

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 28, 1858

TERMS—One Dollar per annum, in advance.
Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CIRCULATION—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:
6 copies for \$5 00 15 copies for \$12 00
10 copies for \$8 00 20 copies for \$15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB WORK—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at a reasonable price—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

MONEY may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Cunard steamship *Europa*, arrived at New-York on Sunday last.

The news received by the *Europa* is important in many respects. On the 25th of November, Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., died at Lucknow, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety. His loss will be severely felt, for it was by his energy and ability that the British dominion in North-Western India was saved from utter ruin. He, pre-eminently, was the hero of this Indian war, and, as such, whatever may be done hereafter, his name will go down to posterity. The other deaths that we have to announce are those of Mlle. RACHEL, whose genius requires no eulogy; Field-Marshal RADERZYK, the Austrian hero of a hundred fights, who died in his 98th year; and REDSCHID PACHA, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, through whose persevering and enlightened ability many important reforms have been inaugurated in the Ottoman Empire.

The intelligence from India, which is two weeks later, is contained in a brief telegram. A battle was fought near Cawnpore on the 27th of November, between Gen. WYNDHAM's division and some 8,000 of the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British were compelled to retreat. One regiment, it is said, was thoroughly cut up. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL hastened to the rescue, without loss of time, and in the second engagement the rebels were defeated with great loss. All the women, children and wounded from Lucknow had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The financial news by the *Europa* is important. The Bank of England, as was anticipated, had reduced their rate of discount to six per cent.; and reductions have been also made by the Banks of Prussia, Belgium and Turin. In London, the money market was steady, and the funds continued firm. An unparalleled increase in the Bank of England's bullion is recorded. Trade and commercial confidence were fast reviving in the manufacturing districts of both Great Britain and France. Throughout the week, ending the 9th inst., the process of launching the *Leviathan* had been successfully continued, and the day the *Europa* left, the huge steamship was within sixty-four feet of water sufficiently deep to float her.

THE ROBERTSON TRIAL.—The trial of Mr. Robertson, at Rochester, N. Y., for an attempt to murder his wife, closed, on the 20th inst., with an acquittal. The circumstances of the case were most peculiar; but the verdict of the jury is, without doubt, a just one. The wife, at any rate, did not believe the charge, but, on the contrary, was one of the strongest witnesses in favor of her husband. So with her friends and relatives generally.—The principal witness against Robertson, Dr. Biegler, made a most determined charge, and what is more, backed it up with seemingly satisfactory corroborative evidence; but the jury, the best judges in the matter, have declared, virtually, that they do not believe him, and that there has been some *hocus pocus* practiced upon the respectable gentlemen who sustain him.

THE TRIAL OF THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, for the murder of RICHARD CARTER, President of the Tamaqua Bank, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, some time since, was concluded on Monday, and given to the Jury, who did not, however, agree upon a verdict until Tuesday morning, when they came into Court and rendered a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. His sister immediately made application to the Court to be allowed to take charge of him, which was granted by the Court, upon her giving bail for his safe keeping. It is understood that when the Jury first went out, they stood ten for acquittal for insanity, and two for acquittal without the insanity clause.

SMITH has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania (under date of January 19) for a divorce from his wife, assigning as a reason the fraud practiced upon him in his marriage.

WESTMORELAND DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats of Westmoreland county have had a meeting, at which resolutions denouncing the Lecompton Constitution were passed, and with great unanimity. Mr. Buchanan may well exclaim, "save me from my friends." He is being stood by him in Pennsylvania for thirty or forty years past, is beginning to abandon him.

The wife of one of our regular, or close communion Baptist preachers who owns and travels in a sulkey, recently called on a neighbor for his carriage to ride out in, remarking "We have none but a close communion carriage at our house, you know."
Canton Jan 1858

FROM UTAH.—Very late and important news from Utah has been received by private advices. The Mormons had completed their preparations for resistance to the troops; not intending to risk an open fight, but purposing to undertake a guerilla warfare. Former intimations of this plan of operations are fully confirmed. Echo Canon, a difficult pass near the City, has been strongly fortified, and was occupied on the 7th of December by a strong body of Mormon rangers. A permit from headquarters was required before parties leaving the city were permitted to pass. The yield of the crops in Utah has been enormous, so that the Mormons will be well provisioned.—A number of Mormons are known to be in the camp of the army, and accurate information of the movements of the troops was daily received at Salt Lake City. The Mormons are somewhat troubled by restless spirits who insist upon immediate measures of open hostility, but are held in check by BRIGHAM until the proper opportunity offers.

We call attention to the programme for the Grand Concert by the Towanda Brass Band, at the Court House, on Tuesday evening next. It contains a choice selection of favorite and new pieces, which cannot fail to attract the lovers of good music. The proceeds of the Concert are to be devoted towards paying for a Carriage, for Lin-ta Hose Co., No. 3, which should induce our citizens to look with favor upon the Concert.

The Band gives a Concert on Friday evening, of this week, at the Exchange in Troy.—We congratulate the citizens of our thriving sister village upon their opportunity for enjoying a rare treat of excellent music.

The sixth lecture of the course was delivered on Monday evening by the Rev. JOHN J. DOHERTY. The lecturer chose for his subject, "The decline and rise of Literature in the middle ages," an interesting theme which was handled in a manner showing that the lecturer had given it great attention and much patient research.

The next lecture will be delivered on Monday evening next by Hon. DAVID WILMOT.—For the evening of the 15th proximo, JOHN C. ADAMS Esq., has been engaged, and on the evening of the 29th, JOHN G. SAXE, the unrivalled poet and humorist, has been secured.

The people of Nebraska are quarrelling about the location of their seat of Government—a portion of them preferring Omaha, and another portion contending for Florence.—The question was up in the Territorial Legislature at Omaha, when so violently became the dispute, a mob of the citizens of that place burst into the Hall, dragged the Speaker from his desk, and charged upon the members with bowie-knife and pistol. The next morning an adjournment to Florence was voted by a majority of two to one. The minority, seven men in all, remained in Omaha—in possession of the journal, according to the Telegraph.

Immediately after the organization of the board of School Directors in the several towns of the county, the respective Secretaries are requested to forward to the undersigned the names of the officers of the board, together with their post-office address; also the names of the newly elected directors and of those whose terms expire. Directors should bear in mind that the certificate of the President and Secretary must be forwarded to the County Superintendent to be approved by him and sent to the State Department before the State appropriation can be received.
C. R. COBURN.

A heart-rending calamity occurred in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 19th inst. Public School-house, No. 14, corner of Navy and Concord streets, Brooklyn, W. D., was destroyed by fire in the afternoon, and during the excitement which prevailed, seven boys, between the ages of 6 and 10 years, were suffocated while attempting to escape from the building. Two others were so severely injured that they can hardly survive.

KANSAS.—The vote at the election held on the 4th inst., has finally been announced. The Free-State ticket is successful, and the Free State men have a large majority in the Legislature. The majority against the Lecompton Constitution is over 10,000.

CONGRESS.—We do not find anything of general interest in the proceedings of Congress during the past week. The Lecompton Constitution is daily expected, and when presented to Congress we may expect an animated discussion in that body.

On Monday the legislature passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of a house for the Governor, and Mr Pollock has signed it, making it a law. The building which is to be bought is a three-story brick, on Front Street.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad was opened on Monday through its entire length from Reading to Harrisburg. The excursion was just in time for the persons going to attend the Inauguration of Gov. Packer. The trains, we learn, were filled with passengers and military.

The mail-robber TUCKERMAN is to have a hearing before the United States Commissioner at New-Haven on the 29th inst. On Thursday, an ineffectual attempt was made by his counsel for a reduction of his bail from \$20,000 to \$5,000. The Commissioner refused to consent to any reduction and TUCKERMAN was remanded.

The *Corning Journal* says: "We learn from Mr. L. BILLINGHURST, of Corning, that a man named DAVID BRADSHAW, in his employ, was killed at Oakland, Livingston Co., N. Y., on Friday January 8th. Mr. Bradshaw was at work on a pile-driver, on the Genesee Valley Canal, when the plank slipped under the horse's feet, which caused a sudden jerk of the line and threw the hook out of the whiffletree. The hook on the end of the line flew back to the Machine, a distance of 200 feet and struck Mr. Bradshaw on the head. He survived unconscious for five hours. He was recently from Chemung, where his father died last fall. We learn that his mother lately removed from Chemung to Wyalusing, Pa.—Mr. B. was an industrious and steady young man, about twenty years of age. He worked awhile in this village. His friends can address Mr. BILLINGHURST at Corning for farther information concerning the accident.

The probable expense of the Utah expedition which was on Thursday submitted to Congress for subsistence stores of the Utah expedition for eight months. This item is over a million and a quarter. The estimate referred to is based on the army orders of the 11th of January, and provides for eight thousand in the expedition, about five thousand six hundred of which will be troops. The present expedition, civil and military, embracing teamsters, employees, servants, &c., numbers about three thousand, and the transportation and subsistence for the same, up to the present time, amounts to a large sum.

The record of murders is constantly filled. At Galveston, on the 4th inst., a slave woman named LEVY killed her mistress, Mrs. DOUGHERTY, by cutting her head open with a hatchet; in Jones Co., Miss., a few days since, CHARLES LANDRUM was killed by a man named HITHOWER, at the late instigation of three brothers named LYNES, against whom the victim was principal witness in the charge of larceny; at Flemingsburg, Ky., on the 7th, NEMROD ANDERSON was shot by JOHN GLOVER, with whom he had a quarrel; at Wilkesbarre, Penn., WM. MULLEN, a German, has been convicted of the murder of GEORGE MATHLAS.

Suicides are even more frequent far in 1858 than they were in the same period of last year. Our exchanges contain daily accounts of cases of self-destruction. Among the recent instances are those of Mrs. CRIFT, an actress, in St. Louis, and a man named CHARLES WIECXING, a German, imprisoned at Buffalo on a charge of grand larceny. Particulars of the death of ANSON JONES, of Texas, reached us yesterday. The cause of his suicide is supposed to have been pecuniary difficulties.

A fire was discovered on Thursday afternoon in the basement of the Chapman School Building, in Boston, by one of the teachers during school hours, but by the presence of mind and good judgment of the teachers, all the scholars were got out without accident.—There were five hundred children and ten teachers in the school. The fire was confined to the basement.

The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* says that "as the time for action on Kansas affairs approaches, the President begins to be seriously doubtful of the result in Congress. The defection of the Pennsylvania delegation is very threatening; ditto, New-York, six of whom are far from having decided to vote Lecompton through. The Ohio delegation is a unit against it, and very little reliance, at pinch, can be placed upon Illinois or Indiana.

The New York Legislature is not yet organized, the House being without a Speaker, and all attempts to elect, unsuccessful. The half-dozen Americans refuse to vote for the candidates of the other parties, claiming a share of the offices.

FIRE AT MONROETON.—As we go to press (Wednesday morning,) we learn that the hotel owned and kept by Mr. DOUGHERTY, is on fire, and will probably be destroyed, with several adjoining buildings.

We call the attention of those wishing to remit money to Ireland to the card of Messrs. Laporte, Mason & Co., who are now prepared to remit direct to Ireland.

The LEGISLATURE of this State have done little the past week, except attend the inauguration of Gov. PACKER.

MEXICO AGAIN.—Late advices from Havana announce that a Spanish fleet, consisting of one ship-of-the-line, one sloop, one brig, and a steam frigate, had sailed from thence for a cruise in the Gulf, ostensibly, but really for the purpose of landing Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. There can be but little doubt as to the destination of this fleet, supposed it to have sailed, nor as to the fact that the "hero of the cork leg" is on board. He will find a warm reception in Mexico, but the caloric will not be of the most grateful kind. From all we can learn there is a strong feeling against Santa Anna with the majority of the factions that now divide Mexico, while so far as Spain is concerned, the opposition is unanimous.—The Mother Country has only to attempt to land an army in Mexico to stir up an united opposition from the people of that Republic, and to call in to their aid, hordes of volunteers from the United States, who will eventually bring the "Halls of the Montezumas" once more under the Star Spangled Banner.

Ira Stont and Sarah Littles, have both been indicted for the murder of Charles W. Littles, on the 10th day of December last, at Rochester.

Inauguration of Gov. Packer.

At precisely twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the Governor elect, retiring Governor Pollock, the Heads of Departments, and the Committee of Arrangements, arrived in front of the Capitol, where a large stand with sufficient seats for the members of both Houses, the Heads of Departments and the Committees, had been erected.

They assembled was called to order by the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. WELSH.

A most solemn and impressive prayer was then offered to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, of this city.

Whereupon, the Speaker of the Senate administered the following oath of office to Wm. F. PACKER, the Governor elect:

"You do swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States.

"You do also swear that you will support the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and that you will discharge your duties as Governor of this Commonwealth with fidelity."

After the oath had been duly administered, the Governor delivered the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In appearing before you to enter upon my duties as Governor of the Commonwealth, I consult my own inclinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address; and, in the first place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound and grateful thanks to the people of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their Government.—Their kindness will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have reposed in me ever be intentionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself will require that the obligation which I have just taken to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed, and thus justify as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much of responsibility; but I hope that some of them will be of a grave character, or productive of vital injury to the public interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives—and 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 some 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 desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives 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 Government, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Executive, when duly and honestly performed, may occasion differences with the Legislature; but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal 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 measures 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 of dictating to the Assembly measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggesting 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 control over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the enactment of laws. It is, therefore a right of communication with them, which, while prudently and reasonably exercised, can give no just occasion for jealousy, objection or complaint.—The Executive, when exercising this right, is not 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 Legislative and executive departments.—By the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills 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 the operation of obvious and natural causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the executive to return for reconsideration, every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve—in 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 prescribe a duty in a more clear and definite form.

It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliberate 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 upon 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 expediency may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether of policy or of principle, can be waived by him in view of his oath to support the Constitution. Ten days (Sundays excluded,) are allowed to the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or to veto it, after which it will become a law without his signature, if not previously returned.

The practice of my predecessor has been occasionally to permit bills to become laws by this limitation of time. They have taken effect in the entire absence of Executive action. But I believe this has only occurred where the Executive has found it impossible to form a positive opinion upon the measure—where, though not objectionable, it was trivial—or, where it was manifest that a veto would not cause 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 days, shall become laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding 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 the practice of holding them over for such purpose cannot be defended.

But the Legislature by its adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill, 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 back within three days after the next meeting. In modern practice a large number of bills are usually sent within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature, which it is impossible for 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 bills he believes it his duty to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he disapproves will be held over to be returned to the proper branch of the General Assembly within three days after their next meeting, according to the constitutional provision. This will properly dispose of all bills in his hand at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allowable to hold over bills and permit them to become laws without the action.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor before the sessions of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse.—During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the 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 solicitations of those interested in bills nor should he 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, by settling his policy firmly in the outset of his administration. It would be well, also, for the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing 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 practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against future 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 the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circulation of small notes as a currency; to the increase of banking capital under present arrangements; and to the issue of bank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revision and amendment 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 smaller denomination of notes heretofore allowed; thorough reports of the condition 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 actual 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 governments shall be wholly separated from those of the banks; in other words, that the money transactions of the government, both in its collections and disbursements, shall be 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 cheerful approval. There are difficulties in the case, however, far greater than those surmounted by the general 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 banks and the people, it is well worthy of earnest consideration.

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however sincere, intelligent and earnest 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 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 sister States to join us in the repression of small paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for 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 recurrences

similar to that under which the Commonwealth has for some time been struggling; and to believe the Government in its fiscal action, and the danger of depreciated or worthless currency, and the embarrassments arising from the dependence upon corporations of her own creation. The people of Pennsylvania, by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of Public Indebtedness, imposed an imperative obligation upon the servants to practice economy, to limit expenditures, and to give their best efforts to a gradual, but eventual, extinguishment of existing public debt. After eight years of experience under the sinking fund act of 1848, we find our public indebtedness not only diminished. The constitutional amendment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration to see that that amendment is carried out both in its letter and spirit, cannot regard the reduction of the three per cent. on property, made at the last reorganization of the Legislature, otherwise than as an opportunity; and doubtless existing financial embarrassments will for a time retard the amount derived from other sources of revenue. Nor will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the Pennsylvania works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. It will, therefore, be necessary for the State to husband her resources, and to increase her revenues as far as is possible, without oppression to any interest, in order to meet her current and necessary obligations of the constitutional amendment.

There is a great lack of consistency in principle in the laws passed during some of our sessions in relation to incorporations. They have been created upon no settled, uniform plan; and are in number; and many of them necessary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose. They have doubtless encouraged speculation, and in various ways contributed to recent financial convulsion. Various and inconsistent provisions appear in acts establishing or extending the powers of corporations of the same class and general character. The tax laws relating to them in some cases, and consequently taxes paid by the unequal, while some wholly escape any part of the public burdens. In brief, our system of incorporations has become so vast, diverse and difficult of comprehension, that no man capable industry can master the whole, and understand precisely where we stand, whether we are drifting. A thorough revision of our laws on this subject, and the establishment of general, uniform regulations for a class of corporate bodies, with the avowed aim, as far as possible, of special provisions for particular corporations, are reforms imperiously demanded by the public interests in which shall heartily co-operate. I have no hesitation to express against incorporations for objects beyond the power of individual energy and skill; nor generally against legal facilities for the application of labor and capital to the creation of wealth, where industry and untiring action will not go. But we can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been careful, consistent and just.

But, notwithstanding all topics of legitimate criticism in our public career, (and we should bear their proper fruit in amendment and reform,) we may well be proud of Pennsylvania of ours—of her people, her institutions and her laws. She has been great, prosperous and powerful; and among the first of the States; and her position at home and character abroad have been timely to her merits, and promise for a distinguished future. Besides her agricultural resources which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing in quantities those two articles of prime utility and universal use—Iron and Coal. In times of wide-spread financial panic, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of industry and stave the hand of labor in its travail, the leading interests of our State are counted among the first to revive and furnish a strong and reliable basis for the continuation of activity in all the channels of commerce, and in all the operations of trade. The government would be wise and blind to would administer the public affairs of the State, otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests.

From the earliest period of our history has 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 Common School system is justly esteemed as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this additional policy, coming down to us from fathers of the Commonwealth, and by means in our power foster and strengthen measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriots who have gone before us.

While our domestic affairs and policy rally will occupy most of the attention of Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very important relation to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the politics and policy of the General Government, is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States, and to crown upon all attempts among them feelings of alienation. We exert our whole influence to keep the Government of the Union in its true position, as common agent of the States and the people, exercising high powers in trust of their charge and welfare, and deriving all its power from the written constitution which binds it into being. At this time we have reason to confide in that Government, to know that its administration is in safe and patriotic hands; and that it may be able to deal justly with all sections of the country. Insurrection—utter disregard and contempt of just and lawful authority—has before produced difficulties in the Territories, Kansas and Utah, and in the case of the latter has now precipitated a state of armed hostilities between the inhabitants and the General Government. In the former, the peaceful and sane remedy for the redress of political wrongs, real or imaginary—the ballot box—has been for a long time abused by a conspiracy of the population, and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful force, and combinations continue down to the present period. Maritime contributions of money to aid from the States, have kept up excitement and turbulence in the Territory, and designing men there to inflame passions, and otherwise would long since have subsided. The judgment and opinion of the country are not too strongly consolidated in favor of