COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE.
Editor, Publisher & Proprietor.

"To hold and trim the torch of Truth and Wave it o'er the darkened Earth"

TERMS:
One Dollar & Seventy-five cts, in Advance.

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL
DOCTOR JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for effects for Gleets, Stricture, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dispepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, and all those secious and melancholy Disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroys both body and mind. These secret and solitary practices, are more fatal to their victims than the song of the syrens to the mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

Marriage.

Married persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as physician.

Organic Weakness

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victim of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequence that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is not sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, wasting of the frame, cough symptoms of consumption &c.

☞ Office No. 7 South Frederick Street, seven doors from Baltimore street. East side, on the street. Be particular in observing the NAME and NUMBER, or you will mistake the place.

A Cure Guaranteed, or no Charge Made, in from Six to Two Days.

NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS USED.

Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London Graduate from one of the most eminent colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with raging in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and trembling, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an illtimed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability can alone be trusted; but delaying till the constitution is tainted with the horrid virus make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nodes, pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the skin, bones, and arms, blotches on the head, face, and extremities, progressing with high virulence, till at last the palate of the mouth, the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this horrid disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. To such therefore Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

Take particular Notice.

Dr. J addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of the Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Loosing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical and Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Weakness, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnston.

Young Men

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit (frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are mightily felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

Marriage

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., *Baltimore, Md.*

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

N. B.—Let no false modesty prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

To Strangers.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last 15 years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Take Notice.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials and diplomas always hang in his office.

☞ Take Notice.—All letters must be post paid, and contain a postage stamp for the reply, or no answer will be sent.

nearly 7 1857.

FALL ARRIVAL.
CLOTHING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the Eastern cities, the largest and most select stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

that has yet been opened in Bloomsburg, to which he invites the attention of his friends, and assures them that they are offering for sale at great bargains. His stock comprises a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

Consisting of FASHIONABLE DRESS COATS, of every description; Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Hosiery, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

Gold Watches and Jewelry,

Of every description, fine and cheap.

N. B.—Remember, "*Lowenberg's Cheap Emporium*"—Call and see. No charge for examining Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

Bloomsburg, Aug 22, 1857.

Selected Poetry.

From the Democratic Standard.

THE ORPHAN SLAVE.

BY S. CLIFTON R.

The tears a loving mother weeps,
Above the new made tomb,
Wherein her first born infant sleeps,
In death before its bloom;
The tears of sorrow when in death,
Their loved one coldly lay,
Are tears that almost sink beneath
And damp the moldering clay.

But never yet o'er any grave,
Has such hot tears been shed—
As flooded from an orphan slave,
While bending o'er the dead;
I saw him kneeling on the mound,
That covered the remains
Of all he had above the ground,
Whose blood coursed in his veins.

Oh ye who think ye live in gloom,
Think of this menial's way
Whose only joy was o'er a tomb,
To weep and mourn and pray;
Whose only hope was that for death,
Whose love for life was driven;
Who heaved a sigh at every breath
That found its way to heaven.

I see him yet his youthful heart
With sorrow deeply breaking;
I see him when he has to part—
When he his love is taking;
With that dark spot where buried hope
O this are lain forever;
And through the world in darkness grope
In quest of death's dark river.

I see his bruised fingers shake,
With agony of despair—
I see the effort he must make,
To send to Heaven a prayer;
His once bright eye will shine no more,
Big tears its fires have drown'd,—
The joys of life for him are o'er,
The grave's damp darkness gone.

The day had passed he hope to be,
No more a colored slave—
But walk through life among the free,
Then fill a freeman's grave,
Had rather be a menial now,
For more than place of gloom,
Down in a swampy valley low
Is dug his mother's tomb.

If slaves have souls that never die,
They are equal to the free,
If not, then doth religion lie,
'Tis hoped that cannot be;
Then why were beings born to serve
Their equals neath the rod?
None can on earth an answer give,
And none in Heaven but God.

A Good Anecdote.

One of the papers revives a story that is better now than it was before these days of spirit-seeking and hearing.

It seems that an old Sea-Captain, who had retired from service and was living on a farm, had a wild, harum-scarum nephew living with him. He could neither drive or frighten said nephew to do anything in proper time. Nor could he get him to drive the cows up to milk before dark—he had to drive them up from a back pasture through the sugar brush. Finally, the Captain asked the lad if he was not afraid to go through the woods in the dark.

'Fraid! What is that? I never seen a *'fraid*,' replied the boy.

"Well, never mind, my lad; you will see one some of these nights, if you do not get the cows up before dark," said the Captain, meaningly.

That night the boy played until dusk, before he went for the cows, as usual. The Captain took a sheet and followed him.—Now the Captain had a tame monkey who saw the performance, and monkey like, took a table cloth and followed the Captain at a respectful distance. The Captain went into the middle of the woods, where there was a big log by the side of the path. Going to the further end of it, he wound the sheet around him, got upon it and stood still. The monkey got on the first end without noise and did the same. So the parties stood when the boy came whistling along with his cows. They shyed a little upon seeing the ghosts, which caused the boy to look ahead.

"Hello! what is that?" he shouted; "by golly, I guess its a *'fraid*;' and then spying the monkey, he sung out, "By Jerusalem, if there aint two *fraids*—a big fraid and a little fraid!" This caused the Captain to look around, when he saw, for the first time, his ghostly companion. He thought he was *afraid*, sure enough. The old Captain streaked it for home, the monkey chasing him, and the wicked nephew clapping his hands and shouting, "Run, big fraid, run, or little fraid will catch you."

☞ The following anecdote, which a friend related to us as an actual occurrence, smacks somewhat of the stories of the children related by the Knickerbocker.

A stripling some eight years of age, was engaged in the manufacture of a stool, which, on account of a disparity in the length of the legs, refused to stand up.—After fruitless efforts to make it do so, the boy inquired:

"Mother, does the Lord see everything?"

"Yes, my son."

"Well," replied the young hopeful, "I guess he'll laugh when he sees this stool."

☞ During the session of a country court in the interior, a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he coolly replied, amid the laughter of the court, "No, sir, I'se not married."

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In appearing before you to enter upon my duties as Governor of the Commonwealth, I consult my own inclinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address; and, in the first place, I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound and grateful thanks to the people of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their government. Their kindness will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have reposed in me ever be intentionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself will require that the obligation which I have just taken to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed; and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision.—Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much of responsibility; but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or productive of vital injury to the public interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives—and I here engage, in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed. With these aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It will be my ardent desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives of the people, the most amicable relations, and to unite with you in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may require. The different branches of the government, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Executive, when duly and honestly performed, may occasion differences with the Legislature, but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal of such differences, or, at least, for mitigating the feelings of alienation to which they tend.

It is one of the duties of the Executive from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient; and under usage this is done by messages in writing, which are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of dictating to the General Assembly the measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in no respect trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative department of a free State. In short, it was never intended to give a legal control over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people in the enactment of laws. It is, therefore a right of communication with them, which, while prudently and reasonably exercised, can give no just occasion for jealousy, objection, or complaint. The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprehend no difficulty in speaking with a respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire agreement of sentiment cannot be expected. But, there is another and more delicate power which pertains to the relations between the Legislative and Executive departments. By the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills passed by the General Assembly, and most of the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may occur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only be made valid by a vote of two-thirds of each House. This power of disapproval is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is constantly becoming more so, from the operation of obvious and natural causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the Executive to return for re consideration every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve—in other words, that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permits it to take effect; unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection by a two-thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are "if he approve *he shall sign it*, but if he shall not approve, *he shall return it* with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated." Words could not convey a power, and prescribe a duty in a more clear and definite form. It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliberate and conscientious approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it; unless the majorities afterwards given to it upon re-consideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to clearly indicate the wisdom of the measure. It is true that upon this a trivial or indifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitutional principles in question, nor private rights assailed, considerations of expediency may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether of policy or of principle, can be waived by him in view of his oath to support the Constitution.—Ten days (Sundays excluded,) are allowed the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veto it, after which it will become a law without his signature, if not previously returned. The practice of my predecessors has been occasionally to permit bills to become laws by this limitation of time. They have taken effect in the entire absence of Executive action. But I believe this has only occurred where the Executive has found it impossible to form a positive opinion upon the measure—where, though not unobjectionable, it was trivial—or, where it was manifest that a veto would not cause its defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice itself is open to question. For if the provision that bills neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall become laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding them an undue period, and not as a mode by which the Executive might cause them to take effect, without the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them over for such purpose cannot be defended.

But the Legislature by its adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill, may deprive the Executive of due time for considering it, and hence it is provided that in such case it shall become a law unless sent back within three days after the next meeting. In modern practice a large number of bills are usually sent to the Governor within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature, which it is impossible for him to consider duly before the adjournment takes place. In fact many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session. But it would seem plain that the Executive could reasonably ask in such case only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming his opinion, and that all bills he believes it his duty to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he disapproves will be held over to be returned to the proper branch of the General Assembly within three days after their next meeting, according to the constitutional provision.—This will probably dispose of all bills in his hands at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allowed to hold over bills and permit them to become laws without his action.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Executive disapproval. The Executive should not be subjected for long periods of time to the solicitations of those interested in bills, nor should he be subject to the imputations of indecision, or favoritism almost unavoidable in such cases. Nor is it right that he should have in his hands the means of influence which the holding open of his decision upon bills during a recess would confer. Besides a great wrong may be done to those interested in legislation, by continuing them for an undue period in uncertainty as to the fate of bills in which their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. These are evils which an Executive may obviate, by settling his policy firmly in the outset of his administration. It would be well, also, for the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing days or hours of a session.

Fellow Citizens—Although it will not be expected that I should at this time discuss in detail the particular questions which will probably come before the government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold, in their application to practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against future convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the Representatives of the people in the Legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circulation of small notes as a currency; to the increase of Banking capital under present arrangements; and to the issues of bank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revision and amendment of our banking system, the public interests in my opinion demand the extension of the specie basis upon which issues are made; the suppression of the smaller denomination of notes heretofore allowed; thorough reports of the condition and business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security, (other than specie) to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulating notes, including in all cases individual liability of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and actual enforcement; with a supervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of the Government to restrain or suspend the action of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law.

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

In reforming the currency, a single State can accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however sincere intelligent and earnest it may be, without the co-operation of other States, and especially of those which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor does it seem possible for a State altogether to prevent foreign notes from circulating within her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, therefore, invoke our sister States to join with us in the repression of small paper and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their co operations. Meantime to the extent of our power let us exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a safe and stable currency; to prevent future financial convulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time been struggling; and to relieve the government in its fiscal action from the danger of depreciated or worthless paper, and the embarrassments arising from dependence upon corporations of her own creation.

The people of Pennsylvania by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of Public Indebtedness, have imposed an imperative obligation upon their servants to practise economy, to limit expenditures, and to give their best efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debt. After eight years of experience under the sinking fund act of 1849, we find our public indebtedness but slightly diminished. The constitutional amendment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration to see that that amendment is carried out both in its letter and its spirit. I cannot regard the reduction of the three mill tax on property made at the last regular session of the Legislature, otherwise than as inopportune; and doubtless existing financial embarrassments will for a time reduce the amount derived from other sources of revenue. Nor will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. It will, therefore be necessary for the State to husband her resources, and to increase her revenues as far as is possible, without oppression to any interest in order to meet her current and necessary outlays, the demands of her creditors, and the positive obligation of the constitutional amendment.

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

But, notwithstanding all topics of regret or criticism in our public career, (and which should bear their proper fruit in amendment and reform,) we may well be proud of this Pennsylvania of ours—of her people, her institutions and her laws. She has become great, prosperous and powerful; ranking among the first of the States; and her condition at home and character abroad bear testimony to her merits, and promise for her a distinguished future.—Besides her agricultural resources, which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing in untold quantities those two articles of prime necessity and universal use, Iron and Coal. Even in times of widespread financial calamity, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of capitol, and stay the hand of labor in its useful toil, the leading interests of our State may be counted among the first to revive and to furnish a strong and reliable basis for the resumption of activity in all the channels of employment, and in all the operations of trade. That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State, otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests.

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

While our domestic affairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States, and to frown upon all attempts to sow among them feelings of alienation.—We should exert our whole influence to keep the government of the Union in its true position, as the common agent of the states and the people, exercising high powers in trust for their advantage and welfare, and deriving all its powers from the written constitution which called it into being. At this time we have strong reason to confide in that Government as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country.

Insubordination—an utter disregard and contempt of just and lawful authority—has heretofore produced difficulties in the Territories of Kansas and Utah, and, in the case of the latter, has now precipitated a state of armed hostility between the inhabitants and the General Government. In the former, the peaceful American remedy for the redress of political grievances, real or imaginary—the ballot-box—has been for a long time abjured by a considerable portion of the population, and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful and irregular combinations continued down to the present period. Meantime, contributions of money and aid from the States, have kept up excitement and turbulence in the Territory, and enable designing men there to inflame passions, which otherwise would long since have subsided. The judgement and opinion of the country cannot be too strongly consolidated in favor of the laws, and against all who rise up to opposed them by unauthorized means.—Nor can the excuse for resistance to the Territorial laws, and for failing to perform the duties of citizenship under them, that wrongs and frauds were perpetrated at elections, be admitted as a justification.—Where elections are so frequent and the right of suffrage so liberal, as in this country, it is peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to obey existing authorities, and even objectionable laws, knowing that the former can be changed, and the latter modified or repealed, within a very brief period. And as to disputed elections, they must be decided by the proper legal authority, and not by individual citizens, or irregular self constituted assemblages.

Insubordination to necessary and rightful authority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy men in the organized States, who desire that discord should continue, and were willing to contribute to that object, is the prolific fountain from which the troubles in Kansas have heretofore proceeded. It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this conduct by a party, in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjustifiable acts, and to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct.—Thus extremes act and re-act upon each other, and when the laws are defied and individual action let loose, wrong, outrage and violence are necessary results.

The last phase of the Kansas question, which is upon the constitution framed by a Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgement of Congress, to which the power of admitting new States is confided by the constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will meet that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oaths of office; and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgement. Events are constantly occurring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may affect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory, should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceedings goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped, that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government, and the co-operation of all good men. Frail indeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substantial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangements, or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The recognition of a Great Supreme Power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to Government duration and success. Sincerely imploring the Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the post assigned me by by the people indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience, and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

☞ "What business was your father?" said an imperious Colonel to a modest looking Lieutenant.

"A tobacconist, sir."

"What a pity he didn't make you one."

"Probably, sir; and now will you allow me to ask you a question?"

"Certainly—what is it?"

"What was your father?"

"A gentleman, sir."

"Well, then all I have to say is, that it's a pity he didn't make you one."

It is needless to remark that the Colonel 'turned to the right, and left.'

☞ TAKING IT COOLLY.—An unfortunate husband residing out West, having been deprived of the society of his charming wife who had left for parts unknown, thus gives vent to his feelings through the medium of public advertisement:

My wife has left my bed and board,
For a few days; few days;
She stopped from here of her own accord
While I was away from home.

I warn the world that no amount,
Now a-days; now a-days;
Will I pay on the jade's account,
For home she'll ever come.

METEMPSYCHOSIS AND REVENGE.—Jem: "Now spos'n you was to be turned into an animal, what would you like to be, Bill?"

Bill.—"O, I'd like to be a lion, because he's so—"

Little Tom (who has had some recent painful experience at school, interrupted eagerly:) "O, no, don't be a lion, Bill, be a wasp, and then you can sting the schoolmaster."

☞ A WANT SUPPLIED.—A merchant lately put an advertisement in a newspaper thus: "A Boy Wanted."

The next morning his vision was greeted with a bandbox on the door step, on which was legibly inscribed:

"How will this answer?"

On examination he found a nice, chubby looking specimen of the article he wanted warmly done up in flannel.

☞ Two Irishmen happened to get into an affray, in which one of them was knocked down. His comrade ran up to him and exclaimed;

"Arrah, Denis, if ye be dead, cant ye spake?"

"I'm not dead, but spachless," returned the other.

☞ Old gentleman (affectionatly)—My son, why do you chew that filthy tobacco?

Precocious youth (stiffly)—to get the juice out of it, old codger!

☞ "Is that clock right over there?" asked a visitor the other day.

"Right over there?" said the boy; "taint nowhere else."

☞ There is said to be a young lady in our town, who recently wished she was a cart wheel, because it has lots of '*fellows*.'

☞ Good men are the stars and planets of the ages wherein they live, and illustrate the times.

☞ The speaker who took the floor has been arrested for stealing lumber.