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Jon-Printing—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Pamphlets, Blunks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

# Boetical.

#### OUR WEE WHITE ROSE.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

All in our marriage garden An in our marriage garden
Grew, smiling up to God,
A bonnier flower than ever
Sucked the green warmth of the sed;
O! beautiful, unfathomably,
Yes little life methods. Ita little life unfurled :

And crown of all things was our wee White Rose of all the world. From out a balmy bosom

Our bud of beauty grew; It fed on smiles for sunshine, On tears for daintier dow; Aye nestling warm and tenderly, Our leaves of love were curled

So close and close about our wee White Rose of all the world. With mystical, faint fragrance, Our house of life she filled, Revealed each hour some fairy tower,

Where winged hopes might build;
We saw—though none like us might see
Such precious promise pearled
Upon the petals of our wee
White Rose of all the world.

But, evermore, the halo Like the mystery of moonlight, That folds some fairy feast: Snow-white, snow-soft, snow-silently, Our darling bud up curled, And drop i' the grave, God's lap, our wee White Rose of all the world.

Our Rose was but in blossom Our nose was but in blossom
Our life was in its spring
When, down the solemn midnight,
We heard the angol's sing:
"Another bud of infancy
With holy dews impealed!"
And in their hands they bere our wee
White Rose of all the world.

You scarce could think so small a thing Could leave a loss so large; Her little light such shadow fling, From dawn to sunset's marge. In other springs, our life may be In bannered bloom unfurled; But never, never match our wee

## THE RING MY MOTHER WORE.

The earth has many treasures rare, In goms and golden ore: The ring my mother wore.

I saw it first, when I, a child, Was playing by her side; She told me then, 'twas father's gift When she became his bride.

I saw it oft in sorrow's hours Which marked the after years,
When shining on the soft, white hand
That wiped away my tears.
And, oh! I saw it once again,

When, on her dying bed, She lifted up her hand in prayer, And laid it on my head. Beside that bed, where fell my tears, The ring to me was given;
She placed it on my hand, and said,
"We'll met again in heaven!"
I kissed the check I oft had pressed,
From which the rose had fied:

And, bowed with grief, stood motherless Alone, buside the dead. Among the blest in realms above, Where sorrows are unknown,
O may I meet my mother dear,
No more to weep alone
Her dying words of love and faith I'll cherish evermore
Within the heart which holds so dear
The ring my mother wore.

# Migcellaneous.

# A Shabby Young Man.

Brookland, which now forms an elegant and retired suburb of New York, about the end of the last century consisting of a few country houses, scattered like a sort of ham-let along the banks of the Hudson, and built by those wealthy citizens whom fortune enabled and taste prompted to retire from the crowd and bustle of the town. The families resident there were all of the same grade in society; their habits and pursuits were similar. The greater part were more or less connected; and, as short distances produced greater separation in those days than long. itself of great consideration in the world. Among the old gentlemen who looked af ter their gardens and green houses there, got their abundant leisure in discussing the war of independence, (then but a few years over.) there was none who stood higher, in his own taditive was none who stood higher, in his own taditive was none who stood higher, in his own taditive was none who stood higher, in his own taditive was none who stood higher, in his own taditive was none who stood higher, in his own taditive was none who stood higher, in his own taditive was not aware that any had been sold in New York."

mode on the banks of the Hudson. Mr. Small not plentier at that time than they are now. had brought up sons and daughters with as We talked to all our friends on the subject, little trouble as any family man could expect. without success. At last my father advertis-He had portioned and settled them all—some ed in the American News Letter, the only Thanksgiving week, the anniversary of American Independence, his own birthday, and such like seasons of high celebration. Mr. Small had lived in troubled and changeful it was pumpkin pie we had, doctor; my mo-

spectable place in the crowd of spectators,

purchase about him, and in a highly satisfactory state of mind regarding himself, his doings, and his consequence. In common with st men who have never tried the strife. Mr. Small had a mighty admiration of success. With him it was the proof of talent and the power, place or popularity, were the saints of his calendar, and at the head of them all stood Benjamin Franklin. Whether because the printing business, which the famous doctor had followed in his unknown days, was in some degree related to the bookselling, or that the lightning conductor, which kept his house safe in thunder storms, had made Mr. Small sensible of the service done to the world by the Philadelphia philosopher, certain it was that next to himself, Franklin occupied the highest place in Mr. Small's escm. He quoted his maxims on every possible occasion: their sound, worldly wisdom cast a reflected glory on the prudence of the ex-bookseller. He keeps his complete works bound in morocco with gilt edges, in his best book-case, and showed with special pride a copy of his first publication, the essay on "Liberty and Necessity," printed in London, 1726. All Mr. Small's friends were acquainted with the curious chance by which the now highly prized pamphlet had come into his He was in the habit of rehearsing it

the first edition ever printed. There was not penny roll was bought on the way for my supa copy so early te be found in all the Union. per. Together with all the treasures of the house, it was prepared for high display one clear first turned my attention to science and philos wintry day in the beginning of 1789, when ophy; it was then the only book I massessed, an unusually keen frost had made the Hudson and with it I carried this pamphlet in the in unusually keen frost had made the Hudson and with it is that painting in the fit for sledge travelling, and down that crystal bighway the whole north and west were pouring to New York, to see the meeting of the first American Congress, and General Wash met with on my application for the office of ington sworn into the office of President.

Among the gathering members, Franklin was expected. Philadelphia had elected him once more, though full of years, as well as honors;

"But, doctor, if we had known, if we had the man of so much work and fame had begun to feel his energies flag under the burden Small, ready to drop from his chair with of age, and talked of retiring from public life. shame and embarrassment. from Albany, where he had been visiting an unnecessary. I was nobody for you to know or dream of, just then." And the old philos-Brookland for the accommodation of passary or looked both marks and wise. known Franklin was to come direct Brookland for the accommodation of passengers. There was yet a day to spare before the meeting of Congress, and Mr. Small was situation in a hat with no cock; what could

and proceed to New York early on the follow-

The entire clite of Mr. Small's circle were gathered to dinner in the evening. The master of the mansion sat in triumph resembling that of the Roman conqueror, with spoils and captives following his chariot. The quiet, sensible old gentleman who had signed the Peace of Paris, and won him a name throughout the world, was at times half amused and half provoked at the boundless fuss made about him; but Benjamin Franklin was accustomed to such doing; he let things take their course, and the dinner passed off as othor show dinners have gone before and since, till the old gentleman joined the ladies in the drawing room, and Mr. Small took the opportunity to display his library, which opened conveniently from that apartment. The best of his books had been brought with him when he retired from business, and but few collec-tions in the United States could equal his at the time. Franklin admired the books and heir bindings, applauded Mr. Small's taste till that gentleman, being in a flush of enthusiasm, which the claret had probably height-ened, brought down from its high place in his book-case the long treasured pamphlet, named in the fashion of its publishing time: "A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain;" and introduced it to the doctor's notice with a considerable flourish, about the more than a half century it had been in his

ossession, and how much he prized it above his entire library.
"It is the London edition," said Franklin, turning the rough pages with an absent look. Perhaps he was thinking of the time when Sir William Kieth sent him to England, with ones do in ours, the little community stood in genteel isolation from the neighboring city; lived on its own money and importance; maintained colonial etiquette as established in the time of Governor Keith, and believed traffic great consideration. was kept; and he, an American bred youth, poor and friendless in great and busy London, worked as a journeyman printer in Bartholo-

esteem, than Sedley Small, Esq.

New York."

It was never sold, doctor," said Mr.

Small, catching at the glorious opportunity to gry at a darkey, and broke seven or eight toll his story, for which he put himself in the bricks upon his head without doing him the story. The negro, who was perfectly dam, little more than a century before the period of our story. His father was one of the first book-sellers in the city. He made a business for himself, which his son inherited, and Sedley Small. Esq. had gone through an extension of the first book sellers in the city. He made a sitting exceedingly upright. "It is almost away, white man—dis chile don't mind dem pebbles no how! yah! yah!" sixty years since that work came into the pebbles no how! yan! yan!

sixty years since that work came into the possession, and Sedley Small, Esq., had gone through an difficulties in his own opinions. He had married well, and perhaps wisely. His wife was the daughter of a flourishing merchant, had a dowry equal to his expectations; understood all manner of colonial house-keeping from the streams had once off in a net because my butter to shrink in weight. all manner of colonial house-keeping, from the making of buckwheat cakes to the scouring of father would not increase his salary, and it old silk gowns, which, however incredible to the ladies of modern Brookland, was then the seven years with us, and good storemen were moved on the heatest that Huddon. We Small that the latter would not increase his salary, and it was not easy to fill his place, for he had been seven years with us, and good storemen were in the city, some in the neighboring townships—and gathered them round him on urday, and, on the following Monday—a wet,

times, but got through them with little risk ther went ahead in housekeeping-in walked times, but got through them with little risk or loss. He was not a man to peril much for the public weal. Whatever was uppermost had his support for the time, although he never went further on any side than a friendly neutrality. When the tea from Sandy Hook was thrown into the river, he thought it a dangerous proceeding. dangerous proceeding. these he laid down on the counter, in a deci-When Sears' Association declared for inde-dedly vulgar manner, told my father he had pendence, and General Lee with his Connection Militia marched into New York, Mr. and came to apply for the situation. Of Small considered the Union was decidedly course my father could not engage a person ight. When the British troops took possess who carried a penny roll and showed no ruf-on, and the Americans were defeated at Long fles; but he asked the young man if he had Island, it was his opinion that rebellion never ever been in a book store, and if he could prospered. But when the Peace of Paris was show a testimonial of character from any man signed, when the patriot soldiers were returning to their homes and farms, and Washing- ed rather to wake him up to to the knowledge ton was taking leave of his officers in front of of his own presumption. He said, with a Francis' Hotel, Mr. Small occupied a very re- good deal of stammering, that he had never served in a store of any kind, but he knew and said it was the proudest moment of his something of books and would endeavor to life.

With this quiet imitation of the Vicar of New York and knew nobody, but there were Bray, Sedley Small, Esq., had come to repose, respectable people in Boston who would recont under his laurels, for he was never the man to win them, but in his handsome couning at his ignorance of the world. He adtry house, with everything that dollars could vised him to go home to Boston and get a situation there, for he would receive no man into his store who could not produce testimony and did not understand the book business. suppose the young man was ashamed of his adventure; he picked up the penny roll and the largest of the books he had lain down, and evidence of desert. Men who had achieved in his confusion forgot the smaller one, which we did notice till he was out of sight-and i proved to be this inestimable pamplilet."

"Did you ever see the young man again?" asked Franklin, who had listened to the nar ration with his usual grave and placid look. "Never, doctor; he probably went home to his respectable friends in Boston, and had no use for the book he forgot. Indeed, the won der is how it ever came into such a person' hands.

"Would you know him if you saw him now?" said Franklin, half smiling.
"I can't say I should, doctor; it is almost ixty years ago; I was a boy not above fif

"It is sixty two years ago, but I remember it well, my friend; for I am the very man who came to your father's store that cold wet evening," said Franklin. "I had returned evening," said Franklin. "I had returned from England poor and disappointed, but un-willing to go back to Kieth's printing office in Philadelphia, which I had left in such high hopes; I lingered about New York, and searched street and store in vain for employ regularly to every visitor at his house, and ment, when your father's advertisement also the fact that the essay had remained on caught my eye in an humble coffee house. It great palm of Death. one of his lumber shelves fully twenty years | was likely my last chance, and I went to appefore he knew it was Franklin's. That was ply before the store should be shut. The per. The larger book was a volume of Defoe, containing his 'E say on Projects,' which

not only most forward in the crowd which as- any man expect; sixty-two years make great sembled to meet the philosopher, but by dint of influential introduction and hospitable importunity, contrived to make him accept an invitation to spend that evening at his house, and you see that in the same space colony; and you see that in the same space of time a tolerably respectable member of Congress has been made of a man who carried

penny roll, and wore no ruffles."

Mr. Small's friends never could understand how he recovered his composure on that try-ing occasion, but he did; his distinguished guest having contrived to turn the conversaion once more to his books and bindings; and the rest of the evening went off remarka bly well. Next morning he accompanied Franklin on what proved to be the doctor's last visit to New York; saw him take his scat in Congress; saw Washington sworn into the Presidency; and returned to his country house in the accustomed glow of enthusiasm for the successful and established condition of his country. How far he profited by the lesson of that evening could never be guessed by his most intimate acquaintance. Besides the long treasured pamphlet, he was accustomed o exhibit the chair on which Franklin sat in his library, many a year after the famous doctor had gone to the house appointed. But nobody again heard him rehearse the story of "The Shabby Young Man."

A GENTLE HINT .- "Why don't you get

to have me," was the reply.
"I guess you haven't been up our way,"
was the insinuating rejoinder.

[] "Looking nice." is a term invented to keep boys off the grass, and makes girls con-sumptive. In our opinion, dirt is one of the very elements of health, and no boy should be lenied his legitimate share thereof. Clean children are always, "pale and interesting."

An old Dutchman undertook to whallop his son. But Jack turned upon him and whalloped the old gent. The old man consoled himself for his defeat by rejoicing in his superior manhood. He said: "Vell, Shack

butter to shrink in weight.

THE KISS.-Who gave that kiss? the teacher cried; Twas Harry Hall, John Jones roplied. Come here to mic old Switchem said, And solemnly he shook his head; What evil genius prompted you So rude a thing in school to do? Said Harry, I can hardly say Just how it happened. Any way, To do a sum she whispered me: And round my face her ourls—you see— That is her check—and I—and I— Just kissed her, but I don't know why.

## Odds and Ends.

Mincing the matter-making mince-

Decidedly interesting—some late occur

ences in our borough. Ended-Leap Year, and the season

sword to Major Anderson. they always want something to boot.

Rarey advertises a vicious horse to experiment on, and offers \$100 for the worst. to death in a house in Marietta, Lancaster co., a few days since.

Saints and sinners stood on slipper places last week, and hard was the fall of

'comin' thro' the rye." Beef is selling in Charleston, S. C., at

thirty-five cents a pound, and other provisions are proportionally high.

dies are all in favor of hymen.

down three and carries one.

that may occur at the seat of government.

home and forgotten that lard." "La, mother, it was so greasy that it slipped my mind." What are the years but perishable leaves, blown, one by one, from the everopen-

When a man is dead, he is no longer ours to jeer at, or condema. His soul is God's his poor, frail body a handful of dust in the

South Carolina bords have been hawk ed about New York, offered as low as 20 cents on the dollar, during the past week, but could find no purchasers.

speeches in Boston.

TA SLIPPERY CONFORATION.—In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg last week, a bill was presented for the incoreoration of a skining clab.

should risk assassination thereby. Childhood's dreams are like white clouds that float through a summer sky. Bathed in the glory of Heaven they drift away, leaving no trace of sadness behind.

On Saturday evening week John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer, delivered a lecture at St. Louis, in which he expressed strong Union sentiments which were

On Wednesday last, two policemen named Clarborne Long and Daniel Hallman, were stabbed in a house of ill-fame in Cincin-The former died; the latter is in a critical condition.

loudly applauded.

Roger B. Tancy, Chief Justice of the Inited States, declares, that he will, if living, administer the oath of office to Mr. Lincoln or Springfield to do it.

ng herself. Cause unknown. She was about 50 years of age.

It is ascertained that all the seceding tates have drawn their quota of arms for 1861 in advance. The order from South Car-olina was filled only a few days before the assage of the ordinance of secession.

Common lamp oil, rubbed over the hands every morning, is said to be sure cure for chapped hands. The best remedy for channed lips, that we know, is to get married, and even that don't always cure them!

There are but seven States in the Unmarried?" said a young lady the other day to ion in which the Post Office receipts exceed the expenditures. the expenditures. They are Massachusetss, "I have been trying for the last ten years Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, find some one who would be silly enough New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

A lusty young fellow in a tattered garb, and a long beard that bespoke the extreme of distress, solicited an elderly gontle-"What was that? said the gentleman impa-tiently. "To work," said the imposter.

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF.

GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

DELIVERED JANUARY 15th, 1861. FELLOW CITIZENS:

Having been entrusted by the people of Pennsylvania, with the administration of the

Deeply impressed with its responsibilies and duties, I enter upon the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, with a determination to fulfil them all faithfully to the utmost of my shills. them all faithfully to the utmost of my ability. stant pressure for undue privileges, and be Questions of great moment intimately connectius and equal to all in their administration.

Those who shun society are neither very strong nor very weak.

The New York Legislature has voted a sword to Major Anderson.

Shoemakers are hard to deal with as Four children (colored,) were burned er instigated by hatred or ambition, by fanat- cy. Yet the elements of general prosperity

In its aims, liberal in its spirit, and patriotic in its progress. The freedom of speech and to know if Western whisky was ever seen of the press, the right of conscience and of private independent in civil and religious faith. the high prerogatives to which the American That mad wag Prentice says tall gen-tlemen are always successful, because the la-of all. The intelligence of the people is one Why is a dog with a broken leg like a boy at arithmetic? Answer—Because he puts down three and comics of the patriot for and virtue. Our system of Comics Schools of the main pillars of the fabric of our govern-[ A negro, on being examined, was asked growing wants the most ample provision should if his master was a Christian. "No, sir, he is a member of Congress," was the reply. The Light Artillery has been recalled from Kansas to prepare for any emergency that may occur at the sent of government. hat may occur at the seat of government. Innguished for want of just appropriations, from changes and amendments of the law, and perhaps from inefficiency in its administration: but it has surmounted every difficulty and is now regarded by the enlightened and patriotic of every political faith as the great leaves, blown, one by one, from the everopening rose of time, by the same breath that created them. The manner in which this subject is presented them. ted to the Legislature, by my immediate predecessor, in his annual message, fully harmonizes with public sentiment; and his recom-mendation for aid to the Farmer's High School rate attempt to wrest from the Federal Govof Pennsylvania meets my most cordial approbation. Invited to the rich prairie lands of ed on it when they adopted the Constitution, the West, where the labor of the husbandman By this movement the question whether the is simple and uniform, when population has government of the United States embodies the filled our valleys, it passes away from our prerogatives, rights and powers of sovereign highland soils, where scientific culture is rety, or merely represents, for specific purposes Wendell Phillips leeps a body guard armed with revolvers, to prevent him being mobbed while making life disunion Abolition While individual liberality has done much for may dissolve at will, is now placed directly an institution that is designed to educate the

years has fully demonstrated that the institution can be made self-sustaining; and it real actual conflict.

nce to the State in th

a strict accountability from all public officers, the ordinary means of the treasury, all unthe 4th of March next, if he has to go to diminution of the indebtedness shall not be in

terrunted. On Thursday evening last, the wife of Henry Heiser, residing near Orwigsburg, the power of the Commonwealth, by increasschuylkill county, committed suicide by hang: nition of the vast interests of our commerce by husbanding our means and diminishing he burdens of taxation and of debt, will be the highest objects of my ambition, and all the energy of my administration will be directed

to the accomplishment of these results.

The pardoning power is one of the most important and delicate powers conferred upon the Chief Magistrate by the Constitution, and it should always be exercised with great cauhat the public security will not be prejudiced the administration of justice, and to all interested, that public notice should be given. By the adoption of such a regulation, imposition

The associations of capital and labor, under acts of incorporation, where the purposes to be man for alms, in a piteous tone of voice; the benevolent gentleman gave him a shilling.

"If this relief," said the beggar, "had not come so opportunely, I should have been driven to do what I never had intended."—the citizens are moderate, as they generally are in a new and growing country, and where the concentration of the capital of many is necessary to development and progress, such associations, when judiciously restricted, confer large benefits on the State. The vast resources of Pennsylvania, and the variety of her mechanical and other industrial pursuits nvite capital and enterprise from abroad which on every sound principle of political economy, should be encouraged. Much of the time of the Legislature is consumed by applications for special chartered privileges which might be saved by the enactment of general laws and by such amondment to our general mining Executive department of the government for the next three years, and having taken a sol less and burthensome restraints, and at the emn oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the same time afford ample protection to capital United States, and to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, I avail myself of your presence to Our Statute books are full of acts of incorpo-express to you, and through you to the people ration conferring special privileges, various as express to you, and through you to the people of the State, my gratitude for the distinguished honor they have, in their partiality, conferred upon me.

The State of the State of the distinguished honor they have, in their partiality, conferred upon me.

juncture, that I yield to an honored custom true policy of the government can always be which requires a frank declaration of the had, give to all well considered measures of principles to be adopted, and the policy to be legislation the solemn sanction of the highest Pursued during my official term.

We have assumed, us the great fundamental truth of our political theory, that man is capable of self-government, and that all power of the State, and it should not be arbitrarily interfered with. While I shall shrink from no duty involved by the sacred trust reposed in me by the people of the Commontal wealth, have stimulated the industry of our people and improved the skill of the commontal wealth, I would have all other departments of the commontal wealth, I would have all other departments of the common dustry of our people and improved the skill of the common dustry of

importance of preserving, pure and unsullied uncertainty of the future, have had the effect s it came from the hands of the Apostles of of weakening commercial credit and partially Liberty, this vital principle, I pledge myself interrupting trade; and, as a natural consc to stand between it and encroachments, wheth- quence, deranging our exchanges and currenicism or folly.

The policy that should regulate the administration of the government of our State, was declared by its founders, and is fully established by experience. It is just and fratornal interest of general phospheric properties of general phospheric properties. It is just and fratornal restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in business and compared to the restitution of confidence in the resti

Thus far our system of Government has fully answered the expectations of its founders, and has demonstrated the capacity of the peocitizen is born. In our social organization the ly answered the expectations of its founders, rich and the poor, the high and the low, enjoy these equally, and the Constitution and the ple for self-government. The country has advanced in wealth, knowledge and power, and secured to all classes of its citizens the blessings of peace, prosperity and happiness.will ever enlist my carnest solicitude. For its maintained public order, and promoted the greatest principles of its platform; it was in welfare of all parts of our vast and expending country. No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other us with hostility to our brethron of other. This is a propitious moment to declare that States. We regard them as friends and fellow-countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a different to other vital issues of the canyass. kindred interest; and we recognize, in their broadest extent all our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and wil- terfere with or abridge the rights of

ling to observe generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit; with unswerving fidel-The election of a President of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution, has recently been made a pretext for disturbing the peace of the country by a delibe- or treason was heard, nor was an arm raised ernment the powers which the people conferrprerogatives, rights and powers of sovereignmay dissolve at will, is now placed directly before the American people. Unhappily this question is not presented in the simple the passions and jealousies of impending or

dures no aid from the state except for the president Buchanap recently declared completion of the buildings in accordance with nor in any of his acts of declarations before or out any specifice of right or self-respect, the that he would ride to the finauguration in a the original design. A liberal appropriation is since his election, to warrant the apprehent threatened danger may be averted.

Carriage with Old Abe in March next, if he for that purpose would be honorable to the sion that his Administration will be unfriend.

Ours is a National Government. It has carriage with Old Abe in March next, if he for that purpose would be honorable to the sion that his Administration will be unfriend-Legislature and a just recognition of a system ly to the local institutions of any of the States, within the sphere of its action all the attriof public instruction that is of the highest im No sentiments but those of kindness and conbutes of sovereignty, and among these are the
portance to the State in the development of ciliation have been expressed or entertained right and duty of self-preservation. It is

tion that they are surprised at the pertinacity the compromises of our great National compact, and willingly recognized the peculiar institutions and rights of property of the people to the general government, and he frankly acknowledges his obligation to protect the con-stitutional rights of all who live under its au-

thority and enjoy its blessings. I have already taken occasion to say publicly, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statute books which infringe tion, and never except on the most conclusive upon the rights of the people of any of the evidence that it is due to the condemned, and States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesiby the act. When such applications are presented to the Executive it is due to society, to enacted laws interfering with the rights or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an exthe adoption of such a regulation, imposition will be prevented and just efforts will be ample of magnanimity and of implicit obedistrengthened.

The paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by improved by Congress; and ments may be proposed by Congress; and the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by improved the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every sta repeal of every statute that may even, by imrepeal of every statute that may even, by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation.

whenever the necessity to amend shall occur, the people of Pennsylvania will give to the amendments which Congress may propose, the isfaction with our legislation.

ognition of all the duties imposed upon her by the national compact, and she will, by every act consistent with her devotion to the integration of the past, and a property who have so many sacred memories of the past, and a property who have so many sacred memories of the past, and a property who have so many sacred memories of the past, and a property who have so many sacred memories of the past, and a people who have lived to be past, and a rests of her own people, promote fraternity and such rich logacies to transmit to the fundamental peace, and a liberal comity between the ture, should deliberate long and seriously between the States. Her convictions on the vital questions fore they attempt to alter any of the funda-which have agitated the public mind are well mental principles of the great charter of our understood at home, and should not be misun-derstood abroad. Her verdicts have been as I assume the duties of this high office at the aniform as they have been decisive, in favor of the dignity, the prosperity and the progress of her free industry, and support of the principles of liberty on which the government is the future period of our national history.

The public mind is agitated by fears, suspicions, and jealousies. Serious apprehensions of the future period of our national history.

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The public mind is agitated by fears, suspicions, and jealousies. respectively founded, and menace or rebellon cannot re-verse them. They have passed into history as the deliberate judgment of her people, ex-pressed in a peaceful, fraternal and constitu-tional manner; and when they shall have been tional manner; and when they shall have been administered in the government, as soon as It shall be my carnest endeavor to justify the they will be, the madness that now rules the confidence which you have reposed in me, and hour will subside, as their patriotic, faithful to deserve your approbation. With a conand national aims bring ample protection and sciousness of the rectitude of my intentions,

In the grave questions which now agitate fy, and with a profound sense of the solomnity the country, no State has a more profound of my position, I humbly invoke the assistance concern than Pennsylvania. Occupying a of our Heavenly Father, in whom alone is my geographical position between the North and dependence, that His strength may sustain the South, the East and West, with the great and His wisdom guide me. With His divine avenues of travel and trade passing through aid I shall apply myself faithfully and fear-Questions of great moment intimately connected with the feelings and interests of the people of all parts of the Nation, now agitate the public mind: and some of them, from their in the uncertainty of the future. A solfish in the uncertainty of the future. A solfish caution might indicate silence as the safest course to be pursued as to these questions, by inconsiderate, or of more than doubtful connections to the public mind; and some of them, from their two was given with much hesitation, and not without scrious apprehensions as to its abuse, by the framers of our organic law. It is, in my judgment, to be used with the greatest caution might indicate silence as the safest course to be pursued as to these questions, by inconsiderate, or of more than doubtful constitutionality. The legislators, chosen as they high official position; but fidelity to the high

trust reposed in me demand, especially at this that a fair expression of their views of the ourselves and to the other States, that the po sition and sentiments of Pennsylvania on the question should be distinctly understood: All the elements of wealth and greatness

have been spread over the State by a kind the United States, has demonstrated to all the government appreciate the full measure of the United States, has demonstrated to all responsibility that devolves upon them. ral advantages, have become cardinal principles of political economy in Pennsylvania, and the opinion everywhere prevails among our people that development, progress and wealth depend on educated and requited labor; and that labor, and the interests sustained by it, should be adequately protected aminst foreign competition. The people of Pennsylvania have always favored that policy, which aims to elevate and foster the industry of the country in the collection of revenue the the support of the General Government; and whenever they have had the opportunity, it a fair election, they have vindicated that policy at the ballotbox. When their trade was prostrated and their industry paralyzed by the legislation of the General Government, which favored ad-

verse interests, they waited patiently for the return of another opportunity to declare the public will in a constitutional manner. In the late election of President of the United States, the principle of protection was one of the prominent issues. With the proceedings of Congress at its last session fresh in their memories, a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania enrolled themselves in an organization, which, in its declaration of priniples, promised, if successful, to be faithful to their suffering interests and languishing in dustry. Protection to labor was one of the scribed on its banners: it was advocated by its public journals; and throughout the cantass it was a leading text of the orators of the

successful party. they were demanding justice for themselves in the recent election, and had no design to inple of other States. The growth of our State had been retarded by the abrogation of the principle of protection from the revenue laws of the national government; bankruptcy had crushed the energies of many of our most enterprising citizens; but no voice of disloyalty to offer violence to the sacred fabric of our national Union. Conscious of their rights and their power, our people looked to the hallotbox alone as the legal remedy for existing

In the present unliappy condition of the country, it will be our duty to unite with the people of the States which remain loyal to the Union, in any just and honorable measures of conciliation and fraternal kindness. Let us invite them to join us in the fulfilment of all form our obligations under the Federal Constitution want of public aid. An experience of ten of political discussion, but complicated with and laws. Then we can cordially unite with them in claiming like obedience from those There is nothing in the life of Mr. Lincoln If the loyal States are just and moderate, with-

our wealth, the growth of our population and by the constitutional majority which elected based upon a compact to which all the people the prosperity of our great agricultural interests.

It is the rest excitement which seems to have blinded the sult of mutual concessions, which were made The State having been wisely relieved of the judgment of a part of the people, and is pre- for the purpose of securing reciprocal benemanagement of the public improvements by their sale, the administration of the government is greatly simplified, its resources are certain and well understood, and the amount of the public debt is well ascertained. A rig-completely has the conviction of its nationality and solve themselves from the union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. id economy in all its various departments and ty and sovereignty directed their political ac- To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union without the consent of the rest is a strict accountability from all public officers, are expected by our people, and they shall not be disappointed. Now that the debt of the State is in the course of steady liquidation, by the ordinary means of the treasury, all under the ordinary means of the treasury, all under the ordinary means of the treasury, all under the course of the Republic, the security of their free volves the destruction of the Government. If necessary expenditures of the public money must be firmly resisted, so that the gradual future are all in harmony with an unfaltering ments of the Constitution must be obeyed; and allegiance to the National Union, the mainte- it must have power adequate to the enforcenance of the Constitution and the enforcement ment of the supreme law of the land in every, of the laws. They have faithfully adhered to State. It is the first duty of the National authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania with a united people, will give them an honest, faithof other States. Every true Pennsylvanian ful and active support. The people mean to admits that his first civil and political duty is preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard.

The Constitution which was originally

framed to promote the welfare of thirteen States and four millions of people, in less than three quarters of a century has embraced thir ty-three States and thirty millions of inhabitants. Our territory has been extended over new climates, including people with new interests and wants, and the Government has protected them all. Every thing requisite to the perpetuity of the Union and its expanding power, would seem to have been forseen and provided for by the wisdom and sagacity of the framers of the Constitution.

It is all we desire or hope for, and all that

careful and deliberate consideration which Pennsylvania has never faltered in her rec-

peaceful progress to all sections of the Republic.

with no resentments to cherish, no enmitties to avenge, no wish but the public good to grati-