INAUGURATION OF
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Fifteenth President of the United States.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1857.

A brighter day seldom dawned upon the Federal city than this 4th of March, 1857, which was to witness the retirement of F. Pierce and the accession of James Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States. The sun rose clear in an unclouded sky.—The air was cool, without being uncomfortably cold, and those who remembered the cloth atmosphere, the murky sky, and the snow squall that distinguished the Inauguration day of Franklin Pierce, could not fail to draw a favorable omen from the pleasant contrast of this day.

The city has been filling up with strangers from all parts of the Union, for a week or two, and yesterday and this morning, many thousands arrived by the trains and steamboats. Last night there were thousands who encamped in parlors, dining rooms, and other apartments, the sleeping rooms of the public and private houses being totally unequal to the accommodation of the vast multitude. The event of the night was the Democratic Inauguration Ball, given by the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association of Philadelphia. It took place at Carusi's Saloon. The tickets were five dollars, and the proceeds were for the benefit of the poor of Washington city. A large miscellaneous company was present, and the President and Vice President elect were present for a short time, being received with acclamations on their arrival. There were, in the course of the evening, salutes fired, rockets discharged, and various other demonstrations in view of the coming event.

The city woke early this morning, being aroused by new salutes and the ringing of bells. The streets were soon alive with moving multitudes. Pennsylvania Avenue presented a most animate appearance. Flags waved from all the hotels and public buildings and from many private houses. The movements of military companies, preparing to take their places in the line of procession, gave a particularly lively character to the scene. Among the companies present were the following:

The Lancaster Rifles, Captain Duchman, (the special escort from Wheatland,) the City Guard; The Auburn (N. Y.) Willard Guard; the Albany (N. Y.) Burgess Corps; the Cumberland Continentals, Captain Trunkton; the Alleghany Guards, Capt. Steers; the Richmond Young Guard; the Alexandria Rifles, Captain Herbert; the Alexandria Mount Vernon Guards, the Portsmouth Rifles, Captain Richardson, the Baltimore Law Grays, Captain Bowers, and the Baltimore German Rifles. There were also the following companies belonging to Washington City: the National Guard, Captain Tait, the National Grays, Captain Towers; the Washington Yeagers, Captain Schwarzwald; the Boon Rifles, Captain Bright; the Montgomery Guards, Captain Key; the Washington Light Infantry, Captain Davy; the Washington Highlanders, Captain Watt; and the Union Guards, Lieutenant Williams. Altogether the volunteers in the city taking part in the ceremonies must be not less than a thousand rank and file. There were also detachments of United States Light Artillery from Fort McHenry, and a corpse of some three hundred U. S. Marines. They were all under the command of General Thos. A. Quitman.

The streets were further enlivened by the rapid movements of the Marshals and their deputies. These numbered altogether near two hundred men from all parts of the Union. The marshal in chief and aids were designated by yellow scarfs, with white rosettes and blue and white cloths, with gilt edging. The marshals were designated by blue scarfs and white rosettes and white saddle covers, trimmed with blue, and they carried a baton two feet long, of blue color, with gilt ends about two inches deep. The assistant marshals wore pink scarfs with white rosettes, white saddle covers, trimmed with pink. They also carried white batons two feet long, with pink ends two inches deep. The fire Companies and the various political and civic societies were also early in motion, preparing to take their place in the line of procession. Towards nine o'clock they and the military all began to form in procession on New York Avenue, the right resting on 15th street. This is close to the President's House and the public Departments. There was necessarily a good deal of confusion and delay and forming into line; but the procession got into motion about 12 o'clock, and advanced down Pennsylvania Avenue. Its appearance, as a popular demonstration, without the trappings and insignia of royalty, was very fine, and the masses of people in the Avenue cheered frequently as it passed.

On reaching the National Hotel there was a halt, and after a short delay an elegant barouche, drawn by four horses, containing the President and the President elect, joined the procession, immediately in the rear of the military. The Vice President elect was also in an open carriage, with several other gentlemen, and the two carriages were surrounded by the Keystone Club, preceded by the military and representation by a lady dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, on a high platform drawn by six horses, followed by a miniature ship of war of considerable size, made by the mechanics of the Washington Navy Yard. The crowd cheered tumultuously as the President elect appeared. The procession then moved on in the order agreed upon as follows:

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Aids. Marshal-in Chief. Aids.
The military under the command of General J. A. Quitman.
A National Flag with appropriate emblems.
The President of the United States with the President elect and suite; with Marshals on their left: and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia and his Deputies on their right.
A rigged ship—an emblem of national purity and power.
The Committee of arrangements of the Senate.
The Jackson Democratic Association.
The Judiciary.
The Clergy.
Foreign Ministers.
The Corps Diplomatique.
Members elect, members, and ex members of Congress, and ex members of the Cabinet.
Governors of States and Territories, and members of the Legislatures of the same.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia.
Officers and soldiers of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, and of subsequent periods.
The Corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown.
Other political and military associations from the District and other parts.
All organized civic societies.
Professors, schoolmasters and students within the District of Columbia; citizens of the District, and of States and Territories.

There were a number of fine military bands in the procession, including several from Philadelphia New York and Baltimore, which gave additional effect to the scene.—As the line moved on towards the Capitol, the crowd, which was much more dense at this end of the avenue than at the other, repeatedly cheered the President and Vice President elect, and they bowed their acknowledgements in all sides.

As the head of the column reached the north gate of the Capitol, which it did not do until about one o'clock, it halted and the military opened ranks, facing inwards and presenting arms, forming what the French call a "*haie*," or, double line of soldiers, through which the carriages with the President and President elect drove to the gate. There they alighted, and were received by the Committee of the Senate appointed for that purpose. There was an enclosed passage constructed thence, through which they were escorted to the north door of the Capitol and then to the Vice President's room.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The most interesting scene, though on a small scale, was that in the Senate Chamber. Owing to the small size of the apartment, only a limited number of persons could be admitted; but these comprised all the chief dignitaries of the government.—The semi circular gallery was filled with ladies at an early hour, and the members of the 34th and 35th Congress were admitted to the Eastern lobby. The Diplomatic corps was in full force, all the Ministers and Charges being in their full official costumes and looking quite resplendent alongside of the republican black coats of the rest of the assemblage. They occupied a space set apart for them, on the left of the principal entrance. On the other side, the Heads of the Departments, Governors of States and Territories, and some other privileged persons were accommodated. In front of the Eastern lobby were the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, in their official robes. Various distinguished army and naval officers were also present. In front of the Secretary's desk were chairs for the President and President elect.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. On announcement of arrival of the President and President elect, all rose to their feet. The President and President elect took the places assigned to them, and in a few minutes all being prepared, the venerable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, advanced with the holy bible in his hand. The President elect rose, and then took the oath of office as follows.

"I do solemnly swear that I will execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Those in the Senate Chamber then formed a line and proceeded to the eastern portico of the capital in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President of the United States and the President elect.
The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate.
The Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Head of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayor of Georgetown and Washington, and other persons who had been admitted into the Senate Chamber.

THE SCENE IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

There was probably never assembled in Washington so vast a multitude as that assembled in front of the Eastern portico of the Capitol. The procession that escorted the President and President elect had been admitted; but all carriages and horses were excluded from the enclosure. There was a countless crowd of men, women and children occupying every foot of space that afforded an opportunity of seeing the ceremony on the portico. As for hearing the address, that was a favor only enjoyed by the privileged few thousands that could gather closely around the portico.

There was a good deal of confusion and scuffling in the crowd, and many grew impatient, after waiting long hours, for the grand event of the day. A very spacious platform was erected on the portico, on which places were assigned for all those who had been admitted to the Senate Chamber. At last the procession emerged from the Capitol door and appeared on the platform. As the tall figure of the President elect, clad in that famous black suit, with the the thirty one stars embroidered on its lining, became visible, there rose a deafening shout from the vast assembled human mass. It spread over the whole multitude, and it was some time before it could be quieted.—The President elect, with hat in hand, bowed repatedly in acknowledgement of the popular acclamations.

In the very front of the platform was a seat to which the President elect was conducted. In his rear were the President and Committee of Arrangement; back of them were the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, the Vice President and the members of the Senate. Then came the Diplomatic corps, *en grand tenue*, and then the other persons who had been in the Senate Chamber.

When quiet was restored after the acclamations that greeted the President elect, he proceeded, at about 12 o'clock, to deliver his Inaugural Address as follows:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." In entering upon the great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire, fully and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance. But when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern," to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories. Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any territory, nor to exclude it therefrom," but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their own Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States, to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. The sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that, under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so much dreaded by the Father of his Country—will specdily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no possible good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils, in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago, excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But the question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than of any mere political question, because should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of Government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object. It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault—the bare references to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and across the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our Confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance, when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy. To the North not more than the South—to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence, that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of Government and Union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics; and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free Government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money.—The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy—which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast commerce afloat, now greater than that of any other nation—as well as to the defence of our extensive sea coast. It is beyond all question the principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the Government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff. But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that this our cardinal policy to preserve these lands as much as may be, for actual settlers, and thus at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, by furnishing them a sturdy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our childrens' children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and war. After becoming citizens they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens: and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized. The Federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only true as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, that under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union, against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power to "declare war"—"to raise and support armies"—"to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel an invasion." Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States over which men and ammunitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader. In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because, such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive, that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the Government ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them from an invasion.

I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the constitutional and economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles approved by our own experience from which we should never depart.

We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, and this, not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards fellow men wherever their lot may be cast.

Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute.

In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave kindred and independant people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexic form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of Justice and Honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain, if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto in all our acquisitions, the people under protection of the American flag enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation, has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution whilst humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The reading of the Inaugural Address having been concluded, the oath was administered to Mr. Buchanan. Ex President Pierce then advanced and offered his congratulations to the President, and he was followed by the other dignitaries. The crowd at the same time renewed the cheering, and the guns on the Capitol hill bellowed out the news that a new President had entered upon his term of office. The salute consisted of thirty one guns—one for each State of the Union.

The ceremony being concluded, the President returned to the Senate Chamber, and soon after resumed his seat on the carriage and was conducted to the White House, the ex-President and others accompanying him.

The military and a great portion of the civic procession formed again, to escort the President and the ex along with him to the Executive Mansion.

Twenty-four Military Companies, seven Clubs and Associations, and several Fire Companies participated in the procession.

The Watchman.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1857

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. PACKER,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE.

ELLIS LEWIS,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

OUR TICKET.

Again we raise our banner aloft and go to battle in defence of the principles that our fathers fought for, and which have thus far developed our country, built up our institutions, and preserved our liberty. Packer, Strickland and Lewis are our standard bearers, and never was a flag graced with the names of better men. The announcement of their nomination is a certain prestige of victory in October next, and adds new hope to the assurance we have ever felt that Democratic truth would be sustained. While other candidates had warm friends in the Convention, who pressed their claims with earnestness, yet when the voice of the majority was heard, all private preferences were abandoned, all personal prejudices forgotten; and with that magnanimity of soul that Democracy inculcates, every delegate yielded his own wishes and joined in making the selections *unanimous*.

Gen. William F. Packer, the nominee for Governor, was born in Howard township, this county, on the 2d day of April, 1807, and is therefore nearly fifty years of age. He is a Printer by trade, and acquired his knowledge of the trade in the office of the Bellefonte *Patriot*, then under the control of Henry Petriken, Esq., who was subsequently distinguished as a Senator. Since that time General Packer has occupied various positions, having been editor of different Democratic newspapers, a member and Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, a member of the Senate, Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, President of the Susquehanna Railroad Co., &c. No man is better versed in the science of Statesmanship, or more familiar with all the varied interests of the Commonwealth. His thorough knowledge of men and things, his acquaintance with every branch of our Government, assure us that the Ship of State, under his command, will sail smoothly and safely along, and that the rights of every citizen will be maintained and protected. He is thoroughly Democratic in his nature and education, and believing firmly in the doctrines of that party, no favored few will be built into power under his administration, no deviation from the safe guard of the Constitution will endanger our prosperity—no sectional animosities or into real discord will be engendered by word or deed.

General Packer as our citizens are aware, ranks among the best public speakers in the State. He is a real orator, speaking with great power and deep pathos and always to the point at issue. Our space this week will not permit us to give as lengthy notice of any of our candidates as we desire to do, but we shall add sufficient hereafter to acquaint our readers fully with the men for whom they are asked to vote—satisfied that they need only to be known to be admired.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, the candidate for Supreme Judge, is now an incumbent of that office in the capacity of Chief Justice. His eminent abilities as a lawyer and a judge are universally admitted, and particularily does he enjoy the confidence of the members of the legal fraternity, who from the nature of his office are better acquainted with him than any other class of our citizens. The judicial ermine rests upon him in unsullied purity, and his opinions are always admired for their clearness, strength and justice. He like General Packer, learned the printing business and for some years edited a newspaper. He has occupied a seat in the State Legislature, was Attorney General of the State under Governor Wolf, President Judge of the Lycoming, and of the Lancaster Districts, and in 1851 was first elevated to the Supreme Bench. He has occupied judicial positions for twenty-five years, and his renomination at this time is evidence of the confidence his fellow citizens repose in him. *His name will be a tower of strength to the ticket.*

Hon. Nimrod Strickland the nominee for Canal Commissioner, is a resident of Chester county, where he is said to enjoy the confidence of his neighbors in an unusual degree. He has always been firmly attached to the principles of the Democratic party, and labored valiantly in their defense. Although there was a majority against our State ticket in Chester county last fall, he was elected by a handsome majority. Associate Judge, which is strong evidence of the reputation he enjoys at home. All who are acquainted with him speak of his ability and integrity in the highest terms, and we feel confident that his election would be the selection of a man, whom the Democracy would always be proud that they had honored.

The ticket throughout could not have been more wisely selected, and we have every reason to believe that in saying so we speak the sentiments of the great mass of the party in this county. With them as our leaders we are prepared to go forth in defence of our good cause, with every possible hope of victory.

Our readers will no doubt be delighted to see our editorial department so much encroached upon, by which they are saved the perusal of articles from our own pen. The Inauguration ceremonies we deem of so much interest to every citizen, that we publish them at length, and with other unexpected matter are left but little room for editorial.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

The following appointments have been made by the new President and confirmed by the Senate, forming a cabinet of as brilliant, pure and able statesmen as were ever called to sit in a national council:

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Mich.
Secretary of the Treasury—Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd of Va.
Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucey of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee.
Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.

Every name is a star in the national galaxy. The pure and patriotic Cass, together with the sage of Wheatland, from the number of their former cotemporaries on the floor of the U. States Senate, almost alone survive to connect the present generation with the past, and it is truly a magnificent spectacle, to see them in their old age, with their ripe experience together at the head of our free government.

The new Cabinet throughout could not have been better selected, but we are peculiarly gratified to see the name of our distinguished fellow citizen Judge Black, in the place it is. Pennsylvania could not have been better represented, nor could the wishes of the people been more universally satisfied by any other appointment.

Judge Black has carved his own way to fame and high position, and he is held in exalted estimation by the people of his native State. The only possible objection that could be made to his appointment, is the loss that will be experienced upon the Supreme Bench of the State, yet we trust his position there will be filled by a man of ability and integrity.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

The manifold blessings and valuable privileges, says an *Exchange*, vouchsafed for us as a people, by our admirable form of government, should be, as they justly are, the pride and the boast of every true American. There is no country on the face of the globe where public opinion, speaking from the forum, through the press and permeating a thousand varied channels, exercises so direct and potent an influence in shaping our laws and institutions, and adapting them to the demands and the exigencies of our progressive civilization. The Press—that great organ of the million, which is shedding the rays of enlightenment into every hamlet and cottage of the land—is free and unshackled as the winds—the right of speech, restrained only in its abuse, is accorded to all by the Constitutional and fundamental law; and any attempt to strike down or to abridge these cherished palladiums of our liberty, would be met by a resistance equivalent to a revolution.

Enjoying thus these unexampled privileges, is there no danger that we may run into excess through the very plenitude of our freedom, and convert, through our folly, our blessings into a blistering curse? Danger always lurks near the borders of safety, and the bane and the antidote are sometimes in close proximity.

We thought these few observations appropriate in introducing our subject, inasmuch as they cover the whole ground upon which we intend to base our protest against what we are constrained to believe to be a growing evil—growing, too, out of the very source from which flows all that makes our noble fabric of government worth preserving and perpetuating.

For a number of years past, we have been pained and shocked to observe an increasing disposition on the part of Ministers of the Gospel, to lug in some way or other, into their discourses, allusions of a political and partisan character, entirely irrevolent to the subject in hand; and pacticularly, during the late political canvass, the practice became so common in some sections of the country—so bold and brazen in its exhibition—as to excite serious alarm in the breasts of prudential and right thinking people, that the cause of the Christianity would be greatly and irredeemably damaged by its unchecked indulgence. Now, as well-wishers of the cause of pure and undefiled religion, no matter what its forms of manifestation, we are prepared to characterize this habit of dragging politics into the pulpit and thus desecrating the shrines and the temples of Jehovah, as most reprehensible in itself and productive of the greatest mischief and worse consequences. While it brings in question the good taste and the good judgment of the minister who is betrayed into the weakness, it cannot fail to be offensive to at least a portion of his congregation. A denomination of Christians, like any other promiscuous assemblage, must necessarily be composed of members of all the various political organizations; and, therefore, how can any pastor obtrude his peculiar political notions upon those who have a right to expect far different words and utterances from his lips, without supposing, even if he does please some injudicious members by the violation of his duty, that he will greatly mortify and humiliate the feelings of others belonging to his sacred charge? This must inevitably beget schisms, breed discontent, and inaugurate a *status* in the Church anything but favorable to the proper reception of those vital truths and teachings of the Divine Word, which it is the special province of the Minister of the Gospel to illustrate and enforce.

Besides, there is no conceivable excuse in palliation for this eternal meddling with politics on the part of a portion of the clergy. They cannot build even the shadow of an excuse for their derelections in this regard, on the ground that the country is destitute of political teachers; and that, therefore, it is incumbent upon them to step from the sacred desk and instruct the people as to the public necessities and the public welfare.—In all conscience, we have enough and to spare, of those who are ready and willing, and ambitious to serve the nation, and take care of its material destinies, without exercising our researches into the pulpit for monthly declaimers and frothy orators—enough office-holders and office-seekers to satisfy all practical wants and practical purposes? But, beyond and above all, how can they answer to God, the Searcher of all hearts, for thus defiling his holy temple? How render an account of their stewardship when called upon to give it, after denying the Bread of Life to those thirsty souls who gathered around their altars and their communion tables, choosing rather to sow discontent and wrangling and heartburning, instead of Christian love, and charity, and peace?

It is a matter that interests all sects and all denominations of Christians; because the indulgence of the practices which has fallen under our animadversion, affects the integrity and the purity of the religion which we all prefer to worship—the religion founded by Christ.

BERKS AND BRADFORD.

Last fall the opposition newspapers attributed the large Republican vote in the northern counties in Pennsylvania, to the fact that the school master was abroad in those parts; and they boasted of the advance state of education in those localities where Fremont obtained his heaviest votes. They even stigmatized the counties which gave large Democratic majorities, as Dutch, uneducated, and hostile to the cause of education. Their theory was, that wherever school houses and school masters abounded, the Black Republican vote was in exact proportion.

Unfortunately for our Republican friends, however, the late report of the Superintendent of Common Schools has entirely dispelled this splendid theory. Bradford county is pre-eminently the stronghold of Republicanism in the State; and as Republicanism has been represented to be synonymous with schools and schoolmasters, it would be natural to suppose that Bradford is farther advanced in educational matters than any other section of Pennsylvania. On the other hand Berks county is the Democratic stronghold in the State, and by applying to it the theory of the Republicans, it must be a locality with no schools, no teachers, and no disposition among its people to promote the cause of education. So much for the assertions of our opponents. Now for stubborn facts and figures that will not lie.

	Bradford.	*Berks.*
No of schools,	331	401
Months taught per year,	5	5
No. of teachers,	452	447
No. of scholars,	11,367	14,441
Average salary of males per month,	$18 87	$23 75
Average salary of females per month,	9 25	18 34
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	36	49
Taxes levied,	32 777	71 866
Whole cost of instruction	15,760	50,018

With these figures, old Berks need not blush to be compared with Bradford. It has more schools, more scholars, pays better wages to its teachers; pays more for the teaching of each scholar per month, and with a population about a third larger than Bradford, raises more than twice as much school tax, and the whole cost of instruction in the one is nearly three times as much as in the other. In Bradford they starve their female teachers on $9,25 per month, while in Berks they give them $18,34 per month, or within 53 cents of as much as the average salary of males in Bradford.

The majority of teachers in the central of German counties are males who require higher salaries than ladies. In the northern tier of counties the greater portion of the teachers are females, whose wages amount to almost nothing. It appears to us that the people in the northern part of the State, like the man who attempted to reduce the diet of his horse to one straw a day, are trying experiments with the view of discovering the smallest amount that will keep a teacher's soul and body together. When they arrive at the minimum, we suppose they will consider their system as having obtained the highest point of perfection.—*Reading Gazette.*

LITERARY REVIEW.

The well known house of T. B. Peterson & Co., 102 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, have in press, and will publish on Saturday the 14th inst., a new tale by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, authoress of "Lost Heiress," "Deserted Wife," and many other thrilling and interesting tales. Her new work is entitled "Vivia the Secret of Power," and is recommended in the highest terms by the critics and others.—Mrs. Southworth is one of the best writers of the day, and her aim appears to be to rise from excellence to excellence, and she succeeds so well that it is almost universally admitted that her *last* work is always the *best*. Who that has read her works of fiction, has not been captivated, by her originality and beauty of conception, her strength and vividness of delineation, her sublime imagination and deep expression of emotion. Those desiring this work should send immediately as the edition will no doubt be rapidly exhausted.—Price $1.25 neatly bound in cloth or $1.00 in two volumes with paper cover.

Westminister Review and *Edinburg Review*, for January, are on our table, and we cannot do a better service than recommend them to our literary readers. Their character and style are unsurpassed by any publications in the world, while their importance and interest cannot be questioned. Containing as they do nothing but literature of the highest order, and reviewing works in the most profound manner, they are indispensable to the man or woman who desires to be properly acquainted with the current reading of the day. They are republished in America by Leonard Scott & Co. Terms—three dollars each per annum. '54, Gold st., New York.

Harper's Magazine for March is as entertaining as usual—combining news, literature, wit and fashion. The present number contains a vast amount of entertaining matter, and it may truly be said that this Magazine is indispensable to those who would keep pace with the progress of the times and avoid the charge of inexcusable ignorance. Price $3.00 per annum, or two copies to one address for $5 dollars. Direct to Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

T. B. Peterson & Co. No. 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, published on Saturday last, "The Border Rover," a new and interesting work by Emerson Bennett. The scene is laid in the new territory of Kansas, and it only needs the name of Emerson Bennett to recommend it. Mr. Bennett is one of the best of American writers, and his works are read and admired the world over. Price bound in paper cover $1.00.