ittisons, under the Constitution of the United States, partitioning for the redress of grievancies, and, thin assembled, and the right to put their jet tion in the form of a counti tution if they obese; but still it was only a neitilen, having the force of a position, which Congress could according to ject, or dispose of as it saw proper. That is what I ded derstand to be just the extent of the power and anthority

How to reconcile these achtiments I compet as In the Springfield speech, he says, "Kanens is about to speak for horself through: delegates assembled in convention to form a State com tion," and that the law under which her dele-gates were about to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and purposes .-

In the Senate; he says ()

"You find that the not colling it [the convention] was sail and void from the beginning; you find that the legionisture could confer no power whatever on the convention."

Then, again, at Springfield, he says:

"The organic act secures to the people of Kannes the sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject only to be Constitution of the United States."

In the Senate, he says that the convention which was, from its very nature, an assemblage of the people, through their representatives, "was simply an assemblage of peaceable citizens, under the Constitution of the United States to patition for the redress of grievances;" which petition Congress could accept, or reject, or dispose of as it saw proper. Comment is sourcely necessary. it saw proper. Comment is sourcely necessary. If the right of the people in the matter of making a government for themselves be limited only by the Constitution, as elsimed by the sensitor in his Springfield speech, I should like to know where he finds the authority for congressional interference. Nor can I see how he could designate a law as just and fair in all its purposes, which he at the same time held to be "null said void from the beginning," or what he could mean by saying that Kaness is about to speak for herself, holding at the same time that she cannot speak at all without the permission of Congress.

But this is not all, sir. I want to call atten-

tion to another view of this Springfield speech, which I have before me. The henorable senator has maintained in this body that the failure on the part of the convention to submit the constitution to the approval of the people, is a reason why the State should not be admitted; and yet, in this Springfield address, though made after the appearance of the imagurals of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, no reference whatever is made to a vote on the constitution. He. made special note of the election for delegates. but nowhere hinted that there was to be an election on the constitution after it was formed by that convention. If he knew the law calling the convention to be "null and void," and that the convention would not be vested with authority to make a constitution and State government, one hardly see how he could fail to say so. may be mistaken; but it neems to me that, as the statesman above all others who has had this subject in charge, and the people of Kansas in keeping, he might have admonished them of the mistake they were about to make, or at least hinted to them that their proceedings, though not against law, were irregular, and could be of no avail. I can hardly imagine how the senator could have refrained from doing this. Nor can I see how he could say to the free State men that, if they neglected to vote for delegates, Kansas would become a slave State through their neglect, if he at the same time held that the seates which were to be elected would have no right to make a constitution of any kind.— Holding now that the question of railroads, banks, and corporations must be voted upon by the people before the Static can come into the Union, is it not a little singular that, at the op-portune date of his Springfield speech, he failed to drop the remotest hint that it was necessary that the people should vote on these questions, which they could prevent Kansas from becoming a slave State, is it not strange that he failed to inform them that they would have an opportunis ty of voting down the slave constitution, when submitted to them for ratification, if at that time he held that such a submission was casential to

But where are our friends on the other side to be found on this new issue? They cannot objectto the informalities and irregularities at Lecompton, for they have contended for nothing else at Topeka. They have urged the admission of Kansas as a State on the proceedings of a party; convention, gotten up without the color of law, and in derogation of the authority of the terri-torial and the United States government. Nor, indeed, can they complain that all the people have not had an opportunity to participate in the decision on the slavery question; for it was an article in their faith, declared in the Fremont convention, that not only a portion, but all the citizens, should be deprived of this right. They claimed the right for the people of the States, acting through Congress, which was virtually saying that those who did not go to Kansas should influence that decision, and that those who did go should have no representation on the

subject.
Mr. President, I am nearly done with this subject. I have mainly followed the senator from Illinois. Without sitting down to systematise my views, I have pursued the several topics pretty much as he presented them. On some points I may have fallen into error; on others perhaps I may have manifested too much feeling; but I beg to may to the Senate, and especially to the senator from Illinois, that I have is this matter but performed what I conceive to be simply a right and duty on my part as a senator.

Whilet laying down those rules and principles which are the result of my humble judgment after all the reflection I could give the subject, I shall, above all things, be controlled by a degire to give peace to the country, and to silence forever a dangerous foud that at times menaces the stability of our great government. What I mean to say is, that if the exigency arises, there shall be on my part no want of concession or compromise that will secure the adjustment of this unhappy controversy; nor will I agree to be placed in a wrong attitude upon the great question which is the leading idea in this discussion. No man shall may, becomes of the remarks I have made, that I am against giving the people the right to make their own laws, or that I would circumscribe the use of those great inalicable and fundamental rights which lie at the foundamental tion of our republican system. I intend no such thing; but considering this question in all its bearings, I have been impressed with the belief that it was an exigency which should be disposed of at the first reasonable opportunity, by admitting Kansse as & State.

Sir, it is painful to reflect on the aspect of this question. I do not know what may be in progress in Kansas at this moment. If anything l have said on any cocketon has ministered to the most of the fillibesters, some fifty men, who had been left agitation which exists there to-day, and which in possession of Fort Castille, had surroudered to the some feer may approximate to civil war, I pray officers of the United States steam frigate Susanbaana forgiveness. I stand pledged to unite with the senator from Illinois in the patriotic sentiments which he uttered when he declared his desire to scenre to the countrymen peace on the sievery agitation. It has been magnified at every step it has been aggravated every hour; and now, after a struggle of four years, the aspect is worse than ever. How are we to settle it? One party in Kansan is noting in a rebellious spirit, without authority of law; another has attempted to make a constitution by authority of law, and under the supervision of the federal government. We are to have, perhipp in a very few days, a contest between these propositions. When that contest shall come, I know where the senator from Illinois will be. He will go with those who have acted according to law. I think I know him well enough to know that he estimates the recognition of resistance to law or rebellion as one of the most unhappy incidence that could be con-nected with legislation at Washington.

I have said all that I desire to say, except simply, that whatever is to some out of this an happy embraphs in future, I feel authorized to pledge myself first to the maintenance of faction and primitific, and then to every remember conion to give peace to the country.

## THE ERIE OBSERVER.

SERNJ. F. BLOAMS BALLOT. SLEIA N & MOORE, Publishers and Proprietors

CATTIRDAY.... JANUARY 98, INSU.

## Democratic County Convention.

destions, on distantary January 20th, 1858 at 2 o'abak P. M., (except the City of Eria,) and elect two delocates from each towaship, Ward and Borough to attend purpose of shousing two Representative and, in sonne with Crawford, one Senstorial delegate to represent the County in the cusuing State Convention.

of State and 5th stal at 7 o'clock, P. M. January, 30, 1858. By order of the Committe.

THOMAS MELLIN. Chairman.

## News of the Week.

-The execution of Donnelly for the murder of Mo New Jersey, appears to create considerable excite in certain sections of the country, and great doubt is exknown and highly respected in Washington City. He was s surgeon and physician by profession, and during the congressly volunteered his professional services in behalf moved in good society in Washington, and was engaged to be married to the beautiful daughter of one of the most estimable estimate of that metropolis. The terrible blow has fallen with overpowering force upon her gentle heart, as it has upon his venerable father, who now lies at the point of death. His sisters are married respectably in the city of New York and exhibited unwearied devotion t

-The New York papers grasp at every opportunity t ridicale what they term "country greenness," but it appears that the tables are now turned and that one of their most knowing ones has been " taken in and done for" by sharpers. A day or two since, the Hon. John Cochrane n route for Washington, was beest by the Ticket Swindlers in New York, who sold him a ticket at a dollar advance.— After learning the truth of affairs, he returned to the office in West street where he had made his purchase, and demanded the money back. Learning who their victim was the sharpers at once refunded the change and Cochrane departed, with the conviction that there were a few thines to be learned in New York vet.

-The trial of Thomas Washington Smith, for the mur er of Richard Carter, which has caused an intense excite. ment in Philadelphia has terminated by the jury render ing a verdict of acquittal, on the ground of ineanity. The verdiet has been universally acticipated, and creater surprise. It seems to be impossible to get a jury to see viet a man of murder who kills another under the excitement camera by the entrage of his domestic peace. Smith was remanded to prison, to allow the Judges time to conmane. This is a farce growing out of the character of the verdict. The jury meant to my that the homicide was Justifiable, as in the once of Shurlook, and they should

-A suspention of some 400 or 500 Gyr seemble at Davton, Ohio, during the helidays. The Journal, noticing the presence of a large number, then already on the ground, says: "These Gypsies do curious things besides talling fortunes and painting horses. Some 20 or 30 of both sexes were at the Metropolitan the other or on even the all-absorbing question of domestic day, and the women of the party invited the men to drink, slavery—the only question that ever was involved which invitation was accepted, and the whole party gather in the affairs of Kansas? Whilst the senator ed at the counter and drast together. The women paid was notifying the free State men of Kanssa of for the liquor. A short time afterwards the men returned

> -In the Criminal Court of Lebenon county, just week, young mulatto, about 24 years old. The offence was committed some weeks ago, in the northern part of Lebe-non county. The victim is a modest and good looking girl of about 15 years of age. Hughes met her on the road as she was going to visit some of her relatives, in day time, and made the attack on her. The jury was out but a short time, and brought in a verdict of duilty, which was received with much satisfaction by the crowd in the

rention in Kansas, is a native of Boston, and brother of anti-whig member of Congress from Massachusetts. elector of that state in 1852. He was appointed by President Pierce surveyor-general of Kanens and Nebrasks. -0'Reiley, the telegraph cunstructor, has proposed t Congress, to erect a line of telegraph to the scene of the expected war in Utah. He proposes to perform the work with soldiers, who shall be stationed at frequent posts on

-A young lady, twenty-five years of age, of elegan shipents and fascinating qualities of many kinds arrived in St. Louis, says the Republican, a few weeks ago, rom Chillicoths, Ohio, on a visit. She had for some tim seen in the habit of taking small quantities of arsenic for the purpose of beautifying her complexion, and on Pri-

sent out to the Great Restern Steamship Company of Bugland proposals to contract for the launch of the Levisthan The North American says, that should the company accept the terms of payment—which are made entirely continged upon the success of the undertaking—the contractin parties will proceed at once to render available the might

his parents, and, returning home late on Sunday night, tance. During the attempt to get in, and the resistance the head with an axe, one or more times. From these in

-Col. Johnston, the Commander of our Utah army, is signed his commission, and became a volunteer in the Mexican war, and shared the honors at Jasen Vista. It 1846 he became a paymenter in the U. S. Army, and in and the river steamers taken by him from the Costa Ricans

-The people of Bristel, R. L. we see mye that several have lest all the hair

has a population of 244,000 inhabitants, an increase in to instry is set down at \$50,000,000.

resent date. That a woman was arrested in that city. "has

GOV. PACKER'S CABINET, -Surday of Co makh-Wm. M. Hiester, of Borks county.

Supreme Court, to supply the vacancy occasi seeignation of Hon. John C. Knop.

INTERBUTING TO TAX PAYERS

Hon. Jam Bown, Spreyer Giberalija, to uldities his navest Popers, made a commenication to the Speak nasmuch as it discluses the comurkable fact that, on the not to be longer allowed to remain in the pockets of those eral assures us, that the receipts for lands, principal and time, in a semi-official way, reflect his views in that body, interest, did not amount, in 1857, to but little more than required the first crider of talent, as well as accommand that. wenty one thousand dollars. This result Mr. Rown thinks, the graduation act of 1325, because; "In the tru years in me- body asknowledges, would select the first opportunity to distely preceding that act, albe rescipts were \$657,000, whilst the succeeding twenty years yielded only \$422,800." This set however, which it will thus be seen has proved so detrimental to the interest to the Treasury of the State. expired by its own limitation in December last, and house arther legislation is absolutely necessary, unless the Lerislature doesn it expedient to throw the land Dengriment the act of 1835." To enforce these statutes, the Serveyor this particular, every unprojected mind must admit.—General thinks, would, "give great distress to many people. His speech, as a defense of the Administration, is a masof the Commonwealth," still he does not advecate the pelloy of abandoning the collection of the sucrmous sum dae n these lands: on the contrary he is of opinion that immediate action should be taken by the legislature to secure the ultimate payment of the sum dud. Upon this point he tave, "of late the public mind has been directed, with sore than ordinary solicitude, to the reduction of the subic debt. The people have fixed their hearts upon wiping out the burden under which the Commonwealth has grouned so long. Every decartment of the reversment should respond to the patriotic wish of the people. None is capaole of readering more effective service in this behalf, than the land Department; but to develope its real resources, an our" is to have a striking illustration, it would be furnishnot of Assembly combining liberality in its provisions, with a stringest clause for their enforcement, is absolute ly required. Without some act of this character, its business will drag its slow longth along for conturies to come adding the insignificant sum above stated to the annual socipts of the Treasury, and constantly getting further from a final settlement of our land affairs. Whatever law the Representatives of the people, with the exaction of the Governor, may lay down for his guidance, Mr. Bowe promises to faithfully fullus: but he confesses to some saxiety to see a law passosed that will unlock the wheels o the department and cashle it to make an important sanual etstanding -ast in the hands of debtors of doubtful red ponsibility, but all somered, so to speak, by first mortgeges on real estate ... what, but intrinsic inefficiency in the law, or grees neglect of duty by the officer, is to greent the land office from contributing several handred thousand dollars appeally to the Treasury of the Communication If it is not intended to lot the arresrages on lands run on and accomplate forever, the work of entlecting them may as well be commenced now in earnest. If their collection is difficult, time will only increase the difficulty. If it It is deeply to be regretted that this resolve on the part should give rise to complaint, the longer the matter stands of the Free State men of Kansse had not an earlier birth. and the larger the arrearages grow, the louder will be the They have too long listened to the councils of damagogues onwealth is too clear to be disputed, and all will admishe has heretufure indulged her debtors, when sorely pressed by her own pecuniary obligations, is no reason why

she should be need for the assertion of her They not only my that they will have the right, but that rights. Apart from the wants of the Treasury, and disconnect from all considerations in reference to the reduction of the public dobt, there exists a strong reason why all the delincompelled to extinguish the amounts due by them, without further whateessary delay. Justice to those who have paid noney the Commonwealth has long enjoyed the use of, when he is made to pay an equal amount of tax with his dollars and fifty four cents, being the purchase money and have a full and fair opportunity to participate in Thomas Hages was convicted of raps. The comminal is a interest on two hundred and eighty-two acres and thirty-

> Treasury, at six per centum interest. Scattered all over the State are thousands of tracts county, which never have paid anything into the Treasutract, the owner of that tract is compelled to submit to the prove of lasting utility to the State. same rate of taxation as the owner of a tract that is unpaid act, or a synopsis of its presigions, in nearly all the news since:
> papers of the State. If ignorance of the law is to excuse "Jelle no man, then the law ought to be printed where all men

tion, however, if there is not an outside speculation ander it. Three years ago, Gev. Biol.m. in his last salimal mass ago, recommended an appropriation for the purpose of attempt to "write form; Hen. Jan. B. Gop, of Kenty building a maneion for the use of the Governor. This re-

Single and Double Ratry Book Keeping, &c., &c., Back

Lessteine and Wyoming. The other distints are to ste ned by the mela in they are now, excepting so far as they are effect ad buithe not in framing a new district.

The well thread the particular around of Million Rose, in reply to Douglast, call to defense of M. Freedom message, and the politic of the Administration to the Kanna, will be found to proper this weigh. We have the weight of the country of the weight. not argo our maders to emente it, for the importance of one of nercotice and all kinds of physical disc the questions discussed, as well the high character of the brought the nervous system of the race to m speaker, appeal to the only and dispessionate judgment of to enter the Senate at it time when much was expected of In senating the sect of tills position, however, the fast array kimself in a hestile attitude to the Procident, was not made to enter into the calculation. A man of ordinary ability as a statesman can, when party lines and party measures are well defined, assume the position of a leader and maintain it; but it requires the higast order of talent/ united with a cool judgment, to meet succeedally such a cricic as that which is the eccacion of this speech. That back upon the statutes existing prior to the passage of Gor. Biging has met the just expectation of his friends in terly production. Devoid of all oraterion funcianes which only eaptivate but do not convince, it appeals to the reason and the common some of the reader, and parries somviction wherever read. There is a directness in its arguments that appeals fereibly to the common sonse and the common hencety of the people. It shows, to adopt the National Administration touching the affairs of Kanene is, that a prompt admission of the State presents the only cortem and co/e solution of the protracted and unkappy jmbroglia. All prograstizations are franght with hazard and mischief. If ever the maxim that "delays are dangered in the case of Kanasa. The most studious reflection we can give the subject, taking our impressions from experience and t e position of men and parties in the Territory, impress us foreibly with the belief, that the unhappy struggle should be terminess right speedily for the sake of Kanssa, the country, and the Democratic party. What is the remedy for the svils complained of? The election on the 4th alkima, for State officers, held under the authority of the Lecompton Constition, manifests most clearly that the true and only remedy is with the people of Kanese themselves. The Free State party in their Convention declared their determination to take charge of the new ontribution to the Treasury With six millions of dollars, State government as organized under the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground that they can and will call snother Convention and change the Constitution so far as it may be objectionable to them. This is their right and duty: this course presents a legal and peaceful settlement of the whole question of a State government for Kanses. It is a far better "enabling act" than any member of the Son Kanens, and preserve settire the dostrine of non-intervention, for which the Democratic party has been contending outery. But the difficulty of collection, or the justice of to the detriment of the interests of the Territory and the complaint, is not easily perceived. The claim of the Com- peace of the Union. One other significant fact connected with these preceedings is that the Free State purty of Kansar do not recognize the ground taken by some claiming to be their friends in Congress, that they will have no right to change their Constitution up to 1864, should the State be admitted.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. We publish this morning the Insugural Address of Govorn or William P. Packer. It contains a number of ex cellent suggestions in relation to the voto power, the propor time and manner of approving bills; the subject of for their leads imperatively demands it. A great wrong banks and banking, and the public revenue. The Gover--a course which we do not approve, although in what he neighbor, whose land is unpatented, and from whom the of the State he has no more to do with Kansas than he has treasury has pover received a dollar of purchase money or with the war in India. Hos-intercentian is the doctrine interest. The monatrons injustice of taxing, at the same of the Democratic party—and certainly for the Governor rate, lands which have been paid for and those which have of a severalge State, to discuss the policy of antherefore, proper to add interest to the sum paid in 1826.

This would swell the amount received by the Commonwealth from the Brown tract, up to this date, to one thousand or was railed to the poils to make Kaness a free are hundred and fourtoen dollars and thirteen cents. This State-but in kaness every free Sinte man was urged by sum is worth about sinety-one dollars per annum to the all that was mered to stay away from the polls—and "ol course" in the language of Gov. PICEER, "those who fail commences with bright promects. The Governor has surrounded himself with advisors who are well known, and possessed of large experience. He has a complete working majority in both Houses of the Genbral Assembly, and money and interest herejofore derived from the Brown we look for the development of a line of policy which will,

correspondent of the Boston Post has the following da-

AN EXECUTIVE MARNION. A sustained to see the second of the second second

programme, will be put out early next week. The

Church of Freezbern et Steater the Sint. When the desire

In The San Good Company have consider to build the Aqueduct perces Mit Creek, and here given the contract to W. W. Rood, of this city.

both mental, moral and corporeal, have grown satching.not to be longer allowed to remain in the pockets of those who even, and who, it is presumed, are abundantly able to the country for the position he next so ably file, and it opens to a frightly extent since last January. No fewers and sixty thousand dollars a year, and yet, because of the defective laws in regard to its collection, the flurrayer flow-new President. To held this position, and at the same that when a forced to make the memory warms the introduction of the murger mainrin, warms the same the introduction of the murger mainrin, warms the same the introduction of the murger mainrin, warms and single to a frightly extent since last January. No fewer that held in a decomposition of the murger mainrin, warms appear to a frightly extent since last limit and the same this memory are a days of too much popular sympathies. thy with manierers, except those of foreign birth. The case of young Donnelly seemed to excite an unacce twenty-one thousand dollars. This result Mr. Rown thinks, In senating the east of tills position, however, the fact commiseration among all classes of society here, so if the with much reason, may be attributed to the operation of this is floater like Judge Dougast, when shilling every proved marderer for money, and been only a rash unfortujoining State, attended with most fingular election witish excited much speculation at the time, seems to he hoen entirely bushed up by monied influence, and in the seassies for of exciting events, the majority of people have totally forgotten that a charge of promiditated murder has been quashed without hardly a cursory investiga-

spacehodic way. That is to say, all kinds of merchandice as yet no demand from the country for goods. The mansfacturers of New England are many of them offering their fabrics at auction, with the certainty of a heavy loss, as mary to realize immediately on such of their property as can be disposed of. Goods can always be sel d in large quantities in this market whether there is any trade or not, as there are always plenty of large capitalists ready to buy on speculation. Still, the sacrifices in this way are by no means so great as they were during the pressure. Goods which would then bring only 50 per cent of cost, are now bringing 75 per cent. This is considered a pretty fair

But the Legislature by its adjournment with-Of new goods there is a small supply, and these will command better prices.

Master is haringing to flow in again from the security is payment of debte, as there is now no produce coming in.

After the next meeting. In modern practice a linkment of general, uniform regular.

Our immense pile of specie in Bank is beginning to be a large number of bills are usually sout to the Govi class of corporate bodies, with the manner of the control matter of speculation. What shall we do with it? It is graper within a few days of the adjournment of useless except when in circulation. Now is the time, my the Legislature, which it is imposible for him to the political economists, to look for the decline is value of consider duly before the adjournment takes place. gold which was apprehended without reason soon after the In fact many are sent to him in the very closing discovery of California and Australia. A decline in this hours of the sessions. But it would seem plain staple would be something of a calamity to the New York that the Executive could reasonably ask in such Brokers. Perhaps our commercial items from over the water may embrace a third head one of these days, as these; advance in cotton; fall in bread-staffs; gold drosping."

The Gazette says that Pettibone's Mill, about three iles south of Girard, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening the 8th inst. It comprised a new mill, oil mill and proves will be held over to be returned to the shingle factory. No insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Of the numerous editorial duties which we are called to perform, none are more satisfactory to us than sommunicating practical and instructive truths to our readers. Such being our metives we cannot refrain from calling public attention to the superior merits of Dr. P. HALL'S Cough Remedy. Judging from the many rigid tests to which it has been subjected—from our own experience and the host of strong testimonials in its favor from among our own citizens, we are compelled to believe it a number one medicine—a good remedy for throat and lung diseases, and fully worthy of trial by all so afflicted. See advertisement in another column.

The Buffale and Eric Railroad Company have adrectised for proposals for building a Culvert, and filling up the Gulf at the Twenty-mile Creek, near the State line. GOV. FACKER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

FRILLOW-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 Peansylvafor honoring me with the Chief Executive never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they Executive may obviate by settling his policy have reposed in me ever be intentionally betrayed. Duty to them and to myself will require would be well, also, for the Legislature to so that the obligation which I have just taken, to discharge my public duties with fidelity, shall be ing many important bills to the Governor in the practical and efficient in the United States of the possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much of pected that I should at this time discuss in decision the measures now spected. 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 Scattered all over the State are thousands of tracts as to vote in either cast, cannot complete that the proceedings go conduct—that it shall be construed with kind-large and as valuable as this Brown tract, in Franklin on without their participation." The new administration near and toleration, so long as it shall appear to ness 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 doin view, I shall induige the piensing nope of the ingle station to which I have been called by the public voice, and of repressing hostile to the emission and circulation of small hostile to the emission and circulation of small some evils which may threaten the public wel fare, or the individual rights of the people.

> adoption of all such measures as the public good lie interests in my opinion demand the extension may require. The different branches of the of the specie basis upon which issues are made; government, sithough charged with distinct dutter suppression of the smaller denomination of ties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonic notes heretofers allowed; thorough reports of one whole; and it is well when all these parts the condition and business of banks with their move enward without jar, interference, or collition. Moverthelines, the distinct duties of the
> likecutive, when dely and honestly performed,
> that species) to consist of the bonds of this State,
> or of the United States, for the redemption of
> changes consists differences with the Legislature;
> but, in case, case, it will be expedient to cultiindividual liability of stockholders and directors,

they tend.

to restrain or suspend the action of Banks in
it is see of the duties of the Executive, from they tend. time to time, to give to the General Assembly
information of the state of the Commonwealth,
and recommended to their consideration such mean
of a small denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government
there to inflame passions, which otherwise umge this is done by messages in writing, which shall be wholly separated from those of the banks: are entered among the public records and remain in other words, that the money transactions of the a part of the official history of the State. I do government both in its collections and dishursance understand this as a power of dictating to seeks shall be in the legal coin of the country, the General Assembly measures they shall adopt, Whenever a practicable, convenient and efficient the General Assembly measures they shall adopt, accesses a practicable, convenient and efficient accesses for the operations of the Treasury upon sor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in no support trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative department of a free State. In slort, it was never intended to give a legal son-trel over the proceedings of the Representatives of the property in the establishment of the proceedings of the Representatives of the property in the establishment of the proceedings of the Representatives of the property in the establishment of the proceedings of the Representatives of the property in the establishment of the proceedings of the Representatives of the property in the establishment of the proceedings of the Representatives of the proceeding the control of the co one give no just econion for joniousy, objection; the netice of the government of complaint. The Essentive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and thy of current consideration can approhend no difficulty in speaking with a gappendful freedom ween upon questions where accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however, in section agreement of sentiment cannot be egopected. But, there is another and more delicates without the co-operation of other States, and carried the co-operation of their States and carried the co-operation of their states.

power which portions to the relations between specially of these which adjoin it. Bank notes the Lagislative and Executive departments. By one not stopped in their flow by imaginary State nty-third and twenty fourth sections of lines, nor does it seem possible the twenty-third and twenty fourth sections of lines, mer dets is seen possible for a State alto-the first articles of the Constitution, all hills gether to provest foreign notes from circulating passed by the General Assembly, and most of within her burders, even by the most stringent fore proceeded. the first articles of the Co The floring has reliable to the if disapproved by him can only be made value of section as require for compress resonance of disapproved by him can only be made value of the floring relation of two-thirds of twothe orders, smokations and rotes in which they countments. We must, therefore, invoke our nist and

solution words, that the amont of his judgment and less paper, and the embarrasments arising from conscious shall be solutely given as any measure dependence upon corporations of her own creations it to take effect; value, in the paper of the partial properties by a two thirds work. The words of the Constitution are adoption of the manifestation for the Constitution of the States in confided by the Constitution Union. The representatives of the States in Congress, to which the power of the States in confided by the Constitution of the States in confided by the Constitution of the States in Congress, to which the power of the States in confided by the Constitution of the States in Congress, to which the power of the States in confided by the Constitution of the States in confidence of the States in c

saffactiv the intention of the Directitation less the majorities afterwards gives to jt upon payment, and I shall consider it ing duties of my administration to choose as to allowing indicate the windom of the measure. It is true that upon things trivial or its spirit. I cannot regard the indifferent, where no great interests are involved a militax on property made at mor constitutional principles in question, nor private rights asselled, considerations of expedience may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, derived from other sources of respectives. whether of pelicy or of principle, can be waived by him in view of his oath to support the Con: stitution. Ten days (Sundays excluded,) are allowed the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veto it, after which it will become a without his signature, if not previously returned. The practice of my predecessors has been occasionally to permit bills to become liewe by this limitation of time. They have taken floot 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—when, the not unobjectionable, it was trivial—or, where it was manifest that a veto would not cause its defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice itself is open to question. For if the provision that bills neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall be-

price for manufactured goods, of fast years production.— in ten days after the passage of a bill, may de-Of new goods there is a small supply, and these will comit, and hence it is provided that in such case it shall become a law unless sent back three days case only the full constitutional period of ten days for forming his opinion, and that all bills he believes it his duty to approve shall be actu. ally signed within that period. By the exercise of reasonable industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such bills as he disapproper branch of the General Assembly within hree 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 be laws without his action.

This will properly we may gell be proud of this Penny ours—of her people, her institution laws. She has become great, prospection.

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 sertainly liable to abuse. Durpractice; 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 quantities those two articles of pri not then approved, may be considered as await- and universal use, Iron and Coal. ing the next meeting of the General Assembly, of wide spread financial calamity, o he returned with the Executive disapproval. The Executive should not be subjected for long cripple the operations of capital, as periods of time to the solicitations of those interv ested in bills. nor should be be subjected to the terests of our State may be counted imputations of indecision, or favoriteism almost first to revive and to furnish a strong unavoidable in such cases. Nor is it right that able basis for the resumption of an he should have in his hands the means of influ- the channels of employment, and in il ence which the holding open of his decision upon erations of trade. That government to bills during a recess would confer. Besides a unwise and blind which would admin great wrong may be done to those interested in public affairs of this State, otherwise egislation, by continuing them for an undue spirit of kindness and protection to period in uncertainty as to the fate of hills in and capital interests. which their rights, their property, or their busi From the earliest period of ou would be well, also, for the Legislature to so those of any country. Our Country shape its action as to avoid the necessity of send-system is justly distinguished as at

tail 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 ment and our people, it is not to be long to that a general and wholesome public remainded that a general and wholesome public remainded to the confederacy, is condition that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against festers convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the Repre-sentatives of the people in the Legislative de-partment, and may impose grave responsibilities notes as a currency; to the increase of banking cepital under present arrangements; and to the Follow Officens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

It will be my ardent desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives of the people, the most samisable relations, and to unite with you in the legal provisions satisfy which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revision amisable relations, and to unite with you in the vete a spirit of compremise and conciliation for fitted for convenient and actual enforcement; the disposal of such difference, or at least, for with a supervisory and controlling power in some mitigating the feelings of alienation to which preper officer or department of the Government

> the notice of the government, and upon the business of the banks and the people, it is well wor-

are not stopped in their fow by imaginary State is of the Emerge to specime or vote gling and to relieve the government in its mean material bills, ander, resolution or vote sation from the danger of depreciated or worthdependence upon corporations of her own creation, is possible power of admitted dependence upon corporations of her own creations is confided by the Constitution

After eight yes sinking femil act of 1849, we debtedness but slightly distilled tutional amendment just any very large amount of the pentition with line of the public works the Treasury for a considerable therefore, be necessary for the her resources, and to increase by far as is possible, without oppress terest, in order to meet her current ry outlays, the demands of her cal positive obligation of the constinu ment. There is a great lack of consistent ple in the laws passed during some tion to incorporations. They have upon no settled, uniform plas; an number; and many of them una come laws, was intended as a guard against Ex-

accomplishment of any legitimate have doubtless encouraged special various ways contributed to the real con valsion. Various and inconsister appear in acts establishing or extends come laws, was intended as a guard against toxcountive abuse, in helding them an undue period,
and not as a mode by which the Executive might
are in some confusion. and counting or united cause them to take effect, without the responsition are in some confusion, and come paid by them unequal, while some win any share of the public burdens. is system of incorporations has been diversified and difficult of comprehensive no reasonable industry can massa subject, and understand precisely whe and whither we are drilling. A the vision of our laws on this subject, or far as possible, of special provision is lar corporations, are reforms in manded by the public interests, in which heartily co-operate. I have no host press against incorporations for press beyond the power of individual news nor generally against legislative heir application of labor and capital to the wealth, where individual unpromoui. not go. But no one can assert the limited ourselves to such a policy, as

laws on this subject have been careful

and just.

at of an effection

But, notwithstanding all topics of criticism in our public career, (and whi bear their proper fruit in amendment wi and her condition at home and charge bear testimony to her merits, and potential her a distinguished future. Besite tion and extravagance have done the hand of labor in its useful toil, the first to revive and to furnish a strong

learning and educational facilities me strengthen the measures now succe

the other States of the confederacy, mi with an anxious eye to the proceedings and our interest to cultivate the most upon all attempts to sow among then i of alienation. We should exert our what ence to keep the government of the Um true position as the common agent of the and the people, exercising high powers for their advantage and welfare, and der its powers from the written Constitution called it into being. At this time strong reason to confide in that Govern we know that its administration is in and patriotic hands; and that it may to deal justly with all sections of the

Insubordidation—an utter disregard tempt of just and lawful authority-had fore produced difficulties in the Territ Kansas and Utah, and, in the case of the has now precipitated a state of armed he between the iphabitants and the general gment. In the former, the peaceful Ass remedy for the redress of political grien real or imaginary—the ballot-box—has be a long time abjured by a considerable por the population, and a struggle between leg thority and unlawful and irregular combine continued down to the present period. time, contributions of money, and aid for States, have kept up excitement and union in the Territory, and enabled designing

long since have subsided.

The judgment and opinion of the count not be too strongly consolidated in favor laws and against all who rise up to oppose by unauthorised means. Nor can the for resistance to the Territorial laws, a failing to perform the duties of citizenship them, thes wrongs and franch were per at elections, be admitted as a justified Where elections are so frequent, and the of sufferage so liberal, as in this county peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to mowing that the former can be changed, atter modified or repealed, within a ref period. And as to disputed elections, is ? be decided by the proper legal authority, by individual citizens, or irregular seiled

ted assemblages. thority, instigated and encouraged by men in the organized States, who desired discord abould continue, and were willing

It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that conduct by a party in the territory should note an opposite party to many unjustices, and to much imprudent and unrease.

is upon the constitution framed by a Termiconvention, is peculiarly for the judgment