

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. Jacoby, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum.]

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He really takes a religious work down in the belt with him."  
"There was a friend with him, mate to a West Indian man, that was outward bound in a few days from Cork, and Bill, my brother, and he had a difference; what the quarrel began about I did not rightly understand, but the mate abused Bill's profession and called him an amphibious lubber, or something like that, and Bill abused the mate and wished him under the sea, with never an air tube; and the ship sailed without making it up. My brother was very sorry when it was too late, for amphibious lubbers have their feelings like other folks, and greatly shocked when news was brought next morning that the mate had come down not three miles from shore, and with every soul on board.  
There was a good cargo of specie, and Bill was, of course, sent for immediately. But few bodies floated to the shore, and knowing he would see some horrible sights he was not over pleased with the job; but until they could get more divers there was no choice to be made, so down he goes to the vessel and finds her fallen between two reefs of rock, but upright, with masts standing, and sails set, just as she settled down. She looked, he said for all the world like any ship on the surface, except that there was a hole broken in her side where she had struck; her boats were slung almost uninjured, coils of rope were lying on the main deck, the hatches and door above the cabin stairs was open; the wet, warty fishes darted in and out of it, and the crabs were going about their work already when my brother ascended.  
There were six or seven passengers in the cabin, and a card table that floated about showed that they had been playing when the vessel struck; some of them were standing upright, just as they started from their seats when they felt the shock, and had a dreadful look, with pale parted lips, as though a cry of agony had just escaped them; a young man and girl, like enough to be brother and sister, were embracing for the last time; the heaving of the sea, scarcely felt at such a depth, swayed all the figures to and fro—without a touch of decay, and instinct with all but life was that ship's company. The captain in his cabin seat, his last sleep quite placidly. The sailors were, for the most part, drowned in their hammocks, only those whom duty necessitated their being on deck were washed off and driven ashore. The darkness had been so deep as to render the best look fathoms, the strongest swimming of no avail.  
All these things were sad enough, and Bill's nerves, iron as they were, were shaken badly. Wandering about that living channel house attired so unaturally, seeking for gold in the very heart of the ocean, it was terrible; and yet, Master James though you looked so shocked, it was his honest business so to do, and a far less hateful way of getting on in the world than is practiced in high places daily. Still, when he had found what he wanted and laded with as many bags as he could carry, was returning to the main deck by another way, it seemed to him that it was the worst job he had ever been sent to do—and he met at the foot of the companion ladder, he met the man he knew so well, and parted with in wrath so lately, with one hand on the round, as if in the act of flight. The look upon the drowned man's face seemed to reproach him for his last wish so that he dared not to put him aside and pass by, but turned and went up on deck by the way he came; nor ever after that dreadful sight could brother Bill be brought to venture down into the sunk West-Indian.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS**  
OF  
**GOVERNOR WILLIAM F. PACKER.**  
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 justly, as far as possible, the popular confidence. 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 shall 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 relieving 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 irritation to which they tend.  
It is one of the duties of the Executive, from time to time, to give the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem 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 that as a power of dictating to the General Assembly the measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of influencing bills, 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 twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the Constitution, all bills passed by the General Assembly, and all the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only be made valid by a vote of two-thirds of each House. This power of disapproval is among the most important duties of the Executive, and is constantly becoming more so, from the operation of obvious and certain causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the Executive to return for reconsideration every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented 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." 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 than these words afford.

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 has previously passed it, unless the majorities afterwards given to it upon reconsideration in each House, shall be so decisive as to clearly indicate the wisdom of the measure. It is true that upon things trivial or indifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitutional principles in question, nor private rights assumed, 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 objectionable, it was trivial—or, where it was manifest that a veto would not cause its defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice itself is open to question. For if the provision that bills not returned or 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 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 their constitutional provision. This will properly 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 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 subjected 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 the 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 setting his policy firmly in the outset of his administration. It should be well, also, for the Legislature to shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing 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 efficient 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 bank 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; through reports of the condition and business of Banks with their frequent publication; additional security, (other than specie) to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulating notes, including in all cases proper individual liability of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and actual enforcement; with a supervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of the Government to restrain or suspend the action of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law.

When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State 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 of 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 adjoint 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 re-issuance of small paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their cooperation. Meantime to the extent of our power let us exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a safe and a 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 their 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 practice 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 one equal, 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 and whether 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 her character abroad, bear testimony to her merits, and promise for her a distinguished future. Besides her agricultural resources, which

**Choice Poetry.**  
**THE YOUNG WIDOW.**  
She is modest, but not bashful,  
Free and easy, but not bold,  
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,  
Not too young and not too old;  
Half inviting, half repulsive,  
Now advancing, and now shy,  
There is mischief in her dimple,  
There is danger in her eye.  
She has studied human nature;  
She is schooled in all her arts;  
She has taken her diploma,  
As the mistress of all hearts.  
She can tell the very moment  
When to sigh and when to smile;  
O, a maid is sometimes charming,  
But the widow all the while.  
Am you sad? how very serious  
Will her handsome face become;  
Are you angry? she is wreathed,  
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb,  
Are you mortal? how her laughter,  
Silver-sounding, will ring out,  
She can lure and catch and play you,  
As the angler does the trout.  
Ye old bachelors of forty,  
Who have grown so bald and wise,  
Young Americans twenty,  
With the love locks in your eyes;  
You may practice all the charms,  
Taught by Cupid since the fall,  
But I know a little widow,  
Who could win and fool you all.

**WHAT HAST THOU LEARNED.**  
Another step in life's rugged way,  
Hast taken, brother mine;  
What hast thou learned this live-long day,  
Worthily a thought of time?  
The pleasure is singing a siren strain  
To lure her votaries on—  
And that close in her footsteps coming Pain,  
And hitherto the charm be gone?  
The mighty mass of human kind  
Is heaving like the waves of the sea,  
And spunging up power, and the god like mind  
Forgeting its destiny?  
The Mammon is ruling with fearful might  
Thoughts, deeds, and the magic pen;  
And here is he who dares to do right  
Among the frail sons of men?  
Hast thou learned that out of the beaten track  
A few noble souls have trod;  
Unleashing the voices that called them back  
From honor and from God?  
And with many foes, but a purpose strong,  
Take Truth for a beacon star,  
And with weary feet, o'er a pathway long,  
Safely followed its light from afar?  
Be thou like them; be fearless and free,  
In Earth's great earnest strife,  
And the world will prove a school to thee,  
When reward is eternal life.

**UNDER THE SEA.**  
Once upon a time I persuaded Mr. H.—  
to let me accompany him on one of his submarine visits to the great three-decker, sunk in the outer edge of the harbor. I was in a flutter of fright and joy, such as youths who had never been down in a bell can form any idea of. I had the most perfect confidence in the machine, but still I was in a greater state of terpidation than I had reason to be.  
The bell could hold but two, so I took the other, which was without a helmet, opposite Thomas. I had become accustomed to the hideous apparel on land, but below that terrible shake of his, his pipes and his paralytic grew frightfully unnatural to my perturbed vision, and I thought whether he might not be Davey Jones himself, and the bell his pocket.  
Now and then some strange and dreadful fish glided in upon us, but one glimpse of Thomas drove him out in an instant, and I didn't wonder. Nevertheless it was far worse when I was left in the machine alone—with the fullest instruction of course, as to air tubes but in the deadliest terror of forgetting them—while my friend went about his business over the wreck, a very wonderful experience that, and not easily forgotten.—After the longest half hour anybody ever passed in their lives, my man came appeared. He had fixed his hooks round a great brass canonade, and was much elated in consequence.  
"But," said he, when we were in his snug palnor that evening, and he had been congratulating me upon my powers; but Master James, you must come down with a helmet some day, and then you will see wonders.  
"Thank you, Thomas," said I, "at all the same but enough is as good as a feast. I have had my duck, and enjoyed it, and don't want another. I should like, however, to hear of anything interesting you may have met under those circumstances."  
"Well," said he, and he turned his quid in his mouth, and brought his right eye to bear steadily upon me, as he was wont during compilation. "I will tell you of an occurrence that happened to my brother within the last few years; he has become an altered man since I assure you, and great

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 proceeding 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 from the only firm foundation of public order 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 invoking the Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the position assigned me 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 "Virtus Libery and Independentia."

**GIRLS**—I lines in one of his poems says in a parenthetical way,  
"—my grand pa  
Loved girls when he was young."  
No doubt of it; for Holmes is a sensible man and must have had a grandfather. All sensible men love girls when they are young, and when they are old, too. We apply the "old" to the men—not to the girls, mind you. Girlhood is an institution—peculiar institution, which, as lovers of the union, we are bound to cherish; and as to girls large and small, we hold that no gentleman's family is complete without them. Of little girls, an American poet says:  
"With rosy cheeks, and dancing curls;  
And eyes of tender light,  
So very beautiful are little girls,  
And goodly to the sight."  
And as to the large girls—big, bouncing girls,—what a pity it is they must soon be women,—stately, matronly, quietly, women, who are not angels, because they are not girls; who, by-the-by, are not angels, either, but vastly more charming than any we remember to have seen in the pictures or elsewhere.

**OPPOSITION**—A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to man. Kites rise against, and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition; opposition is what he wants, and must have to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine, and lies down by the wayside to be over looked and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the struggle when the wind-whirls, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that follows.

**LAWYERS**—When Peter the Great was in England, he expressed a desire to visit the Old Bailey, and witness a criminal trial. Seeing a large number of gentlemen with powdered wigs and silk gowns, the Czar asked his interpreter who they were.  
"Lawyers," was the reply. "Lawyers! My God! I have only two in all my dominions, and I intend to hang one of them as soon as I get home."

**Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the Sea View House, who Donnelly, who was executed at Monmouth, mentioned in his speech on the scaffold on Friday week, has raised an action against the New York Sun and Times for libel contained in their report of that speech.**  
A young man, named Edward Plumley, attempted suicide in New Orleans a few days since, by shooting himself in the mouth, because a young German girl refused to accept his offers of devotion. It is said he is so badly wounded that he cannot recover.

**Boys Drowned**—On Friday afternoon, January 1st, five boys were skating on Cedar Swamp Pond, in Milford (Mass.), when the ice gave way, and they fell into the water. Two of the boys, named Michael Griffin and John Curtin, were drowned. The other boys succeeded in saving themselves.

**Wm. G. Moorhead, Esq., has been elected President of the Sanbury and Bristol Railroad Company.**

**To the people of Pennsylvania** the admission of a new State into this 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,

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