eignt words constitute a line, so that any person can ea-sily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of inser-tions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged ac-sording to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Haudbills, etc. are reasonably low.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS GOV. JOHN W. GEARY. JANUARY 15, 1867.

Fellow-Citizens-Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow-countrymen, and before the Searcher of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to sup port the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Penn sylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeple in improved with the people's confidence. ly impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanksgivings to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially mine to implore his aid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom origina-ting with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "war's desolation" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influenwar, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the robollion; a brief reference, therefore, to that confliet, and to its results, may not be in-

appropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing

of those wno rudely and letterary, with the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is containly a morbid elemency, that the coutest between the North and the South was not, on our part, and a censurable forbearance, which to overcome if we would equal the for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obliged to transmit un-impaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Mag-istrate, with the blessings 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 approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their no-swerving love and fidelity to the Union they unbesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their lib

lives in their devotion to the nation-"for God and Liberty." In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has masters, presented a problem so appalbeen moistened with the blood, and ling, the statesman contemplated it whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsur- list with shame. To-day these four passed in brilliancy and in the import millions, no longer slaves, but freemen, ance of their consequences. To the having intermediately proved their dead—the thrice honored dead—we humanity towards their oppressors, are deeply indebted, for without their fidelity to society, and their loyservices it is possible our cause might alty to the government, are peacefully not have been successful,

eral contributions in the shape of loans

to the government; and the world was

astonished by the amount expended in

their benevolent care for the sick and

wounded, through the agencies of the

Satitary and Christian Commissions

and other charitable associations .-

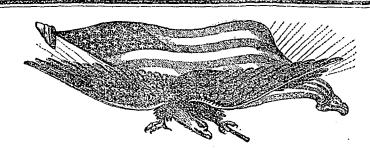
More than six hundred sanguinary

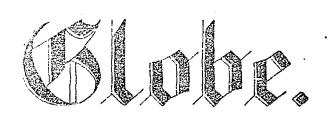
hattles and skirmishes were fought, in

which nearly three hundred thousand

of our heroic defenders laid down their







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

TERMS, \$2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867.

contributions, in men and money, and these startling figures.

ther unparalleled charitable organiza
But while there is can fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a plished these tremendous results, will resistless prestige in the old world.— successfully cope with and put down thousand by wounds and disease in-But thanks to Divine Providence, and all who attempt to govern the nation curred in the field, what an immense to the enduring bravery of our citizen in the interests of defeated ambition army has been left to circulate among soldiers, the invasion of our beloved and vanquished treason. State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

and although the final issue was de-layed, it was inevitable from the date the statesman, working harmoniously, of that great event. That battle resof that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was comple- but a faithful adherence to the docted by Sherman's successful advance ces principally upon those unfortunate from the sea, so that the two conquer-States whose people rebelled against ors could shake hands over the two the government, and notwithstanding fields that closed the war, the soldiers the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil of Pennsylvania were equal sharors in

the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders

fail to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized nations;" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done brought to understand their relations pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our republican form of govern-

Soldiers' Orphans. must not forget "his widow and his people; hence the great complaint, orphan children." Among our most preferred by the conventions of teachof the indigent widows, and the sup-port and education of the orphan chil- rolled scholars, of the employment of who have been rendered homeless and indifference of the State, as from the which all mankind will yield a ready and admirable system of popular eduassent; and though we cannot call the cation. It my fellow citizens will only duty, to take the orphan by the hand, portunities of the present generation and be to him a protector and a father.

the dead. The people, at the ballot- exhortation to the discharge of duties box, have sought out the meritorious which relate almost exclusively to veterans, and the noble spectacle is themselves and to those nearest and now presented of the youthful surviv- dearest to them. ors of those who fell for their country, the importance of common schools, cherished and educated at the public in a republican government, can never expense. Even if I were differently be fully estimated. To educate the constituted, my official duties would people is the highest public duty. To constrain me vigilantly to guard this permit them to remain in ignorance is the same cause, and been honored by should be encouraged that tends to the highest marks of public favor, I build up, strengthen and elevate our pledge myself to bear in mind the in- State on the sure foundation of the edf possible to increase the efficiency and industrial and multiply the benefits of the schools and promoted by its operations; every and institutions, already so creditably man who is educated is improved in established, for the benefit of the or- usefulness, in proportion as he is skillphans of our martyred heroes.

Freedom and Slavery.

The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of free-dom, and the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the pride and the material and political power of their with undisguised alarm, and the moraincorporated into the body politic, and It is natural and eminently proper are rapidly preparing to assume their that we, as a people, should feel a deep ights as citizens of the United States, and lasting interest in the present and lasting interest in the present and change was only effected after an awborne so distinguished a part in the ful expenditure of blood and treasure, great contest which has resulted in the its consummation may well be cited as

initated, but not equalled, by other in exact numbers, to three millions the Republic, while the citizens, in nation. Our agricultural, mineral and bighest ambition to administer the rebel States should be admitted to states. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seven hundred and sixty. Taking the seven defends to protect themselves seemed to feel, from the first, as if up-increase, 28.39 per cent., from 1850 to and their country as best they could. on her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest have numbered at least upwards of jewel of the Republic, that in her bo. nine millions. What Christian statessom was conceived and from her com-mercial capital was issued the Declar-of the Union arms, does not shudder ation of Independence, gave to her at the terrible prospect presented by

But while there is cause for constant tions, all the dignity and force of a mo- solicitude in the natural irritations del for others to copy. The rebel for produced by such a conflict, he is but seemed to feel that if he could strike a gloomy prophet who does not antia gloomy prophet who does not anti-

The people of the conquering North lation! Properly comprehending this and West have comparatively little to thought, we have at once the secret of victory, and nothing more is required trines which have achieved such marvelous results.

Education of the People.

The overthrow of the rebellion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionately affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forces upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational 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 peoto overcome, if we would equal the one, or stimulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania exhibits some startling facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives. Yet it is not by legislation alone that any people can be treason will be rendered "odious," and to each other as citizens. Their best it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the instructors are themselves. However liberal appropriations may be, if these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound moral and intellectual training, And while we would remember the your representatives are generous, in soldier who has borne the battle," we vain. Everything depends upon the solemn obligations is the maintenance ers, of shortness of terms in some disdren, of those noble men who fell in unqualified instructors, and of the defence of the Union. To affirm that want of proper school houses, results we owe a debt of gratitude to those unquestionably not so much from the fatherless, by their parents' patriotic negligence of those who are invited to to our arms, been so full of compensa lead to life, it is a privilege, as well as recollect the difference between the opand those of their fathers, and how Legislative appropriations have hon- much is to be gained by a cultivation ored the living soldiers, and entombed of modern facilities, they will require

The importance of common schools sacred trust. But having served in inexcusable. Everything, therefore, unctions and wishes of the people, and | ucation of the people. Every interest pursuit will be aided ed in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools,

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

The State Military.

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State than a thorough military system. The fathers of the Republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embedied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the re-

derstood that I do not speak of myself in connection with this subject; but I infancy of human slavery, he exclaim am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Universe will be sufficient. In the contrivers of the ceiver that the contrivers of the ceiver the lostering care and most his consideration care and most his constraint care and of the government. We are constraint care and of the government. We are calculated the constraint care and of the government. We are calculated the constraint care and of the government. We are calculated the constraint care and of the government. We are calculated the constraint care and of the government. We are calculated the constraint care and of the government. We are calculated the constraint care and of the government. We are all o sylvania to the Union soldiers has been 1860 the slave population amounted, were ready to spring at the heart of

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endure to maintain our liberties, and anticipate that glorious period of our country when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and when the despotisms of the carth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the con-

sideration of this important subject. As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly thirty and to educate the mass of our popu-

The result of the battle of Gettys- do but to complete the good work, our past success, our present safety burg broke the power of the rebellion, They command the position. The cour and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country, without which there can be no permanent

safety for our liberty. In their late report, the visitors to West Point Military Academy laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such preceptors, in the future, as would teach the students of that institution their first and unavoidable obligation to the principles upon which the government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too

other political obligations. If, in our past and recent experience. there has been exhibited the valuable and solendid achievement of our volhas also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of. and familiarity with, the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and 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 any emergency; nor should we forgot that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the field."

Home Resources and Home Labor. In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumphs devotion to the country, is a truth to share and enjoy the blossings of a cheap tion as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally important, to depend upon and live upon our own resources. At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us, the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling 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 the ne cessity of self reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the robels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defense and self-dependence. having been, if not absolutely impovcrished and almost without remunerative enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity, which relieved them from want, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized na-

tions. Protection to the manufactures of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defense of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other country, consequently our laborers are the more Labor is the foundaelevated. tion of both individual and national wealth; and those nations that have best protected it from foreign competition, have been the most prosperous It is clearly, therefore, the interest of

claims of the private soldiers upon the government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where hut the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this compensation, to realize the force of this compensation, to realize the continuous property restricts the manufactured of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where hut the "spoiled children" of the government to compensate country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this compensation, to realize the course of another generation of the pledges attack upon them from any quarter, articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public improvements, the cause of our them, equally and generously, with the course of another generation of Independence.

The force of this course of another generation of Independence.

The force of the provent the importations of foreign manufactured of an attack upon them from any quarter, articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public improvements, the cause of our them should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public improvements, the cause of our them should individual enterprise and industry between them them from any quarter, articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry between them them from any quarter, articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only public improvements, the cause of our them from any quarter, articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only public improvements, the cause of our them from any quarter, articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only however threatened. The first clash of arms found as equally undeceived and unorganized, and we very soon al improvement of every kind, rebounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly un
The servimanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we
may the better understand what Jefces and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly unmay the better understand what Jefces and sacrifices.

The servion the dangers we have escaped, we
can understand what Jefces and sacrifices.

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can understand what Jefces and sacrifices.

The servion real estate has been abolished, and
ces are and most libces are a

greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral and bighest ambition to administer the to devise and prosecute means tending the laws be faithfully executed," and

lieve and adopt the absurd theory, that ly convicted, are alone entitled to its "tariffs hinder the development of in-dustry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention 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 a resolutight to do so, according to the mode tion, "which," to use the language of prescribed within itself. I here rean eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared peat, what I have said elsewhere, that that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of sense of security and of dignity which labor power should no longer be a low-ed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a more support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the hufar to say that many who disregarded their swords against the government that had edu against the government the government that had edu against the government that had edu a meretricious consolation in the fact force; and that all our wonderful rethat they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and was the intent and meaning of the meretricious consolation in the fact force; and that all our wonderful returneds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Constitution, which conflicted with and was the intent and meaning of the latest and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Constitution, which conflicted with and was the intent and meaning of the latest and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Constitution, which conflicted with and was the intent and meaning of the latest and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. destroyed that love of country which | brief resolution then and there adoptshould be made supreme and above all | ed, to be at the earliest practicable | moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrell tariff, on the memorable 2d of March. 1861, was made the law of the land. unteers in the national defense, there To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we moral, of the patriotic millions, are stand now indebted for the fact that simply pausing before they perfect the we have, in the short space of five work of reconstruction. Twenty-six years, produced more food, built more | States have not only been saved from constructed more roads than ever be-

> been obtained for all the real and perand territories of which the Union and especially to ourselves.
>
> Stands composed."
>
> Until slavery fell we did In the principle of protection proved to be such a talisman in the time of war, shall we reject it in time of peace? and in many cases to defend slavery, If an answer were needed to this ques | we did not feel that its close proximity tion, reference could be had to the re-peated concessions to this principle by destroying our liberties; and it was the recent free-traders of the South only when rebellion tore away the Scarcely one of the ambitious men who mask, that we saw the hideous fealed their unfortunate people into rebel. tures of the monster that was eating lion, but now freely admits that if the out the vitals of the Republic. South had manufactured their own fabries, on their own plantations, and ed at the exhibition of cruelty and incultivated skilled labor in their great gratitude among those who, having incities, they would have been able to augurated and prosecuted a causeless prolong their conflict with the govern- war against a generous government, ment; and now to enjoy substantial, and having been permitted to escape instead of artificial prosperity, they the punishment they deserve, and must invoke the very agencies they once more arrogantly clamoring to ashad so long and so fatally disregarded. sume control of the destinies of this Words need not be multiplied upon great nation, how much greater cause

fore, and so greatly added to the

wealth of the country, that the prop-

erty of the loyal States would this day

Finances.

opponents.

press upon the people the value of ad-

hering to a system which has proved

The exhibit of the finances of the late annual message of my prodecessor, tinguishment of the debt which has idential cure been hanging for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our feated treason shall not only be mag way of duty.

and expenditures of the Common-wealth. Taxation should be applied where its burdens may be least felt, ligations, the perpetrators of the most

NO. 29. as already been demonstrated. The

to their highest development.

Why, then, should not the wisdom and enforced, if within their authorized government make available the ed jurisdiction. Influenced only by the decisions of the courts respected of government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufactures to beg that they may live?

The Government of Great Britain tures to beg that they may live?

The Government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissinister purposes, extol "free trade," speack scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that they disclosured the desired provision, the pardoning full servants." Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our presenting the experiment of genuine Republicanism to the indiscriminate protection of the indiscriminate protection of the same purposes, extol "free trade," speack scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that they disclosured the desired protection and only such leaves and courage the whole experiment of genuine Republicanism is indissolubly involved. That this firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I beneficient protection, and only such leaves the desired protection and only such leaves and actions of Congress our presenting and actions of congress and courage the whole experiment of genuine Republicanism i beneficient protection, and only such entertain no doubt. Such measures should expect its exercise in their be-

will meet with my cordial approval.
And I may well add, that while Penn-Whenever the people deem it expesylvania will confide in a loyal Conlient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted "so long as the people feel that the a corrective for every governmental ibuse and usurpation.

The National Situation.

We are confessedly in a transition malous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the remarkable nergies of our people, and tostrengthen them for future conflicts. contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and houses and mills. opened more mines, the conflagration of war, but have been crystalized in the saving. The unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be Providentially deaying their return to the Union, so exchange for twice the quantity of that when they re enter upon its obgold than could five years since have ligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfil the one and sonal property, southern chattels ex-cepted, of the whole of the States and fearful warning to men and nations,

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republicar institutions. Accustomed to tolerate,

If we are now astonished and shock once more arrogantly clamoring to asthis important theme, either to make we have for surprise had slavery been my own position stronger, or to im- permitted to increase and multiply? Boast as we may of our material and

itself worthy of our continued support, that there is no such thing as a Reand of the imitation of its former publican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, to-day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly Commonweath, as presented in the trampled under toot, as in the sections which were supposed to have been and the report of the State Treasurer, brought into full submission to the is certainly very gratifying; and the Government of the United States. flattering prospect of the speedy ex- But the disease has suggested its Prov

The abhorrent doctrine, that de State, combined with the hope that a nanimously pardoned, but introduced reasonable reduction will be made in to yet stronger privileges, because of our habitual annual expenditures, will its guilty failure, seems to have been cheer the people onward in the pathinsisted upon, as if to strongthen the better and the contrasting dectrine Among the most delicate and important obligations required of those freedom, is its best guardian, and that in official positions is a strict and faith- those who were defeated in honorable ful management of the public revenues | battle should be constrained to submit |

and where it is most just that it should atrocious crimes in the annals of time, be borne. Every resource should be the murderers of our heroic soldiers on carefully husbanded, and the strictest fields of battle, and is loathsome dun economy practiced, so that the credit geons and barbarous prisons, they of the State shall be maintained on a must not, shall not re-appear in the firm and enduring basis, and the debt council chambers of the nation, to aid surely and steadily diminished, until in its legislation, or control its destinits final extinguishment. Unnecessary ies, unless it shall be on conditions delay in this, would, in my opinion, be which will preserve our justitutions maintenance of the life, honor and the sublimest proof of the fitness of the prosperity of the nation. The bigh American people to administer the pared. Our confidence in our institu- imposing such heavy duties upon all incompatible with our true interests. from their baleful purposes and influ Gen Tom Thumb at prosperity of the nation. The bigh American people to administer the pared. Our confidence in our institu- imposing such heavy duties upon all

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and pos-cesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing is the best style, every variety of Job Pristing, such HAND BILLS,

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POSTERS.

BALL TICKETS. CARDS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS, LABELS, &C., &C., &C CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORE, LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

government, in their purity and vigor;

n every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept heavy debt, which seemed to be an in- such conditions, is manifest from their cubus upon the prosperity of the recent and even arrogant rejection of

> otic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.
>
> They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late! elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which 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 continue to oppose these amendments.
>
> To the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathies and over-

> gress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and pow That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, 1 trust my orrors will be regarded with charity and

treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness. And I earnestly hope that my intercourse 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 faithfully discharged. Different branches of the Government as we are, with distinctive duties,. we are nevertheless parts of one organized 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 interfere with the maintenance of a generous, a true and comprehensive public policy.

It was the illustrious Washington,

equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right; and Jefferson who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should permeate and control all governments. low-citizens, adhere to them, he governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation, with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.

I HAAE MY ORDERS NOT TO GO .- "I have orders, positive orders, not to go there; order that I dare not disobev. said a vouth who was being tempted to a smoking and gambling saloon.

"Come, don't be so womanish! come along like a man," shouted the youths. "No, I can't break orders," said John. "What special orders have you got? Come, show them to us, if you can. Show us your orders." John took a neat little book from his

pocket, and read aloud a "Enter not into the paths of the wicked; and go not in the way of evil men. Avoid it! pass not near! turn

from it! and pass away!' "Now," said John, "you see my or-Boast as we may of our material and ders forbid my going with you. They our naval victories, yet is it not true are God's orders, and by his help I that there is no such thing as a Boast as we may of our material and ders forbid my going with you. mean to keep them."

> We have chanced upon the following lines significantly headed "How to choose a Wife." The author does. not inform as if it was the criterion. that guided him in his choice ;

All Egificial into the birst selection,
As much sprightlines as shuns dejection,
As much sprightlines as shuns dejection,
Of modest didistance as claims protection,
A mind subserviout and conscious of attendion,
Tet stored with some, reason and reflection,
And every passion held in due subjection,
Yet faults enough to keep her from perfection;
First flud all this, and then make your selection,
When her you find, no longer tarry,
But take her by the hand and marry,

Always providing, as Wilkin's Micawber would say, that the lady is willing, ' For after all your woolng, the answer might be BAN."

Were you guarded in your conduct while in New York?" asked a father of his son, who had just returned to his country home from a visit to the city. "Yes, sir, part of the time by two policemen.

A negro woman in Richmond, after dancing at a ball all night, found her child half eaten by rate in the morning-its face, hands, and ears gnawed

nsa A young lady down East adver-tises for a young man that "embraced an opportunity," and says, "If he will come over to our town he can do better.

Gen Tom Thumb and family are in