AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 18, 1855.

An Apprentice

TO learn the Printing business, will be taken at this office, if application be made soon. None but a smart, active, intelligent, *good* boy, and possessing a good education, need apply.—To a boy possessing the above qualities, and of 16 years of age, a good opportunity to learn the printing is offered.

☞ Messrs. Wherry and Donaldson, of the State Legislature, will please accept our thanks for sending us documents.

☞ We return our thanks to the editors of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, for sending us an early copy of Gov. POLLOCK's Inaugural Address.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. POLLOCK.—We publish to-day Gov. POLLOCK's Inaugural Address, which he delivered at Harrisburg on Tuesday afternoon. We have given it but a cursory perusal, and have no time to speak of it this morning. It is a tame paper, containing some good and many bad suggestions.—More anon.

COUNTY AUDITORS.—The Auditors of Cumberland county are now in session, engaged in settling the county accounts for the past year. The Board consists of the following named gentlemen: J. B. Drawbaugh, Jacob Steinman and Isaac Ringwalt.

☞ The West Chester *Jeffersonian*, of week before last, publishes an excellent and well-written editorial, under the caption of "Sixty Clergymen in the Legislature!" *We* intended it should be a good article when we penned it as a leader for the columns of *our own* paper!

OHIO COLUMBIAN.—We perceive that A. M. GANGEWER, Esq., formerly of Carlisle, has become one of the editors of the above named paper, published at Columbus, Ohio. In his address he says the paper "will advocate the cause and support the policy of the *Independent* Democracy," and "oppose Involuntary Personal Servitude." Mr. Gangewer is an able and ready writer, an energetic business man, and in his hands the "Columbian," which is a large and handsome sheet, must prove a valuable and interesting paper. Pecuniarily, we wish our old friend and former townsman abundant success.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Professor Wentworth, (well known in Carlisle,) late of Dickinson College, sailed on Monday with his wife and son in the bark Storm, from New York, for Hong-Kong. Professor Wentworth goes out to join the mission family in China, under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

TO GET UP A HOLIDAY.—Find some destitute family to whom you can secretly send a barrel of flour. Let your right hand pay for it without allowing the left to know of the deed. Try it, and your heart will have a holiday.

☞ THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Esq., of Lancaster, is to be Gov. Pollock's Attorney General.

☞ Only one of our first seven Presidents had a son (Adams,) and he succeeded his father in the occupancy of the White House.

We find the above item "going the rounds" of the papers, and we think it is incorrect. If we do not greatly err, John Quincy Adams, the *sixth* President, also left a son, Charles Francis, who in 1852 was the Free-Soil candidate for the Vice Presidency. Perhaps, however, but little account is made of him, as the mantle of his father has evidently not fallen upon him.

IRON WORKS STOPPED.—Messrs. Parke & Bro., have shut down the gate of their rolling mill on Big Elk, till the dawn of "better times." They manufacture boiler plate, and have in store in the cities $50,000 worth, for which they find no sales. In thus being compelled to cease operations, they, of course, have had to discharge their hands, which will help to make "hard times."

Notwithstanding the incessant, and, in most cases, causeless cry about "hard times," there are some gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of iron who are now reaping a very profitable harvest by their perseverence and diligent application to business. Among them, we might mention PETER F. EGE, Esq., the proprietor of the Carlisle Iron Works, situate in South Middleton township, in this county. Mr. Ege's Furnace is now in full blast and doing a large and profitable business. We learn that it is his intention to "go ahead," regardless of the croaking and silly clamor raised every now and then in relation to hard times, and which has only the effect of frightening men of nervous temperments and who have little or no capacity for business. Mr. EGE knows that the best cure for hard times is industry, economy, and untiring energy.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Tuesday last was a stirring day at Harrisburg. JAMES POLLOCK was inaugurated Governor at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which hour Gov BIGLER's official term expired. A great crowd of people attended to witness the ceremonies, and the military parade, under command of Maj. Gen. KEIM, of Reading, was grand and imposing. The fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society also took place at Harrisburg on the same day. In the evening a grand military and civic Inauguration Ball was held, at which they danced all night, and the beaux went "home with the girls in the morning." The day was beautiful, and the whole thing passed off pleasantly.

OLD SOLDIERS CONVENTION.

The Old Soldiers Convention at Washington, last week, must have been a very imposing affair. Judge SUTHERLAND of this State, presided over the deliberations of the Convention.—About sixteen hundred veterans were in attendance as delegates. They paid a visit to the President of the United States in a body, and received the hospitalities of the White House, and were also addressed by the President in a very neat and appropriate speech. They also visited Mount Vernon, where are deposited the ashes of the immortal WASHINGTON, and the incidents of that visit, as described in the papers, were of the most interesting character. The Keystone State was well represented in the Convention—old Mother Cumberland furnishing her full quota, as she has ever done when her country called for brave hearts and willing hands to sustain her honor. Among the speakers before the convention, we notice that Ex-Gov. RITNER, Gen. WILLIS FOULK, and Gen. T. C. MILLER of this county, took a part. We sincerely hope that Congress may see the propriety and the justice of granting the old Soldiers the small boon they ask.

A BOLD MOVE--ANOTHER U. S. BANK!

The following is a copy of a petition to the Legislature that is now being circulated in all parts of our Commonwealth. Hundreds of copies of these petitions are in this county, and are *receiving the signatures of scores of our* political opponents:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The undersigned citizens of said Commonwealth, most respectfully, yet earnestly represent to your honorable bodies: That you pass a law directing all the public works now had and held by the said Commonwealth, to be sold at public sale, unconditionally, to the highest and best bidders.

Giving and granting unto such person or persons, company or companies, the right and privilege of banking; with, say one-fifth of the nett amount of such part or parts as shall be sold in pursuance of said law: And we would also, most respectfully suggest, that one-third of said fifth be located in the city of Philadelphia; one-third of the same be located in the city of Pittsburg; and the remaining third in such place or places as your honorable bodies may designate. And we, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Should the present Know-Nothing Legislature enact a law in compliance with the above petition, we shall once more have the corruptions and vilainies of a monster bank to combat. The proposition to establish such an institution, and the plan suggested for raising the capital stock, is pregnant with the worst kind of corruption. Just think of our proud old Commonwealth selling her valuable and gigantic Public Improvements, to raise money to establish a MONSTER BANK, whose officers would be the minions of the greedy cormorants now in power in this State, and whose chief object would be to rob widows and orphans and swindle the people in the same manner they were swindled by the defunct U. S. Bank. Monstrous!

But, will the Legislature grant such a privilege as is asked by the petition above quoted? We can scarcely think so. Corrupt as the present Legislature evidently is—the House of Representatives particularly—and, composed as it is, in a great measure, of broken-down and condemned political hacks, still we cannot believe that a proposition so monstrous in its character, can receive the sanction of the Legislature. *A fear of the people*, and a presentiment of tar and feathers, will, we think, deter our Know-Nothing law-makers from granting the prayer of the petitioners. We have no confidence, however, in the Legislature. The Senate, it is true, is composed of much better material than the House, and if the Democrats and old line Whigs will but stick together, and pull together in thwarting the schemes *of the political gamblers who compose the majority in the House*, we may have some hopes still left that our old State will not be disgraced and sold by the Goths and Vandals into whose keeping she is now most unfortunately placed. We will hope for the best, and must renew our energies to crush the villainies of the present powers-that-be as fast as they shall be developed.

STATE TREASURER.

ELI SLIFER, of Union county, (Whig and K. N.,) was, on Monday last, elected State Treasurer, by the Legislature. Of the 125 votes cast, he received 89, and EPHRAIM W. HAMLIN, (Democrat,) of Wayne county, received 35. Mr. BAILY, the present Treasurer, received 1 vote! It is almost universally believed that Mr. BAILY *recently joined* the Know-Nothings—he was initiated at Lancaster—and expected by this kind of treachery to his own party, to be continued in office. But, his stratagem failed—the Whigs and Know-Nothings, he should have known, never support a Democratic Know-Nothing for a *good* office, and they cast him off. The Democrats, disgusted with Mr. BAILY's truckling to the new order, refused to vote for him, and gave their votes to Mr. HAMLIN. We have always been the fast friend of JOSEPH BAILY, and are sorry to see him placed in his present humiliating position. Yet, we can have but little sympathy for him now. He has deceived his best friends, in the expectation of retaining office, and he has received his just deserts. He was repudiated by Democrats, Whigs and Know-Nothings, and we are glad of it.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

"*What is doing in our Legislature?*" is the question asked us nearly every hour of the day. Well, thus far the Legislature has done—*nothing!* If it would only continue to do nothing, it would be fortunate for the people; for, as at present composed, and a Governor of the same "stripe," we can expect "no good to come out of Nazareth." *A few bills, it is true, have been* read in the House, but no action had thereon.—We may mention the character of a few of them. A bill to give negroes the right to vote at our elections; a bill to prevent foreigners from being naturalized, and, as a consequence, prevent them from voting; a bill, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors, (we believe the members of the present Legislature are to be exempt from its provisions;) ten or fifteen bills for new bank charters, &c. &c. Two or three *new offices have been created in the House*, at an extra expense to the people of over $1,000. This is the "retrenchment and economy," that we heard so much about previous to the election. Such is a history of the doings of the present miserably weak Legislature thus far.—We should be thankful it is no worse!

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the first Monday in February was assigned for the consideration of Mr. Underwood's resolution relative to freedom of religious worship in foreign countries. Mr. Brodhead reported a resolution from the Naval Committee to send one or more vessels in search of Dr. Kane.—Among the petitions presented was one from Mr. G. P. Marsh, asking renumeration for his judicial services in the East, and also for his mission to Greece. Also one from various merchants asking Congress to provide against the difficulties arising from the abolition of corporeal punishment of seamen.—The debate on the Judicial Reform bill was continued. In the House, Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to improve the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The bill to amend the Land Graduation act was taken up, the Homestead amendment rejected, and then the bill itself negatived.

A GIRAFFE DROWNED.—On the 30th ult., a monster giraffe, belonging to the menagerie of Mr. Van Amburg, while being removed from the steamship Philadelphia, at New Orleans, fell overboard and was drowned. It is said to have cost $15,000.

ABUSE OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

☞ The K. N.'s were defeated at the Mayoralty elections in Pittsburgh and Allegheny on Tuesday. The population of the city is about *two thirds Dutch and three quarters Irish.*

We clip the above precious *morceau* from the last number of the Baltimore *Weekly Clipper*, one the ablest as well as most ultra and unscrupulous of the Know-Nothing papers, and an acknowledged organ of that proscriptive and unprincipled organization. The silly and contemptuous sneer at the Dutch and Irish is in perfect keeping with the principles and practice of every ism and faction opposed to the Democratic party which has from time to time sprung into existence, and is *no new or unexpected* thing. We well remember that in days gone by it was a favorite custom with the leaders of the old federal party to stigmatize our adopted citizens as the "stupid Dutch" and "ignorant Irish;" and when they could neither deceive, cajole, nor brow-beat those honest voters into the support of their party and its candidates, abuse and vituperation of the foulest kind was heaped upon them. To prevent them from becoming citizens and exercising the right of suffrage, the odious "Alien and Sedition Laws" were enacted, and under the administration of the elder Adams everything which federalism could devise was done to prevent the emigration to these shores of the oppressed of all nations. A reference to the files of the old federal papers, many of which are yet extant, will abundantly prove this, and our only surprise is, that there should at the present time be found in the ranks of Know-Nothingism a solitary descendant of the men, German or Irish, who were so bitterly reviled and traduced by the federalists of old. The Know-Nothingism of the present day is emphatically the Federalism of half a century ago, and we have no hesitancy in denouncing every *professed* democrat, who wilfully unites with their order, as a secret and dangerous enemy, and whose *speedy and total* departure from the democratic party is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—The Williamsport *Gazette* says a strong movement will be made during the coming session of the State Legislature *to repeal the act* authorizing the election of County Superintendent of Common Schools. The *Gazette* favors the repeal, and says petitions to that effect are in circulation in Lycoming. We hope the Legislature will do no such thing, at least until the law has had a fair trial. *It is true* some counties have made a farce of the new act by voting a salary of from $250 to $300 to the Superintendent, thereby hoping to bring the whole thing into disrepute; but the defect is not so much in the provisions of the bill as in such practical nullification of its spirit. Give the new system a fair trial, and then if there "is no good thing comes out of Nazareth," it will be the proper time for reform.

NEW STYLE BONNET.—The Paris correspondent of the Herald says, a new style of bonnet has lately appeared in the promenades and seems much admired. It is formed of taffatas, the front of which is indented at equal distances, and trimmed with double ruches of narrow blonde, the curtain being trimmed in the same manner. Upon one side of the front is placed a rose, composed of velvet, blonde and leather, accompanied with leaves of crape, worked with *velvet inside; the front trimmed with the same* flower of a smaller size, and mixed with rose-buds placed high up, and ruches of tulle below. These ruches are sometimes replaced by blonde and very small flowers.

INDIAN CLAIMS ON VERMONT.—The Rev. E. Williams, (the Bourbon,) is now at Montpelier, Vt., prosecuting the claims of the St. Regis Indians before the Legislature. The Caughnawaga Indians claim all that part of Vermont lying north of Otter creek, the best half and most valuable agricultural portion of the State, never having ceded it away. A report on the part of the Legislature, which has been made and printed by a committee, proposed to pay the Indians for the lands embraced in their claims.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON THE SABBATH DAY.—Mr. Foust has introduced into the House of Assembly a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, and to prevent *the sale of adulterated liquors as a beverage.* This bill makes it unlawful to sell, on the Sabbath, intoxicating liquor of any kind under a penalty of $50. The same penalty if it is allowed to be drunk on the premises, except by *boarders in their own rooms or apartments.*—One-half the penalty to go to the Guardians of the Poor, the other to the prosecutor—and any citizen or citizens of the county may prosecute before the Mayor, Alderman, &c. Any keeper of an inn, hotel, tavern, ale, beer, or other public house, who shall be guilty of the offences mentioned, on three separate Sundays, shall, on conviction in the Quarter Sessions, be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred, and shall forfeit his license. For *selling or trading adulterated liquors, or liquors mixed with poisonous or deleterious drugs*, liquids or substances, the fine is from one hundred to two hundred dollars, imprisonment from two to six months, and forfeiture of license. How it is to be determined when liquors are adulterated, or who is to determine it, the bill does not say.

THE NEW GOV. OF NORTH CAROLINA.—On Monday week, Thomas Bragg, Esq., was inaugurated as Governor *of North Carolina, in the* Commons Hall, in the presence of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and a large concourse of spectators—the oath of office being administered by Chief Justice Nash. Governor Bragg delivered an excellent Inaugural, in which he ably and lucidly advocates an amendment of the State Constitution, so as to extend the right of suffrage by abrogating the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters, and zealously urges the prosecution of a liberal system of internal improvements; especially the completion of the great Central Railroad, and its further extension East and West, inasmuch as the public debt of the State is "comparatively small and entirely within her means, her credit unimpaired, her currency in a sound though necessarily contracted condition, and the great mass of her people comparatively free from debt and unembarrassed in their circumstances."

FIRST FRUITS.—The Know-Nothings hold the balance of power in the Legislature of New York, and their first exhibition of strength was in defeating the election of a chaplain! They wanted to establish distinctions of creed, and to determine which church is fit, and which not, to invoke the blessing of Heaven on the labors of the Legislature. It is thus that the struggles of party are to be exasperated by the spirit of bigotry.

HON. C. A. BUCKALEW.

We are glad to learn says the *Philadelphia Argus*, that this talented and distinguished Democrat, who has been absent for some time on account of his health, has returned to Harrisburg. The bold, fearless manner with which Mr. Buckalew discusses all questions, his acknowledged ability as a lawyer and a politician, and the soundness of his views upon National as well as State topics, make his presence in the Senate *particularly gratifying* at this time. We need all the talent and energy of the party to beat back the waves of bigotry and intolerance which threaten to overthrow the Constitution and the *Civil* and Religious rights of our citizens. The time serving and venal, the weak and ignorant cannot head the column at this crisis. It needs men of education, character and standing—men who know why they support the *Constitution*, and cling to the Democratic party as the only refuge of the friends of equal rights, to wear the epaulettes and give the word of command for the army in the *coming struggle.* Mr. Buckalew has won a proud position in the party by his unbending integrity, and the earnestness of his political faith, and when that faith needs a defender, the eyes of the whole party are upon him as the champion of the Constitution and Civil and Religious equality.

A LUCY DARKEY.—Gabriel L. M. Renfran, said to be a *bright intelligent negro, owned* near New Orleans, and hired out by his master as a steward on steamboats on the Lower Mississippi, is the lucky holder of ticket No. —, in *Jones' great gift enterprise, and has drawn the farm* valued at $25,000. He has, in a well-written letter, notified the committee of his condition, and accepting of their cash offer.—He requests them, personally, to secure the freedom of himself and family first, and then pay him the balance over the expenses to start him in the world. The appeal is thrilling and affecting.

DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.—The difficulty between George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal, and Mr. Butt Hewson, an Arkansas gentleman, which, but for the manly and dignified stand taken by Mr. Prentice in relation to the practice of duelling, would have terminated in a mortal combat, has, we are glad to learn, been satisfactorily settled—Mr. Hewson having consented to have the matter referred to mutual friends for final adjustment.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—It is stated that large numbers of men are being enrolled by Col. Kinney's recruiting agents, for his Mosquito expedition. Recruits are required to pay $25 in advance, and to be at Baltimore for embarkation, and are promised six hundred and forty acres of land and $300 at the end of the year.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.—William M. Hiester, Senator from old Berks, who has been elected Speaker of the State Senate, is thus endorsed by the *Reading Democrat*, the leading organ of the party in that county:—"Mr. Hiester is one the few in whose personal and political probity we may yet place confidence. *He*, at least, is free from the contamination of Know-Nothingism. He has received no favors at the hands of its dissimulating adherents, and owes them no rewards. We can, therefore, expect from him the manly, straight-forward, and independent *action of a presiding officer who recognizes the Constitution* and LAW as his guide, and not the proscriptive *dicta* of a secret council of demagogue "Americans" and charlatan "Protestants," who are destitute alike of the high-toned patriotism of the one, and the Christian spirit of the other."

FIVE CENTS DEARLY EARNED!—A man named Crocker some months since applied to the railroad ticket office to pay his fare, but finding it closed, he entered the cars with the intention of going to New London, though he had only fifty cents with which to pay his passage. The conductor demanded an additional five cents, otherwise he would be compelled to put him out of the cars. Several persons employed on the train assisted in thrusting Crocker out.—His knee pan was broken, but he managed, by crawling, to reach a house, three quarters of a mile distant, and subsequently brought suit.—This was recently tried, and the jury brought in a *verdict of $8,200 damages* against the railroad company.

FARMER'S HARVEST.—There is no class whose *prosperity is now so promising as the agricultu*ral. The Montgomery *Leder* says, 'Every kind of produce is exhorbitantly high, and the present prospects are that high prices will rule for some time yet. England, under the most favorable circumstances, has not been able for years past *to furnish her people with her bread.* Extensive importations have been made from this country, the Mediteanian, Black and Baltic seas. From the two latter sources, the trade during the war, of course, will be *largely* reduced, so that their *main dependence of* any deficiency, will be on *the United States* and Canada.

With these prospects, farmers should make the very best use of their land. They should put increased labor upon it, and produce the very highest yield possible. Present prices will afford the employment of hands, and, money *invested in that way, will yield* a good return.

*MEDIATION.—The project of offering media*tion of our government in an effort to put an end to the war in Europe is likely to fail. It is the general belief at Washington that the offer would not be accepted. The allies have ulterior views and designs that would render them unwilling to conclude a peace at present. England, France, Austria and Turkey, combined, feel strong enough to humble the Czar, and wrest from him some of the elements of that strength that has made the Russian empire the *dread of Western Europe* for many years. The allies will probably never make peace until Sebastopol is taken. The honor of their arms is involved in that, and great sacrifices will be borne rather than fail in that bloody enterprise. They will accept no mediation until that is accomplished.

HOW TO MAKE A LOVE CAKE.—Let any pretty or amiable young lady take three cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, a small lump of perlash; mix all up *not quite as stiff as poundcake*, and bake it nicely.

☞ Morbid sympathy induced Sam'l Graves, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., to hang himself. He had, half an hour previously, read an account of a man's hanging himself, when he said he would do so too—and straightway went and done it. Poor fool!

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JAMES POLLOCK,

Delivered at Harrisburg, Tuesday, January 16.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Custom sanctions and demands, a brief declaration of the principles and policy, to be adopted and pursued by an Executive about to assume the functions of that office. The character of our institutions demonstrates the propriety of such declaration.—All the just powers of the Government emanate *from* the people, and to them should be communicated the manner in which it is proposed to execute the powers conferred.

The people are sovereign; and in the exercise of their sovereignty, they have "ordained and established" a constitution for the government of the State. That constitution, I have this day, in the presence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who is the searcher of hearts—and with humble reliance on His wisdom to direct—sworn to support. The high powers therein delegated to the respective co-ordinate branches of the Government are clearly expressed and defined. Side by side with the grant of powers, stands the declaration of the rights of the people, recognizing the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government. To guard against the transgression of the powers delegated; and to preserve forever inviolate the rights, liberties, and privileges of the citizen, thus declared, will be both a duty and a pleasure, in full harmony with every *sentiment* of my heart, every impulse of my nature.

Republican Institutions are the pride, and justly the glory of our country. To enjoy them is our privilege, to maintain them our duty.—Civil and religious liberty—freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of conscience, and freedom of worship—are the birthright and the boast of the American citizen. No royal edict, no pontifical decree, can restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment of these blessings, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, meet together—the constitution, in its full scope and ample development, shields and protects them all. When these rights are assailed, these privileges endangered, either by mad ambition, or by influences foreign to the true interests of the Nation, and at war with love of country—that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts it to revere home and native land as sacred objects of its affections—it is then the ballot-box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones the will of the people, rebukes the wrong, and vindicates the freedom of the man—the independence of the citizen. To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must ever be, their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by partizan attachments, unawed by ecclesiastical authority or ghostly intolerance—*in the strength of fearless manhood*, and in the bold assertion of his rights—should exhibit to the world a living illustration of the superior benefits of American Republicanism: proclaiming a true and single allegiance to his country, and to no other power but "the God that made and preserves us as a Nation."

Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foundation of our Republic. By these our institutions and privileges can, and will be preserved.—Ignorance is not the mother of patriotism, or of Republics. *It is the enemy and destroyer of* both. Education, in its enlightening, elevating and reforming influences, in the full power of its beneficent results, should be encouraged by the State. Not that mere intellectual culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand the duties of the man or citizen, but that higher education, founded upon, directed, and controlled by sound and elevated moral principle—that recognizes the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the text-book alike of the child and the American Statesman, and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The knowledge thus acquired is the power conservative of States and nations; more potent in its energy to uphold the institutions of freedom and the rights of man, than armies and navies in their proudest strength.

The framers of our Constitution understood this, and wisely provided for the establishment of schools and "the promotion of the arts and sciences, in one or more seminaries of learning," that the advantages of education might be enjoyed by all.

To improve the efficiency of this system, not only by perfecting our common schools, but by encouraging and aiding "one or more" higher literary institutions, in which teachers can be trained and qualified; and to increase the fund appropriated to educational purposes, are objects which will at all times receive my willing approval. Money liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pursuit and promotion of knowledge is true economy. The integrity of this system and its fund must be preserved. No division of this fund for political or sectarian purposes should ever be made or attempted. To divide is to destroy. Party and sectarian jealousies would be engendered; the unity and harmony of the system destroyed, and its noble objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might rejoice, patriotism would weep over such a result.

In the performance of the duties now devolved upon me, it will be my desire to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests. A kind Providence has bestowed upon us, with a liberal hand, all the elements of wealth and greatness. Our valleys and plains offer their fertile soil to the plough-share of the husbandman, and reward with their rich productions his honorable toil. Our inexhaustible coal fields; our rich iron deposits; lime-stone everywhere, and just where most required; the interminable forest, and our rushing streams; all invite the energy and enterprise of our citizens to the development of their treasures, and promise a rich reward to their labors. The smoke of our furnaces, the crash of the rolling-mill; the hum of the spindle; and the din of the workshop, attest the energy and manufacturing skill of our people; and whilst the plough, the loom, and the anvil, unite in the production of wealth, commerce by her thousand avenues, is bearing their valuable and abundant products to our marts of trade. Amidst all these great interests, and their rapid and almost romantic development, it is a matter of congratulation, in its various departments, has awakened public attention to its importance, and claimed and received from science the tribute of its aid. Pennsylvania, so deeply interested in the success of her agricultural industry, cannot be indifferent to the laudable efforts now making to perfect and advance this first, and noblest pursuit of man. This, and all other branches of industry, should receive the fostering care and encouragement of the Government.

The interests of our great commercial emporium should receive the considerate attention of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commerce, are of great and increasing importance, and Philadelphia, as consolidated, in population wealth, enterprise and intelligence, ranks and rivals the first cities of the Union.—To make her the first among the cities of our country, should be the pride of every Pennsylvanian. Her interests are so identified with the interests of the State, that they cannot be separated without injury to both. A prudent and liberal system of legislation, appropriate to her real wants, would promote her own and the interests of the Commonwealth.

A sound currency is essential to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society, and every branch of industry, in their varied interests and economical relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium. To accomplish this result, wise and prudent legislation is necessary. The creation of a well regulated, and carefully guarded system of banking, is not only sound policy, but beneficial to the legitimate trade and commerce of the country; and aids in developing her great natural and industrial resources. Our present system of banking, with the limitations, restrictions and liabilities, individual and otherwise, imposed by law on these institutions, has become the settled policy of the State. The checks and guards thrown around them should not be lessened or removed. Their own safety, and the security of the public, require their continuance.

Notice of numerous intended applicants to the Legislature for new banks, an increase of banking capital and savings institutions, has been given as required by the constitution.—Without desiring to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of incorporating all that may be called for, under the notice given, can not be justified or defended.—The extravagant, improper or unreasonable increase of banks and banking capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and will not, and can not be sanctioned by the Executive. The present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country; the depressed state of trade; all past experience, and the more recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the necessity of Legislating cautiously and prudently on this subject.

The number of banks, and consequently the amount of banking capital should be limited to, and regulated by, the proper demands of active and healthy trade, and the actual business wants and necessities of the community. This policy, honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disastrous consequences of improvident banking. An extraordinary and unnecessary increase of banks and banking facilities, in seasons of great general prosperity, leads to extravagant and ruinous speculation. Such increase in times of commercial distress, aggravates and prolongs the evils it was designed to remedy. Entertaining these views I will not hesitate to sanction the rechartering of old and solvent banks, which by prudent and careful management, and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public. Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located. To no other, and under no other circumstances, can I yield the Executive consent.

To promote the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her recources, maintaining her credit, reducing her debt, and relieving her people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire: and to the accomplishment of which every energy of my administration will be directed. The public debt, now exceeding forty millions of dollars, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payment of its interest, seriously affect the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the Commonwealth; prevent the extension and completion of her noble system of education, and prosecution of those laudable schemes of benevolence, which at once benefit, dignify and adorn a free and enlightened people.

Every consideration of State pride, every motive of interest, require its reduction and speedy liquidation, by every available and practicable means. To secure this object, rigid economy in every department of the government; retrenchment in the public expenditures; strict accountability in all the receiving and disbursing officers of the Commonwealth; and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much, and also save millions to the Treasury.

Created by the State, in the prosecution and management of her system of internal improvements—*a system characterized by "prodigality, extravagance and corrupt political favoritism"—the sale of these improvements, or at* least of the 'main line,' as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their representatives. *Bills for the sale of the main line* have been passed by three different Legislatures, two of which were approved by the Governors then in office. The people, on the question being submitted to them in 1844, decided, by a large majority, in favor of the sale; and yet these works, from the defective character of the laws authorizing the sale, the restrictions contained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold. Public sentiment, founded on economical, moral and political considerations, still demands, and the public welfare still requires, their sale.

The consideration to be paid, the mode, terms and *conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully considered. Just and liberal inducements should be offered to purchasers*; whilst at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State, and beneficial to the purchaser, may be secured.

It is in vain to hope for a reduction of the debt, and relief from taxation, without a sale of the whole, or a part, of our public improvements. Incumbered with debt, and taxed to support a system, the management of which has been marked by extravagance, expenditure, *fraudulent speculation*, and a reckless disregard of *public interests*, the people demand relief and release from these burdens. The press and the ballot box have declared the popular will on this subject, and that will should be obeyed. Duty, and a conviction of its propriety, will prompt me to give a cordial support, *to the accomplishment of this object.*

In this connection, and whether a sale of all or any of the public improvements be effected or not, the abolition or reorganization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other efficient and responsible system of management, are subjects worthy of consideration. Every measure of reform in this regard, calculated *to increase the efficiency* and responsibility of *the supervisory power*; protect the interests of the State; and correct the real or alleged abuses of the present system, will receive my approval.

The people having in a recent election decided against the passage of a law *prohibiting the* manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, it will become the duty of the Legislature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance. Our present license system, although highly penal, and corrective of many abuses, is still defective. The facility with which licenses are obtained for the sale of *malt and other liquors, is an evil* that demands reform. The number of places in which these are sold, should be limited by law; and no license granted unless by the Courts, and in the manner now required in the case of public inns and taverns; and subject to the same regulations, restrictions and penalties.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people; and is a reproach to the age in which we live. A stringent and comprehensive law, remedial in its provisions, and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required, not only by the moral sense of community, but would be justified by every sentiment of humanity, every consideration of philanthropy, *every impulse of pure and genuine* patriotism. The history of intemperance is written in tears and blood. Pauperism, taxation and crime follow in its train. A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction, will approve all prudent and constitutional legislation on this subject.

The pardoning power—the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution—will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice, in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal. This power has been conferred *on the Executive, not to overthrow* the administration of justice, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with great caution, and only upon the most satisfactory assurance that it is due to the condemned, and that the rights and security of the public will not be prejudiced by the act. To prevent the abuse of this power, and to protect the Executive from imposition, notice of the intended application should be published in the city or county where the trial and conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of subscriptions by municipal corporations, to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to other subscriptions. The practice should be abolished or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious; and general principles, and public good, are often sacrificed *to secure personal and private benefits.* "*Omnibus legislation*" being improper in itself, and demoralizing in its influence, cannot receive my sanction. The views and practice of my immediate predecessor on this subject, meet my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sister-hood of States, can not be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union—as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger the one, or violate the other. Regarding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ever ready to defend her own. The blood of her sons poured out on the many battle-fields of the Revolution, attests her devotion *to the great* principles of American freedom—the *centre-truth* of American republicanism. To the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony; to the maintainance in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country, Pennsylvania now is, and always has been pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated, until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and liberty to be known only as a name.

Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, *the recent action of the National Congress* and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of Domestic Slavery in the territorial domain of the Nation, violating the plighted faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed and distracting questions—has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union, their stern and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the State, nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principle involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence, and strife; have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and renewed their pledge "to the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil; to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; to the *assertion of* the due rights of the North, as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union."

The declaration of these doctrines is but the recognition of the *fundamental principles of* freedom and human rights. They are *neither new nor startling.* They were taught by patriotic fathers at the watch-fires of our country's defenders; and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty throes of war and revolution. They are stamped with indelible impress upon the *great charter of our rights*, and embodied in the legislation of the best and purest days of the Republic; have filled the *hearts, and fell burning from the lips of orators* and statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they cherished. They have been the watch-word and the hope of millions, who have gone before us, are the watchword and the hope of millions now, and will be of millions yet unborn.

In many questions of National and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and industry, against the depressing influence of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defences; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education and to relieve from debt and taxation; a judicious "homestead bill;" reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our *country against the immigration* and importation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who have called me to preside over her destinies, I return the tribute of my warmest gratitude for the honor conferred; and my pledge to them this day is, that "I will try" to realize their expectations, and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibilities of this high office, I *would be false to myself and to the feelings that now oppress me, should I hesitate to affirm my* unaffected distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties in a manner commensurate with their importance. *If I cannot secure*, I will labor to deserve the confidence and approbation of my fellow citizens. I do not expect, I dare not hope, to escape censure. Deserved censure I will strive to avoid, all other to disregard. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions; with no ambitious desires to gratify; no resentments to cherish; no wish, but for the public good; it will be my endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and having done this, will abide the judgment of a generous people; assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good intentions.

With the Constitution for my guide: "equal and exact justice to all" my desire; the greatest good of the greatest number my object—and invoking the aid and blessing of the God of our fathers, and desiring to rule in His fear—my duty, and highest ambition, will be to promote the true interests of the State, maintain our civil and religious privileges, defend the honor, and advance the prosperity and happiness of our Country.

JAMES POLLOCK.

THE TURKS DYING BY HUNDREDS.—As to the town of Balaklava itself, words cannot describe its filth, its horrors, its hospitals, its dead and dying Turks, its crowded lanes, its noisome sheds, its beastly purlieus, or its decay.

All the pictures ever drawn of plague and pestilence, from the work of the inspired writer who chronicled the woes of infidel Egypt down to the narratives Boccacio, De Foe, or Moltke, fall short of individual "bits" of disease and death which any one may see in half a dozen places during half an hour's walk in Balaklava. In spite of all our efforts, the dying Turks have made of every lane and street a *cloaca*, and the forms of human suffering which meet the eye at every turn, and once were wont to shock us, have now made us callous, and have ceased even to attract passing attention. Raise up the piece of matting or coarse rug which hangs across the doorway of some miserable house, from within which you hear loud wailings and cries of pain and prayers to the Prophet, and you will see in one spot and in instant a mass of accumulated woes that will serve you with the nightmares for a lifetime.

The dead, laid out as they died, are lying side by side with the living, and the latter present a spectacle beyond all imagination. The commonest necessaries of an hospital are wanting; there is not the least attention paid to decency or cleanliness—the stench is appalling—the fœtid air can barely struggle out to taint the atmosphere, save thro' the chinks in the walls and roofs, and for all I can observe, these men die without the least effort being made to save them. There they lie just as they were let gently down on the ground by the poor fellows, their comrades, who brought them on their backs from the camp with the greatest tenderness, but who are not allowed to remain with them. The sick appear to be tended by the sick, and the dying by the dying.

☞ A Boston journal, referring to a suit against a physician for alleged malpractice, says: "It is almost a wonder that any surgeon, now-a-days, can be found, with moral courage or humane feeling enough to undertake to remedy a deformity, or treat a case of injury, without a bond from the patient or his legal guardian that he shall not be subjected to a suit for damages, in case he should fail to make the patient as whole and perfect as he was when he came from the hands of his Creator."