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INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF 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...

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

government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence. We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth.

imports of foreign manufactured articles, as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly restricted general railroad system, and internal improvement of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the government.

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

government, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country. That they are indisposed to accept such conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the National Constitution, amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with its 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, which has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, he is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will be successful in governing the nation all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifice made by our fathers, and the liberties and anticipate that glorious period of our country when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and when the despots of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, "Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducing the loss of nearly thirty thousand by wounds and diseases incurred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population! Properly comprehending this thought, we have at once the secret of our past success, our present safety and our future power.

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 resolution, "which, to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, 'declared that the product of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be 'allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the power which should then be put in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed.

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

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 of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State. It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a censurable forbearance, which 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 treason will be rendered "odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our republican form of government.

And while I would remember the "soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the widows, and the support and education of the orphan children of those noble men who fell in defence of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Education of the People. The overthrow of the rebellion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionally affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forces upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy. Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast, of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparatory schools for the education of the Southern people of all classes, that we have much to 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 brought to understand their relations to each other as citizens. Their best instructors are themselves. However liberal appropriations may be, if these are not accompanied by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous, in vain. Everything depends upon the people; hence the great complaint, proffered by the conventions of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendance of scholars, of the employment of unqualified instructors, and of the want of proper school houses, results unquestionably not so much from the indifference of the State, as from the negligence of those who are invited to share and enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education. If my fellow citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by a cultivation of modern facilities, they will receive exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

Home Resources and Home Labor. In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph to our arms, been so full of compensation 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 necessity 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 rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-dependence and self-protection. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remuneration, employed 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 nations.

Finances. The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the pathway of duty.

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask, that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high

And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and power. That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of 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.

Nothing, and the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State than a thorough military system. The fathers of the Republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institu-

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, 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. Blest by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, more 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 indulges in the national rules of order and equity, 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. Let us, fellow-citizens, adhere to them, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation, with that noble truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.

I HAVE MY ORDERS NOT TO GO.—I have orders, positive orders, not to go here; order that I dare not disobey," said a youth who was being tempted to a smoking and gaming den. "Come, don't be a 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: "Enter not into the paths of the wicked; and go not in the way of evil men: for they will not turn from it! and pass away!" "Now," said John, "you see my orders forbid my going with you. They are God's orders, and by his help I mean to keep them."

Various small articles and snippets of text on the right side of the page, including a notice about a young lady down East and a notice about a negro woman in Richmond.