HARRISBURO, Jan. 16th, 1866.

The isauguration 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 afterpeople to witness the election of a U.S. Sena- of peril and death. tor. 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 after the election, the friends of Gen. Camethe Lochiel House, where the General, Attorney General Brewster, Senator Lowry, great credit. Mr Brewster's speech was also be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that We have the consolation of knowing that part in the engagement.

those who opposed him. We heard a would have been deeply and lastingly de the cars, that Gen. Cameron was a better man for U. S. Senater, 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 got purposes.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SEN-ATOR.

Gen. Simon Cameron Elected.

In accordance with the law passed in Congress, and the laws of Pennsylvania, the respective Houses met on Tuesday afternoon the term of six years from the 4th day of

The Senate was called to order by Speaker Hall, and voted as follows :

(Mercer), Coloman, Connell, Cowles, Fisher, Grabam, Haines, Landon, Lowry, M'Conaughy, Ridgway, Royer, Shoemaker, Stutz-man, Taylor, Worthington and Hall, Speaker -19 voted for Simon Cameron. Messrs. Burnett, Davis, Donovan, Glatz,

Jackson, James, Randall, Schall, Scaright, fought, in which nearly three hundred thou-Wallace and Walls-11, voted for Edgar sand of our beroic defenders laid down their

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. This body met puntually. Speaker Glass

Mesers. Adaire, Allen, Armstrong, Barton, Brown, Cameron, Chase, Chadwick, Colville, Davis, Day, Dellaven, Donohough, Espy, Ew-ing, Freeborn, Gallagher, Ghegan, Gordon, Harbison, Hoffman, Humphrey, Kennedy, Kerns, Kimmell, Kinney, Lee, Leech, M'-Camant, M'Creary, M'Kee, M'Pherrin, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Meily, Pennypacker, Pet-era, Pillow, Quay, Richards, Roath, Seiler, Sharples, Shuman, Stacey, Stehman, Stum-baugh, Subers, Waddell, Wallace, Watt, Webb, Weller, Whann, Wharton, Wilson, Wingard, Woodward, Worrall, Wright and Glass, Speaker-62 voted for Simon Cameron.

Messrs, Barrington, Boyd, Boyle, Breen, Brennan, Calvin, Chalfant, Collins, Craig, Deise, Fogel, Gregory, Harner, Headman, Hetzel, Hood, Hunt, Jenks, Jones, Kline Koon, Kurtz, Linton, Long, M'Henry, Maish Markley, Meyers, Mullin, Phelan, Quigley, Rhoads, Robinson, Rouch, Satterhwait, Tharp and Westbrook-37, voted for Edgar

> RECAPITULATION. For Simon Cumeron In the Senate, In the House For Edgar Cowan. In the Senate, In the House, 87

Majority for Gen. Cameron, 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,-033. Yet single printing establishments have paid more than that sum for paper. The total production of iron is put down at \$507,800; and all manufactures of iron and steel at \$8,213,881. Glass and glass-ware is represented at \$621,391. Leather, \$305,857; 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

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 gratity present body.

Fellow Citizens:-Honored by the select State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and grati-

commenced moving at 11 A. M. In the aftermoon, at 3 P. M., both the Senate and House
of Representative chambers were filled with
people to witness the above the senate and House
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 re-late 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 desolapassed over our land, leaving its one power on earth could make him do, and that was Thaddeus Stevens. But he did yote for the General, because he knew that his constituents would require it. In the afternoon, ment and determined that the Union should ron held a meeting in the dining room of be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general pros-

This is the first time that a change has oc and Mr. Landon, of Bradford, addressed a red in the Executive Department of this large number of persons present. Gen. Cam-eron's speech was well received and did him of the rebellion; a brief reference, therefore,

speaking was concluded, a different species the contest between the North and the of music commenced. An incessant pop-ping of champagne bottles was heard for a full half hour. "Fire and fall back in the rear" was the order given, and carried out the preservation of our own rights and with alacrity and a promptness of order that | privileges as men, and for the maintenance did great credit to those who took an active of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of fact that Gen. Cameron's election is not only well received by his friends, but by those who convers the conversal bits 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 and the conversal bits. prominent Lancaster county politician, who supported Mr. Stevens, declare to-day, in the care that Gen. Cameron was a better when the care that Gen. Cameron was a better ted to transmit unimpaired to future genera-tions. The patriotic and Union-loving peo-ple felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies up by his enemies was wholly for selfish 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, left their various employ-ments, their homes and all that was dear to them, 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 unhesitatingat three o'clock, for the purpose of electing
a Schator to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years from the 4th day of to time on different terms of enlistment. The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the Messrs, Bigham, Browne (Lawrence), Brown shape of loans to the government; and the Mercer), Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Fisher, world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hun-

> lives in their devotion to the nation-"for God and Liberty."
>
> 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-six volunteer soldiers to the rescue 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 thrice conored dead-we are deeply indebted, for

> dred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were

without their 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 last-ing interest in the present and future wel-ware of the soldiers who have borne so disinguished a part in the great contest which 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 of more perfect and pervading educational policy. ment to compensate them, equally and gen-erously, with bounties and pensions, for their

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak to overcome, if we would equal the one, or kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private stimulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania's gallant private stimulate the other. manded them.

manded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equalled, 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 setting of a su-perior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued 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 resistless prestige in the old 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 free-

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and al-though the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States;

reroctously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid elemency, and a censurable forbearance, which fail 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 movements of its armies? If this be 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.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

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 obliga tions is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noble men who fell in defence of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all man-kind 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 by the hand, and be to him a protector and

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, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me rigilantly to guard this sacred trust. But having served in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledg myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multi-ply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

PREEDOM AND SLAVERY. The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, the vindication of freedom and 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 the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, that statesmen con-templated it with undisguised alarm, and the moralist with shame. To-day these four millions, no louger slaves, but freemen, having intermediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to society and their loyalty to the gov-ernment, are peacefully incorporated into the body politic, and are rapidly pre-paring 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, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness 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 another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have es-caped, 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 !

A simple glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to the necessity for military skill, and that three millions nine hundred and fifty-three knowledge of, and familiarity with, the rules the Commonwealth. Taxation should be apthousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking of discipline so essentially necessary in their plied where its burdens may be least felt, the increase, 23.39 per cent., from 1850 to promt and effectual employment. In order, and where it is most just that it should be the increase, 23.39 per cent., from 1850 to 1980, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900, they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions, What Christian statesman, as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures?

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, he is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and

complete the good work. They command the position. The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working har-moniously, have now sealed and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

EDUCATION OF THE PROPER.

The overthrow of the rebellion has change ed the whole system of Southern society as resulted in the maintenance of the life, and proportionately affected other interests policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason

to boast, of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the Southern people of all classes, that we have much sylvania exhibits some startling facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives. Yet it is not by legislation alone that any people can be brought to un-derstand their relations to each other as citizens. Their best instructors are themselves. However liberal the appropriations may be, if these are not seconded by that may be, it these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous, in vain. Every thing depends upon the people; hence the great complaint, preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendance of enrolled instructors, and of the want of proper school houses, results unquestionably not so much from the indifference of the State, as from the negligence of those who are invited to share and to enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education. If my fellow-citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the nation to foster and protect domestic industry, by relieving from internal taxation every sort of labor, and impossing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles, so as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus scholars, of the employment of unqualified instructors, and of the want of proper school If my fellow-citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by a cultivation of modern facilities, they will require little exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to

Ehe Sundury American

B. B. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.

Bulling Chipper Honored by the selec
Bulling Chipper Honored by the selecgent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools, eyer

rebelled against the government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard in the great mission of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother mercy to those who inaugurated the femember that as she has been the mother lion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be 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 that the lowest grades of intelligence and recognized the community, and its better moral feelings, to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and recognized the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States. "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States. "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community, and its better moral feelings, to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and merals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest."

Nothing, after the education of the peoole, contributes more to the security of a State than a thorough military system. The fathers of the Republic, acting upon the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the government, was never believed possible, how-ever threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally undeceived and unorganized, and we very soon experienced that the contrivers of the great slave conspiracy had not only strengthened themselves by the stolen ships, arms and fortifications of the government, but had been for years designedly instructing their youth in the science of arms; and when the bloody tempest opened arms; and when the bloody tempest opened upon us they were ready to spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was left, were whose hands the government was left, were in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills,

When we reflect upon the horrible sacrifices we endured to maintain our liberties, and anticipate that glorious period of our country when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and when the despotisms of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the considera-

tion of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly thousand by wounds and disease in-curred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population! Properly comprehending this thought, we have at once the secret of our past success, our pre-sent safety and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country, without which there can be no permanent safety for our liberty.

In their late report, the visitors to the West Point Military Academy laid a signifi-

cant stress upon the necessity of such pre-ceptors, in the future, as would teach the students of that institution their first and unavodiable obligations to the principles upon which the government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the govern-ment that had educated and nourished them, found a meretricious consolation in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an alle-giance 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. promt and effectual employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effec-tive, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger, our State should always have a well disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency; nor should we for-get that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the field.

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 establish-ment of the proud fact that we are not only vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to what is equally important, to depend upon and lies 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 the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere search-ing 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 fifty per cent. But the moment danger to the Union became imminent, and the necessity of self-reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protec-tion, 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 maxims of self-defence and self-dependence. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remunerative enterprise, 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, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufactures of the ountry, 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 country, consequently our laborers are 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 or foreign manufactured articles, so as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enter-prise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly re-stricted general railroad system, and inter-nal improvements of every kind, receive the 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 conquerors could 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.

And how much is to be gained by a cultivation to the discharge of duties government. We are rich in every thing everyment, which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully onward to a degree of greatness never been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their defenders.

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And how much is to be gained by a cultivation to the discharge of duties government. We are rich in every thing every thing overnment. We are rich in every thing overnment to average of our own restant to a degree of greatness never main factorial properties of our people, and to average of our people, and to average of our people, and

experience, and at once legislate for the manifest 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 hence upon protection is founded the 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 Con-

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 Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant marcompelled to remain inert and loaing 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 fuel which
underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign rails;
that the power which lay then petrified in brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machi-nery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful re sources, material and moral, must and should be at once developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and The abhorrent doctrine, that defeated there adopted, to be at the earliest practica-ble moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, sided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury 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 in loathsome dungeons and barbarous p five years since have been obtained for all sons, they must not shall not, re-appear the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and territories of which the Union stands

If 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 South. Scarcely one of the ambitious men who led their unfortunate people into rebel-lion, but now freely admits that if the South had manufactured their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the government; and now to enjoy substantial, instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies they had so long and so fatally disregarded. Words need not be multiplied upon this important theme, either to make my own position stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

FINANCES, The exhibit of the finances of the Com-The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging, for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people on ward in the pathway of duty

borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy prac-ticed, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm and enduring basis, and the debt surely and steadily diminished, until its final extinguishment. Unnecessary delay in this would, in my opinion, be incompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation, has aleady been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the made on the State debt. This important branch of the administra-

tion shall receive my constant and zealous

attention. EXECUTION OF THE LAWS. The general and essential principles of law and liberty, declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, shall be watchfully guarded. It will be my highest ambition to adminis ter the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken "that the laws be faithfully executed," and the decisions of the courts respected and enforced, if within their authorized jurisdiction. In fivenced only by considerations for the public welfare, it is my imperative duty to see that justice be impartially administered. That merciful provision, the pardoning power, conferred upon the Executive doubtlessly the correction only the exercise of criminal in for correcting only the errors of criminal jurisprudence, and securing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protec-

tion of those who may be justly sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security and protection of so-ciety. Those "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, or erroneously convicted, are alone entitled to its beneficent protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their be-Whenever the people deem it expedient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do, according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere, that "so long as the people feel that the power to al-ter or change the character of the govern-ment abides in them, so long will they be

impressed with the sense of security and of

cignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every governmental abuse THE NATIONAL SITUATION. We are confessedly in a transition state, It is marvelous how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how, from the very ashes of old haireds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Con-gress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages, a contest so anomalous in our ex-

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

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tere away the mask, that we saw the hedious features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic. the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a generous government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinics of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have had for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet it is not true that there

is no such thing as a Republican govern-ment in the ten States that began and carried on the war ? There is not to-day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot, as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the Government of the Unit-ed States. But the disease has suggested

tresson shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, baving conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violators of the most solemn obliga tions, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome dungeons and barbarous pri the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure republi-can forms of government, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such

conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the national Constitution amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

They have, however, been fully considered

by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be improper to either ouerlook or disregard. And certainly in view of this fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" to the General Government, while they continue to oppose these amendments.

To the Congress of the United States the beartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been generously given. They have fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict—"Well. Done GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS." Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future welfare all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of genuine republicanism is indissolubly involved. That this firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, If, in our past and recent experience, there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievements of our volunteers in the obligations required of those in official positions required of those in official positions.

If, in our past and recent experience, there ward in the pathway of duty.

Among the most delicate and important tain no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well obligations required of those in official positions. if pecessary, than those of the past, I enterit with her entire influence and power.

That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I trust my errors will be regarded with charity and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cordial, that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Different branches of the gov prosperity of the State, so long as they were managed by her agents, have been sold; the tax on real estate has been abolished, and well regulated system, and as we coconsiderable reductions have already been operate or disagree, the interests of the State probably be promoted or retarded.— Elected by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, mere party differences should not be allowed to interfere

with the maintenance of a generous, a true and comprehensive public policy. It was the illustrious Washington, equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right;" and Jeffer son, who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should per-meste and control all governments. Let us, fellow-citizens, adhear to them, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation, with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpa-tion, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.

The trichina has reappeared in Germany, A murderer has been captured in Missouri by means of a fortune teller.

gressional District for the financial relief of den. Banks has been more successful than was anticipated.

The movement in the Sixth (Mass.) Con

A gentieman in Elizabeth, N. J., is the essessor of the pistol with which Col. Burr killed Hamilton. Mr. Mitchell, one of the colored member

of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was honored with a vote for Speaker An old sailor at the theatre, said he sup posed the dancing girls were their dresses at half-mast as a mark of respect to departed

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MANTUA MAKER

Mrs. A. TWEED, Market street, 3 doors East of the New Bank Build ing, SUNBURY, PA. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has again opened a shop, in Market street, Sunbury, where she is prepared to make to order Ladies Dresses, in an entire new style Ladies Closks, &c. Also Gentiemen's shirts. Orders respectfully solicited.
Sunbury, Jan. 19, 1867.—1y

BOARDING. A FEW BOARDERS will be taken, by applying 3 doors east of the new Bank building, Market street, Sunbury.

January 19th, 1867.—2t

CALL and see those bossisful Bird Cages at the

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Appointment of the Committee to repre-the interests of the Subscribers in the Eastern States.

The Day set, and the Final Closing of the Books close at hand.

DECISION OF THE AWARD POSITIVELY 21st OF THE PRESENT MONTH.

OF THE PRESENT MONTH.

Names of the Committee, who will shortly proceed to Chicago to examine the ballots and Superintend the Drawing.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Croeby Art Association, positively to take place on the 21st of JANUARY, 1807, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjunction with the Committee for the purpose of representing the interests of subscribers in the Eastern States:

S. CASTNER, Coal Merchant, New York.

R. M. HEDDEN, late Cashier of the Croton National Bank, New York.

R. E. DEMMON, President Howard National Bank, Boston.

Boston.

DAVID PULSIFER, D. Pulsifer & Payson, Bostot
C. P. STICKNEY, President Massasoit Bank, Fa River.
Col. W. B. TAOMAS, Flour Merchant, Philadelphia.
CALEB H. NEEDLES, Druggist, Philadelphia.
R. SMITH, L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders,
Philadelphia.

THE ABOVE NAMED GENTLEMEN

THE ABOVE NAMED GENTLEMEN
will set in conjunction with the following named
gentlemen from Chicago:

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to
conduct the awarding of Premiums to the members
of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ALSOCIATION, have been sutherised by the management to
announce MONDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1867, as the
time when the FINAL AWARD of all the premiums
shall be made, without further postponement. time when the FINAL AWARD of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement. In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise, and that the certificates may be held by bona fide purchasers, and not by him, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every eare will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.

WILLIAM T. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.

AMOS T. HAAL, Tressurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS. Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National

Bank.

JAMES C. FARGO, Sup't American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieut. Governor
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

January 21st, 1867. ORTH MORE THAN WALF & MILLION OF DOLLARS, WILL

The parchasers of certificates may procure the following fine engravings: "The Little Wanderer," "Gathering Apples," "Westward Ho!" "Irving and his Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the splendid Chromograph, recently completed, "The American Autumn!"

CERTAINLY BE AWARDED TO A

NEW OWNER !!!

Remit, if possible, by Draft or Postoffice Order. Register all Letter containing currency. Direct to Principal Eastern Agency,
THE ART INSTITUTE, No 625 BROADWAY January 19, 1867.

Reading Railroad. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

December 1st, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia,

town. Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New-York, as follows: At 3.00, 8.10 and 9.35 A. M. and 2.10 and 9.00 P. M. connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.00 and 10.10 A. M. and 4.40, 5.20 and 10.25 P. M. Sleeping Care accompanying the 3.00 A. M. and 9.00 P. M. Trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 A. M. and 2.10 and 4.10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia colly. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.20 p. m. Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 Noon and 5.00 and 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., returning from Reading at 6.30 p. m. stopping at all Stations; Pottsville at 8.45 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.; Ashland 6.00 and 11.30 a. m. and 1.05 p.m.; Tamaqua at 9.45 a.m. and 1.06 and 8.55 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg via Schuylkill and m. and 1.05 p. m.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg via Schuylkill and
Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 s. m.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading a
6.30 A. M. returning from Philadelphia at 4.2

P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.6
A. M., and 6.10 P. M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lanca A. M., and 6.10 P. M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancater, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.00 p.m., Philidelphia 8.00 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. the 8.00 a. h. train running only to Reading, Pottsville 8.00 a. m. Harrisburg, 9.35 a.m., and Reading at 1.20 and 7.
a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.22 a. m. for New Yor and 4.25 p.m. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Ecursion Tickets, at reduced rates to and from a points.

Baggage checked through: 80 Pounds Baggage lowed each Passenger. G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent

Reading, Pa., January 19, 1867. Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Ra ON and after Jan. 1st, 1807, Passenger Tr will run as follows : SOUTHWARD.

A. M. A. M. P. M. P. I 5.50 10.00 7.10 4. 6.55 11.20 8.20 6. Leave Scranton,

Kingston,
Rupert,
Danville, Arr. North'd., NORTHWARD. 7.00 7.40 8.15 A. M. P. M. 6 10.50 8.30 2.50 6 1, 12.00 9.55 4.00 10 Leave North'd., "Rupert, 8.15 A. M. P. M. b.
"Rupert, 10.50 8.30 2.50 9
Arr. at Scranton, 12.50 9.55 4.00 10
Trains leaving Kingston at 8.30 A. M. for Ston. connect with Train arriving at New York at Passengers taking Train South from Scrant 5.50 A. M. via Northumberland, reach Harri 12.30 P. M., Baltimore 5.30 P. M. Washington O. P. M. via Rupert reach Philadelphia at 7.00 H. A. FONDA, Sure 1867.

Estate of John Fagely, decea NOTICE is hereby given that letters of ad-tration having been granted to the unde ed on the estate of John Fagely, late of Sha-township, Northumberland county, Pa., dea-all persons indebted to said estate are reque-make immediate payment, and those having to present them for settlement.

CHRISTIAN C. FAGELY, Ad Shamokintown, Jan. 12, 1867.—5t

. SEASHOLTE, C. H WOLVERTON, C. P. SEAS COAL! COAL! COA THE subscribers respectfully inform the cit Sunbury and vicinity, that they have op

at J. Hass & Co's Lower Wharf, Sumbury where they are prepared to supply all kinds mokin Coal, at cheap rates. Pamilies and promptly supplied. Country custom respectively.

Sunbury, Jan. 12, 1867. PEDER SALL THE STOCK and FIXTURES of an est: Confectionery, with an Oyster department of custom.

Apply soon to

JNO. C. MILL) Jan. 12, 1867.

A VERY desirable HOUSE and LOT, situ Walnut street, in the Borough of Sunbi offered at private sale. The house is almost ne well finished. Persons desiring to buy, will d to examine this desirable residence.

For particulars apply at the Boot & Shoe S W. H. MILL Sunbury, Nov. 24, 1866 .- 4t

Mount Carmel Hote

MT. CARMEL, Northumberland Co THOS. BURKET, PROPRIE This large commodious Hotel is located to depots of the Shamokin Valley and the Qua New York Railroads. Trains arrive and depot This bouse is located in the centre of the (gion and affords the best accommodations to and permanent customers.

Diaries for 1867. All kinds and q WATCH Chains, Steeve Buttons, Stude &

and the same