EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861.

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MARKO EXPRESSLY FOR "THE ALLEGRANIAN.

LIST OF POST OFFICES. Joseph Graham, Yoder. Joseph S Mardis, Blacklick Benjamin Wirtner, Carroll. Danl. Littinger, Chest. John J. Troxell, Washint'n. Mrs. H. M'Cagne, Ebensburg. J. M. Christy, Wm. M Gough, Johnstwn. H. A. Boggs, Wm. Gwinn, E. Wissinger,

Francis Clement, Couchigl Andrew J. Ferral Susqlian. Ulearfield. George Conrad, Washing Miss M. Gillespie Washt n. Andrew Beck, S'mmerbill

to clock in the morning, or 7 in the meeting every Thursday evening at 7

Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M.

DERENTSHEE DESCRIPTION OF AREA.

MAILS CLOSE. The Mails from Butler Judiana, Strongs-

Waley of each week, at 3 o'clock. P. M. Stensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays

the lays, at 7 o clock, A. M. Started Office open on Sundays from 5

RAILROAD SCHEDELE.

	WILMORE	STATIO:	V.
	-Express Train less es at		9.57 A. W.
	Past Line	ii.	10.00 P. M
	Mail Train.	8.0	3.16 P. M.
14.	-Express Train,	12	8.10 P. M.
	Past Line,	8.6	6.89 A. M.
	Mail Train,	310	10,01 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

of the Courts. - President, Hou. Gen. Historia Jones, Jr. outery .- Joseph M'Donald. wer and Recorder .- Edward F. Lytle F-Robert P. Linten. ry Sacriff .- William Linton. of Attorney .- Philip S. Noon.

Ty Commissioners .- Abel Lloyd, D. T. urer. - John A. Blair. House Directors. - David O'Harro, al M Guire, Jacob Horner. " House Treasurer .- George C. K. Zahm.

House Steward .- James J. Kaylor. result Appraiser .- H. C. Devine. thiers.-- Henry Hawk, John F. Stall.

or Surveyor .- E. A. Vickroy or. James S. Todd. revendent of Common Schools .- T. A.

BENSHURG BOR. OFFICERS.

When of the Peace .- David H. Roberts, 100 Kinkend. yer -Andrew Lewis. a Conneil .- William Kittell, William K. simple and uniform, when population has Charles Owens, J. C. Noon, Edward filled our valleys, it passes away from our

erk to Council .- T. D. Litzinger ough Treasurer .- George Gurley. h Master .- William Davis. of Directors. - Edward Glass, William | While individual liberality has done much Reese S. Lloyd, John J. Lloyd, Morris ans, Thomas J. Davis. turer of School Board-Evan Morgan.

stable. - George Gurley. Callector .- George Gurley. or. - Richard T. Davis. of Election .- Isaac Evans.

John J. Evans. ¹³ Augustanian—\$1.50 in advance.

POLITICAL. INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Gov. Andrew G. Curtin.

BLIVERED AT HARRISBURG ON TUESDAY, JANU-ARV 15, 1861.

FELLOW CITTZENS:

Having been cumusted by the people of the Executive department of the govern- resources are certain and well understood, it. ment for the next three years, and having and the amount of the public debt is def- Thus far our system of Government support of the principles of liberty on which were made for the purpose of secutaken a solemn oath of fidelity to the initely ascertained. A rigid economy in has fully answered the expectations of which the government is founded, and ring reciprocal benefits. It acts directly Constitution of the United States, and to all its various departments and a strict its founders, and has demonstrated the menace or rebellion cannot reverse them. on the people, and they owe it a personal the Constitution of Pennsylvania, I avail accountability from all public officers are myself of your presence to express to you, and through you to the people of the be disappointed. Now that the debt of showledge and power, and secured to all State, my gratitude for the distinguished | the State is in the course of steady liqui- classes of its citizens the blessings of peace | tional manner; and when they shall have | solve themselves from their obligations to

Governor of Pennsylvania with a deter- debtedness shall not be interrupted. mination to fulfil them all faithfully to To promote the prosperity of the people welfare of all parts of our vast and ex- to all sections of the Republic. the safest course to be pursued as to these | complishment of these results. questions by one just entering upon the that I yield to an honored ensum which with great contion, and never except on

pursued during my official term. -Ray Jons Williams When assumed, as the great funda- When such applications are presented to country by a deliberate attempt to wrest that the position and somitments of Penn- braced thirty-three States and thirty milmental truth of our paritical theory, that An experience of seventy-one years, under | By the adoption of such a regulation imple can be entrusted with their own political destinies; and the deliberate expression of their will should furnish the rule very Sabbata morning at 10% o'clock of conduct to their representatives in odicial station. Thus appreciating their liberal capacity for self-government, and alive to the importance of preserving, pure and ansultied as it came from the hands | people. Where the means of the citizens of the Apostles of Liberty, this vital prin- are moderate, as they generally are in a A. M. ciple, I pledge myself to stand between it and encroachments, whether instigated by hatred or ambition, by fluraticism or folly. The policy that should regulate the administration of the government of our State was declared by its founders, and is shiensburg on Priday of each week, fully established by experience. It is just and traternal in its aims, liberal in 184. The Mails from Newman's Mills, Car- its spirit, and patriotic in its progress.va se, arrive on Monday, Wednesday | The freedom of speech and of the press, the right of conscience and of private judgment in civil and religious faith, are the high prorogatives to which the Ameriean citizen is born. In our social organization the rich and the poor, the high and the low, enjoy these equally, and the Constitution and the laws in harmony therewith, protect the rights of all. The intelligence of the people is one of the main pillars of the fabric of our government, and the highest hopes of the patriot for its salety rest on enlightened public morality and virtue. Our system of Common Schools will ever enlist my earnest solicitude. For its growing wants the Hantingdon; Associates, GeorgeW. most ample provision should be made by the Legislature. I feel that I need not urge this duty. The system has been gaining in strength and usefulness for a quarter of a century, until it has silenced opposition by its beneficent fruits. It has at times languished for want of just appropriations, from changes and amendments of the law, and perhaps from inefficiency in its administration; but it has to its abuse, by the framers of our organsurmounted every difficulty and is now ic law. It is, in my judgment, to be used regarded by the enlightened and patriotic of every political faith as the grand bulwark of safety for our free institutions .-

ate predecessor, in his annual message,

fully harmonizes with public sentiment;

and his recommendation for aid to the

vited to the rich prairie lands of the West,

where the labor of the husbandman is

highland soils where scientific culture is

for that purpose would be honorable to our exchanges and currency. the Legislature and a just recognition of Yet the elements of general prosperity by every net consistent with her devotion If the loyal States are just and moderate. a system of public instruction that is of are everywhere diffused amongst us, and to the interests of her own people, pro- without any sacrifice of right or selfthe highest importance to the State in the nothing is wanting but a return of confi- mote fraternity and peace, and a liberal respect, the threatened danger may be development of our wealth, the growth of dence to enable us to reap the rich reward comity between the States. Her convict averted. our population and the prosperity of our of our diversified industry and enterprise. It has

of the management of the public improved delayed, the Legislature, in its wisdom derstood abroad. Her verdicts have been are the right and duty of self-preservation. ments by their sale, the administration of will, I doubt not, meet the necessities of as uniform as they have been decisive, in It is based upon a compact to which all Pennsylvania with the administration of the government is greatly simplified, its the crisis in a generous and patriotic spir- favor of the diguity, the prosperity and the people of the United States are parties. honer they have, in their partiality, con- dation, by the ordinary means of the prespectty and happiness. The workings been administered in the government, as it. To permit a State to withdraw at Deeply impressed with its responsibili- the public money must be firmly resisted, zations have given direction and energy to rules the hour will subside, as their put- sent of the rest, is to confess that our ties and duties, I enter upon the office of so that the gradual duninution of the in- individual and associated enterprise, main- viotic, faithful and national aims bring government is a failure. Pennsylvania

the utwest of my ability. Questions of and the power of the Commonwealth, by panding country. No one who knows In the grave questions which now agitate the destruction of the Government. If g every Sabbath morning at 101 great moment intimately connected with increasing her financial resources, by a the history of Pennsylvania and underk and in the evening at 3 of lock. Sale the feelings and interests of the people of liberal recognition of the vast interests of stands the opinions and feelings of her concern than Pennsylvania. Occupying ments of the Constitution must be obeyed; s most at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meet- all parts of the Nation now agreate the our commerce, by husbanding our means people, can justly charge us with hostili. a geographical position between the North and it must have power adequate to the public mind; and some of them, from and diminishing the burdens of taxation by to our brethren of other States. We and the South, and the East and West, enforcement of the supreme law of the their novelty and importance, are left for and of deht, will be the highest objects of regard them as friends and fellow-count with the great avenues of travel and trade land in every State. It is the first duty settlement in the uncertainty of the future. my ambition, and all the energy of my brymen, in whose welfare we feel a kin- passing through her borders, carrying on of the National authorities to stay the A selfish caution might indicate silence as administration will be directed to the ac- dred interest; and we recognize, in their an extensive commerce with her neighbors progress of anarchy, and enforce the laws,

> responsibilities of high official position; important and delicate powers conferred and willing to observe generously and fra- industry, and bound to them by the ties tive support. The people mean to preserve but fidelity to the high trust reposed in apon the Chief Magistrate by the Constimo demands, especially at this juncture, totion, and it should always be exercised requires a frank declaration of the princi- the most conclusive evidence that it is due ted States in population, framed to promote the welfare of thirteen ples to be adopted, and the policy to be to the condensed, and that the public se. Constitution, has recently been made a and the first in material resources, it is States and four millions of people, in less curity will not be prejudiced by the act. pretext for disturbing the peace of the due both to ourselves and to other States, than three quarters of a century has emwill be strengthened.

> > The association of capital and labor, under acts of incorporation, where the purposes to be accomplished are beyond the reach of individual enterprise, has long been the policy of the State, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the new and growing country, and where the concentration of the capital of many isnecessary to development and progress, such associations, when judiciously restricted, confer large benefits on the State.— The vast resources of Pennsylvania, and the variety of her mechanical and other industrial pursuits, invite capital and enterprise from abroad, which, on every sound principle of political economy, should be encouraged. Much of the time of the Legislature is consumed by applications for special chartered privileges which might be saved by the enactment of general laws and by such amendment to our general mining and manufacturing law as will remove needless and burthensome restraints, and at the same time afford ample protection to capital and labor. and to the community at large. Curstatme books are full of acts of incorporation conferring special privileges, various as they are numerous, dissimilar in their grants of power, and unequal in their liabilities and restrictions. Well considered and judicious general laws to meet all classes of corporations would remedy the evil, economise time and money, relieve the Legislature from the constant pressure for undue privileges, and be just and due to all in their administration.

and not without serious apprehensions as with the greatest caution, and only when legislation is manifestly inconsiderate, or of more than doubtful constitutionality. sented to the Legislature, by my immedi- ly by the people, in such a manner that a fair expression of their views of the true and enjoy its blessings. policy of the government can always be meets my most cordial approbation. In- highest power of the State, and it should not be arbitrarily interfered with. While I shall shrink from no duty involved by required to reward labor by fruitfulness ment appreciate the full measure of reand plenty out of comparative sterility .- | sponsibility that devolves upon them.

from the State except for the completion had the effect of weakening commercial islation.

Should the restitution of confidence in agitated the public mind are well under- within the sphere of its action all the at-The State having been wisely relieved business and commercial circles be long stood at home, and should not be misun- tributes of sovereignty, and among these

unswerving fidelity.

pending or actual conflict. justify the excitement which seems to ballot-box. When their trade was press of our liberties,

obstructive of the remedies which belong as the legal remedy for existing evils. The position of mutual estrangement in constitutionally to all American citizens,

of the buildings in accordance with the credit, and partially interrupting trade; Pennsylvania has never faltered in her Then we can cordially unite with them in eachers.

original design. A liberal appropriation and, as a natural consequence, deranging recognition of all the duties imposed upon claiming like obedience from those States her by the national compact, and she will which have renounced their allegiance .-

question of disquion involves momentous ery hazard. The election of a President of the Uni- consequences to her people. The second | The Constitution which was originally

the Executive, it is due to society, to the from the Federal Government the powers sylvania on the question should be lions of inhabitants. Our territory has that all power commates from the people. cered, that public notice should be given. They ad qued the Constitution. By this . All the elements of wealth and greatness ding people with new interests and wants, movement the question whether the gov. have been spread over the State by a kind and the Covernment has protected them position will be prevented and just efforts erument of the United States embodies Providence with profuse liberality. Our all. Everything requisite to the perpetuthe prerogatives, rights and powers of temperate climate, productive soil and in- ity of the Union and its expanding power. sovereignty, or merely represents, for spe- exhaustible mineral wealth, have stimula- would seem to have been foreseen and eific purposes, a multitude of independent ted the industry of our people, and im- provided for, by the wisdom and sagacity communities, confederated in a league proved the skill of our mechanics. To of the framers of the Constitution. which any one of them may dissolve at develop, enlarge and protect the interests It is all we desire or hope for, and all will, is now placed directly before the which grow out of our natural advantages that our fellow-countrymen who complain. American people. Unhappily this quest have become cardinal principals of politican reasonably demand. It provides that tion is not presented in the simple form cal economy in Fennsylvania, and the amendments may be proposed by Congress: of political discussion, but complicated opinion everywhere prevails among our and whenever the necessity to amend shall with the passions and jealousies of im- people, that development, progeess and occur, the people of Pennsylvania will There is nothing in the life of Mr. labor; and that labor, and the interests may propose, the careful and deliberate Lincoln, nor in any of his acts or decla- sustained by it, should be adequately pro- consideration which their importance may rations before or since his election to war- tected against foreign competition. The demand. Change is not always progress, cant the apprehension that his Adminis- people of Pennsylvania have always favor- and a people who have lived so long, and

> the people, and is precipitating them into legislation of the General Government, at the most trying period of our national The supremacy of the National Gov- waited patiently for the return of another fears, suspicious and jealousies. Serious ernment has been so fully a mitted and opportunity to declare the public will in a apprehensions of the future pervade the so long cherished by the people of Penn- constitutional manner. In the late elec- people. A preconcerted and organized sylvania, and so completely has the con- tion of President of the United States, the effort has been made to disturb the stabiliviction of its nationality and sovereignty principle of protection was one of the ty of Government, dissolve the union of directed their political action, that they prominent issues. With the proceedings the States, and mar the symmetry and orare surprised at the pertinacity with which of Congress at its last session fresh in der of the noblest political structure ever a portion of the people elsewhere main- their memories, a large unjority of the devised and enacted by human wisdom -tain the opposite view. The traditions of people of Pennsylvania curofled themselves It shall be my earnest endeavor to justify the past, the recorded teachings of the inan organization, which, in its declaration the confidence which you have reposed in Fathers of the Republic, the scenarity of of principles, promised, if successful, to be me, and to deserve your approbation. With their freedom and prosperity, and their faithful to their suffering interests and a consciousness of the rectitude of my inhopes for the future, are alf in harmony languishing industry. Protection to labor tentions, with no resentments to cherish, with an unfaltering allegiance to the Na- was one of the great principles of its no enmitties to avenge, no wish but the tional Union, the maintenance of the platform; it was laseribed on its banners; public good to gravify, and with a profound Constitution and the enforcement of the it was advocated by its public journals; sense of the solemnity of my position, I The veto power conferred upon the Ex- laws. They have faithfully adhered to and throughout the canvass it was a humbly invoke the assistance of our Heavecutive was given with much hesitation, the compromises of our great National leading text of the orators of the success- enly Father, in whom alone is my dependcompact, and willingly recognized the pe- | ful party. culiar institutions and rights of property This is a propitious moment to declare His wisdom guide me. With His divine of the people of other States. Every true that while the people of Pennsylvania aid I shall apply myself faithfully and Pennsylvanian admits that his first civil were not indifferent to other vital issues fearlessly to my responsible duties, and and political duty is to the general gov- of the cauvass, they were demanding jus- abide the judgment of a generous people. ernment, and he frankly acknowledges tice for themselves in the recent election,

The manner in which this subject is pre- The legislators, chosen as they are direct- his obligation to protect the constitutional and had no design to interfere with, or fathers upon our State and nation, it shall rights of all who live under its authority abridge the nights of the people of other be the highest object of my ambition to States. The growth of ou: State had contribute to the glory of the Common-I have already taken occasion to say been retarded by the abrogation of the wealth, maintain the civil and religious had, give to all well considered measures publicly, and now I repeat, that if we principle of protection from the revenue privileges of the people, and promote the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania of legislation the solemn sanction of the have any laws upon our statute books laws of the national government; bank- union, prespecity and happiness of the which infringe upon their ights of the ruptcy had crushed the energies of many country. people of any of the States, or contravene of our most enterprising citizens; but no any law of the Federal Government, or voice of disloyalty or treason was heard, the sacred trust reposed in me by the obstruct its execution, they ought to be nor was an arm raised to offer violence to kins to the young lady whose smiles he people of the Commonwealth, I would repealed. We ought not to hesitate to the sacred fabric of our national Union, was seeking, "I have long wished for this have all other departments of the govern- exhibit to other States that may have en- Conscious of their rights and their power, sweet opportunity, but I hardly dare trust acted laws interfering with the rights, or our people looked to the ballot-box alone myself now to speak the deep emotions of

for an institution that is designed to edu- which the different sections of our country an example of magnanimity and of implie- the country, it will be our duty to unite tenderly; your smiles would shed-would cate the farmer of the State, the School have been placed by the precipitate action it obedience to the paramount law, and by with the people of the States which remain shed—I say your smiles would shed—" languishes for want of public aid. An and violent denunciations of heated parti- a prompt repeal of every statute that may loyal to the Union, in any just and honorexperience of ten years has fully demon- zans, the appreheusion of still more serious even by implication, be liable to reasona- able measures of conciliation and fraternal Amelia, "go on with the pretty talk." strated that the institution can be made complications of our political affairs, and ble objection, do our part to remove every kindness. Let us invite them to join us self-sustaining; and it requires no aid the fearful uncertainty of the future, have just cause of dissatisfaction with our leg- in the fulfilment of all our obligations under the Federal Constitution and laws. pose who have not been greatly their owa

the progress of her free industry, and It is the result of mutual concessions, treasury, all unnecessary expenditures of of our simple and natural political organis soon they will be, the madness that now pleasure from the Union, without the contained public order, and promoted the ample protection and peaceful progress can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves broadest extent, all our coastitutional ob. in the vast and varied productions of her and Pennsylvania, with a united people, The pardoning power is one of the most ligations to them. These we are ready soil, her mines and her manufacturing will give them an honest, faithful and acternally in their letter and spirit, with of kindred and social intercourse, the the integrity of the national Union at ev-

been extended over new climates, inclu-

wealth depend on educated and requited give to the amendments which Congress tration will be unfriendly to the local of that policy which aims to elevate and enjoyed so much prosperity, who have institutions of any of the States. No sen- foster the industry of the country in the so many sacred memories of the past, and timents but those of kindness and concili- collection of revenue for the support of the such rich legacies to transmit to the fuation have been expressed or entertained (ioneral Government; and whenever they ture, should deliberate long and seriously by the constitutional majority which elec. have had the opportunity, in a fair election, before they attempt to alter any of the ted him : and nothing has occurred to they have vindicated that policy at the fundamental principles of the great charter

have blinded the judgement of a part of trated and their industry paralyzed by the I assume the duties of this high office which favored adverse interests, they history. The public mind is agitated by ence, that His strength may sustain, and

Invoking the blessing of the God of our

E My dear Amelia," said Mr. Permy palpitating heart; but I declare to In the present unhappy condition of you, my dear Amelia, that I love you most

"Never mind the wood shed," said

Few have been taught to any pur-