

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16th, 1867.

The inauguration of Gen. Geary as Governor of Pennsylvania, and the election of a United States Senator, on the same day, necessarily attracted an unusually large number of persons to Harrisburg, yesterday. The snow storm that prevailed in the forenoon made the weather exceedingly unpleasant, but towards noon the sun peered through the clouds and put a brighter face upon outdoor operations. The military procession and display was large and enthusiastic. It commenced moving at 11 A. M. in the afternoon, at 3 P. M. both the Senate and House of Representative chambers were filled with people to witness the election of a U. S. Senator. There was a great deal of interest manifested, although it was well understood that Gen. Cameron would receive the unanimous vote of the Republican party. The only episode that occurred was in the Senate, when Gen. Fisher, from Lancaster, took occasion to make a slight statement before casting his vote for Gen. Cameron, which, on the evening of the caucus, he declared but one power on earth could make him do, and that was Thaddeus Stevens. But he did vote for the General, because he knew that his constituents would require it. In the afternoon, after the election, the friends of Gen. Cameron held a meeting in the dining room of the Loeblie House, where the General, Attorney General Brewster, Senator Lowry, and Mr. Landon, of Bradford, addressed a large number of persons present. Gen. Cameron's speech was well received and did him great credit. Mr. Brewster's speech was also felicitous and well conceived. After the speaking was concluded, a different species of music commenced. An incessant popping of champagne bottles was heard for a full half hour. "Fire and fall back in the rear" was the order given, and carried out with alacrity and a promptness of order that did great credit to those who took an active part in the engagement.

What is, perhaps, most surprising is the fact that Gen. Cameron's election is not only well received by his friends, but by those who opposed him. We heard a prominent Lancaster county politician, who supported Mr. Stevens, declare to-day, in the cars, that Gen. Cameron was a better man for U. S. Senator, at present, than Mr. Stevens, for the reason that he was, financially, a stronger and abler man. The truth is, his election gives general satisfaction everywhere, and proves that the clamor goes up by his enemies was wholly for selfish purposes.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Gen. Simon Cameron Elected.

In accordance with the law passed in Congress, and the laws of Pennsylvania, the respective Houses met on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Senator to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years from the 4th day of March next.

The Senate was called to order by Speaker Halt, and voted as follows: Messrs. Biglam, Browne (Lawrence), Brown (Mercer), Colman, Connell, Cowles, Fisher, Graham, Halbes, Landon, Lowry, McConghy, Ridgway, Royer, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, Worthington and Hall, Speaker—19 voted for Simon Cameron.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This body met punctually. Speaker Glass in the Chair.

Messrs. Adair, Allen, Armstrong, Barton, Brown, Cameron, Chase, Chadwick, Colville, Davis, Day, DeHaven, Donohough, Egly, Ewing, Freaborn, Gallagher, Ghegan, Gordon, Harrison, Hoffman, Humphrey, Kennedy, Kern, Kimmel, Kinsey, Lee, Leech, M. Cumant, M'Creary, M. Kee, M'Pheerlin, Mann, Marks, McChling, Mealy, Pennypacker, Peters, Pillow, Quay, Richards, Roach, Seiler, Shubert, Shuman, Stacey, Stehman, Stumm, Shibles, Waddell, Wallace, Watt, Webb, Weller, Whann, Wharton, Wilson, Wittig, Woodson, Worrall, Wright and Glass, Speaker—63 voted for Simon Cameron.

RECAPITULATION.

For Simon Cameron.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Votes. In the Senate, 19; In the House, 63.

For Edgar Cowan.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Votes. In the Senate, 11; In the House, 37.

Majority for Gen. Cameron, 36.

To-morrow both Houses will meet in joint convention to compare the Journals, and then Governor Geary will issue a certificate of election to Gen. Simon Cameron.

According to the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the aggregate value of "paper and stationery" manufactured in the United States last year was only \$549,063. Yet single printing establishments have paid more than that sum for paper. The total production of iron is put down at \$507,869; and all manufactures of iron and steel at \$2,313,381. Glass and glass-ware is estimated at \$621,391. Leather, \$305,937; or less than the product of single tanneries. Such tables, mislead no one, but they cause men of sense to marvel that the Treasury Department should be so stupid as to publish them.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to Gov. J. W. Geary, for an advance copy of his inaugural address.

Both branches of Congress have passed a resolution convening the Fortieth Congress on the 4th day of next March, or upon the day of the adjournment of the present body.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. JOHN W. GEARY.

Delivered January 19, 1867.

Fellow Citizens.—Honored by the election of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow countrymen, and before the Senate of my State, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the great importance and responsibilities of the office, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanksgiving to Almighty God for his constant providence and untold blessings to us as a people, and especially to his merciful and all-wise counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities. Like countries of the Old World, our nation has had its internal commotions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "War's desolating influence" has been upon us, and upon the unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate. The contest between the North and the South was not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of the principle of the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and indignantly repudiated, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obligated to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspices of their patriotic and noble leaders, the virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, they responded to the call, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Union, they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation.

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-five volunteer soldiers to the ranks of the nation; and nearly every battle field has been moistened with the blood, and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead—the three hundred dead—we are deeply indebted, for some of our best services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated and equaled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as if upon her devolved the settling of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived the Declaration of Independence, and that she was the first to give to the world the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses and establish a restlessness prestige in the world. But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and though the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two contending armies shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders. The State we live in is a country that has seen the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

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ment has not taken any steps to inflict the penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid delusion, and a miserable form of fanaticism, which fails to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized nations," and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movement of its armies? If the done treason will be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republican form of government.

And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noble men who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as duty, to take the orphan to the hand, and to be him a protector and father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, clothed and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me vigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public approval, I pledge myself to bear in mind the obligations and wisdom of the people, and if possible, to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the complete triumph of the government of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the pride and material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, that statesmen contemplated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame. To-day these four millions, no longer slaves, but freemen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, and their fidelity to the cause of the Union, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, and the consumption of the lives of the noblest spirits of the American people to administer the government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of one generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

In our past and recent experience, there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievements of our volunteers, and the national defence, there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with, the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and effectual employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have the carefullest care in the selection of our volunteers, and in the manner in which they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme above all other political obligations.

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HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph to our arms, been so full of compensation, as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but that we are equally prepared to depend upon and live upon our own resources. At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but what is equally important, his own health, in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of most important railroads in the country fell to, and long remained at, an average price of less than ten cents per cent. But the moment the Union became imminent, and the necessity of self-reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxima of the industrial revolution, and upon having been, if not absolutely impoverished, and almost without remunerative employment, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity, which relieved them from want, and which excited the admiration of the management of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufacturers of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defence of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other soundly managed country, and the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both individual and national wealth; and those nations that have best protected it from foreign competition, have been the most prosperous. It is clearly, therefore, the interest of the nation to foster and protect its own industry, by relieving from internal taxation, and by imposing duties upon foreign manufactured articles, so as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly regulated system of internal improvements, and the fostering care and most liberal aid of the government. We are rich in every thing necessary to meet our wants, and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities, to progress continually towards a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are unequalled, and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means leading to their highest development.

Why, then, should not the wisdom of government make available the resources of experience, and at once legislate for the material good of the people? Why permit our manufacturers to beg that they may live? The government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and a protection is founded in manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes, extol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860, as if preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvania, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the free discharge of our own manufactures should remain to be a mere support for foreign lands; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for these materials, and that our wonderful stores of resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made a law. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold that could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and territories of which the Union stands."

The principal of protection proved to be such a talisman in the time of war, shall we reject it in time of peace? If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent free traders of the country. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold that could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and territories of which the Union stands."

Industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness, in proportion as he is skilled in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect the valuable to society. Education is a fearful waste, which fails to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized nations," and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movement of its armies? If the done treason will be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republican form of government.

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experience, and at once legislate for the material good of the people? Why permit our manufacturers to beg that they may live? The government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and a protection is founded in manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes, extol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860, as if preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvania, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the free discharge of our own manufactures should remain to be a mere support for foreign lands; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for these materials, and that our wonderful stores of resources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made a law. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold that could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and territories of which the Union stands."

The principal of protection proved to be such a talisman in the time of war, shall we reject it in time of peace? If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent free traders of the country. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold that could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and territories of which the Union stands."

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their return to the Union, so that when they re-enter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfill the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations, and especially to ourselves.