INAUGURAL ADDRESS

FELLOW-CITIZENS: - Having been entrusted by the people of Pennsylvania, with the administration of the Executive department of the government for the next three years, and having taken a solemn oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, I avail myself of your presence to express to you, and through you to the people of the State, my gratitude for the distinguished honor they have, in their partiality, conferred up-

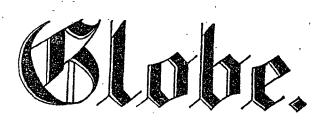
Deeply impressed with its responsibe adopted, and the policy to be

We have assumed, as the great fun-damental truth of our political theory, that man is capable of self-government, and that all power emanates from the people. An experience of seventy-one years, under the Constitution of the United States, has demonstrated to all mankind that the people can be entrusted with their own political destinies; and the deliberate expression of their will should furnish the rule of conduct to their representatives in official station. Thus appreciating their liberal capacity for self-government, and alive to the importance of preserving, pure and unsullied as it came from the hands of the Apostles of Liberty, this vital principle, I pledge myself to stand between it and encroachments, whether instigated by hatred or ambi-

tion, by fanaticism or folly. The policy that should regulate the administration of the government of our State, was declared by its founders, and is fully established by experience. It is just and fraternal in its aims, liberal in its spirit, and patriotic in its progress. The freedom of speech and of the press, the right of conscience and of private judgment in civil and religious faith, are the high all. The intelligence of the people is one of the main pillars of the fabric of our Government, and the highest hopes of the patriot for its safety rest on enlightened public morality and virtue. Our system of Common Schools will ever enlist my earnest solicitude. For its growing wants the most ample provision should be made by the Legislature. I feel that I need not urge this duty. The system has been gaining in strength and usefulness for a quarter of a century, until it has silenced opposition by its beneficent fruits. It has at times languished for want of government appreciate the full measjust appropriations, from changes and ure of responsibility that devolves amendments of the law, and perhaps upon them. from inefficiency in its administration; but it has surmounted every difficulty and is now regarded by the enlightened and patriotic of every political faith as the great bulwark of safety for our free institutions. The manner in which this subject is presented to the Legislature, by my immediate predecessor, in his annual message, fully harmonizes with public sentiment; and his recommendation for aid to the rupting trade; and, as a natural con-Farmers' High School, of Pennsylva-sequence, deranging our exchanges nia meets my most cordial approbation. Invited to the rich prairie lands of the West, where the labor of of the husbandman is simple and uniform, when population has filled our valleys, it passes away from our highland soils where scientific culture is required to reward labor by bringing fruitfulness and plenty out of comparative sterility. While individual liber-will, I doubt not, meet the necessities ality has done much for an institution of the crisis in a generous and patriotthat is designed to educate the farmer ic spirit. of the State, the school languishes for ten years has fully demonstrated that its founders, and has demonstrated the institution can be made self-sus-taining; and it requires no aid from the State except for the completion of in wealth, knowledge and power, and the buildings in accordance with the original design. A liberal appropria-tion for that purpose would be honor-able to the Legislature and a just recognition of a system of public instruc-

cultural interests lieved of the management of the pub | feelings of her people, can justly charge lieved of the management of the public improvements by their sale, the administration of the government is greatly simplified, its resources are greatly simplified, its resources are whose welfare we feel a kindred interpolation of our mechanics. To develop, enwhose welfare we feel a kindred interpolation of our mechanics. certain and well understood, and the whose welfare we feel a kindred interamount of the public debt is definitely ets; and we recognise, in their broadascertained. A rigid economy in all est extent, all our constitutional obligations to the gations to them. These we are ready and a strict negations to them. These we are ready and willing to cheeve and will be a support of the cheeve and will be a support of th countability from all public officers, and willing to observe generously and are expected by our people, and they fraternally in their letter and spirit, the opinion everywhere prevails among shall not be disappointed. Now that with unswerving fidelity.





WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE,-

TERMS, \$1,50 a year in advance.

actual conflict.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

deavor to justify the confidence which you have reposed in me, and to deserve

to declare the public will in a constitutional manner. In the late election of President of the United States, the prominent issues. With the proceed-

vital issues of the canvass, they were demanding justice for themselves in to interfere with, or abridge the rights of, the people of other States. The growth of our State had been retarded by the abrogation of the principle of mind, among which has been a lingerprotection from the revenue laws of the national government; bankruptcy voice of disloyalty or treason was heard, nor was an arm raised to offer violence to the sacred fabric of our national Union. Conscious of their rights and their power, our people looked to the ballot-box alone as the

In the present unhappy condition of for this purpose have disclosed differ-the country, it will be our duty to ences too radical to admit of agreeunite with the people of the States | ment. conciliation and fraternal kindness.-

for undue privileges, and be just and equal to all in their administration.

The veto power conferred upon the Executive was given with much hesitation, and not without serious and not without serio terfering with the rights, or obstruc-tive of the remedies which belong con-stitutionally to all American citizens, prerogatives to which the American citizen is born. In our social organication the rich and the poor, the high and the low, enjoy these equally, and the constitution and the laws in harmony therewith, protect the rights of the constitution and the laws in harmony therewith, protect the rights of the constitution and the laws in the people of the following a stitutionally to all American citizens, to all American citizens, the stitutionally to all American citizens, the following a stitution:

That Contain the remetical varieties and the people of the following a stitution and the people of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by implication, on the people, and they owe it a per-than death of the people of the following a stitution and the people of the following a stitution and the laws in the people of the following and example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by implication, on the people of the following and example of magnanimity and of implication in the remeted which are the people of the following and example of magnanimity and of implication in the remeted which are the people of the following and example of magnanimity and of implication in the people of magnanimity and of implication in the people of magnanimity and of implication in the people of magnanimity and of imp statute that may even, by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do sonal allegiance. No part of the peoour part to remove every just cause of | ple, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obher recognition of all the duties im- ligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union. without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements understood at home, and should not be of the Constitution must be obeyed; misunderstood abroad. Her verdicts and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the National authorities to

It is all we desire or hope for, and of the State, the school languishes for Thus far our system of Government on an extensive commerce with ner all is an we desire or nope for, and out of view for a moment the Territo-neighbors, in the vast and varied propagate all that our fellow-countrymen who rial question, the other amendments manufacturing industry, and bound It provides that amendments may be stitution. Congress has no power now eral Government for anti-slavery purthe first in material resources, it is ate consideration which their impor- of African descent citizens of the Uniof Pennsylvania on the question should be distinctly understood.

All the elements of wealth and great-

> I assume the duties of this high ofof our mechanics. To develop, enlarge and protect the interests which grow out of our natural advantages, agitated by fears, suspicions and jealousies. Serious apprehensions of the litical economy in Pennsylvania, and future pervade the people. A preconthe opinion everywhere prevails among certed and organized effort has been made to disturb the stability of Gov-

your approbation. With a consciousness of the rectitude of my intentions, with no resentments to cherish, no enmities to avenge, no wish but the pubfound sense of solemnity of the my position, I humbly invoke the assistance of to the North, The Southern States

our fathers upon our State and Nation, it shall be the highest object of my ambition to contribute to the glory of and religious privileges of the people, and promote the union, prosperity and happiness of the country.

A LETTER FROM VICE-PRESI-DENT BRECKINRIDGE.

His Views on the Crisis

[From the Washington Constitution, Jan. 10.] WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1861.
My Dear Sir:—I think all thought-

ful men will approve your conduct in convening the Legislature. Within a few weeks I have received

many letters, chiefly from Kentucky, asking my opinion as to the prospect of a fair adjustment of our political troubles, which I have not answered, for reasons satisfactory to my own ing hope that some acceptible plan of settlement might be proposed by Congress, securing the rights and honor of all. I do not feel at liberty longer to remain silent, and, without intending to burden you with an extended letter, I will offer a few thoughts upon the

condition of public affairs.

I am convinced that no thorough and satisfactory plan will be proposed to the Slates by Congress. All efforts for this purpose have disclosed differ-

At an early hour in the session, on the motion of a Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Powell,) a committee of thirteen Senators was appointed to consider the state of the country and report a remedy. It was composed of representative men from different parts of the manner in which the Feducitizen of the Commonwealth, I give and Government may be employed by Union. After long conferences, for many days, the chairman reported to the Senate that they had been wholly the radical differences between the Re-

publicans and others. Propositions, conceived in a spirit of patriotic concession, were offered by Senator Crittenden. I refer to them because they concede much to the spirit

That Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the forts, dock yards, and other places under its jurisliction in the Southern States;

Nor to prevent the transportation of slaves from one slaveholding State to another, nor to any Territory where slavery may exist, whether the transportation be coastwise or inland:

Nor to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Maryland or Virginia, nor without the consent of the inhabitants and compensation to the owners.

And in regard to the Territories: That in all the territory now held, or hereafter to be acquired, north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be prohibited, while in all the territory now held, or hereafter to be acquired, south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race shall be recognized and protected; in both cases, the prohibition on one side of the line, and the protection of the other, covering the period of territorial existence.

These provisions, the resolutions prooose, shall be made a part of the Constitution, and together with the features now in the Constitution relative to the representation of three-fifths of the slaves, and the return of fugitive slaves, shall not be subject to future alteration. As subsequently modified, they contain, among other things, a very proper declaration that citizenship and suffrage shall not be conferred on persons, in whole or in part, of Afican descent.

A glance at these resolutions will show the immense concessions they offer for security and peace. Leaving out of view for a moment the Territoto abolish slavery in the places within its jurisdiction in the Southern States, nor to prevent the transportation of slaves from one slaveholding State or Territory to another. Nor are persons ted States; and the basis of Federal representation and the return of fugitive slaves are stipulated for in express terms in the present instrument. If it be said that Congress may Constitutionally abolish slavery in this District, I will not pause to argue the question, but only enter a protest against the assumption.

If agreed to, they should be unamendable parts of the Constitution, since the North would soon have a sufficient number of States to change the instrument in the manner prescribed by

a faint hope of security and good faith when powers not granted to Congress shall not be disappointed. Now that the debt of the State is in the course of steady liquidation, by the ordinary means of the treasury, all unnecessary expenditures of the public money must be firmly resisted, so that the gradual

Upon these points, then, as I suppose, there is concession neither upon the one side nor the other. The free States are only asked to agree that they will never use their growing power to deprive the South of existing

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our Heavenly Father, in whom alone is my dependence, that His strength of all the citizens of all the States to assert, with great unanimity, the right may sustain and His wisdom guide me.
With His divine aid I shall apply myself faithfully and fearlessly to my reding slaves, and to have it protected self faithfully and fearlessly to my responsible duties, and abide the judg-by the common Government. This inent of a generous people.

Invoking the blessing of the God of label class of opinion in the Northern States, and has been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal known to the Constitution. It does not fall within the Commonwealth, maintain the civil the scope of this letter to re-argue the question. I treat it as a settled right, upon which the argument has been

xhausted.

Mr. Crittenden's territorial amendment offers, so far as the Southern States and their slave property are concerned, to yield this right in three-fourths of the existing territory to save it in the remaining fourth. The citiens of the Northern States and their property are to be protected in ALL, the territory; the citizens of the Southern States with their property IN ONE-FOURTH OF IT. Prohibition of slave property north of 36 deg. 30 min.; recognition and protection of it south of ognition and protection of it south or that line—and the rule to apply to all territory hereafter acquired—this is the principle of the proposed amendment. And the last-named feature is vital. If the territorial question can be settled at all, it should be settled for all time, and locked up in the Constitution. Otherwise, there are he restitution. Otherwise, there can be no hope of exemption from incessant antislavery agitation, and the country would soon be thrown again into the midst of political and financial convul-sions. The Southern States cannot ufford to be shut off from all possibility of expansion towards the tropics by the hostile action of the Federal Gov-

ernment. I am sure that this plan of adjustnent has been offered, not as the full measure of our rights, but as a patriotic concession with the hope of obtaining eral Government may be employed by my voice for a State Convention. hostile influences, it falls far short of is only by the direct action of the sevwhat would be required in forming an eral States in their sovereign capacity the experience we have not the have an opportunity to determine, in practical working of the system, I find the most solemn manner, her judghope of permanent security except by the present condition of affairs. the introduction of some element which She has not been an inactive nor would give the South the power of inglorious member of the Confederacy; self-protection.

would consider her rights, interests, ture to sit in listless apathy, borne and honor safe under any settlement along by rapid currents, without the thorough than this Mr. Crittenden. Any attempt to emas culate it by excluding from its scope chosen representatives and deciding after acquired territory, or by failing upon the prospect of re-uniting all the to recognize and protect slave property south of the line by language as that shall be impossible, let her be in clear and explicit as that employed to a position to determine her own desclear and explicit as that employed to prohibit it north of the line, or by veiling its provisions in ambiguous in ambiguous and could only result in new aginitended, although I have adhered intended, although I have adhered closely to my original purpose, Kentucky wants a thorough settlement or none, and one that any plain and honest man can understand.

I have not referred to the personal-

liberty bills of the Northern States,

because they are the subjects of State action; nor to various propositions concerning the fugitive-slave law, because they relate only to legislative action; nor to the question concerning the right of sojourn and transit with slave-property; nor to the several schemes of constitutional amendment which demand more for the South than the plan of Mr. Crittenden. I have said that, in my opinion, no thorough and satisfactory amendments will be proposed to the States by Congress; and I have taken the plan which con-cedes most to the Northern States, and which presents the least that I suppose any portion of the South would accept And now, sir, I tell you that the Republicans in Congress, and I fear in he country, never will adopt it. They will not recognize in any form, directly or indirectly, property in slaves. They will outlaw from the protection of the common Government property to the value of four thousand millions of dollars, and which is interwoven with the very structure of society in nearly half the States of the Union. They intend that the South shall never have any portion in the Territory of the Union. Their fixed policy is to wield the Fedposes, and to crush all opposition irms. I am not mistaken as to the purposes of the resolute and controllng spirits of that organization at this capital.

At an early day in the session, a number of gentlemen, fearing that no suitable guarantees could be proposed by Congress, began to look to the States and the people. The Republicans having control of the Northern States, our friends there were, of course, unable to move. An earnest effort was made here to secure a Convention of all the Southern States. The plan could not command the requisite support, and was lost in the rapid progress of events. Next, a more hopeful move-ment was set on foot, looking to an immediate conference of the border itself.

It must be confessed that it offers but ressee and North Carolina,) with the view to unite their counsels and avert the danger of civil war. But here,

passed. Each of these States, therefore, must decide for itself the attitude

it will occupy in this emergency.

The immediate question now presented is, peace or war. Whether the right of a State or States to dissolve connection with the Federal system be a reserved right, or one growing out of the Constitution, or the right of revo-lution, the great fact lies before us, that the act has been done; and we are not permitted to doubt that in a few weeks seven or eight States, containing a larger population than the thirteen Colonies at the epoch of the Revolution, will have withdrawn from the Union and declared their independence. Under whatever name disguised, a collision of arms with them will be war.

The dominant party here, rejecting everything, proposing nothing, are pursuing a policy which, under the name of "enforcing the laws" and "punishing traitors," threatens to dunge the country into all the calamties of civil war.

The Federal Union cannot be preserved by arms. The attempt would unite the Southern States in resistance, while in the North a great multitude of true and loyal men never would consent to shed the blood of our peo-ple in the name and under the authority of a violated compact. A serious collision upon existing issues would destroy whatever hope may yet remain of preserving or restoring the Union. An attempt to hold it together by the bayonet would exceed anything yet recorded in the annals of human madness and folly. It would bring on a war of unexampled ferocity, in which every vital principle of the Union would disappear forever.

If the South should succeed in maintaining her independence, the feuds and animosities engendered by the contest between the sections would be transmitted to succeeding generations, while, if she should be subjugated, the Government would become in form and in fact consolidated, and would soon reach the usual historical termination in a military despotism. But her subjugation is impossible, without extermination—and that is impossi-

And yet the danger of civil war is mminent, unless it shall be arrested by prompt and energetic action. If, before the passions of men become aroused, and a series of untoward events drifts us into strife, Kentucky and the other border States shall calmly and firmly present a united front against it, I believe it may be arrested. Fifteen States are potent to prevent war. This, too, would strengthen all the true men in the Northern States who resist the atrocious policy. Upon this question let us annihilate party. The force party believe that Kentucky and other Southern States are seriously divided on this subject. Unless this can be quickly shown to be a delusion, it may become the parent of a

brood of woes.

The wisdom of the Legislature will doubtless provide whatever is needful; yet, at a time like this, it becomes the t difficult to cherish a well grounded ment of her rights, and her attitude in

elf-protection.

I cannot suppose that Kentucky she is in the presence of great and startling events, and it is not her nahave the opportunity, through her States in a constitutional Union, or, if

> rather to present facts, and my impressions of them, from this standpoint, than to enter upon claborate discussion. I need not say to you, my dear sir, that I have uttered nothing in an obtrusive spirit, but rather reluctantly and sorrowfully. My suggestions in regard to the action of Kentucky are offered in the spirit of loyalty to the State I love and will ever obey. They are clearly right, or very wrong. If right, the pleasure will be mine to have said a timely word, if wrong, I will know how to bear, without a murmur all the consequences of an honest but terrible mis-

Very sincerely your friend, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. Ben. B. Magoffin, Gov. of Ky.

## MONUMENTS OF LABOR.

Ninevah was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 ft. high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast.

Babylon was 15 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 feet to the support of the roof.

The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, 653 on the sides; the base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in

building.
The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage

was 23 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000

slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donation, that it was plundered of £500,000, and Nero carried away from

t 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

A church-bell, made of glass, fourteen inches high and fifteen feet in diameter, has recently been placed in the turret of the chapel at Grange, Borrowdale, Cumberland, England.

In the year 1301, a sheep could

## GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Delivered Jan. 15, 1861.

on me. bilities and duties, I enter upon the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, with a determination to fulfill them all faithfully to the utmost of my ability. Questions of great moment intimately connected with the feelings and interests of the people of all parts of the Nation, now agitate the public mind; and some of them, from their novelty and importance, are left for settlement in the uncertainty of the future. A selfish caution might indicate silence as the safest course to be pursued as to these questions, by one just entering upon the responsibilities of high official position; but fidelity to the high trust reposed in medemand, especially at this juncture, that I yield to an honored custom which requires a frank declaration of the principles to

pursued during my official term.

tion that is of the highest importance

and the prosperity of our great agri-



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To promote the prosperity of the people and the power of the Commonvast interests of our commerce, by husbanding our means and diminishing the burdens of taxation and of debt, will be the highest objects of my ambition, and all the energy of my administration will be directed to the accomplishment of these results.

The pardoning power is one of the most important and delicate powers conferred upon the Chief Magistrate by the Constitution, and it should always be exercised with great caution, and never except on the most conclusive evidence that it is due to the condemned, and that the public security will not be prejudiced by the act.— When such applications are presented to the Executive it is due to society, to the administration of justice, and to all interested, that public notice should be given. By the adoption of such a regulation imposition will be prevented and just efforts will be strengthen-

ed.
The association of capital and labor. under acts of incorporation, where the purposes to be accomplished are beyond the reach of individual enterprise, has long been the policy of the State, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the people. Where the means of the citizens are moderate, as they generally are in a new and growing country, and where the con-centration of the capital of many is necessary to development and progress, such associations, when judiciously restricted, confer large benefits on the State. The vast resources of Pennsylvania, and the variety of her mechanical and other industrial pursuits, invite capital and enterprise from abroad which, on every sound principle of political economy, should be encouraged. Much of the time of the Legislature is ment of the laws. They have faithconsumed by applications for spe-cial chartered privileges which might our great National compact, and wilbe saved by the enactment of general lingly recognise the peculiar institulaws and by such amendment to our general mining and manufacturing law us will remove needless and burthensome restraints, and at the same time afford ample protection to capital and labor, and to the community at large. Our statute books are full of acts of incorporation conferring special privileges various as they are numerous, dissimilar in their grants of power, and unequal in their liabilities and restrictions. Well considered and judicious porations, would remedy the evil, economize time and money, relieve the Legislature from the constant pressure

tation, and not without serious apprethan doubtful constitutionality. The legislators, chosen as they are directly by the people, in such a manner that a fair expression of their views of the true policy of the government can always be had, give to all well considered measures of legislation the solemn sanction of the highest power of the State, and it should not be arbitrarily interfered with. While I shall ternity and peace, and a liberal comishrink from no duty involved by the ty between the States. Her convicsacred trust reposed in me by the peohave all the other departments of the

The position of mutual estrange ment in which the different sections of our country have been placed by the precipitate action and violent de nunciation of heated partizans, the apprehension of still more serious complications of our political affairs, and the fearful uncertainty of the future, have had the effect of weakening commercial credit, and partially intersequence, deranging our exchanges and currency. Yet the elements of general prosperity are everywhere diffused amongst us, and nothing is wanting but a return of confidence to enable us to reap the rich rewards of our diversified industry and enterprise. Should the restitution of confidence in business and commercial circles be long delayed, the Legislature, in its wisdom.

secured to all classes of its citizens the blessings of peace, prosperity and hap-The workings of our simple and natural political organizations have given direction and energy to individual and associated enterprise, to the State in the development of our | maintained public order and promoted wealth, the growth of our population | the welfare of all parts of our vast and expanding country. No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania The State having been wisely re- and understands the opinions and

diminution of the indebtedness shall attempt to wrest from the Federal vania have always favored that policy not be interrupted.

| Vania have always favored that policy which aims to elevate and foster the people conferred on it when they adop- industry of the country in the collecpeople and the power of the Common-wealth, by increasing her financial re-sources, by a liberal recognition of the enment of the United States embod-they had the opportunity, in a fair ies the prerogatives, rights and powers election, they have vindicated that of sovereignty, or merely represents, policy at the ballot-box. When their for specific purposes, a multitude of trade was prostrated and their industridependent communities, confederativy paralyzed by the legislation of the ted in league which any one of them General Government, which favored may dissolve at will, is now placed adverse interests, they waited patiently directly before the American people. for the return of another opportunity Unhappily this question is not presented in the simple form of political discussion, but complicated with the passions and jealousies of impending or principle of protection was one of the There is nothing in the life of Mr. ligs of Congress at its last session Lincoln, nor in any of his acts or defresh in their memories, a large ma-There is nothing in the life of Mr. clarations before or since his election, jority of the people of Pennsylvania to warrant the apprehension that his enrolled themselves in an organization, Administration will be unfriendly to which, in its declaration of principles, the local institutions of any of the promised, if successful, to be faithful States. No sentiments but those of to their suffering interests and lankindness and conciliation have been guishing industry. Protection to labor expressed or entertained by the constitutional majority which elected him; platform; it was inscribed on its banand nothing has occurred to justify ners; it was advocated by its public the excitement which seems to have journals; and throughout the canvass

the excitement which seems to have blinded the judgment of a part of the people, and is precipitating them into Revolution.

The supremacy of the National Government of the people of Ponnernment has been so fully admitted sylvania were not indifferent to other and so long cherished by the people of vital issues of the canvass, they were Pennsylvania, and so completely has the conviction of its nationality and the recent election, and had no design sovereignty directed their political action, that they are surprised at the pertinacity with which a portion of the people elsewhere maintain the op-posite view. The traditions of the past, the recorded teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, the security of had crushed the energies of many of their freedom and prosperity, and their our most enterprising citizens; but no hopes for the future, are all in harmovice of disloyalty or treason was ny with an unfaltering allegiance to legal remedy for existing evils.

tions and rights of property of the people of other States. Every true Pennsylvanian admits that his first civil and political duty is to the Genany just and honorable measures of eral Government, and he frankly acknowledges his obligations to protect Let us invite them to join us in the the constitutional rights of all who fulfillment of all our obligations under live under its authority and enjoy its the Federal Constitution and laws. blessings.

I have already taken occasion to in claiming like obedience from those say publicly, and I now repeat, that if States which have renounced their alwe have any laws upon our statute legiance. If the loyal States are just of the people of any of the States, or right or self-respect, the threatened danger may be averted.

Ours is a National government. It

contraveno any law of the Federal

dissatisfaction with our legislation. Pennsylvania has never faltered in posed upon her by the national compact, and she will, by every act consistent with her devotion to the interests of her own people, promote fraty between the States. Her convic-tions on the vital questions which ple of the Commonwealth, I would have agitated the public mind are well have been as uniform as they have been decisive, in favor of the dignity, the prosperity and the progress of her free industry, and support of the principles of liberty on which the government is founded, and menace or rebellion cannot reverse them. They have passed into history as the deliberate judgment of her people, express ed in a peaceful, fraternal and consti- hazard. tutional manner; and when they shall have been administered in the govern-ment, as soon they will be, the mad-of thirteen States and four millions of ness that now rules the hour will subside, as their patriotic, faithful and

the Republic,
In the grave questions which now agitate the country, no State has a more profound concern than Pennsylvania. Occupying a geographical position between the North and the South, the East and the West, with the great avenues of travel and trade the great avenues of travel and trade the Constitution. passing through her borders, carrying the Constitution.

by a kind Providence with profuse lib-erality. Our temperate climate, proerality. Our temperate climate, productive soil, and inexhaustible mineral vith unswerving fidelity.

The election of a President of the and wealth depend on educated and

stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support.-The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every

The Constitution which was origipeople, in less than three quarters of a century has embraced thirty-three national aims bring ample protection States and thirty millions of inhabiand peaceful progress to all sections of tants. Our territory has been extended over new climates, including peo-

ductions of her soil, her mines and her complain, can reasonably demand. to them by the ties of kindred and so-cial intercourse, the question of disu-nion involves momentous consequen-ces to her people. The second of the thirty-three States in population, and may propose, the careful and deliberdue both to ourselves and to the other tance may demand. Change is not States, that the position and sentiments always progress, and a people who ness have been spread over the State rich legacies to transmit to the future,

charter of our liberties.