

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED LIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, JANUARY 27, 1858.

VOL. 5, NO. 11.

City Advertisements.

McKEN'S CELEBRATED LIQUID GLUE.
GREAT ADHESIVE.
This article ever invented, for house, workshop, office, surpassing in utility every other glue, gum, mastic, or cement ever known.
Ready for Application.
SUITABLE ON PAPER, CLOTH, LEATHER, FURS, PORCELAIN, CHINA, MARBLE, OR GLASS.
Manufacturing Fancy Articles, Toys, etc., is superior, not only possessing greater strength than any other known article, but also drying quickly, leaving no stain where the glue is used.
This GLUE is extensively counterfeited, and the name "McKen's Celebrated Liquid Glue" is used by many cheap imitators. Beware of the name.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Wholesale and Retail, by
WM. C. McKEN, Stationer,
No. 207 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Liberal inducements offered to persons desiring to sell the above article.
Sept. 23, 1857—45—1y.

STAFFER & HARLEY.
GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Wholesale and Retail, at
the Philadelphia watch and jewelry store, No. 148 (old No. 150) South Second Street, Corner of Cherry, Philadelphia.
Gilt Lever Watches, full Jewelled, \$28.00
15 carat cases, 24.00
Gold Lepins, 15 carat, 24.00
Silver Lever, full Jewelled, 12.00
Silver Lepins, Jewelled, 7.00
Repeating Quarters, 7.00
Gold Spectacles, 1.50
Fine Silver do., 3.00
Gold Bracelets, 1.00
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 1.00
Silver Tea-Spoons, set, 5.00
Gilt Pen, with pencil and Silver holder, 1.00
Gilt Finger Rings 87 1/2 cts to \$30; Watch cases, plain 1 1/2 cts. Patent 1 1/2 cts. Lunet 2; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. On hand Gold and Silver Levers and Lepins still lower than the above prices.
STAFFER & HARLEY.
Sept. 20, 1857—47—1y.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
Not Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.
A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without medicine, of Spermatorrhoea or Local Weakness, Nutritional Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, and all the ailments which result therefrom, as described by HEMSLEY, M. D.
The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the impudence and intemperance of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is, in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the artificial nostrums of the day.
Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to
DR. DE LANEY, 17 Esplanade St., New York.
Sept. 30, 1857—47—1y.

RICHARD M. JONES,
WITH
SQUIRE, ZIMMERMAN & ALLEN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
NO. 143 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRANCIS SQUIRE,
D. M. ZIMMERMAN,
GEORGE N. ALLEN.
Feb. 8, 1857—47—1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the Vice, Quinsim or Self-Abuse, &c., &c.
The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by the venereal diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with description of their condition, (age, occupation and habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.
The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Venereal and Epidemic Diseases." It has now surplus of means, which the Directors have expended in advertising the above notice. It needs to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the Venereal Diseases, and the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.
Address Dr. GEO. R. CABHOUI, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. South NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, GEORGE D. HEARTWELL, Secy.
Geo. Fairchild, Secy.
Sept. 20, 1857—47—1y.

City Advertisements.

Dr. Duponce's Golden Pills for Females.
INFALLIBLE IN REMOVING STOPPAGES, or irregularities of the menses. These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case, and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family by those whose health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those considering themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, altho' their mildness would prevent any mischief to health; otherwise these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.
Price \$1.
NEVER FAILS.
Sole Wholesale and Retail, by
ROBERT DAVIS, General Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity. He will supply dealers at Proprietor's prices and send the Pills to Ladies (confidentially) by return mail, on receipt of \$1, sent him through the Ebensburg Post Office.
Each box has my signature, for particulars get circular of Agent.
J. DUPONCE, New York.
Broadway Post Office.
Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1857—6m.

BEN. P. THOMPSON,
WITH
P. I. PATTON & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in and Manufacturers of
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Hatters' Materials, Straw Goods
Artificial Flowers, Buffalo Robes, &c.
No. 115 MARKET STREET,
Below Fourth, South Side, PHILADELPHIA.
CASH PAID FOR WOOL AND SHIPPING FURS.
PRICE I. PATTON. A. OPPENHEIMER.
Dec. 17, 1856. 8.

PHILADELPHIA
Wood Moulding Mill,
Willow Street above Twelfth, North Side.
Mouldings suitable for Carpenters, Builders, Cabinet and Frame Makers, always on hand.
ANY PATTERN WORKED FROM A DRAWING.
Agents wanted in the various Towns in his portion of the State, to whom opportunities will be offered for large profits to themselves.
SILAS E. WEIR.
April 8, 1857.

REYMER & ANDERSON.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOR EIGN FRUITS.
NUTS, SPICES.
CONFECTIONARY.
SUGARS.
FIRE WORKS, & C.
39-Oranges and Lemons received weekly.
No. 39 Wood street.
Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4, 1857—47.

JOSHUA COWPLAND,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
No. 15 South Second Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
Gilt Picture and Portrait Frames made to order. Mouldings for sale.
Oct. 21, 1857—60—1y.

GEORGE ROCHESTER WITH
Lawson & Verkes.
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS,
—AND—
OTHER LIQUORS.
No. 607 Market Street, ab. 512th,
PHILADELPHIA.
October 21, 1857—1y.

100 DOLLARS REWARD!
Tremendous Excitement!
THE UNDESIGNED WOULD RESPECT- fully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and the surrounding vicinity, that he has just arrived from the Eastern cities with a large and varied assortment of Goods of all descriptions, viz:
COFFEE, TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES and SPICES of all kinds, together with a large lot of FISH, from Salmon down to Herring, which will be disposed of by the barrel or dozen.
TOBACCO, SEGARS AND SNUFF, of all brands and prices. CIGARETTES and CONFECTIONARIES in abundance.
We have also added to our stock a well selected assortment of
SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be disposed of to suit the times. Also: Hardware, Paints,
Oils,
Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.
Our stock of Flour, Meats, Iron, Nails, Steel Boxes, &c., is large and will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.
All kinds of Grain and Marketing in general, such as Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., will be taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price paid.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
R. DAVIS.
Ebensburg, Dec. 9, 1857—6.

JOHN CONRAD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
JANETOWN, CAMBERIA CO., PA.
COUNSEL given in the English and German Languages. Collections promptly attended to. Office on Clinton street, in the room formerly occupied by David Hite Esq.
Jan. 7, 1857. 11y.

TERMS:

DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL
Is published every Wednesday Morning at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum payable in advance;
ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CTS.
If not paid within six months, and TWO DOLLARS.
If not paid until the termination of the year.
No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months, and non-subscribers will be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.
Any person subscribing for six months will be charged ONE DOLLAR, unless the money is paid in advance.
Advertising Rates.
One insert'n. Two do. Three do.
1 square, [12 lines] \$ 50 \$ 75 \$ 1 00
2 squares, [24 lines] 1 00 1 00 2 00
3 squares, [36 lines] 1 50 2 00 3 00
8 lines or less, 8 months, 6 do. 12 do.
1 square, [12 lines] \$ 1 50 \$ 3 00 \$ 5 00
2 squares, [24 lines] 2 50 4 50 9 00
3 squares, [36 lines] 4 00 7 00 12 00
1/2 a column, 6 months, 9 00 14 00
One column, 15 00 22 00 35 00
All advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Political.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. PACKER.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.
At precisely twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the Governor elect, retiring Governor Pollock, the Heads of Departments, and the Committee of Arrangements, arrived in front of the Capitol, where a large stand with sufficient seats for the members of both Houses, the Heads of Departments and the Committees had been erected.
The assembly was called to order by the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. WELSH.
A most solemn and impressive prayer was then offered to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of this city.
Whereupon, the Speaker of the Senate administered the following oath of office to WM. F. PACKER, the Governor elect:
"You do swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States."
"You do also swear that you will support the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and that you will discharge your duties as Governor of this Commonwealth with fidelity."
After the oath had been duly administered, the Governor delivered the following address:

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 myself will require that the obligation which I have just taken to discharge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed, and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much responsibility; but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or productive of vital injury to the public interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and honest motives—and I here engage, in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed. With these aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It will be my ardent desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives of the people, the most amicable relations, and to unite with you in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may require. The different branches of the government, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without jar, interference or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Executive, when duly and honestly performed, may occasion differences with the Legislature; but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal of such differences, or, at least, for mitigating the feelings of alienation to which they tend.
It is one of the duties of the Executive from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient; and under usage this is done by measures in writing, which are entered among the public records, and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of dictating to the General Assembly the measures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and sug-

gesting 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 Executive, and which is the subject of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills passed by the General Assembly, and most of the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may 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 natural causes. In my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the Executive to return for re-consideration every bill, order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve—in other words that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permits it to go into effect; unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection by a two-thirds vote. The words of the Constitution are "if he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated. Words could not convey a power and prescribe a duty in a more clear and definite form.
It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliberate and conscientious approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it; unless the majorities afterwards given to it upon 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 assailed, consideration of expediency may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether in 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 neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall become laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding them an undue period, and not as a mode by which the Executive might cause them to take effect, 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 believed it his duty to approve shall be actually signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he disapproves will be held over to be returned to the proper branch of the General Assembly within three days after their next meeting, according to the constitutional provision. This will properly dispose of all bills in his hands at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allowable to hold over bills and permit them to become laws without his action.

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

for the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing days or hours of a session.
Fellow Citizens:—Although it will not be expected that I should at this time discuss, in detail, the particular questions which will probably come before the government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold, in their application to practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against future convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the Representatives of the people in the legislative department, and they impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circulation of small notes as a currency; to the increase of banking capital under present arrangements; and to the issue of bank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable.—In the revision and amendment of our banking system, the public interests, in my opinion, demand the extension of the specie basis upon which issues are made; the suppression of the smaller denomination of notes heretofore allowed; thorough reports of the condition and business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security, (other than specie,) to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulating notes, including in such 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 governments shall be wholly separated from those of the banks; in other words, that the money transactions of the government, both in its collections and disbursements shall be in the legal coin of the country. Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis can be presented to me, by the representatives of the people, it will meet with a cheerful approval. There are difficulties in the case, however, far greater than those surmounted by the general government, in the establishment of its Independent Treasury system; 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 adopt the first magnitude, and are calculated to exercise a most salutary influence upon the action of the banks and the people, it is well worthy of earnest consideration.
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confusion, and consequently taxes paid by them unequal, while some wholly escape any share of the public burdens. In brief, our system of incorporations has become so vast, diversified and difficult of comprehension, that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject, and understand precisely where we are and whither 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 interest in which I shall heartily co-operate. I have no hostility to express against incorporations for proper objects beyond the power of individual means and skill; nor generally against legislative facilities for the application of labor and capital to the creation of wealth, where individual unprompted action will not go. But no one can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject have been careful, consistent and just.
But, notwithstanding all topics of regret or criticism in our public career, (and which should bear their proper fruit in amendment and reform,) we may well be proud of this Pennsylvania of ours—of her people, her institutions and her laws. She has become great, prosperous and powerful; ranking among the first of the States; and her condition at home and character abroad bear testimony to her merits, and promise for her a distinguished future. Besides her agricultural resources, which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing in untold quantities those two articles of prime necessity and universal use—Iron and Coal. Even in times of wide-spread financial calamity, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of capital and stay the hand of labor in its useful toil, the leading interests of our State may be counted among the first to revive and to furnish a strong and reliable basis for the resumption of activity in all the channels of employment, and in all the operations of trade. That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State, otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests.

From the earliest period of our history, it has been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate all her citizens; and at this time our institutions of learning and educational facilities are equal to those of any country. Our Common Schools system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us.
While our domestic affairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States, and to frown upon all attempts to sow among them feelings of alienation. We should exert our whole influence to keep the government of the Union in its true position, as the common agent of the States and the people, exercising high powers in trust of their advantage and welfare, and deriving all its powers from the written constitution which called it into being. At this time we have strong reason to confide in that Government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country.

Insubordination—an utter disregard and contempt of just and lawful authority—has heretofore produced difficulties in the Territories of Kansas and Utah, and, in the case of the latter, has now precipitated a state of armed hostility between the inhabitants and the General Government. In the former, the peaceful American remedy for the redress of political grievances, real or imaginary—the ballot box—has been for a long time adjured by a considerable portion of the population, and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful and irregular combinations continues down to the present period. Meantime, contributions of money and aid from the States, have kept up excitement and turbulence in the Territory, and enabled designing men there to inflame passions, which otherwise would long since have subsided.—The judgment and opinion of the country cannot be too strongly consolidated in favor of the laws, and against all who rise up to oppose them by unauthorized means. Nor can the excuse for resistance to the Territorial laws, and for failing to perform the duties of citizenship under them, that wrongs and frauds were perpetrated at elections, be admitted as a justification. Where elections are so frequent and the right of suffrage so liberal, as in this country, it is peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to obey existing authorities, and even objectionable laws, knowing that the former can be changed and the latter modified or repealed within a very brief period. And as to disputed elections, they must be decided by the proper legal authority, and not by individual citizens, or irregular self-constituted assemblies.
Insubordination to necessary and rightful authority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy men in the organized States, who desired that discord should continue, and were willing to contribute to that object, is the prolific fountain from which the troubles in Kansas have heretofore proceeded. It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this conduct by a party in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjust—sole acts, and