CHRONICIE TEWISBURG

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

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SHAMOKIS DAM, Jan. 8, 1855.

your last paper headed." The Junior's Introduc-tory," is derogatary to the course which I have ever pursued. I am a Democrat, and for Dem-oratic principles, "which know no shadow of changing." "Freedom of conscience to all.

dwell in another land and come to this

desire your paper, but I can never support any bocker, whose fathers fought against ours and paper or person who carries out the principles of Know Nothingism.

Respectfully yours, &c., CAPT, JACOB HUMMELL. P. S .- If you so wish, you may publish the

first whose ire would be stirred by our intraduction would be the celebrated Statesman and venerable Captain, Jacob Humif possible, in regard to our platform.

carrying out (meaning the Chronicle colanybody. He must not think that the ever since the first ballot was east. Why of the Government emanate from the more experienced writers of both the old that the Chronicle will, as heretofore, give ger of having a Pope instead of a President. constitution, I have this day, in the president resolutions, and platforms of the Demoelectioneering dictation.

The Captain is in favor of " the Constito extend the catalogue and embrace his language and "spot" him as a K. N. "Hail Columbia," "Fourth of July," "But most of all were we offended and sick-"Yankee Doodle," etc. But, we are at a loss to know why he tries to saidle us upon to reigners, and especially to Romanists, in orand the party which has opposed you for creditable in their materials, and then tempt and perfectly disgusted us. We code of principles. These platforms are numerous, but no two correspond, except norant of our institutions and as incapable the American party, and catching its adherents.

The Captain says he is of foreign de-America's struggle for freedom. We betold, took an active part in the battle at and priests issuing their mandates and order at present particularize. They, too, were littes and Popish intrigues. And when result was-you know what it was, without an anti-Wh are innocent, in some degree, of the misdemeanors they practice; were it not for the er are, or have been called Democrats take the greenest emigrant, the meanest pauper, or blackest criminal that arrives, conduct cating them, we and our paper are to be prohim to the polls at once, and nullify, by his automaton vote, that of the most worthy na-tive. Of course, they have to take an obliga-eign denomination and foreign dictation, be tion to support the Constitution. They research and assent mechanically with a set and a set iffed, nor coerced, nor subdued, nor silenced spond assent mechanically, with a nod, and a

obligation amount to, when they do not know what the word "Constitution" means! Green Erin's son may take it to mean some new-fangled potatoe rot remedy, while Mynheer all religions be tolerated, all be free, and all Eria's son may take it to mean some new-Saurkraut may understand it to be a patentlever, spiral-twisted, double-barrelled lager beer machine. These political masters and Chronicle, Lewisburg, Pa.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir—It is my wish that their deluded foreign satellites will never learn

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir—It is my wish that you discontinue the paper you send to me; inform me what I owe you, and in what way you wish me to forward to you the money.

The principles you mend carrying out in your paper politically, according to a piece in your paper headed. The Juntor's Introduction your last paper headed. The Juntor's Introduction your last paper headed. The Juntor's Introduction your last paper headed.

tiberty, equality and fraternry denied to a few days or weeks or months at most. The and inserty, equality and fraterinty denied to a few days or weeks or months at most. The none." This is the platform upon which I stand, and from which I shall never stir.

My ancestors were foreigners. Many of those who fought, and bled, and achieved our lades who fought, and bled, and achieved our lades. those who fought, and bled, and achieved our lidependence were foreigners; and more than means—were a very differ it sort of people that, were Catholics. When they emigrated from the hordes who are now vomited forth to America they were compelled to take up upon our shores from European prisons and enjoy, long before they resided here twenty one years; and my desire is that the friends are relations of the soldiers of the Revolution who believe that nine out of ten of the second believe that nine out of ten of the emigrants land of the present day are not qualched to vote of the free," knowing that their surve fought properly in it they have become fully assumi-for it, shall have a voice in our councils, and lated to our country in interest, language, and the privilege of voting, after they have been here the same length of time that Lafayette and his brave soldiers were on our soil before they should you and I, Captain, whose fathers longin for liberty, stay here 21 years before young, struck for liberty.

I am serry to inform you that I no longer and let Phelim O Teague, and Hons Knicker-

over our native-born citizens! Besides, dear Captain, what did LAPATETTE say in respect to foreign influence in our coun-There-there! we did the business then! try! He knew that we were invincible to Who would have thought that the very any armies the despots of the Old World might send, but he should have said that "if ever the liberties of America are destroyed, it will be by Roman Catholic priests." He did not refer to native American Catholics nor to all Catholics, mell, whose deeds, military and legislative, for he was brought up that way himself; but we have heard, sung an I read of, ever since he referred to the secret, oath-bound, unscrupuwe were knee-high to an acorn? He have lous political JESUITS, who are being exing drawn us over the political coals, we pelled from the European world, and are now must take the defensive, and enlighten him, sent over to our country by scores to "context" us " miserable hereties," and to make our coun-

against liberty, vote the same year they touch

American soil! Why this preference to aliens

He speaks of the principles we intend try as happy as Ireland and Spain! But now comes the great hobby, upon which our opponents so pompously ride. It is the lectively, of course, and not us individual- terrible word "Proscription"! They censure, ly). We would inform the Captain that calumniate, taunt and anathematize us, because he is greatly mistaken if he thinks the they think they have fastened this stigma upon character of the paper is to be changed. us. My dear Captain, what is the definition Our course has been, and is, entire inde- of this gloomy tri-syllable, in Shamokin Dam dictionaries? Does it mean a majority! If pendence; we do n't pretend to nentrality so, it may apply to the American party in a -we poke our quill into every subject that short time, if not at this day. Each political may seem to us fit; whereas, neutral means, party in Uncle Sam's domain has tried hard to say nothing for or against anything or to "proscribe" all other parties in this manner whole editorial control will be given over to deny it to Americans! We do not choose to people, and to them should be communithe junior; but we will be checkmated by support brawing politicians, foreign paupers. cated the manner in which it is proposed aliens or criminals; neither Roman Catholics, to execute the powers conferred who acknowledge the Pope at Rome as Supolitical parties, and consequently we can preme ruler, and God's vicegerent, and who not expect or hope to "carry out" our are doing all their power to bring the United exercise of their sovereignty, they have principles, until we make converts of our states under his jurisdiction; and with the aid "ordained and established" a constitution ich we fear will be a rather of flattering politicians, who have nothing but for the government of the State. That tough undertaking. We can assure him self-interest in view, there has been real dan-

"fair play"—will publish the nominations, ingress. Yourself and the editor of a flicker- is the searcher of hearts—and with humble Prize of our citizens to the development of public debt, now exceeding forty millions ing semi-occasional journal, are the only per- reliance on His wisdom to direct-sworn cratic, Whig, American, or any other par- sons who have misconstrued our Introductory. to support. The high powers therein del-

ty that we may think important enough - And now, with an extract from the Lutheran egated to the respective and co-ordinate National, State, or County-without fear, Observer, we will "bring up." The following favor or affection; and will exhort all men was written by the able and excellent Rev. Dr. to vote independent of party trammels or Kentz, on the occasion of a number of narrow-minded, bigoted subscribers withdrawing their patronage, because the Dr. showed him- of the rights of the people, recognizing seif a man-a true American at heart-and the general, great and essential principles tution as our fathers made it;" "Freedom availed himself of the independence guaranof conscience," and other similar quota-tied to him by the Constitution of the United tions. We agree with him, and are willing States. We hope you will not misconstrue

other opinions. Give us fair play, Captain; the december to secure their votes. For the last two or three decembers, and especially in comanists, in order to secure their votes. For the last two or three decembers, and especially in comanists, in order to secure their votes. For the last two or three decembers, and especially in comanists, in order to secure their votes. For the last two or three decembers, and especially in comanists, in order to secure their votes. For the last two or three decembers, and especially in comanists, in order to secure their votes. For the last two or three decembers, and especially in comanists, in order to secure their votes. For the last two or three decembers, and especially in comanists, in order to secure their votes. Whichever party could secure the Pope at Rome, and his slaves in the United States so many years, are in the habit of build- were sure to turn the balance of power and ing imaginary platforms, any thing but decide at the polis. This was matter of deep humiliation to us; it awakened ineffable conpointing them out as the American party's pained to the last degree to know, that a raw Irishman or German, the subservient tool of his priest, just arrived upon our shores, as igin anticipation—the hope of annihilating forming a correct estimate of the principles and measures that were at stake as a gobbling turkey, could go to the ballot-hox and nullify our vote or that of any other intelligent and berty loving native citizen in the Union. And when we saw horsterous and unconscionable seent, and his forefathers had a hand in politicians stooping down to those foreign paupers and vagrants, and often criminals, ar lieve you, dear Captain; now hear our ministering to their vanity and ignorance story Our great and fall. story. Our great-grand-father, we were ing their votes; or heard of Popish bishop Brandywine, and we had other relatives at loval, intelligent native Americans, our indig-Bunker Hill, and also at other struggles nation and disgust knew no limits. We mourn during the Revolution, which we can not ed for a true American party, who would res one our land from groveling, unprincipled po of foreign origin. But did their love of Know Nothings suddenly sprang into exis-Fatherland and the people thereof cause loudly demanded by the exigency of the times them to turn traiter and shoot native how could we help hailing their debut and in-Americans? No, sir; they blazed away at the rascally foreign red coats, and the result was a party politician. a Whig or a Democrat. ing or anti-Democrat because we our rehearsing old stories. The foreigners we still have to contend with; and they priests and Romish staves, and to be administrative. tered by free-born and intelligent Americans It matters little with us whether those in powprofessional politicians, who dupe them, stimulate them with bad liquor, and buy up their votes at any cost of principle, without becile who sports his triple crown in the Val lantic prince,to that bigoted, superannuatedimregard to the welfare of the country, or that of ican, and thinks it an act of divine condescentheir deluded imported minions either. They sion to allow admiring fools to kiss his toe If for entertaining these sentiments and advo cating them, we am cribed; if men, calling themselves Lutherans, cribed; if men, calling themselves Lutherans, will order the Observer to be stopped because will order the Observer and opposed to for-

be protected; but let not Romanists any longer rule this country as they have done, whether by their one sided votes they secure the victo-ry to Democrats or Whigs. If the Know-Noabout a consummation so devoutly wished en we bid them God-speed; and if for this we lose subscribers, even by the hundred, we may regret it, but can not change our sentiments or our course."

Your bill for the Whig and Democratic Chronicle, dear Captain, is \$3.00-for the American Chronicle, 00-all of which you may remit in good bills, constitutional curren cy, or postage stamps, through the Post Office, pre-paid-and we will "proscribe" the Chronle as directed. We doubt not your place will be supplied by some American who will not "proscribe" us for believing that " Amercans should rule America."

For the Lewisburg Chronicle. THE ORPHAN.

O, pity the poor orphan child, Up n our mercy thrown, That treads a vale of tears beguiled, Deserted, and alone, A father's kind advice and aid, A mother's love and care, A pleasant home, and boyhood's plays, No longer his to share.

Through all the changing scenes of life His wants are ill supplied, He meets the world's deceits and strife Without a parent's guide; O, think what would thy feelings be If thou wert in his place-

One friendly, smiling face! Shall he be scorned ! shall he be left To journey on alone, Because of friends he was bereft, And on our pity thrown ! Ah, no! but with a willing heart Let us extend our aid;
The promise is, to those that give,
That they shall be repaid.
Lewisburg, Jan. 13. W. T. Jounson.

If, all around, thou couldst not see

INAUGURAL ADDRESS GOVERNOR POLLOCK. January 16, 1855.

Custom sanctions, and demands, a brief declaration of the principles and policy, to be adopted and pursued by an Executive about to assume the functions of that office. The character of our institutions demonstrates the propriety of such declaration. All the just powers

The people are sovereign; and in the branches of the Government are clearly expressed and defined. Side by side with the grant of powers, stands the declaration of liberty and free government. To guard against the transgression of the powers delegated; and to preserve forever inviolate the rights, liberties, and privileges of the citizen, thus declared, will be both a every sentiment of my heart, every impulse of my nature.

Republican Institutions are the pride, and justly the glory of our country. To enjoy them is our privilege, to maintain them our duty. Civil and religious liberty-freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of conscience, and freedom of worship-are the birthright and the boast of the American citizen. No royal ediet, no pontifical decree, can restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment of these blessthe independence of the citizen. To the of the commonwealth. American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must ever be, their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, independent fearless manhood, and in the bold assertion a true and single allegiance to his country, and to no other power but " the God that

grunt as near like "yes" as their political purchasers could get into their noddles at the such a following the such as the su

made and preserves us as a Nation."

er of patriotism, or of Republics. It is policy of the State The checks and guards which has been marked by extravagant honor of our country, Pennsylvania now tion, in its enlightening, elevating and re- or removed. Their own safety, and the a reckless disregard of public interests, the never violated, and not to be violated, beneficent results, should be encouraged nuance. culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, tions to the Legislature for new banks, subject, and that will should be obeyed ated by an exclusive desire to promote the

ges of education might be enjoyed by all, subject.

not only by perfecting our common schools, the amount of banking capital should be but by encouraging and aiding "one or limited to, and regulated by, the proper more" higher literary institutions, in which demands of active and healthy trade, and teachers can be trained and qualified; and the actual business wants and necessities to increase the fund appropriated to educa. of the community. This policy, honestly tional purposes, are objects which will at insisted upon and pursued, would protect all times receive my willing approval. the country from the disastrous consequen-Money liberally, yet wisely, expended in ces of improvident banking. An extraorthe pursuit and promotion of knowledge is dinary and unnecessary increase of banks true economy. The integrity of this sys- and banking facilities, in seasons of great tem and its fund must be preserved. No general prosperity, leads to extravagant division of this fund for political or secta- and ruinous speculation. Such increase rian purposes should ever be made or at- in times of commercial distress, aggravates and sectarian jealousies would be engen- remedy. Entertaining these views, I will dered: the unity and harmony of the sys- not hesitate to sanction the re-chartering tem destroyed; and its noble objects frus- of old and solvent banks, which by a pru joice, patriotism would weep, over such a est adherence to the legitimate purposes of

agricultural, mining, manufacturing and other, and under no other circumstances, commercial interests. A kind Providence can I yield the Executive consent. has bestowed upon us, with a liberal hand. all the elements of wealth and greatness. and abundant products to our marts of a free and enlightened people. blest, pursuit of man. This, and all other to the Treasury. branches of in lustry, should receive the Created by the State, in the prosecution

The interests of our great commercial ings, the rich and the poor, the high and emporium should receive the considerate the low, meet together-the constitution, attention of the Legislature. Her manuin its full scope and ample development, factures, trade and commerce, are of great shields and protects them all. When and increasing importance, and Philadelthese rights are assailed, these privileges phia, as consolidated, in population, wealth, endangered, either by mad ambition, or enterprise and intelligence, ranks and by influences foreign to the true interests rivals the first cities of the Union. To of the Nation, and at war with love of make her the first among the cities of our country-that noble impulse of the Amer- country, should be the just pride of every ican heart, which prompts it to revere Pennsylvanian. Her interests are so idenhome and native land as sacred objects of tified with the interests of the State, that its affections-it is then the ballot-box in they can not be separated without injury its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones to both. A prudent and liberal system of the will of the people, rebukes the wrong, legislation, appropriate to her real wants, and vindicates the freedom of the man- would promote her own and the interests

prosperity of a commercial people. All derations, still demands, and the public the policy and acts of the National Govclasses of society, and every branch of welfare still requires, their sale. and free, uninfluenced by partizan attach- industry, in their varied interests and The consideration to be paid, the mode ments, unawed by ecclesiastical authority economical relations, are interested in terms and conditions of the sale, ought to now. Devoted to the Constitution and or ghostly intolerance—in the strength of securing and maintaining a safe circulat- be carefully considered. Just and liberal the Union—as she was the first to sanction. ing medium. To accomplish this result, inducements should be offered to purchas- she will be the last to endanger the one, wise and prodent legislation is necessary, ers; whilst at the same time the people or violate the other. Regarding with jeaa living illustration of the superior benefits The creation of a well regulated, and care-should be protected against wrong and lous care the rights of her sister States, she of American Republicanism; proclaiming fully guarded system of banking, is not imposition. By avoiding the errors of will be ever ready to defend her own. The legitimate trade and commerce of the ble to the State, and beneficial to the purcountry; and aids in developing her great chaser, may be secured. natural and industrial resources. Our It is in vain to hope for a reduction of can freedom—the great centre-truth of Virtue, intelligence, and truth are the present system of banking, with the lim-

unfit to understand the duties of the man an increase of banking capital and savings Duty, and a conviction of its propriety, peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved or citizen, but that higher education, institutions, has been given as required by will prompt me to give a cordial support, founded upon, directed, and controlled by the constitution. Without desiring to to the accomplishment of this object. ound and elevated moral principle—that assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, In this connection, and whether a sale solemn compromise, only less sacred in recognizes the Bible as the foundation of the propriety of incorporating all that may of all, or any of the public improvements public estimation than the Constitution true knowledge, as the text book alike of be called for, under the notice given, can be effected or not, the abolition or re-orgathe child and the American Statesman, not be justified or defended. The extrav-nization of the Board of Canal Commission institution of domestic Slavery in the terand as the great charter and bulwark of agant, improper, or unreasonable increase ners, and the substitution of some other ritorial domain of the Nation, violating civil and religious freedom. The knowl of banks and banking capital, is not de- efficient and responsible system of man- the plighted faith and honor of the counedge thus acquired is the power conserva- manded by the wants of the community, agement, are subjects worthy of considertive of States and nations; more potent in and will not, and can not be sanctioned by ation. Every measure of reform in this renewing the agitation of vexed and disits energy to uphold the institutions of the Executive. The present commercial regard, calculated to increase the efficiency tracting questions-has received from the freedom and the rights of man, than armies and financial embarrassment of the coun. and responsibility of the supervisory pow- people of our own and other States of the and navies in their proudest strength. try; the depressed state of trade; all past cr; protect the interests of the State; and Union, their stern and merited rebuke. The framers of our constitution under- experience, and the more recent experience correct the real or alleged abuses of the stood this, and wisely provided for the es- of some of our sister States, as seen in present system, will receive my approval. entire constitutional rights of the States, tablishment of schools and "the promotion their ruined banks and depreciated curof the arts and sciences, in one or more rency, demonstrate the necessity of legisseminaries of learning," that the advanta- lating cautiously and prudently on this

To improve the efficiency of this system, The number of banks, and consequently tempted. To divide is to destroy. Party and prolongs the evils it was designed to trated and defeated. Bigotry might re- dent and careful management, and an hontheir creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public. Nor will I In the performance of the duties now refuse to sanction the incorporation of devolved upon me, it will be my desire to new banks, when indispensably necessary id, by all constitutional and legal means, and clearly demanded by the actual busithe development of the resources of the ness wants and interests of the community State; and to encourage and promote her in which they may be located. To no

To promote the welfare and prosperity Our valleys and plains offer their fertile of the Commonwealth, by regulating and tears and blood. Pauperism, taxation and from the lips of orators and Statesmen, soil to the ploughshare of the husbandman, increasing her finances, economizing her crime follow in its train. A remely should whose memories are immortal as the prinand reward with their rich productions his resources, maintaining her credit, redu- be applied; and public sentiment, with the ciples they cherished. They have been honorable toil. Our inexhaustible coal cing her debt, and relieving her people full force of its moral sanction, will approve the watchword and the hone of millions fields; our rich iron deposits; limestone from oppressive taxation, will be the ob. all prudent and constitutional legislation who have gone before us, are the watcheverywhere, and just where most required; jeets of my anxious desire: and to the on this subject. er of having a Pope instead of a President constitution, I have this day, in the president You charge us with advocating Know-Noth- ence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who streams; all invite the energy and enter- my administration will be directed. The their treasures, and promise a rich reward of dollars, and the annual taxation necesto their labors. The smoke of our furna- sary to meet the payment of its interest, ces, the crash of the rolling-mill, the hum seriously affect the great industrial interof the spindle, and the din of the work- ests of the State; drive labor and capital shop, attest the energy and manufacturing from the commonwealth; prevent the skill of our people; and whilst the plough, extension and completion of her noble the loom and the anvil unite in the pro- system of education; and the prosecution duction of wealth, commerce, by her of those laudable schemes of benevolence, thousand avenues, is bearing their valuable which at once benefit, dignify and adorn

trade. Amidst all these great interests, Every consideration of State pride, ever and their rapid and almost romantic devel- motive of interest, require its reduction opment, it is a matter of congratulation and speedy liquidation, by every available that agriculture, in its various departments, and practicable means. To secure this has awakened public attention to its im- object, rigid economy in every department portance; and claimed and received from of the government; retrenchment in the science, the tribute of its aid. Pennsylva- public expenditures; strict accountability nia, so deeply interested in the success of in all the receiving and disbursing officers her agricultural industry, can not be indif- of the commonwealth; and an honest and ferent to the laudable efforts now making faithful discharge of duty by all ber agents, to advance and perfect this first, and no- would contribute much, and save millions

fostering care and encouragement of the and management of her system of internal improvement-a system characterized by "prodigality, extravagance, and corrupt political favoritism"-the sale of these improvements, or at least of the "main line," as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their repres entatives. Bills for the sale of the main line have been passed by three different Legislatures, two of which were approved by the Governors then in office. The people on the question being submitted to them in 1844, decided, by a large majority, in favor of the sale; and yet these works, from the defective character of the laws authorizing the sale, the restrictions con tained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold. Public sentiment, founded A sound currency is essential to the on economical, moral, and political consi- hood of States, can not be indifferent to

these burdens. The press and the ballot liberty to be known only as a name by the State. Not that mere intellectual Notice of numerous intended applica- box have declared the popular will on this

The people having in the recent election decided against the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, it will become the duty of the Legislature and Executive to consider ing from it, as marked already by fraud, viowhat other legislation may be necessary to lence, and strife; have re-affirmed their opcontrol and correct the evils of intemper- position to the extension of slavery to terriance. Our present license system, although torics now free, and renewed their pledge highly penal, and corrective of many abus- " to the doctrines of the act of 1780, es, is still defective. The facility with which relieved us by constitutional means which licenses are obtained for the sale of from a grievous social evil; to the great malt and other liquors, is an evil that ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and demands reform. The number of places all its beneficent principles; to the protecin which these are sold, should be limited tion of the personal rights of every human by law; and no license granted unless by being under the Constitution of Pennsylthe Courts, and in the manner now requi- vania, and the Constitution of the United red in the case of public inns and taverns; States, by maintaining inviolate the trial and subject to the same regulations, res- by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; trictions and penalties.

traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demora- integrity of the Union." lizing in its results, is in direct opposition The declaration of these dectrines, is

The pardoning power-the harmonious will be, of millions yet unborn blending of mercy and justice in our Jonstitution-will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice, in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal. This power has been conferred on the Executive, not to overthrow the administration of justice, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with great caution, and only upon the most satisfactory assurance that it is due to the condemned, and that the rights and security of the public will not be prejudiced by the act. To prevent the abuse of this power, and to protect the Executive from imposition, notice of the intended application should be published in the city or county where the trial and have called me to preside over her destinies, conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impoliey of subscriptions by municipal corporations, to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

be general and uniform. Local and special ner commensurate with their importance. legislation ought to be discouraged, when If I can not secure, I will labor to deservethe object can be obtained by general laws. the confidence and approbation of my fel-Its tendency is pernicious; and general low citizens. I do not expect, I dare not principles, and public good, are often sac- hope, to escape censure. Deserved consure rificed to secure personal and private ben- I will strive to avoid, all other to disregard. efits. "Omnibus legislation" being im- Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions; proper in itself, and demoralizing in its with no ambitious desires to gratify; no influence, can not receive my sanction, resentments to cherish; no wish, but for The views and practice of my immediate the public good; it will be my endeavor to predecessor on this subject, meet my cor- perform every duty faithfully and fearlessdial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sisterernment. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded only sound policy, but beneficial to the former legislation, a sale on terms favora- blood of her sons poured out on the many devotion to the great principles of Amerifoundation of our Republic. By these itations, restrictions and liabilities, indivi- a sale of the whole, or part, of our public tution in all its integrity; to the Union paupers are at present perambulating the

preparatory rehearsal. But what does this larged rational freedom, especially so far as be preserved. Ignorance is not the moththe enemy and destroyer of both. Educa- thrown around them should not be lessened expenditure, fraudulent speculation, and is, and always has been pledged-a pledge forming influences, in the full power of its security of the public, require their conti- people demand relief and release from until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and

Eutertaining these sentiments, and actucountry, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a

With no desire to restrain the full and nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principles involved in it, and the consequences resultto the assertion of the due rights of the The desceration of the Sabbath by a North, as well as of the South, and to the

o the law of God, and the moral sentiment but the recognition of the fundamental of the people; and is a reproach to the principles of freedom and human rights. age in which we live. A stringent and They are neither new nor startling. They omprehensive law, remedial in its provis- were taught by patriot fathers at the ons and vindicating the great law of the watch fires of our country's defenders; and Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations learned amid the bloody snows of Valley to man, is required, not only by the moral Forge, and the mighty throes of war and sense of the community, but would be jus- revolution. They are stamped with indeltified by every sentiment of humanity, thie impress upon the great charter of our every consideration of philanthropy, every rights, and embodied in the legislation of impulse of pure and genuine patriotism. the best and purest days of the Republic; The history of intemperance is written in have filled the hearts, and fell burning word and the hope of millions now, and

> In many other questions of National and truly American policy-the due protection of American labor and industry against the depressing influences of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defences; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education, and to relieve from debt and taxation; a judicious " homestead bill;" reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our country against the immigration and importation of foreign paupers and convicts-in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who I return the tribute of my warmest gratitude for the honor conferred; and my pledge to them, this day, is, that " I will try" to realize their expectations, and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibilities of this high office, I would be false to myself, and to the feelings that now oppress me, should I hesitate to affirm my unaffected distrust in my ability to Legislation, so far as practicable, should discharge its appropriate duties, in a manly, and having done this, will abide the judgment of a generous people; assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good inten-

With the Constitution for my guide; "equal and exact justice to all" my desire; the greatest good of the greatest number my object-and invoking the aid and blessing of the God of our fathers, and desiring to rule in His fear-my duty, and highest ambition, will be to promote the true interests of the State, maintain our civil and religious privileges, defend the honor, and advance the presperity and happiness of our Country.

JAMES POLLOCK

An unusually large number of foreign