Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 240. | PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1870. | PRICE THREE CENTS.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S COMMODES and apparatus for fixed closets, at A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.'s, 513 Market st. de21tu th s30t§

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. fe20 tf

MARRIED.

COX—PALMER.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Newton, Charles M. Cox to Ella V. Malone, daughter of the late V. B. Palmer. No cards.

DELAFIELD—VAN RENSSELAER.—In New York, on Monday, January 17, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D.D., Dr. Francis Delafield to Catherine, daughter of the late Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, United States Army.

KING—INGERSOLL.—At Trinity Church, New Orleans, January 12th, by the Rev. J. N. Galleher, L. Saunders King, of Opelousas, Louisiana, to Helen, daughter of the late John Ingersoll, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GALTON.—On the 17th inst., George B. Galton, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends and Gen. Harrison Lodge, No. 133, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 1012 South Sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, January 20th, 1870, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

GOODALL.—On the 16th inst., Thomas B. Goodall, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Thomas W. Baily, No. 541 North Seventh street, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at one o'clock.

GUMMERE.—In Burlington, N. J., on the 18th inst., Martha M. Gummere, wife of William Gummere, and daughter of the late William H. Morris, in the 44th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. tf§

HEEBNER.—At Chestnut Hill, on the 16th instant, Mary L., widow of the late Charles Heebner.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at one o'clock, from her late residence, on Summit street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

JONES.—On Tuesday, January 18th, B. Muse Jones, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1325 Walnut street, on Thursday, January 20th, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

LEWIS.—On Sunday morning, 16th instant, Mary Katharine, daughter of the late Laurence Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral at St. Peter's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at ¼ before 4 o'clock, punctually.

LLOYD.—In Wilmington, Delaware, on the 15th inst., Beulah S. Lloyd.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Wm. H. Bullock, No. 842 Market street, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock. Services at St. Andrew's Church.

LONG.—At Carlisle, Pa., on the 8th instant, Edgar, youngest son of the late Captain A. K. Long, U. S. Navy, aged 16 years.

LONG.—At Carlisle, Pa., on the 10th instant, after a brief illness, Marian L., relict of the late Captain A. K. Long, U. S. Navy.

SMITH.—January 17, 1870, Elizabeth S. Smith, eldest daughter of the late James S. Smith, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, on Thursday morning, at 12 o'clock, punctually.

CRAPE DEPARTMENT.—NOW IN store, every quality of
ENGLISH TRIMMING CRAPES,
ENGLISH VEIL CRAPES.
Also,
ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS
Of every quality and size manufactured.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
ja13 6t 918 Chestnut street.

FANCY SILKS,
REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE THEM.
LIGHT SILKS FOR EVENINGS
WHITE CLOTHS and ASTRACHANS, for the Opera.
BEST BLACK SILKS IN THE CITY.
EYRE & LANDELL. ja8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The cost of Clothing at 818 and 820 Chestnut Street is lower to day than ever it has been before. For we must have room for our Importations already arriving. Buy now!

JOHN WANAMAKER
Chestnut Street
Clothing
Establishment,
818 and 820
Chestnut Street.

No regard is paid to the cost of our stock in selling it just now, but at cost or less than cost we will sell till the last article is gone.

SOUTHERN DISPENSARY.—FOUR thousand two hundred and eighty-two patients have been under the care of the Institution during the year ending December 25th, 1869. The receipts and expenditures have been as follows:

The Treasurer has received for Interest on Investments	$2,478 69
Principal Mortgage paid off	744 28
Balance in Treasury Dec. 26th, 1868	734 39
	$3,977 36
And has made the following payments for Drugs, Medicine, Ground Rent, Salaries, Repairs, Coal, &c	$2,040 95
Investments	1,810 75
	3,851 70
Leaving a balance in the Treasury Dec. 27, 1869	$125 66

At the annual meeting held January 14th, 1870, the following contributors were duly elected Managers to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:

James Carstairs,	Arthur Hughes,
Peter Williamson,	John W. Hicks,
John Thomson,	William Longstreth,
Robert Clark,	Joseph R. Lyndall,
James N. Stone,	Samuel F. Flood, Esq.,
John Castner,	Joseph W. Flickwir.

At a meeting of the Managers held on the 11th inst., JAMES CARSTAIRS was elected President, PETER WILLIAMSON, Secretary, JOHN THOMSON, Treasurer.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.
Arthur Hughes, | John W. Hicks, | Joseph R. Lyndall.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Robert Clark, | John Castner, | James N. Stone.

WM. NOTSON, M. D., Resident Physician.
ja17-2trp§ [Signed] PETER WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank held on the 11th instant, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., WILLIAM H. RHAWN, CHARLES RICHARDSON, WILLIAM M. SEYFERT and FREDERIC A. HOYT, were duly elected Directors of this Bank.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJ. ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WM. H. RHAWN, Vice President.
Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this bank with the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the National Exchange Bank will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the 15th instant, in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking-house, at 809 and 811 Chestnut street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the 15th inst.
Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the 15th instant, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
The resignation of JOHN W. GILBOUGH, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
B. ROWLAND, Jr., President.
ja15 6t rp§ W. H. RHAWN, Vice President.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held in the Lecture room, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
ja13-th s tu-3trp§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
The Second Series,
COMMENCING JANUARY 31.
Mondays and Thursdays.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce to the intellectual public of Philadelphia that he has arranged for the SECOND SERIES OF TEN LECTURES to be given in the following order:
WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.
Subject—The Questions of To-morrow.
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. Locke), February 3.
Subject—The Lost Arts of Creation.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—Social Life in America.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—The Roll of Honor.
GEO. WM. CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—Our National Folly—The Civil Service.
Prof. ROBERT E. ROGERS, February 28.
Subject—Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts.
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—Reform and Art.
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—French Folks at Home.
Prof. HENRY MORTON, March 24.
Subject—Solar Eclipses.
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—Down Breaks.
SPECIAL.—To satisfy numerous requests, Miss OLIVE LOGAN will repeat her lecture on "GIRLS" at a Matinée, on a date hereafter to be specified, in the month of April.
CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA, with additions in talent, will perform, as usual, choice Musical Selections previous to each Lecture.
SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, $5.
THREE DAYS' SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.
The opening sale of reserved season tickets will take place at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chestnut street, on THURSDAY MORNING, January 20, at 9 o'clock, and will be continued on the 20th, 21st, and 22d, after which no more season tickets will be sold.
The sale of reserved seats to any of the single lectures will commence on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, and continue daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The Prospectus of the Second Series is now ready, and may be obtained on application at GOULD'S, No. 923 Chestnut street; also a Pocket Diagram of the Academy of Music, showing the numbers and location of the seats. ja17 3t rp

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.
At an election held on 11th January, 1870, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
CHARLES T. YERKES,
JOSEPH S. KEEN,
ROBERT M. COLEMAN,
EDWARD MURRAY,
CHARLES H. R. TRIEBELS,
EDWARD W. GORGAS,
JOHN MARTIN,
BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
GEORGE A. LANDELL,
DAVID R. GARRISSON,
H. W. RIHL, M. D.,
THOS. M. MONTGOMERY.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES T. YERKES, ESQ., was unanimously re-elected President. WM. McCONNELL, Cashier.
ja18 6t§

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1870.
At the Annual Election for the Directors of this Bank, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:

Hon. A. G. Cattell,	S. F. Canby,
J. W. Torrey,	E. C. Knight,
H. Craig,	E. A. Souder,
A. Whilldin,	D. Noblit, Jr.,
J. F. Gross,	R. Ervien,
P. B. Mingle,	J. W. Bullock,
H. W. Cutlerwood.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL was unanimously re-elected President, J. W. TORREY, Esq., Vice President, and H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.
ja18 6t§

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1870.
NOTICE.—Duplicate plans of the surveys and grade regulations of Long Lane, from Federal to Mifflin street, are now prepared and deposited for inspection at the office of Thomas Daly, No. 1102 South Ninth street, and also at the office of this Department, No. 224 South Fifth street, and the Board of Surveyors have appointed MONDAY, February the 7th, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizen interested therein.
STRICKLAND KNEASS, Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
ja18 22 29 rp§

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870.
The holders of the new scrip in the above Companies are hereby notified that the time for paying the last installment will expire February 10, 1870. At any time before that date it may be paid by those holding the receipts of RICHARD S. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier, or F. S. CONOVER, Transfer Agent, to Mr. TROWBRIDGE, at his office, who is authorized to receipt for the same, on the back of the receipt for first installment.
ja10-tfe9rp RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.
At an election held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
Samuel McManemy, John Welsh, Henry May, Daniel H. Foster, Daniel Baird, James Ballenger, William D. Gardner, William Wiler, Jonathan May.
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, SAMUEL McMANEMY, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN WELSH, Esq., Vice President.
ja15 3t § ROBERT B. SALTER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
On and after February 1st, 1870, the Stockholders of the above Companies, of January 15th, 1870, are entitled to a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable at 111 Liberty street, New York, or 206 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
ja18 12trp RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members and others having new inventions or specimens of manufacture to exhibit will please send them to the Hall, No. 15 South Seventh street, before 7 o'clock P. M.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Officers, Managers and Auditor will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. The poll will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary.
1t*

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock, at the West Penn Square Academy, will be delivered, by George Dana Boardman, the first of a series of three lectures on Architypes. 1t*

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Stated meeting THIS EVENING (Tuesday, Jan. 18th). 1t*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109
TURKISH RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS,
Departments for Ladies.
Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OUTLAWRY IN MARYLAND.

Arson and Threatened Lynch Law.

The Wilmington *Commercial* says:

On Thursday of last week, at about ten o'clock, the fodder stacks and shedding of Wm. S. Potter, of Sassafras neck, in Cecil county, were consumed by a fire of incendiary origin. The barn adjoining was, with much difficulty, saved. Every friend of order and morality will regret such action and condemn its perpetrators, yet every man familiar with human nature, and having a knowledge of the circumstances in this case, would expect just such things as this.

This Potter is the young villain who murdered a colored man in cold blood, last July, because he had quit working for him. He was acquitted by a jury of his "peers," after the veriest farce of a trial that ever disgraced a civilized community. The verdict declared to the colored people of Cecil that they need expect no protection of their lives from Cecil Courts if one of "the chivalry" were the murderer, and the white people confess the villainy they sanctioned by immediately attributing this arson to the friends of the murdered man.

Suspicion fastened on one Jack Davis, and he was visited by a party of men from the fire who threatened his life by hanging. Some men not yet quite ready for the inauguration of a war of the torch and the knife interfered to prevent any further action.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Second Inauguration of General John W. Geary as Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL.

A COLORED REGIMENT IN FRONT.

FIREMEN LEAVE THE PROCESSION.

The Inaugural Address.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—This being the day for the inauguration of Governor Geary, the streets of this city were alive with people at an early hour in the day. A pleasant change in the weather occurred, but the streets were still left in a very muddy condition owing to the recent rains.

The military and firemen, especially those from Philadelphia, attracted much attention as they prepared to take their respective places in the line of procession. Governor Geary and the joint committee of the two houses of the Legislature met at the Lochiel House about ten o'clock, ready to take the place assigned to them on the moving of the procession, which formed on Market street, the right resting on Market Square. The firemen formed on North Second street. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Harrisburg bar, the city authorities, the clergy and others, met at the Jones House. The Knights Templar, Masons, Odd Fellows and various societies, trades, &c., formed on North Fourth street.

At about eleven o'clock the procession began to move in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Chief and Detachment of Police of the city of Harrisburg.

Grand Marshal—Thomas J. Jordan.

Special Aids—General Edward C. Williams and Major Harry Buehler.

Aids to Grand Marshal—Col. Edward G. Savage, Col. David H. Kimmel, Capt. Edward B. Watts and Maj. George H. Morgan.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—Col. W. W. Jennings.

Assistant Marshals—Maj. Jas. Woodall and Maj. Andrew J. Krause.

Maj.-Gen. C. M. Prevost, commanding Division.

Adj.-Gen. James Starr, Maj. R. R. Smith, Judge Advocate; Major N. B. Dickson, Major R. B. Brinton, Dist. Q. M.; Major Samuel Lewis, Maj. Joseph F. Tobias, Maj. Henry P. Muirheid.

First Brigade—Brig.-Gen. J. W. Hoffman commanding.

Regiment National Guard, Philadelphia. Lieut. Col. Harmanus Neff; Hay Veteran Zouaves, Capt. R. C. Ivory commanding; York Zouaves, Capt. A. C. Stieg; First City Zouaves, Capt. J. W. Awl commanding; Hazelton Zouaves, Capt. D. C. Swank; Liberty Zouaves, Capt. Rosenstock.

Second Brigade.—Brig.-Gen. DeWit, C. Baxter commanding.

Band.

Regiment Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Col. A. J. Sellers commanding; Frankfort Fire Zouaves, Capt. W. W. Stokes commanding; Lancaster Fencibles, Capt. Barnhart; Middletown Zouaves, Capt. W. H. Duhling; Worth Infantry, York, Capt. Samuel C. Uginfritz; Excelsior Reserves, Col. French.

SECOND DIVISION.

Guard of Honor.
Marshal—David McCormick.
Assistant Marshals—Captain Harry B. Waltman and Major W. H. Egle.
The Governor elect, the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives and Heads of Departments.
Guard of Honor.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—Col. D. J. Unger.

Assistant Marshals—Captain W. H. Eckels, Col. Isaac Parker.

Band.

The Scott Legion, Soldiers of 1812, Officers of the United States Army and Officers and Soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Officers and Soldiers and Wounded Soldiers of the late war.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Major Harry F. Shaffer.

Assistant Marshals—Major T. T. Morgan, Captain John Major.

Band.

Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Members of the bar, the Mayor of the city of Harrisburg, President and Members of City Council, the Clergy of the city and other places, State and county officers, Members of the Press, and other invited guests.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Maj. T. D. Greenawalt. Assistant Marshals—David Mumma, Jr., J. B. Spiece, Esq.

Band.

Knights Templar, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Pennsylvania, Masonic Lodges, Odd Fellows, Druids, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Good Templars, American Mechanics, Junior Sons of America, Steuben Bund, the Hebrew Society and other Civic Associations, Citizens in Carriages and on Horseback, Harrisburg Car Works, Bailey's Rolling Mill and Nail Works, M'Cormick's Rolling Mill and Paxton and Harrisburg Furnaces, and Citizens on Foot.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Marshal—W. K. Verbeke.

Assistant Marshals—R. R. Barr and W. N. Brown.

Chief Engineer and Assistants.

Band.

Friendship Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage and members of company.

Good Will Engine Company, of Philadelphia, steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage and members of company.

Hope Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, Hook and Ladder truck, hose carriage and members of company.

Citizen Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage, and members of company.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Marshal—G. L. Braun.

Assistant Marshals—Wm. F. Peebles and H. W. Kettering.

Band.

Washington Hose Company, hose carriage drawn by members of the company.

Good Will Hose Company, of Philadelphia; steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage drawn by the members of the company.

Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company, hook and ladder truck drawn by members of the company.

Paxton Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, hose carriage and members of company.

Good Will Fire Company, steamer drawn by four horses, and members of company.

Lochiel Fire Company, engine drawn by four horses, hose carriage and members of company.

The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, disabled soldiers, &c., were in carriages. A number of persons also appeared on horseback and on foot.

The route of the procession was as follows: Down Second to Paxton, out Paxton to Front, up Front to Chestnut, out Chestnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Market, out Market to Third, up Third to Walnut, out Walnut to Second, up Second to Pine, out Pine to Front, up Front to State and up State to the Capitol.

In front of the central portico a spacious platform was erected, on which the Governor and other functionaries had places assigned to them.

During the progress of the procession guns were fired from Capitol Hill. The streets and windows of houses all along the line were filled with people.

When all entitled to go upon the platform had got their places, a prayer was offered by Reverend Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor, who then delivered the following address:

Inaugural Address.

Fellow Citizens:—Having been honored, a second time, by the voluntary suffrages of my countrymen as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have, in the presence of God and of this assembled multitude, renewed the solemn and binding obligation required of me by law, to support the State and National Constitutions, and to perform with fidelity the duties devolving upon me as Governor. It shall be my constant aim and most earnest effort to observe the very letter as well as the full spirit, meaning and intent of the obligation I have just taken.

Deeply impressed with the most profound gratitude, I can but express my most hearty thanks to the good citizens of this Commonwealth for the generous confidence and partiality they have reposed in me by re-election to the most honorable and most responsible position in their gift. But knowing well their exactions and requirements of one who occupies a position so exalted, it is with extreme diffidence I again undertake responsibilities of such vast importance, which even the boldest and most gifted might hesitate to assume. And however determined may be my endeavors to realize the expectations of my friends in support of the right, and to battle against whatever, in my judgment, may be wrong, still I am conscious of the necessity for some sustaining power, and, therefore, I unhesitatingly acknowledge my dependence upon the enlightened support and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, and my firm reliance upon the unerring wisdom and never-failing aid of Him who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations.

The settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the armed conflict with treason, devolves a mighty responsibility on the loyal men of the land. Armed rebellion was signally crushed by the force of armed loyalty, and the Government has triumphantly established its ability successfully to suppress domestic insurrection, however gigantic. The war itself has served to stimulate our people to fresh energies, and to the development of new enterprises. Our manufactories have multiplied, plenty has smiled upon our fields, and blessed the labors of the husbandman. Peace has restored our people to their homes, and cheered our firesides. The rates of taxation have been reduced, and are entirely abolished upon real estate for the use of the Commonwealth. Our State debt is being steadily and surely liquidated. Immense sums have been paid for pensions and other charities. The cause of education has advanced, and the institutions for the support and tuition of the soldiers' orphans have been liberally supplied. Railroads have been constructed, and new material resources developed. And thus our State and nation are rapidly progressing in the attainment of those elements of greatness which have already placed our country in the foremost rank of the powers of the earth. The great railroad which binds our State to the far West, and it in turn to the oriental nations, has been completed, and all our efforts to add to our material prosperity have been crowned with unparalleled success.

It was my privilege to announce from this stand, three years ago, the principles which would guide me in the administration of the office of Governor. At that time I dwelt upon and expressed my views in reference to all questions then occupying a share of public attention. I have since, from time to time, in messages to the Legislature, set forth the condition of the State, recommended such measures as I deemed expedient and calculated to advance her interests, and expressed my views upon the various topics of the day that were of State or National importance. And having fully reflected thereon, I am the more confirmed therein, and know of no reason why I should not endorse and reiterate them as fully, on this occasion, as if I again promulgated them word for word. And now, acknowledging my responsibility in its broadest sense, as a representative, to my constituents, and considering the magnitude of the interests which have again been committed to my charge, I feel it is due to the people and incumbent upon myself, to refer them to the documents indicated, for an outline of the general policy which is intended as a guide for the incoming administration, rather than encumber this address or unnecessarily delay this audience with their repetition. I have no new pledges to make, but confidently refer to the record of my past life, as evidence at least of my zeal and devotion to the best interests of my State and country, and for the rectitude of my intentions. And although the ability which I bring to the discharge of such high duties may be limited, I shall confidently rely upon the kind indulgence of my fellow-citizens and upon a conscientious effort to uphold unblemished, and transmit untarnished to my successor in office, and to posterity, the fair fame and good name of our magnificent old Commonwealth.

Difficulties of no ordinary character constantly surround your Executive officer in the discharge of the many duties devolving upon him, concerning each of which there may be conflicting opinions. It being, therefore, impossible to satisfy all, his only safeguard is to adopt, and act in accordance with those sterling and beneficent maxims to which the early fathers gave utterance, which have been sanctioned by wisdom and experience, and resulted in the rapid growth and prosperity of our institutions, and the liberty and happiness of our people.

The Constitution vests "the supreme Executive power" of the State in the Governor, and directs that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The supreme earthly authority recognized by us, therefore, is the law—the rightfully determined will of the people. "No citizen is so exalted as to be above, and none so low as to be beneath its power." The Executive is as much the subject of the laws of the State as the humblest individual within its borders. In pursuance of these principles, and in the execution of the laws, I have endeavored, during my term of office, faithfully to discharge every official duty with a full reference to my sworn obligation, and as I shall answer at the last great day.

It should be our earnest effort to faithfully discharge all our obligations and responsibilities, both as citizens and magistrates. We should cease to tolerate anything as "politically right, that is morally wrong," and actively proscribe the corruption which too frequently marks the administration of public affairs—an evil to which attention cannot too frequently or too forcibly be invited. No sign more certainly indicates the downfall of free institutions than the indifference of the people to the moral depravity of those in authority. All history warns us to hold to our integrity as we value our national existence. Forcibly impressed with these ideas, I call upon all legislators, and upon all other good citizens, and especially upon the conductors of the public press—the ever-faithful sentinels of a free people—to aid in giving that tone to public sentiment which shall purify our State, and relieve her from the reproach of even countenancing those who would make a traffic of their offices in violation of their obligations. Look to it well and closely, fellow-citizens, and begin at once to teach your servants that the "public will" must be obeyed, and that the "public weal" is the first object to be attained in a free government. If you permit speculators to enrich themselves out of the public Treasury, and at the same time to corrupt the law-making branch of the Government, you pave the way to anarchy, you set the example which tempts to crime, and offer to the world an evidence, most conclusive, that self-government is a failure.

Owing to the many efforts made on the part of free traders for the abolishment of the natural and wholesome protection now afforded to our home industry and to labor, I consider it a subject which claims a portion of our time and attention. If our national industry and natural productions, represented by thousands of factories, mines and other sources of labor, are to be preserved, there should be no reduction of duties which shall enable the underpaid and overworked population of the Old World to flood our States with the product of their mines and workshops at the cost of our destruction. The articles thus admitted would undersell the products of our artisans at our very doors, and our factories would be closed, as heretofore, by similar causes. This will throw out of employment thousands of industrious men, and entail ruin upon them and their families, merely for the benefit and aggrandizement of foreign manufacturers and capitalists. As soon as our industrial arms are paralyzed and competition is destroyed, the monopolist can command his own price, and it is thus clear that the policy of free-trade can never permanently benefit any country that will sanction its adoption. Impelled by every feeling of interest, humanity and justice for our artisans and laborers, we should unhesitatingly set our faces against this heresy. We should, therefore, not only earnestly legislate for the benefit of capital, but for the toiling sons and daughters of our country. It should be our constant effort to improve their social condition, to advance their intellectual status, and above all to shield them from the destitution which is threatened by the enemies of protection to our industrial pursuits.

In my several messages to the Legislature I have taken occasion to refer to a subject which I regard as of paramount importance to the prosperity and even the stability of our Government. No nation can long exist that attempts to violate any of its obligations. The most prominent among these is the faithful payment of all its indebtedness. No good reason can be given for the repudiation of a single farthing. I said in my message of January, 1868, "The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured." In my message of 1869, I called attention to the same subject, in these words: "The voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to the letter and spirit of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this, as in all other respects, our individual and national honor must and shall be preserved." These sentiments, so clearly expressed, I have taken frequent occasion to reiterate, and it affords me great satisfaction to observe that many who have heretofore been hostile to, or silent on this most important subject, are becoming warm in their advocacy of the principles here enunciated.

Those who saved this government from the destruction designed by treason are they who will perpetuate it as a blessing for future generations. All that is asked of the people is to strengthen and uphold the hands of the men who have been called to do the work of reconstruction, and when that work is finished in the spirit in which it has been begun by the present National Administration, we will have a government and a country mighty in their munificence, glorious in their prosperity.

The preservation of the peace and quiet of our country, maintaining unsullied our national honor, and the harmony of the Union, are among our highest duties. Let us encourage every branch of home industry, advance the true interests of moral, physical and intellectual labor, and reaching forward to the prize of the manifest destiny of our glorious Commonwealth, we may hope for her increasing prosperity, and, above all, for the smiles of an approving Providence.

I earnestly invoke a continuance of the blessings and favors which we, as a people, have long enjoyed, that Pennsylvania may be ever ready to extend her sympathies to those struggling for liberty, to succor the helpless exile, and be an asylum to the persecuted and oppressed; and thus forever identify herself with the cause of equal rights and with the interests of universal freedom, justice and humanity. Then can we with truth and pride proclaim, "Long live the Commonwealth," whose guiding principles are found in the motto of our State, "VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE."

At the close of the address a salute was fired, and the Governor was escorted to the Executive Mansion, on Front street.

This evening there will be an exhibition of fireworks, under charge of Professor Jackson, of Philadelphia, in Market Square. There will also be an inauguration ball in Brant's Hall.

SECOND DESPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The day has proved a glorious one, and everything went off brilliantly. The procession was very imposing.

Owing to the presence of the Excelsior regiment (colored), of Philadelphia, the Friendship Steam Fire Company, of Harrisburg, left the line on Market Square amid demonstrations of approval and disapproval from the bystanders and others. It had been generally agreed among the firemen that if the colored soldiers held any position in the parade the whole fire department should leave in a body. But the Friendship, which was to have led the rest, was the only company leaving.

The Governor had been previously advised that any dissent of the Fire Department should not be regarded as accomplished out of any disrespect to him. As the procession advanced all the other companies left, including the whole Harrisburg Fire Department. The Good Will Engine and the Good Will Hose Companies, of Philadelphia, remained in the line throughout, though urged to leave. The point of bitter dispute is the placing of the colored regiment in front. There was no disaffection in any organizations but the firemen. All the military remained in line, some applauding the negroes.

A SOUTHERN TRAGEDY.

The Assassination of Two Nephews of General Pillow in Alabama.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, Jan. 15.]

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle another one of those chilling horrors and deeds resulting in the taking of life, and the bereaving of friends and home, which have been but too common in some portions of our State and upon our border for two or three years past. In this instance it was a double tragedy, enacted, it would appear, with atrocious premeditation and deliberate purpose. By the outrage two gentlemen of high standing, of extended and influential connection, of chivalrous and manly courage, have been deprived of life, and their souls, without a moment's premonition, sent to the presence of their God. The scene of the tragedy is near Leighton, between Courtland and Tuscumbia, in North Alabama, and the names of the parties thus suddenly deprived of life were Granville and William Pillow, of Maury county, and nephews of Major-General Gideon J. Pillow. They had many relatives in this section, and were well known both here and in counties adjoining. The particulars of the affair, so far as we have been able to learn them, are about these: Late in the evening of Sunday, two men, masked and in disguise, rode up to the house of Granville Pillow, at the locality indicated, and called him to the door. On reaching the door, one of the masqueraders of death drew his pistol and fired, the ball striking his victim in a vital part. The wounded man fell bleeding from the wound. William Pillow, a brother of Granville, rushed to the door on hearing the firing, to the rescue of his brother. No sooner had he made his appearance than the disguised fiends commenced firing at him also. He was soon prostrated by their fatal balls. They then took William a short distance from the house, and in a species of sink left him dying, riddled with balls. Thinking that Granville, the elder brother, might not be quite dead, they then returned to the house, and, driving the inmates away, made sure of their bloody work by firing additional balls into the body of their victim. Assuring themselves that he was dead, they left the premises, and up to the date of our latest information no clue as to who the perpetrators were or as to their whereabouts had been discovered.

The two men were closely masked and otherwise disguised, and though it is asserted that their actions and their words indicated that they were negroes, no positive certainty exists that they were such. The supposition that the perpetrators may have been negroes is somewhat strengthened from the fact that some negroes, some years since, had quite a serious difficulty with one of the Messrs. Pillow, since which time an old spite has existed, and threats against them have been freely indulged in. Be they black or white, the deed is one of the most melancholy that has attracted public attention for some time past. Granville Pillow was 27 years of age, and leaves a saddened and bereaved young family to mourn his tragic and untimely death. William, the murdered brother, was but 23 years of age, and unmarried.

OBITUARY.

Madame Parepa the Elder.

The Boston *Advertiser* says:

On Friday afternoon Madame Parepa-Rosa received, by telegraph from England, the sad intelligence of her mother's death. The late Madame Parepa, *née* Seguin, was born in London in 1814, and was a sister of Mr. Edmund Seguin, who was a singer and actor of note, and the father of the present Mr. Seguin, of the English Opera Company. Miss Seguin was married early in life to Parepa, a Wallachian nobleman. Upon the death of her husband, Madame Parepa began the study of music under the best European masters, and eventually became one of the most famous singers of her time, achieving her greatest triumphs in Italy and Spain, and performing in the course of her career in company with most of the great operatic artists of her time. Madame Parepa was the sole instructor of her daughter, and to her careful and skilful teaching, our favorite singer attributes a great part of her success.

AMUSEMENTS.

—At the Walnut Street Theatre this evening *Not Guilty*, will be repeated.

—*Little Em'ly* will be given every night this week at the Arch Street Theatre.

—Messrs. Carncross & Dixey announce a number of novelties for this evening at the Eleventh Street Opera House. They offer a first rate minstrel entertainment, in which all the favorite members of their company will participate. The burlesque, *The Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe* will be given nightly.

—At the Seventh Street Opera House tonight Messrs. Duprez & Benedict will offer a very attractive bill, including new burlesques, farces, negro comicalities, together with singing, dancing, and miscellaneous performances by various members of the troupe.

—Signor Blitz, assisted by his son Theodore Blitz, will give an exhibition of magic and legerdemain at Assembly Buildings every evening this week, with matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

—The American Theatre has procured a number of new attractions for the present week. Mr. Gibbons, the famous gymnast, will appear nightly, and Messrs. Sheridan Mack and Rollin Howard will perform in special lines of business. New ballets will be presented, and there will be the usual miscellanies by the members of the regular company.

—On Wednesday next Eichberg's Comic Opera, *The Two Cadis*, will be repeated at the Amateur's Drawing Room, by the company that gave it some weeks ago.

—The musical and literary entertainment arranged as a testimonial benefit for Mr. R. W. Renshaw will occur this evening at Concert Hall. Favorite musical selections will be executed by Mesdames Schimpf, Fairlamb, Harding, Keirn, and Messrs. Bishop, Broadshaw, Louis, Bastert Dietrich and others. Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, of the *Press*, will deliver an original poem, Mr. Rufus Adams will give a recitation, and Dr. John C. Allen, will give a portion of his humorous lecture on "Gush." Tickets fifty cents; secured seats, seventy-five cents—for sale at Trumpler's, Boner's, Ashmead's, and at the hall this evening.

—Mr. C. W. Brooke's late lecture gave great delight to a crowded audience, and its repetition is extensively deman