Job Printing,

Neatly and Promptly Executed, at the Advertiser Office, Lebanon, Pa. This establishment is now supplied with an extensive neartment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a next and expeditions manner—

and on very reasonable terms. Such as Pamphlets, Checks, Business Cards, Handbills,

Circulars, Labels,
Bill Headings, Blanks,
Programmos, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c. The friends of the establishment, and the public goily are respectfully solicited to send in their orders. ANDUILLS Printed at an hours notice.

AND Dress of all kinds, Common and Judgment Bonns, School, Justiess', Constables' and other Blanks, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

, Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER, One Dollar and a Half a Year. Address, WM7-M. JRESIM, Lebanon, Pa.

CCORDEONS, Flutanas, Flutds, Fifes, Music Boxes, Banjos, Tembortaoes, Violin and Guitar Strings. &c. Very cheap, for sale at REITZENSTEIN & BRO.

The Groceries

A Trin Centre Buildings of RABER & BRO'S, you will find very cheap, and a full assortment.

Lohnon, Oct. 21, 1867.

SECOND ARRIVAL chean for cash at

Presents for the Holidays. UST received a new supply of Watches, Jewelry, and Jother Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents, and forsale at low prices to suit the times, by Dec. 16, 1867. REITZENSTEIN & BRO.

I MPORTANT INFORMATION, by which much suffering in families may be avoided, sent to married man and liose contemplating marriage, address, enclosing, full stamps, DR. G. W. Address, enclosing, full stamps, and property of the stamps of t

For Cheap Cloth, Cassimer CATENETT, and all kind of Woolen Goods, call at the Centre Building of RABER & BRO'S, where you will find every variety of Goods for Gentlemen & Boys' Wear, in kind for the season and in price to suit the times.

Lebanon, Get 21, 1857.

Revolvers. OLT'S Allen's and other Revolvers, single and double parted Pistols, fine Pocket Knives, Port Monales, Pursos in great variety and sold at the lowest figure at, REITZENSTEIN & BROS.

Dec. 10, 1867. Cheap Jewelry and Fancy Store.

-Feed--Feed : -Dirigons in want of Feed for Cows or Pigs, can ob-tail it daily, at the Browery of threstoscriber, in Childennial street, West of Plank Road. Price, from 10 25 capta a toughet ... HENRY HARTMAN.

Fancy Dress Goods. TRADICE TROSSNEW BUILDING you will find a A finite faill assortain to fail kinds of Fancy Goods—Shawla, Capas, Scarfs, Collars, and in short, every variety of Goods for a complete Dress—very cheap—Check, ficking, Sheeting, Blankets, &c., &c. 23 Please and and see for yourselves. [Lebanon, Oct. 21, 157.

Menry Hartman's Brewery LAGER BEER SALOON, IN Cumberland Street, west of the Plank Road, Leba-lanin. Schweitzer and Limberger Cheese, Holiand Herring, wholesale and Rotati. A large room in the second story is free for meetings, societies, &c. Lebanon, Doc. 9, 1857.

Ready-made Clothing! UCII ABOVEHIO ATS, Sack Coats, Frock Coats, Pants and Yests, all colors and all prices, just received and offered at, such prices as have already induced many to prirehase. We defy competition on Ready-made Clothing. For cheep Coats, l'ants and Vests, all at HENRY & STINE'S STORE. Lebanon, October 28, 1857.

Call and See! (ARPETS: Carpets! Oil Cloths! Oil Cloths! Baskets! Rugkets! Carpet Chain! Carpet Chain! Bed Feathers! Bed Feathers! Carpet Crow Brooms! Coun Brooms! Band Boxes! and a variety of other Goods, received and daily receiving by Howard & Co.'s Express, which will be sold cheap by Edbahon, Oct. 28, '58.

Notice to Creditors. A LL PERSONS indebted to the firm of SHIRK & TICE, or to SAMUEL U. SHIRK, by Note, Book Account, of otherwise, are requested to make early payment to AMOS II. BOOK INTERN. Ban at his Affine is Volume 1.

For Sale.

36,000 BARREL STAVES, which can be bought on reasonable terms from the underrigned.
ELIZABETH C. WEIDMAN, ROBERT W. COLEMAN, Admin'rs of the Estate of Jacob B. Weidman, dec'd. Dec. 2, 1867.

New Barber Shop. C EGRGE W. DALY, MARKET STREET, opposite the Leb-anon Bank, would respectfully inform the Citizens of belianon and vicinity, that he still continues his first-class Shaving & Hair Dressing Saloon, and is prepared to do business in the neatest and best style, and would solicit all to give him a trial. Lebanon, Oct. 21, 1857.

DAM RISE has removed his HAT & CAP STORE, to his New Brick Building, (opposite his late stand,) and the Court House. To save the act in had his friends and the public, to give him a call in how localish. The has just opened his NEW GOOD bught in atticipation of his Romoval and the Christma Holidays.

Lebanon, Peg. 30, 1857.

Bargains! Bargains! IHE undersigned having purchased at Sheriff's sale, the entire stock of CLOTHING of L. B. Oppenheimer, now offer for sale, at their store, one door south of Henry & Stine's store, in Market street, in the borough of Lebanon, all kinds of Ready made Full, Winter, and Summer Clothing. Their assortment is extensive, and of the finest and best material, and well made, and as they are naxious to sell out speedily, they are prepared to sell at LOW RATES. All in want of Clothing will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB HECHT, BROS. & Co. Lebanon, November 11, 1857.—if.

A GREAT PANIC;

GOODS SELLING WONDERFULLY CHECALE.

IHE undersigned are now opening a very large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Rendy-made Clothing, and all kinds Mon's and Boys wear.

ALSO, all kinds of Goods for Ladies' wear, such as black and fancy silk, Delaines, French Merino, Coberg and plaid Goods, Shawls of all descriptions, Bonnet Trimmings, &c. ALSO, a large stock of GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE. Also, a large stock of GROUERIES & QUEENSWARE

AGO Call at the Bec Aire. GA

Lebanon, Oct. 7, 57. GEORGE & SHELLENBERGER.

The Clothing Store & Tailoring Establishment of
DABER & BRO'S you will now find in their New BuildDang, a few doors East of their former place, on the 2d
Story, where you can find all kinds of CLOTHING—Coats,
Socks, Round Jackets, Pants, Veste; Boys'
Clothing, all very cheape, You can dress yourself from top
to toe at such low prices as will suit the times.

33. All orders for TATLORING will be promptly attended to.

35. All litings of Country Produce taken in exchange for

nded to.

AGP All Rinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for othing and Tailoring. [Lebanon, Oct. 21, '57 \$12 000 Worth Store Goods AT VERY LOW PRICES

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased at Sheriff's Sale, the large and complete assortment of STORE GOODS of SHIRK & TICE, at a very low price, and being desirous to close up the equeern at an early day, will retail the stock at lower prices than Goods-have ever been sold in Lebanon, and much cheaper than the same kind of Goods can be bought at Wholesale in the cities. The original cost of the GOODS was \$12,000, and the stock is large, rounder and well-sayited. complete and well-assorted.

**A. Such an opportunity to obtain CHEAP GOODS is rarely offered. DRY-GOODS, OROCERIES and QUEENS-WAIE in great quantities.

Notes of all solvent Bankstaken in exchange for Goods. Lebanon, Oct. 7, '67.

ABRAHAM SHIRK.

Prices Reduced

To suit the Times. CONSIDERING the present aspect of the times, we have adopted the following resolutions: firsting at very reduced prices, so as to give everybody a chance to buy what he wants for the winter. what ne wants for the winter.
ILESOLVED, to sell all kinds of Furnishing Goods such as indergarments, Socks, Shirts, Gloves, Handkerchieß, Cheches than the cheapest.

Resouven, to give everybody the worth of their money in whatever they want to buy in the line of Ready-made Clothing.

RESOLVED, to roturn our thanks to the people of Lebanon county, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us.

REITZENSTEIN & BRO.

November 18, 1857. Startling Disclosures.

Startling Disclosures.

JUST PUBLISHED, a very interesting and useful book, disclosing the mysteries of the human frame, with Numerous Illustrations, containing curious and interesting information for these who are about to enter into the Marriage State, designed only for Females. All young married persons, and those about to be married, will find in this book information of great value to them. All such persons abould lose no time in procuring this book. It will be sent on receipt of one dollar, securely mailed and post-paid, to any address in the Union. Bills of all solvent banks taken at par.

3. Persons wishing this valuable work will please cut off the address below, and pastest on an envelope, enclosing one dollar, and they will receive the book by the feture mail.

JOS. Y. MATSON, Publisher.

Box 1644, P. O., New York.

Lebanon



Addertiser.

VOL. 9---NO. 31.

LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1858.

Bargains! Bargains! Chaice Naetrn. Goods bought at Sheriff's Sale to be sold AT AND BELOW COST!

HE subscriber would respectively inform the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity, that he has purchased, at Sheriff's Sale, the entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c., late of J. M. Pfleger & Brother, at a very low price. He will retail the stock cheaper than any Goods have everboen sold heretofore in Lebanon, for the purpose of closing out the concern. The opportunity is a good one, and should now be embraced by all desirous of buying cheap Goods for the coming winter. The stock is a full one—complete in all its departments.

Ap Give us a call and see our bargains.

Lebanon, Oct. 14, 57. GEORGE PFLEGER.

BULL'S RECTO MISTURA,

FOR PILES, TETTER, RINGWORM ND for any firuption or Excoriation of the Skin whether on the head, face, arms or other parts of the body. Old ulcers or sores, and pimples on the face, may be speedily cured by the use of the Recto Mistura. To those especially that are suffering from the Piles, we offer a sure remedy.

olter a sure remedy.

From Rev. Mr. Enterline, Pastor German Church, Cor. Conway and Sharp streets:
For the benefit of the afflicted, I feel it a duty to state what a blessings medicine known by the name of "Bull's Ratto Mistura." has been to me. I have been afflicted with the Piles for eight years furning which time I tried my own remedies, as a street littinger, and many others, but without success. Having heard of Mr. Bull's Pile Riemedy, I tried it; and though I used but one half-bottle, I cm say that I am perfectly cured. I also used it in a violent case of Tetter, which extended over the whole body, and in less than two weeks it disappeared, and ody, and in less than two weeks it disappeared, and he skin became clean and smooth. I afficily adhered to the directions. SAMUEL ENTERLINE.
Sold, Wholesnie and Retail, by D. S. Raber, Druggist,
Lebanon, Pa., sole agent for Lebanon county.
nen24, J 1857-ly.

Of all diseases, the great, first cause Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT! CURE IS GUARANTEED IN ALL STAGES OF SECRET DISEASES,

SECRE'A DISEASES,

Selfaluse. Nervous Debility, Sirictures, Gleets, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Hadder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Cleers upon the Rody or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St.Vitus' Dance, and all Diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs, such as Nervous Trombling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, General Weakness, Dimness of Vision with peculiar spots appearing before the cyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruptions upon the Face, Pain in the Back and Hend, Female Irregularities and all improper discharges from both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, Recovery is Centally, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and rejusted all their means of cure. The medicines are ploasant without odor, causing no sickness and free from mercury or bulsam. During twenty years of practice, I have rescued from the Jaws of Death many thousands, who, in the last stages of the above-mentioned diseases, had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the affilied, who may place thomselves under my care, a perfect and most specify cure. Secret Diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of Consumption, Scrofula and many other diseases, and should bo, a terror to the human family. As a permanent curea's scarcely ever efected, a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the disease and the unit me constitution. But should the disease and the treatment not cause death speedily and the victim marries, the disease is entitled upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in Scrofula, Tetter, Ulcers, Eruptions

The afflicted are cautioned against the use of Patent The afflicted are cultoned against the use of Patent Medicines, for there are so many ingenious sources in the columns of the public prints to catch and rob the unwary sufferers, that millions have their constitutions ruined by the vite composinds of quack doctors, or the equally poisonous nostrums wonded as "Patent Medicines." I o) the vince component of the second of the

markable cures. Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential. Address J. SUMMERVILLE, M. D., Office No. 1131 Filbert St., [Old No. 109.] below twelfth, particular particular

July 8, 1857-March 18, 1857.

W ALTZ & ROEDEL have just received a large assortment of NEW BOOKS.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

has spent the greator part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all discase arises from Impurity of the Blood—that our strength, health and life depended upon the vital fluid.

When the vital fluid fluid

MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

Oh! could there in this world be found Some little spot of happy ground, Where village pleasure might go round Without the village tattling; How doubly blessed that place would be, Where all might dwell in liberty, Free from the bitter misery Of gossip's endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known, Dame peace might claim it as her own, And in it she might fix her throne Forever and forever. There like a queen might reign and live, While every one would soon forgive The little slights they might receive, And be offended never.

Tis mischief-makers that remove Far from our hearts the warmth of love, And lead as all to disapprove What gives another pleasure They seem to take one's part—but wher They've heard our cares, unkindly then They soon retail them all again,
Mixed with poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way Of telling ill-meant tales, they say Don't mention what I say, I pray, . I would not tell another; Straight to your neighbor's house they go, Narrating everything they know, And break the peace of high and low, Wife, busband, friend and brother.

Oh, that the mischief-making crew. Were all reduced to one or two, And they were painted red or blue. That every one might know them? Then would one village sure forget, To rage and quarrel, fume and fret, And fall into an angry pet,
With things so much below them

For it is a sad, degraded part To make another bosom smart, And plant a dagger in the heart We ought to love and cherish; Then let us evermore be found In quistness with all around. While friendship, joy and peace abound. And angry feelings perish!

A Beautiful Story.

WALTER OAKLEY. A TALE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARLES II sat upon the throne of his ancestors, the Puritans could only lament their loss of power, and the 'sea-girt isle' was again 'merrie England.' May-poles were again creeted on every village-green, yule-logs were in demand at Christmas time, and the tapsters were kept busy enough to supply the roystering gallants, who had kept away from the ale-houses during the austere sway of iron-hearted Cromwell. It was at one of these resorts, known as the 'Crown and Anchor,' that a cold antumnal storm had brought an unusual numher of enrousers around the huge table. A pile of ing and consigning them to an early grave.

SELF ABUSE is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human discusses so destructive a drain upon the system, drawing its thousands of victins through a few years of six fering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the Nervous System, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualities for marringe, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body or mind, predisposed to Consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of Self abuse that a permanent and speedy cure can be effected, and with the abundonment of ruincous practices my patients can be restored to robust, vigons health. board and a nack of cards. But the chief attraction was at the head of the board, where were baco,' to use the phrase of the day.

The owner of this paraphrenalia had that freeroystering air peculiar to the military men of those days, and wore his searlet and blue uniform trimmed with silver lace, in the true cavalier style -Drawing his sword belt around in front, his rapier stood between his knees, his plumed hat perchwas buttoned away, and a pair of immense drooping moustaches standing guard over his triblebronzed face, added to its impudently daring expression.

himself by idly cutting a pack of cards, and who had no little of the knave on his arch features. 'Nay, nay, per bacchoo, rather call on young Master Oakley, who is among us for the first

The young man, to whom all eyes were now directed, wore the full court dress of the time, and parting lips, and good mature beamed from his large black cyes.

'Not I, my joval swaggerer. But I will order two flasks of the best wine in the cellar, if you will chant your canticle about tobacco. So turn

'A bargain, Master Oakley, a bargain. Disappear, motley host, and bring us a flask of the real Marcobruner, for the cobwebs begin to gather in my throat. Ahom! ahem! Here goes, my gallants.' And in a full, clear voice he began a convival song, which was soon interrupted by the appearance of a drummer boy, who approached the singer, and said, without coremony. 'There be trouble in the city, major, and Lord Rochester has sent to the barracks, with the king's permission, to have the train-banks ordered out at

once.

'A pest on these Quakers,' exclaimed Major Resewell rising and adjusting hisrapier. 'I would as soon have old Noll back again. What say, Oakley, will you join me in a broad-brim hunt?" and rising, he left the room, followed by Oakley, who just launched forth into the gaity of the dissolute metropolis, by the death of a wealthy uncle, was induced to join the swaggering soldiers by the same love of excitement that would have led him to join a fox-hunt or bearbaiting. An hour afterwards, and Major Rosewell, at the head of his men, rushed into the hall in Aldersgate Street, where the Quakers were holding a meeting, and ordered them to disperse, in the king's name .--No one moved. There they sat, with impressive countenences, pale as death, the pikes of the rude soldiery encircling them with a bristling hedge of steel, nor was it until the order had been thrice repeated, that the oldest among them replied .-'Nay, friends, we'are hear to worship the Almighty and think with the good man of the Scriptures, that we ought to obey God rather than man.

'Show your written orders,' brutally replied Major Rosewell. Then ordering his men to clear the hall, a frightful scene of confusion ensued .--Regardless alike of age and of sex; the brutal hirelings dealt their blews freely, or seizing the unoffending by the hair, dragged them forth .-Walter Oakley felt sick at heart, and had turned away from the scene of violence in disgust, when two men hastened past him, dragging between gling violently; and the sweet tones of her voice attacted Oakley to the rescue. (Loosen your hold, he cried, drawing his rap-

ier, and following the ruffians.

'Stand back It exclamed one of them, 'We have orders from Lord Rochester.

'Not to abduct an innocent girl,' replied Oakley rushing at the man with such force as to inflict a mortal wound ere he could draw his weapon.-His companion in guilt, alarmed, took to his heels, hall. 'My father, my father!' she exclamed! 'Joanna!' said the delighted man. 'Verily my. child I fear that thou hast fallen a prey to the

Thanks to this young man, my father, who dewhen the tumult commenced. Alas! one lies a victim of his own wickedness."

He has fallen in his own snare,' replied the old man. Then stopping over the corpse, he exclaimed: 'But see! here is the badge of the ungodly Rochester. Alas, my Joanna, we must leave this land, and find a refuge in the Massachusetts colony. Come, I will take thee to-night to the house of John Milton, the blind poet, in Jewen Street.' Then tuttoing to Oakley he said:
'In thus doing, Foung man, thou hast perform-

ed a great service, and I hope that so good a heart may yet be plucked as a brand from the burning, and that thou mayest be gathered into the fold of the chosen. We have no temporal honor in our kingdom. The crown is meekness—its life is everlasting love unchanged—its lot, oppression.—. Yet for thy good works this night, I trust that thou mayest enter the goodly fellowship of those, who through wrong, will obtain life hereafter .-Farowell.

Drawing his daughter's arm within his own, he started off, though not so rapidly as to prevent first place, I embrace this opportunity Joanna's giving Oakley a heartfelt Farewell, and to return my profound and grateful thanks many, many thanks.' The young man stood motionless until they were out of sight, then slowly tioniess until they were out of sight, then slowly returned home, to recall the beautiful features as he had a see that he will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have he had seen them by moonlight. The seeds of love had to be sown in his heart, and in his dreams that night they had germinated into those bright that the obligation which I have just taken flowers of affection which enliven existence. When Major Rosewell called the noxt day, he

to Mr. Milton's, but the poet's guests had departed for the coach office, nor could Thomas Elwood, the blind poet's secretary, give any further information concerning them than that they were Stephen Duer and his fair daughter Joanua. Two years passed, and the once gay Walter

Oakley had become a chosen disciple of the staid William Penn. Drinking in the counsels of his teacher, he had given up the vanities of the world, practising virtue for its own intrisic loveliness.— He had never again heard of the Duers, but the rememberance of Jonna lingered amid his thoughts, as a fragment flower of beauty.

The defeat of Algernon Sidney at the general election di sipated every hope of justice from an English parliament, and the leading Quakers determined to seek an asylum in the New World .-Walter Oakley entered heart and soul into this scheme, which upheld the novel idea that man possessed capacity for self-government, and soon, to his delight, the 'merry monarch' signed a charter, giving the sturdy Quaker sovereignty of a

shook their heads at the charter, which authorized 'Friend William' to make war, to levy troops,, to pursue his enemies by sea and by land, and, grouped the materials used in the 'taking of to- by God's assistance, to vanquish and take them.' The charter gave general satisfaction, however and soon a large colony was ready to sail for their new home, which they called the 'Holy Experi-

ment.' After a long passage, Governor Penn disembarked upon his land of promise, nor was there any one in his numerous suite who took a deeper ed on the back of his curly head, his waistcoat interest in the new scheme of colonization than Walter Oakley. The genius of his leader illuminated the young man's soul as with electric light, and he was honored with a high situation in the new colony. The government was first establish-'A song a song from Major Rosewell,' colled ed at Chester, where some honest English emiout a shrewd-looking fellow who was amusing grants had already established themselves, and had founded a community which seemed a modern Arcadia to those just arrived from England.

Autumn came, and Governor Penn, attended by a few chosen attendants (among them Walter Oakley,) ascended the Delaware in a shallop, to large diamond, were not more delicate than was the full glory of war paint and feathers. The govhis clear complexion. A smile played around his crnor had his presents carried on shore, and advanced, unarmed and unattended, to greet the wild group.

'We meet,' said he, 'on the broad pathway of faith and good will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all be gentleness and love. I will not call you childre .. -- for paronts sometimes chide their children too severely; nor brothers only-for brothers sometimes differ. The friendship between me and you I will not compare to a tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided in two parts-we are all one flesh and blood.

The Indians received the presents of Ponn with sincerity, replying: 'We will live in love with his children as long as the sun and moon shall endure.'

Philadelphia, the home of humanity, was forthwith laid out and rapidly peopled; Quakers hasting thither from all quarters as to a city of refuge. One day, a schooner filled with emigrants of families who applied to Recorder Oakley for a lot was the venerable Duer. He had been persecuted anew in Massachusetts, and had hastened to enjoy the toleren: rule of Governor Penn .---Need we relate the joy with which Walter Oakley not only found his heart's idol, but wrung from Joanna's lips the confession that she, also, had

loved him since his rescue of her. A few years afterwards, Oakley, who had risen to the vice-governorship, was forced to go to Baltimere, apon a disputed question of boundary .was accompanied by a rather dissipated looking old gentleman, who was introduced as 'Colonel Rosewell, of the Maryland forces.' Joanna rather bit her lip but a smile stole over her face as her husband added: 'He was the officer who commanded at the dispersion of the friends' meeting on that memorable night, Joanna, when I first saw thee. Nay, had he not been inspired to invite me, I might never bave seen thea." 'We are happy to see thee, friend Rosewell,

said Joanna, with a smile of welcome.

TALE-BEARERS .- There is nothing more then a Quakeress. 'Help! she said, strug- He usually, however, does both harm, and dies, as he should, friendless and despicable.

Avoid temptation, through fear that you

"HUB ME, SHIPMATE."

The following good story, with a moral to it, is told in Dr. Hall's Journal, a very readable and excellent monthly .

"Passing along Broadway, a vehicle was arand Oakley found himself alone with the young rested by some slight obstruction, and the horses Quakeress. Ere she had ceased pouring forth her | were not quite able to start it; the driver saw at thanks, an elderly man came running from the once that but very little aid was needed, and turning to another Jehu, who was coming behind him, said—
"Hub me, shipmate!"

"The other instantly saw what was required, and without a moment's hesitation or stop, so livered me from two men, by whom I was seized guided his own horses as to make the hub of his own carriage strike lightly against that of the other, and each giving his own animal a touch of the whip, both carriages moved on almost as easily as if nothing had happened.

". How many times in the great Broadway of life men 'hub' one another without incommoding themselves! A friendly act done, an obligation incurred, some future act of kindness provoked, at the expense of a word, or only a single moment's time. The most of us regard omnibus drivers as rather rough specimens of humanity; but ever since the incident above related, we have seen a moral beauty in the odd expression, 'Hub me, shipmate.' "

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF

GOV. WILLIAM F. PACKER

Fellow Citizens : - In appearing before you to enter upon my duties as Governor of the Commonwealth, I consult my own in clinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address; and, in the to the people of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their reposed in me ever he intentionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself will require to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed ; and justify, as found his young friend meditative. He had been far as possible, the popular decision. Doubt less I may commit errors in a position involving so much responsibility; but I will hope that none of them are of a grave character, or productive of vital injury to the public interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conductthat it will be construed with kindness and toleration so long as it, shall appear to beprompted by sincere and honest motivesand I here engage, in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed. With these aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people.
Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House

of Representatives:—It will be my ardent by settling his policy firmly in the outset of tempts to sow among them feelings of ellenation. acsire to cultivate with you, as Representation in its administration. It would be well, also, We should exert our whole influence to keep the tives of the people, the most amicable relations for the Levislature to so where its action as desire to cultivate with you, as Representa-tives of the people, the most amicable relations, and to unite with you in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may require. The different branches of the gov ernment, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all the parts move onward without jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Executive, when duly and honestly performed, may occasion difference with the Legislature; but, in such case it practical issues now pending. The curwill be expedient to cultivate a spirit of rency of the State is in such a disordered the inhabitants and the General Government. compromise and conciliation for the dispo- condition, that a general and wholesome In the former, the peaceful American remedy for sal of such differences, or, at least, for mitigating the feelings of alienation to which

they tend: It is one of the duties of the Executive from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient; and under usage this is done by messages in writing, which are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State .--I do not understand this as a power dictating to the General Assembly the measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggestive power, in no respect trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative department of a free State, In short, it was never intended to give a legal con.rol over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the enactment of hold a Pow Wow' with the Leni Lenape Indians. laws. It is, therefore, a right of communi-Landing at Shaxamaxon, they found the warri- cation with them, which, while prudently his finely embroidered ruffles, in which glistened ors assembled beneath a majestic clm, arrayed in and reasonably exercised, can give no just occasion for jenlousy, objection, or complaint: The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprehend no difficulty in speaking with a respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire agreement of sentiment cannot be expected. But, there is another and more delicate power which pertains to the relations between the Legisla tive and Executive departments. By the twenty third and twenty-fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bilts chain, for that the rain might rust, or the falling passed by the General Assembly, and most of the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only be made valid by a vote of two-thirds of each House. This power of disapproval is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is constantly becoming more so, from obvious and natural causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the Executive to return for reconsideration every hill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve-in arrived from Rhode Island, and among the heads other words, that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permits it to take effect: unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection by a two-thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are, "if he approve he shall sign it, but, if he shall not approve, he shall return it, with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated." Words could not convey a power, and describe a duty in a more clear and definite form. It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliber-When he returned, rather to Joanna's disgust, he are and conscientious approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it; unless the majorities afterwards given to it npon re-consideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to clearly indicate the wisdom of the measure. It is true that upon things trivial or indifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitutional principles in question, nor private rights assailed, considerations of expedincey may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether of policy or of principle, can be waived by contemptible in the world than a tale-bearer. A him in view of his oath to support the Contale-bearer generally imagines that he is doing stitution. Ten days (Sundays excluded.) are himself and his hearer a great deal of service.— allowed the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veto it, after which it will be-

this has only occurred where the Executive has found it impossible to form a positive

opinion upon the measures - where, though not unobjectionable, it was trivial-or, where it was manifest that a veto would not cause bills neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall become laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding them an undue period, and not as a mode

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him to consider duly before the adjournment takes place. In fact many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session—But it would seem plain that the Executive could reasonably ask in such case only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming his opinion, and that all hills he believes it his duly to approve shall be no tually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in condition at home and character abroad bear terminated action will not go. But no one can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been eareful, consistent and just.

But it would seem plain that the Executive can be such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been eareful, consistent and just.

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But it would seem plain that the Executive can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have can for it in the form of the Executive can be such a policy, nor that our laws of the Executive can be such a policy, nor that our laws of the such a policy, believes it his duly to approve shall be ac tually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in carrelse of reasonable industry this can in condition at home and character abroad bear tertile cases be accomplished. Then, such bills timony to her mo its, and promise for her a distance of the condition of the condition at home and character abroad bear tertile condition at as he disapproves will be held over to be re-

Governor between the sessions of the Legis and in all the channels of employment lature has been questioned. It does not ment would be unwise and blind which would adlature has been questioned. It does not ment would be unwise and blind which would adaccord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these will be strictly confined to the first ten days great and capital interests. after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting he next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Executive disapproval. The Executive should not be subjected for long periods of time to the s licitations of those interested in bills, nor should be be subject to the imputations of indecision, or favoritism almost unavoidable in such cases. Nor is it right that he should have in his hands the means of influence which the holding open of his decision upon bills during a recess would confer. Besides a great wrong may be done to those interested in legislation, by continuing them for an undue period in uncertainty as to the fate of bills in which their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. These are evils which an Executive may obviate, with our sister States and to frown upon all atfor the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing and welfare, and deriving a lits powers from the days or hours of a session. Fellow-Citizens :- Although it will not be

expected that I should at this time discuss in detail the particular questions which will probably come before the government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold, in their application to condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against turre convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the Representatives of the people in the Legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon small notes as a currency; to the increase of Banking capital under present arrangements; and to the issues of bank gaper upon laws, and against all who rise up to oppose them ments and to the issues of bank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. Issues to the Territorial laws, and for failing redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revision and elections, be admitted as a instification. amendments of our banking system, the public interests in my opinion demand the extension of the specie basis upon which issues are made; the suppression of the specie basis pour which issues are made; the suppression of the specie basis provided that the former can be changed, and the latter smaller denomination of notes heretofore undiffed or repealed, within a very brief period. And disputed elections, they must be decided by and business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security, (other than specie) to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulating notes, including in all cases proper individual liability of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and ac | which the troubles in Kansas have beretofore pro tual enforcement; with a supervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of the Government to restrain or suspend the action of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law.

When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government shall be wholly separated from those of the banks: in other words, that the money transactions of the government both in its collections and disburse ments shall 'e in the legal coin of the country. Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis can be presented to me by the Representatives of the people. it will meet with a cheer of approval. There are difficulties in the case, however, far greater than those surmounted by the gon eral government, in the establishment of its independent Treasury system: but the object being one of the first magnitude; and calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the action of the government, and upon the business of the hanks and the people, it is well worthy of earnest consid-In reforming the currency, a single State can

necomplish but a moderate amount of good, how-ever sincere, intelligent and carnest it may be, without the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor stopped in their now by imaginary State lines, nor does it seem possible for a State altogether to prevent foreign notes from circulating within her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, therefore, invoke our states States to join with us in the repression of the paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their co-operation. Meantimeter the extent of our power let us over the states. complete success their co-operation. Meantime to the extent of our power let us exert ourselves

of her own creation.

The people of Pennsylvania by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of Public Indebtedness, have imposed an imperative obligation upon their servants to practise economy, to limit expenditures, and to give their beet efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debt. After eight years of experience under the sinking fundant act of 1849, we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished. The constitutional amend—

Government duration and indexes. Sincerly imploring the Divine guidance, by the performance of duty. I assume the post assigned me by the people; indulging the hope that at the termination conscience, and behold, kennsylvania advanced and secure in her position of the great communities of the New World's per standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

WM. F. PACKER. come a law without his signature, if net previously returned. The practice of my predecessors has been occasionally to permit bills to become laws by this limitation of time. They have taken effect in the entire slightly diminished. The constitutional amend-

ment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading dates of my administration to see that that amendment is car-ried out both in its letter and its spirit. I cannot regard the reduction of the three mill taz on prop-erty made at the last regular session of the Legis-lature, otherwise than as inoportune; and doubt-less existing financial embarressments will for a time reduce the amount derived from other sources of rovence. Not will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. It will, therefore, be mosessary for the State to husband her resources, and to increase her recenues as far as is possible, without oppression to any interest, in order to meet her current and necessary outlays, the demands of her creditors, and the positive obligaabsence of Executive action. But I believe

There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during some years in relation to incorporations. They have been greated upon no settled, uniform plant are excessive in number; and many of them unnecessary to the its defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice itself is open to question. For if the provision that bills neither signed nor returned within ten ers of corporate bodies of the same class and gon-ers! character. The tax laws relating to them are them an undue period, and not as a mode by which the Executive might cause them to take effect; without the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them over for such purposes cannot be defended.

But the Legislature by its adjournment within ten days after the passage of a hill, may deprive the Executive of due time for considering it, and hence it is provided that in such case it shall become a law unless sent hack within three days after the next meeting. In modern practice a large num. meeting. In modern practice a large numbering. In modern practice a large numbering like are usually seent to the Governor of the Legislature; which it is impossible for labor and capital to the creation of wealth, where him to consider duly before the adjournment

Assembly within three days after their next macting, according to the constitutional provision. This will proverly ispose of all bills in his hands at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allowed to hold over hills and permit them to become laws without his action.

I the propriety of signing bills by the florer party is all the channels of employment to the resump-

been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate all her citizens; and at this time our institutions of learning and educational facilities are equal to those of any country. Our Coremon School system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional regime coming down to us from the traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone

before us. While our domestic effairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations written constitution which called it in o being.— At this time we have strong reason to confide in that Government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sec-

and may impose grave responsibilities upon up excitement and turbulence in the Territory and the Executive. My views are decidedly enabled designing men there to inflame passions, hostile to the emission and circulation of which otherwise would long since have subsided. to perform the duties of citizenship under them, that wrongs and frauds were the proper legal authority, and not by individual citizens, or irregular self-con-tituted assemblages.

Ansubordination to necessary and rightful authority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy men in the organized States who desired that dis-cord should continue, and were willing to contrib-tue to that object, is the prolific fountain from which the troubles in Annas have heretotore pro-ceeded. It was natural, perhops invitable, that this conduct by a party in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjustifiable acts, and to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct. Thus extremes act and re act upon each other, and when the laws are defied and individual action let loose, wrong, outrage and violence

are necessary results. The last phase of the Kanens questien, which is upon the constitution framed by a Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgment of Con-gress, to which the power of admitting new States is confided by the constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will neet that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oaths of office; and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgment. Events are constantly oc-curring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may affect the ul-

timate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvenia the admission of n new State into the Union-into that confedera ey of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express a singlet of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory, should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to yote upon such Constitution effect is right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped, that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will

have no repetition in the future. In conclusion permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral vir-tues form the only firm foundation of public or-der as well as individual character and their support should therefore engage the profound atten-tion of Hovernment, and the cooperation of good men. Frail indeed will be any structure roured complete success their co-operation. Meantime to the extent of our power let us exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a safe and stable currency; to prevent future financial convulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time been struggling; and to releive the government in its fiscal action from the danger of depreciated or worthess paper, and the embarrance ments arising from dependence upon corporations of her own creation.

The people of Pennsylvania by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the WM. F. PACKER.