrels; State \$0.50@12.40; Ohio \$11.90@14.15; Western, \$9.40@18.75; Southern, \$12@17. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dult. Oats quiet, Beef steady. Pork quiet. Whisky dult.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, January 15, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning. but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 1862 5-20s sold at 1064; July. 1865, 5-20s at 1047, an advance of 4; and June 7:30s at 1046, no change. 992 was bid for 10 40s; and 108 for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100@100#,

and old do. at 962.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52 \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \)

advance of 1. City Passenger Railroad shares were doll Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19: 46 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; and 144 for Heston-Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing-22s was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33 for preferred do; 54 for Lebigh Navigation; 87 for Morris Canal common; 124 for preferred do.; 13d for Susquehanna Canal; and 56d for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 135; 11 A. M., 135\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 134\(\frac{1}{4}\); 1 P. M., 134\(\frac{1}{4}\). -Philadelphia stockholders of the Bank of

Louisville, Ky., are notified that their semi-annual dividend of four per cent, will be paid at the Bank of North America on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

—A dividend of four per cent, has been de-clared by the Buffalo Water Works. Phila-delphia stockholders will be paid at the Tradesmen's National Bank on and after the PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother. No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134 @1344; Silver as and is, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 162; do., July, 1864, 154; do., August, 1864, 154; do., October, 1864, 144; do., December, 1864, 134; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 104; do., October, 1865, 94.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107[@108]; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107[@107]; do., 1864, 1054[@105]; do., 1865, 1054[@105]; do., 1865, 1054[@105]; do., new, 1865, 1044[@104]; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 994[@99]; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1044[@104]; do., 2d series, 1044[@104]; 3d series, 1044[@104]; (compounds, December, 1864, 131@134]

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 16.-Trade in Flour continues quiet, but holders are very firm in their views The stock of spring and winter Wheat is very light, and many holders are indifferent about realizing at present prices, as they are confident that prices will advance tater in the season. Western correspondents assert that two-thirds of the stock of winter Wheat in the country has already been consumed. The home trade parchased 500 barrels), including superfine at \$8605.75, extras at 89610.50, North sestern extra tamily at \$1250513.50, Fennsylvania and Obio extra family at \$126014.25, and fancy brands at \$14.506317, according to quality. 100 barrels flye Flour sold at \$7.25.50 bbi. Nothing doing in

barrels Rye Flour sold at \$7 25 % bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Mess.

There is no falling off in the demand for prime Wheat, which commands full prices, but common qualities are neglected. We quote Fennsylvania red at \$2 75 69.3.10, Southern red at \$3 1665 20 and white at \$3 2063 30. Southern red at \$3 1665 20 and white at \$3 2063 30. Siye ranges from \$1356 140 for Western and Fennsylvania. In Corn, no change to notice; as es of 3000 bushels lockuding new yellow at \$151 \$5. and old yellow at \$1 166 115, Cat's are setling at \$76000.

Nothing coing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

A Gift to a Princess - The inhabitants of North Schleswig made a subscription for the purpose of presenting a gift to the Princess Dagmar on the occasion of her marriage, and the Danish painter Skovgaad has furnished a picture of a spot in the neighborhood of Apeurade, one of the most beautiful districts of Schleswig. On the frame will be painted the names of all the towns and villages in the north part of the