INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF JOHN W. GEARY.

of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exal- invasion of our beloved State sealed her ted Station, "to support the Constitution of | more closely to the cause of freedom.

God for his constant providence and unscenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in

tion has had its internal commotions From the last of these we have sparcely yet emerged, and during which "War's desola against the government, and notwithstand- mercy to those who inaugurated the rewar, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should "rendered odious," and will be distinctly nor, wealth, population, and general

This is the first time a chance has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of "to that conflict, and to its results, may not not forget "his widow and his orphan chil-

that contest between the North and the South was not, on our part, one for ambi- phan children of those noble men who fell tion, for military rengwn, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any owe a debt of gratitude to those who have of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and priviel eges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution confederacy based upon "the corner stone this,on our part, and to have shrunk from a resistance under such circumstance would have teen deeply and lastingly de grading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed t us by our fathers and which we are obli gated to transmit unimpaired to futur generations. The patriotic and Union-lov tng people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lin-coln, 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 South, the appeal to arms was made .-We had a just cause, and our citizens ap proving it with a degree of ununimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments and hastened with enthusiasm to the scene where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and the Union, they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. I was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our

The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION."

VOL. XII.

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

ros generally exhibited the highest degree templated it with undisguised alarm, and unorganized, and we very soon experienced to patriotism in the prompt payment of the moralist with shame. To day these four that the contrivers of the great slave conspitates, in their liberal contributions in the millions, no longer slaves, but freemen, racy had not only strengthened themselves shape of loans to the Government; and the having intermediately proved their har by the stolen ships, arms and to reflections world was asjonished by the amount expen ded in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation-"for God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and con spicuous part. She contributed three have dred and sixty six thousand three hundred and twenty six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle field has been moisted with the blood and whitened with the bones, of her heroes To them we owe our victories, unsurpasse in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead-the thrice bonored dead-we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and emmently proper that we. as a people, should feel a deen and lastng interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so disinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, onor and prosperity of the nation The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and shudder at the terrible prospect presented generously, with bounties and pensions, for by these startling figures? generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly under stood that I do not apeak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvanian's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who The generosity of the neople of Pennsyl-

vania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equaled, by other States.— There is something peculiar 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 was conceived, and from her commercial capital was issued, the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled char-Fellow cutizens: -- Honored by the selection litable organizations, all the dignity and of the sovereign people of my native State force of a model for others to copy. The as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the | rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could Commonweatth of Pennsylvania, it is with strike a fatal blow in Pennsylvania, he mingled feelings of humility and gratitude would recover all his losses,' and establish that I have appeared in the presence of my a resistless prestige in the old world. But fellow countrymen, and before the Searcher thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the

Pennsylvania, and to perform my official broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was Trough the man issue was delayed, it was have much to overcome if we would equal inevitable from the date of that great event in mplied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than clevated by its attendant theses, so that the two conquerors could honors, let it be our first grateful duty to shake hands over the two fields that closed return fervent thanksgivings to Almighty the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were

accordance with a custom originating with pression of regret that the General Governaccordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinion on such questions as concern our common constituency, and related to our common responsibilities

accordance with a custom originating with pression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the convention of the people; hence the great complaint preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the playment made in our behavior of the convention of the convention of the people; hence the great complaint preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the playment made in our behavior of the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon his capital, but the very capital he reduction will be made in our behavior of the people; hence the great complaint preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the playment Mills and furnaces were abandance of enrolled scholars, of doned. Domestic intercourse was so trif.

Among the most delicate and the people; hence the great complaint preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the playment Mills and furnaces were abandance of enrolled scholars, of the shortness of terms in some districts, of the shortness of terms in some districts, of the shortness of terms in some districts, of the playment Mills and furnaces were abandance of enrolled scholars, of the shortness of terms in some districts, of the

passed over our land, leaving its of civilized nations," and may not the hore blighting influences principally upon those be reasonably indulged, that the Federal unfortunate States whose people rebelled authorities will cease to extend unmerited ing the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil bellion and controlled the movements of its "rendered odious," and will be distinctly be preserved, have constantly advanced in preclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republican form SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

And while we would remember "the sol-We have a consolation of knowing that is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the or in defence of the Union. To affirm that we been rendered homeless and fatherless by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind hand, and be to him a protector and a father

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if there differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me vigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But, having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public faver, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and instituons, always so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred

The infatuation of treason, the downfall fathers of the Republic, acting upon the in- to a degree of greatness never yet attained of slavery, the vindication of freedom, and stinct of preparing for war in time of peace by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the mary obligations of the citizen. Yet the and it should be our constant study "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with pared. Our confidence in our institution f we are only true to our mission. Bix years ago the speciacle of four millious them from any quarter, much these from of slaves, increasing ateadily both their own those who had been the "spoiled decideren" fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of numbers and the pride and the material and of the government, was never believed possibles entered the field from time to time political power of their masters, presented a sible, however threatened. The first clash on different terms of enlistment. The citi. problem so appalling, that statesmen con. of arms found us equally undeceived and live?

of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure its consummation may well be cited as th sublimest proof of the fitness of the Ameri can people 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 is 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 infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, tremble for my country when I reflect that

A simple planes at what must have been sur fate had slavery been permitted to in-orease will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers t three milion nine hundred and fifty-three housand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 23 39 per cent, from 1859 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900, they would have number ed at least unwards of nine millions.. What and the generous sentiment prevails that Christian statesman as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does no

But while there is cause for constant so by such a conflict, he is but a gleomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these wemendon results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of a defeated ambition and ranquished trenson,

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to sagacity of the statesman, working harmonijewel of the Republic, that in her bosons faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

The overthrow of the rebellion has chang 'ed 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 education

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast, of our common Schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the Southern neeple of all clases, that we have much to overcome if we would equabe brought to understand their relations to each other as citizens. Their best instruction.

Iton.

Iton.

No people in the world's bistory have specially mine to implaye His aid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who over been saved from so incalculable a caseconded by that commendable spirit which especially mine to implore His aid and No people in the world a business in the discharge of civil trusts, who counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who cover been saved from so incalculable a case seconded by that commendable spirit which has been my sheld and buckler amidst lamity, and no people have ever had such impels the parent to impress upon the carries. the necessity of a sound moral and intellectunl training, your representatives are gen-erous in vain. Everything depends upon the employment of unqualified instructors It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a and of the want of proper school houses, recensurable forbearance, which fail to punsith the greatest crimes "known to the laws negligence of those who are invited to share and to enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education If my fellow citizens will only recollect the the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by s cultivation of modern facilities, they will require little exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively themselves and to those nearest and dear-

est to them. The importance of common schools, in a estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty To permit them to re main in ignorance is inexcusable. Every thing, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the edu cation of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness, in prowill yield a ready assent; and though we portion as he is skilled in labor, or intelli cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege gent in the professions, and is in every recannoi call the dead to life, it is a privilege spect more valuable to society. Education hand, and he to him a protector and a seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools, ever rebelled against the Government.

Pennsylvania thould be the vanguard in the great mission of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intellige higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves par of this problem, and a good school system

THE STATE MILITARY. Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of State than a thorough military system. The | capabilities, to progress continually onward embodied this knowledge among the prirebellion found us almost wholly unpre- vise and prosecute means tending to their was so firm that the idea of an attack upon

manify towards their oppressors, their fig. of the government, but had been for years ded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet and usurpation 'delity to society, and their loyalty to the designedly in structing their youth in the her emissaries come to this country, and THE NA.

government, are peacefully incorporated science of arms, and when the bloody temgovernment, are peacefully incorporated science of arms, and when the bloody tem-into the body of politic, and are rapidly pest opened upon us they were ready to preparing to assume their rights as citizens spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was lest, were compelled to protect themselves and their country as best they

> 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 their tyranny, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania con-ributed over three hundred thousand loyalty to the whole country, without which

West Point Millitary Academy laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such the students of that institution their first and unavoidable obligations to the princi-and unavoidable obligations to the princi-aples #757 mbigh the government itself re-poses. The neglect of this kind of instruc-tion was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregard their oaths, and who drew their swords against the government that had educated and complete the good work. They command the position. The courage of the soldier and the solation, in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with victory, and nothing more is required but and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme and above all other political obligations

If, in our past and resent experience, there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievements of our volunteers in the national defence, there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and the rules of discipline so essentially necesbary in their prompt and effectual 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 it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may be required in the field

HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR value of adhering to a system which has all the terms of the conqueror proved itself worthy of our continued sup. The violators of the most solemn obliga war and the resulting triumph to our arms, port, and of the imitation of its former opbeen so full of compensation, as in the ca. ponents not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally important, to depend upon and live upon our own ressources ling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country fell to. and long remained at, an average price of less than fifty per cent. But the moment danger to the Union became imminent, and presented as the only means of securing our mercantile, marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defence and self dependence. From having been, if not absolutely, impoverished and almost without re unerative enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their republican government, can never be fully great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity try from danger, and excited the amaze

which relieved them from want, their coun Protection to the manufactures of the ountry, when rightly viewed, is merely the defence of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other country, consequently our laborer are the more elevated. Labor is the foun dation of both individual and national been, the most prosperous. It is clearly, therefore, the interests of the nation to for ter, and protect domestic industry by reupon all importations of foreign manufactured articles, as to prevent the possibility the community, and its better moral feelings of competition from abroad Not only morals shall always be approaching the liberal and properly restricted general coutive doubtlessly for correcting only the of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the Government. We are rich in everything necessary to meet our wants, and render us independent

> highest dévelopment. Why, then, should not the wisdom of government make available the teaching

> and manufacturing resources are unequaled

The government of Great Britian has, by dignity which must ever spring from the ly distinguished as a farrior and a states years, and hence upon protection is founspeak scofflingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurb theory, that "tariffs binder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Conention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860, as if preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted dedicated to human freedom, and when the a resolution, "which," to use the language remarkable energies of our people, and to despotisms of the earth will construe our of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared atrengthen them for future conflicts. That example into a standing threat against that the produce of the farm should ne longer be compelled to remain inert and losing markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power\should no longer troops to the national cause. Deducting be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel and diseases incurred in the field, what an income army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our popper of configurations and to educate the mass of our popper of configurations. The unrestored ten, still disaffected eight rails; that the power which lay then and still defant, seem to be providentially among and to educate the mass of our popper of configurations. this where be brought to aid the human arm; that thought, we have at once the secret of our our gast deposits of iron ore should be made past success, our present safety and our fu-ture power It would be easy to create an chinery, to be used as substitutes for mere emulation in the science of arms among the muscular force; and that all our wenderful youth of the State, by propor organization, resources, material and moral, must and and to disseminate, in all our schools, that should be at once developed. Such was stand the value of Republican institutions the intent and meaning of the brief resoluthere can be no permanent safety for our tion then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Con-In their late report, the visitors'to the gress, as proved to be the case when the Morill tariff on the memorable 2d of March. was only when rebellion tore away the licitude in the natural irritations produced preceptors, in the future, as would teach that law, sided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted 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 wealth of the to escape the punishment they deserve, are country, that the property of the loyal once more arrogantly clamoring to assum States would this day exchange for twice control of the destinies of this great nation

> personal property, southern chattels exceptof which the Union stands composed," we reject it in the time of peace? If an anwer were needed to this question, reference Respotio State in Europe where the rights
> could be had to the repeated concessions to
> of the individual man areso defaulty tramthis principle by the recent free traders of
> pled under foot, as in the sections which South had manufactured their own fabrics, gested its Providential cure. on their own plantations, and cultivated by skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger theme, either to make my own position

FINANCES The exhibit of the finances of the Com

monwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report At the time the rebellion was precipitated of the State Treasurer, is certainly very upon us the whole bysiness and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the the speedy extinguishment of the Jebt which West was used farfucl, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest dark cloud over the prospects of our State, upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested Labor was in excess, and reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people on-Among the most delicate and important

obligations required of those in official po sitions, is a strict and faithful managemen of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be ap plied where its burdens may be least felt and where it is most just that it should , h borne. Every_resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest coonomy practised so that the credit of the State shall be and the debt surely and steadily diminished intil its final extinguishment delay in this would, in my opinion, be in ompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable needy and certain consummation, has al provements, the cause of our heavy debt, rhich seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as they were anaged by her agents, have been sold; the considerable reductions have already been made on the State debt.

This important branch of the administra tion shall receive my constant and residu

attention. EXECUTION OF THE LAWS. aw and liberty, deblared in the Constitu tion of Pennsylvania, shall be watchfully protected it from foreign competition have guarded. It will be my highest ambition andminister the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken "that the laws be suithfully Executed,"and the decisions of the courts respe of labor, and imposing such heavy duties | ted and enforced, if within their authorized jurisdiction. Influencedfonly by consider ations for the public welfare, it is my in perative duty to see that justice be imparti should individual enterprise and industry ally administered. That merciful provision be thus encouraged, but all public works, a | the pardoning power, conferred upon the Ex railroad system, and internal imprevements | errors of oriminal jurisprudence, and secur ing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protection of those who may be justly sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security of every other country, and we have only and protection of society. Those "cruelly "excessively' punished, or erroneousl convicted, are alone entitled to its beneficen protection, and only such should expect its zeroise in their behalf.

Whenever the people deem it expedien or necessary, from sotual experience to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is heir undoubted right to do so, according to the mode described within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere, that "so manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufactures to beg that they may live?

It was the illustrious Washington, equal
interfere with the maintenage of a genany person concerned in the July riots. P. H.

Morgan, U. S. District Attorney, when the jury was ampennelled, declined to apply the test got osleep; but don't before I get commenced; on the province of the government of t

ther protective system, "piled duty upon consciousness that they hold within their duty," for more than one hundred and fifty own hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every -governmental abuse

> We are confessedly in a transition state It is marvelous how prejudice has perished the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages, a contest so anomalous is our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develope the

contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and mor construction. Twenty six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystalized in the say when they re-enter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfil the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and

nations, and especially to ourselves Until slavery fell we did not fully under Accustomed to tolerate, and in many case to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was mask, that we saw the bideous features of the monster that was eating out the vital of the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a gener ous government, and baving been permitted the quantity of gold than could five years how much greater cause would we have had since have been obtained for all the real, and for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet is it not true that there If the principle of protection proved to is no such thing as a Republican govern-be such a talisman in the time of war, shall ment in the ten States that began and carthe South. Scarcely one of the ambitious were supposed to have been brought into men who led their unfortunate people into full submission to the Government of the rebellion now freely admits that if the United States. But the disease has sug-

The abhorrent doctrine, that defeated the Government; and now to enjoy substan-tial, instead of artificial prosperity, they seems to have been insisted upon, as if to must invoke the very agencies they had so strengthen the better and the contrasting craite Club of Boston. long and so fatally disregarded. Words doctrine, that a nation, having conquered _____Why is it easy need not be multiplied upon this important its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable stronger, or to impress upon the people the battle should be constrained to submit to

tions, the perpetrators of the most atrocious ers of our heroic agldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome Jungoons and barbarous prisons, they must not, shall net, re appear aid in its legislation, or control its desti- a barn, was the reply. nies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their purity and vigor, in every section of the

conditions, is manifest from their recent as every dog had his day, mendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen. 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 it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly, in view of this fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" to the General Government, while they continue to oppose these amendments.

Co the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathics and overwhelming to oppose these amendments.

suffrages of the people have been generous ly given They have fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict-"WELL DONE. GOOD AND PAITHFUL BERVANTS." Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future welfare all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of genuine republicanism ness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the organization and adoption of measures of wiedom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I entertain no doubt. Such measures will will confide in a loyal Congress, she will afternoon. Oh, mon, replied his fellow labor not besitate to sustain it with her entire er, I am never tempted lang, I just gang. influence and power.

That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expeated from the infirmities of the human nind; but as I enter upon the discharge of 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 forgiveness. And I earnestly hope that my interquirse

with my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cordial, that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithgovernment as we are, with distinctive duties, we are, nevertheless, parts of one or ganized and well regulated system, and as we co-operate or disagree, 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

man, who gave utterance to the declaration "that the propitious smiles of Heaven car not be expected on a nation that disregards

the eternal rules of order and right,' THE NATIONAL SITUATION. Jefferson, who asserted that "Whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest con fictions of the rules and principles which very ushes of old haireds and old parties, should permeate and control all govern ments. Let us, fellow-citizens, adhere to them, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the our nation, with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.

ONE BY ONE.

NO. 4.

They are gathering homeward (rom every land, One by one, As their weary feet touch the shining strand, One by one, Their brows are encircled in a golden crown, Their travel-stained garments are all laid down, And clothed in white raiment, they fest on the

white mead,
Where the lamb loveth his children to lead,
One by one.

One by one.

Before they rest they pass through the strife, One by one;
Through the waters of death they enter life, One by one.

To some by one.

To some are the floods of the river still As they ford their way to the Hearenly hill;
To others the waves run floresly wild,
Yet all reach the home of the undefiled,
One by one.

We, too, shall come to that river side,
One by one,
We are nearer its waters each eventide,
One by one,

We can hear the noise and dash of the streas Now and again, through our life's deep dream Sometimes the field's all its banks o'erflow, Sometimes in ripples the small waves go, One by one.

Jesus, Redeemer, we look to Thee,
One by one;
We lift our voices tremblingly,
One by one.
The waves of the river are dark and cold,
We know not the spot where our feet may hold;
Thou who did'st pass through in dark midnight,
Strengthen us, send us Thy Staff and Thy light,
One by one.

Plant Thou Thy feet beside us as we tread, One by one; On Thee let us lean each drooping head,

On Thee let us lean each drooping head,
One by ope.
Let but Thy strong arm around us be twined,
We shall cast all our cares and fears to the
wind;
Savior, Redeemer, be Thou in full view,
Smilingly, gladsomely shall we pass through,
One by one.

Exchange.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

Fancy- Our Devil.

Suppy-The Bellefonte pavement. ----If two hogsheads make a pipe, how will make a cigar ? ----Ex-Governor Letcher was elected Mayo

of Lexington last Saturday. -General Sterling Price and family arrive at St. Louis on Saturday from Mexico

--- C. L. Vallandingham is announced to de liver a lecture before the Young Men's Demo ---- Why is it easy to break into an old man'

locks are few. --- An old bachelor, at our albow, says th he proper name for marriageable young ladies

18 wailing maids. It's dreadful easy to be a fool. A man may be

one and not know it! -A man in Msine applied for two gallon prisons, they must not, shall not, re appear of rum for medical purposes. For what medical the council chambers of the nation, to cal purposes? inquired the agent. For raising

----Never despise counsels from whateve quarter they reach you. Remember that the baleful purposes and influence, and secure | pearl is keeply sought for in spite of the coarse shell which envelops it.

A gentleman having saked how many dog ounity.

days there were in a year, received for an anThat they are indisposed to accept such swer, that it was impossible to number them,

amendments of the National Constitution - jail, North Carolina, by a body of armed men, and lynched. They were charged with outraging the person of a Mrs. Miller. -Quilp thinks it rather remarkable that

while several thousand feet are required make one rood, a single foot, properly applied is often sufficient to make one civil. -There is great suffering among the po

in Raleigh, and the Young Men's Christian Asociation have been supplying, for a month pas forty families in that city with food and fuel The sentence of MoGrath, the Penian who was convicted at Toronto, was postponed Monday, the Judge stating that he had

ceived instruction not to sentence any more a -A telegram from New Orleans states that the elections ordered by Governor Wells to all vacancies in the Legislature, have resulted in every instance in the choice of persons opposed

to his policy. -Please, Miss Jones, what is the meaning of suburbe? Governess (who is extensively inclined). The out-skirts of a place: Punil are these your suburbs?

-Dryden was so bound up in his books that his wife one day exclaimed: I wish I were a book that I might always be in your society. I wish you were an almanac, so I could change you every year, replied he.

----It is related of two old sootch minister meet with my cordial approval. And I that the one asked the other if he were not soremay well add, that while Pennsylvania ly tempfed at times to go fishing on the Sunday

> flesh! By the powers, the poor creature can hardly carry what little there is on him now! When an Irish priest rebuked his parish ioner for drunkenness, and told him that when-ever he entered an alchouse to drink his guardian angel stood weeping at the door. And it he had six pence he'd be in himself, was Pat's

> reply. -A literary gentleman, sojourning at the Samuset House, Plymouth, last summer, calle at the town bookstore for Goldsmith's Greece.-The lad in attendance replied. We do not keep it; you will find it at the watchmaker's, nex

-A Mr. Wilkenson writes to a wester paper, informing the public that liv thinks the newspaper record of his death is incorrect. To the best of his knowledge he is still allve, and this report."

-The United States grand jury at New

Scrogge and Jeffries Completely out-

A short time since we called attention to the infamous conduct of Underwood, a mis-crable itinerant Yankee scoundset, who got himself appointed Judge of a District Court of the United States under Me Lincoln. The Richmond sorrespondent of the New York Hardd exposes his rescality as follows.

Facts hitherto unknown in relation to the confiscation of the property of Mr. W. N MoVeigh, in Alexandria by Judge Under-wood, have lately come to light It will erty was purchased by Oakes Ames, John B. e remembered from the published statements, that after the confiscation this prop-Alley, and Samuel Rooper, of Massachusetts, and the worthy Judge himself; but having some grave doubts as to the validity of the title thus acquired, judgements obtained by attachments against McVeigh during the war were purchased, the property sold again, and the above parties again becoming the purchasers at a mere fractional part of its value.

In this way, as Mr. Ames stated, a double title was gained; but this transaction hav-ing been brought before Judge Thomas at Alexandria, the sate was declared, illegal, and the congressional trio from Massachu sette, as well as the Judge, had again to fall back upon the original fee simple con-fiscation title. McVeigh, an original Union man, was at the breaking out of hostli-ties absent from home, within the rebel lines, and notwithstanding repeated efforts to reurn, was unable to do so; he persistenly refused every inducement offered to partici-pate in the rebellion, and when at the lose of the war he was enabled to return to Alexandria, it was only to find, as a reward for his constancy, his house occupied by Judge Underwood, and all his valuable property confiscated and sold. He immediately called upon the Judge and demanded copies of papers upon which this action was based, and was told to apply for them at

This he did, but Underwood, knowing hat the tenure of the property upon these was very uncertain, proceeded at once to Nortelk. held the court, at which some for-ty officers of the late confederate governnent were indicted for treason, and, this was a chance not to be lost, placed the name of McVeigh upon the list, his being the only civillian's appearing thereon.-This precluded the possibility of M'Veigh now under the ban of treason) faking any civil action for the recovery of his lawful property, and until he can be tried for this ffence the matter remains in statu quo.-M'Veigh is now sixty years of age, large family dependent upon him, and as the property now held by Ames, Alley, and Underwood is the accumulation of over forty years of industry, economy and close attention to business, it is to be hoped that this outrage on the part of the Judge and his colleagues from Massachusetts will meet with the censure it so eminently deserves from the public.

The Democracy Sustained,

Mr. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court the United States, delivered the opinion of the Court in the celebrated Miligan case. reference to millitary commissions. In

hat opinion he says. "The Constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people, equally in War and peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times. and under all circumstances. No dectrine involving more permisious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended

during any of the emergencies of the Government. Such is desposition; but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the Government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existance, as has been happily proved by the result of the great exort to throw off its just authority."

This is the language of patriotism, of truth and of genius of our institutions. For enunciating these immortal principles, Democrats have been vilified, proscribed and denounced; but the dispassionate investigation. given by the Sunreme Court to this momenous subject, has yielded from the pen of Justice Davis, an appointes of Mr. Lincoln himself, his personal friend and his executors this most-ample vindication of the correctness of the tenets of our political faith .-Patriot and Union.

-A lady was told, the other day, by a had a small mouth was provided with a husband by the Government.

"Ith it pothibul?" said the lady, making er mouth as little as she could The gentleman added: "That if she had a large mouth she was provided with two

... My gracious!" exclaimed the lady at the ame time throwing her mouth open to the full extent. The gentleman became alarmed, made his escape and has not been seen or heard of

--- "La mei" sighed Mrs. Partington here I've been sufferin' the bigamies of death three moral weeks. Fust I was seined with a bleeding phreablegy in the left hemisphere of the brain, which was exceed-

ed by a stopage of the left yentilator of the heart. This gave me an inflamation of the borns, and now I'm with the cloreform mor particularly when you're sick." -Colorige was acknowledged to be a

bad rider. One day, riding through the street, he was accosted by a-would-be wit: "I say, do you know what happened to

Came the answer quick and sterps "The same as did to me—an ass spoke to

Why do you drive such a pitiful-toosing wan can not personal according to the able to pay coat of flesh on him, Pat? A heavier coat of for, should never expect to become at all calebrated as a dry goods clerk. Lucretta is an oberring young woman.

> -A gentleman who takes a business view of most things, when recently asked respecting a person of quite ar postic temperament, replied; Oh, hals one of those men who have cearings after the infinite and divings after the unfath. omable, but who never pays cash

——A negro child, about two years of age was brutally nurdered by its step-father, in Anson county, Va., last week. Upon examination of the body it was found that the child had been brutally whipped, its body pres and sours from the feet to the skull was organed almost into a jolly.

---- A wide-awake minister, who found kin congregation going to sloop one Sunday before he had fairly commenced, suddenly stopped and exclaimed, Brethren, this im's fair; it isn't giv-