The Huntingdon Journal.

"I SEE NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON, PROMISING LIGHT TO GUIDE US, BUT THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC, UNITED WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES."—[WEBSTER.

BY WM. BREWSTER. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1855. VOL. 20. NO. 4.

NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1854 AT

THE CHEAP STORE

OF

DAVID P. GWIN.

I have just received, and am now opening, on the corner opposite Couts' Hotel, a large and beautiful assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Black and Fancy Satinetts, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels Yellow, White and Red. Also a large lot of Sack Flannels of all colors. French Merinoes, Coburg Cloths, all wool, Delains, Plain and Fancy Delains, Cashmere, Debaize, Alapaco, &c.

A Large Lot of Dress Goods,

Silks Black, Bard and Plain, Bonnet Silks, Collars, Undersleeves Shimmazetts, Fancy Head-Dresses, Flouncings, Lace, Edgeings and Insurtion, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.

Cotton Goods,

Muslins Bleached and Unbleached, Canton Flannels, Drills, Table Diaper, Crash, Gloves, and Hosery of all kinds.

Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware and Cedar Ware.

Oil Cloths, Carpets, Carpet Sacks, &c.

My old customers and as many new ones as can crowd in, are earnestly requested to call aud examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Oct. 18, 1854.

Grocery, Confectionary,

AND

OYSTER SALOON.

ANDREW MŒBUS, would respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just returned from the east, with a very large and fresh supply of Fruit and Confectionaries, such as

Candies, Lemons, Raisins, Nuts, &c., and the largest stock of **Toys and Fancy Articles,** ever offered for sale in this town.

He receives daily from the city of Baltimore, the best OYSTERS that can be found. Those in want of prime 'shell fish,' can be accommodated by calling at the saloon. He has fitted up a saloon expressly for the Ladies.

Thankful to the public for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1853.

REEVE L. KNIGHT,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight.

Bedding and Carpet

WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

FIVE DOORS ABOVE SPRUCE SREET, PHIL'A.

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business.

Feathers, Feather Beds,

PATENT SPRING MATTRESSES,

Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw MATTRESSES,

Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings,

Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

To which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers. [Oct. 4, '54.–1y.

NEW ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia the largest and handsomest assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ever offered in this place, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, &c.

For the Ladies,

we have Plaid Silks, Worsted Plaids, and every variety of plaid goods, to please the taste of the Ladies. Also, Shawls, Sacking Flannels, Bonnet Silks, Bonnets, and the finest assortment of Collars, Under-sleeves, Shimazetts, &c., ever offered to the ladies of this place.

Boots and Shoes,

of every variety, for Men and Boys, Ladies Shoes, of every variety.

Hats and Caps,

of the very latest and best styles.

Hardware,

of which we always keep the largest and best assortment ever kept in this place.

Queensware,

a magnificent assortment, which we are selling quite low.

Groceries,

are a little up, but we are determined to sell as low if not lower, than any other house, according to quality.

Our stock of **Oil Cloths and Carpets** is good. Tubs, Buckets, Willow Ware, and everything usually kept in a country store.

In fact we have everything to suit the taste of all, and at lower prices than can be got at any other house in town, if you don't be satisfied of the fact after calling, then we give up.

We have also, FISH, SALT, PLASTER, and also receive and store Grain, as usual.

Sept. 27, 1854.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned has established an agency for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate in Huntingdon county.

Any person wishing to sell or purchase can give us a description of the property, its location, quantity, quality, and terms.

We engage in this agency on such terms as cannot be objected to.

The Agent has the facility of making the property extensively known.

We now have some very desirable land which we offer on easy terms. WM. BREWSTER.

Notice to School Directors and Teachers.

THE School Directors of the following named School Districts, are hereby notified that I will meet them at the place and time designated, for the purpose of examining teachers and granting certificates.

September 9th, at Alexandria, to examine applicants for the schools of Porter township.

N. B.—Those Districts which have neglected to make out their yearly report, would confer a favor by attending to it immediately. The Directors of the several Districts, should give me early notice of the time when they intend opening their schools, so as to enable me to appoint a convenient time to meet them.

Teachers may be examined at any time by presenting certificates of good moral character from the Board of Directors of the District in which they are applying.

Copies of the School Laws and decisions, can be furnished to Directors by calling at the office of Fisher & Williamson, on Hill street, or at my residence on Mifflin street, in the borough of Huntingdon. J. S. BARR, Co. Superintendent.

Huntingdon, August 30, 1854.

TERMS:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at he following rates:

If paid in advance.....**$1,50**

If paid within six months after the time of subscribing.....1,75

If paid at the end of the year.....2,00

And two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till after the expiration of the year. No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid. Subscribers living in distant counties, or in other States, will be required to pay invariably in advance.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be charged at the following rates:

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Six lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (16 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two " (32 ")	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three " (48 ")	1 50	2 25	3 00

Business men advertising by the Quarter, Half Year or Year, will be charged the following rates:

	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One square,	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	12 00
Three squares,	7 50	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	14 00	23 00
Five squares,	15 00	25 00	38 00
Ten squares,	25 00	40 00	60 00

Business Cards not exceeding six lines, one year, $4.00.

JOB WORK:

¼ sheet handbills, 50 copies or less,	$1 25
½ " " " " "	1 50
¾ " " " " "	2 50
1 " " " " "	4 00
BLANKS, foolscap or less, per single quire,	1 50
" " 4 or more quires, per "	1 00

☞ Extra charges will be made for heavy composition.

☞ All letters on business must be POST PAID to secure attention.☜

The Law of Newspapers.

1. *Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.*

2. *If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.*

3. *If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.*

4. *If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.*

5. *Persons who continue to receive or take the paper from the office, are to be considered as subscribers and as such, equally responsible for subscription, as if they had ordered their names entered upon the publishers books.*

6. *The Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Post Master who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice as required by the regulations of the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders the Post Master liable to the publisher for the subscription price.*

Educational.

By J. A. Hall.

Huntingdon county Teachers' Institute.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Prayer by Rev. J. B. Williams; minutes of last Session read and adopted; letters from Professors Ward and Campbell read and ordered to be filed with the records of the Institute. Discussion on the importance of order and system in the school room, concluded.

Mr. Pletcher said he thought there was too much diffidence on this subject. There were a great many ideas advanced in the afternoon that he had never thought of. He had visited schools in which there was apparently no order or system, no time for study or recitation; some of the scholars talking, some reading, some writing; the teacher too busy to converse with him; all was in confusion and there appeared to be no *time* for anything. He had asked the scholars what time they recited certain lessons; and they said whenever they had time which often did not happen for two or three days. He had long been impressed with the importance of order and system, and would ask for further information from others present.

Prof. Tomlin said his teaching had been done in Colleges and Seminaries. He adopted the system of hearing the hardest lessons in the morning, because the physical and mental powers are then fresh. Drawing, painting, and penmanship were reserved for the last hours of the day. He had a regular hour for each class to recite; this he considered the foundation of order and system. As teachers we should endeavor to *set a good* example, and form the habits of students as well as train their minds. He would advise strictness on one point—have a definite time for each recitation, and when that time is out, let the class go. If you extend your time you are intruding upon the time of the students and thereby doing them an injury.

Mr. Baker wanted to know whether order was not important in Seminaries as well as in common schools.

Mr. Tomlin said he was a great stickler for order; he believed it indispensable in all schools; he believed the best manner of securing it was to adopt the course he had been speaking of. If students were disposed to be mischievous he would crowd another study upon them; give them so much to do that they would have no time for mischief. He had known some excellent teachers who could not keep order, and some rigid disciplinarians who were poor teachers. A man's face, he said, was often more potent in preserving order than all the words he could use. Positive sternness backed by kindness, he considered the true element of success. A teacher should have a few common sense rules, and give his students to understand that he wanted their common sense to govern them. He did not believe in threatening. If the teacher is firm and assumes his position; giving them to understand that he is their friend and at the same time their master, there is not much difficulty.

In concluding, he said there is much egotism in human nature. Teachers are not exempt from it. But we should be careful; there are sharp eyes watching all our movements.—He had known teachers to consume half an hour trying to explain what they knew nothing about rather than acknowledge their ignorance to the class; whilst some of the class probably knew the trick and from that moment lost confidence in the teacher.

Mr. Hall, in reply to Mr. Baker's objections to canvassing the district, said if he could not make it suit to do this preliminary work before the time fixed for opening the school, he had always been able to prevail on the district to delay a few days and afford him the opportunity. In fact, he would not take a school without it; it was the only means of making sure a good beginning, which with him was a matter of great moment. He urged teachers to try the plan, and assured them they would be amply repaid in the awakened interest of their charge *at the outset;* and the greater success of their after labor in the school room. He hoped all would, on next going into a new district make the effort at any sacrifice of convenience.

He, Mr. H., was much pleased with the spirit and general tenor of Prof. Tomlin's remarks, and thought his system admirable for the College and Seminary. He rejoiced to learn that we had in ou neigborhood an Institution under the excellent discipline and rigid course of study described by him. Thoroughness, he had reason to fear, was not, as in the olden time, a *distinguishing* characteristic of our higher schools. He agreed heartily with the gentleman in all he had said about perfect recitations; their importance could hardly be overrated.—His own practice was to detain every scholar that failed in any of the principal lessons and give him another hearing after school hours, or require a review in addition to the regular lessons assigned for the next day. He regretted that some parts of the Professor's system were not practicable in ou mixed, common schools. Hearing the older classes and most difficult recitations first, though decidedly proper in collegiate instruction, where the lessons are all prepared in the private study, and where there are no small children *"to weary with waiting"*—was not admissible in common schools.—Our boys and girls do not generally prepare their lessons at home, but in school under the eye of the teacher. In his experience he had rarely found the classes in geography, grammar, history, philosophy &c., prepared to recite at the opening of school in the morning. They must have time for preparation, and during that time he heard the small children spell, read, count, &c.; then the classes in primary geography, oral arithmetic &c.; and thus went on to the top of the scale. Two of the most advanced classes were generally reserved for the last half hour of each session, when, the other work being done, there was less to divert either teacher or class from the business in hand. He agreed with Mr. Pletcher and others, that in common schools the youngest classes should be first heard; and it was his custom also to dismiss these nearly an hour before the regular time of closing school. But this last was not proper under all circumstances. It should always be done in towns, perhaps not generally in the country.

On the plan of having *a fixed time* for each recitation, Mr. H. said he did not think it possible to make thorough work in a common school if the teacher was strictly limited, tied down to a specified number of minutes for hearing each class. He had tried it effectually and failed, and he had known others to fail. When a young man he had thought the discipline of the school could and should be reduced to military precision, and all the exercises to mathematical accuracy. He had long since discovered that these notions were visionary, and that the machinery of the school-room was a little different from clock-work. There must, however, be method in the hearing of recitations, as in every thing else. The teacher must have a complete programme, of the day's work distinctly before him at the time he begins it; the classes must know *in advance* how much they will be called on to recite and when it will be done; and the teacher should be able to judge *nearly* what time the proper hearing of each lesson assgined, will occupy. By carefully attending to these points, he might so vary the time devoted to each class as to suit the condition of his school and yet avoid confusion. The professor of a college, while hearing a class, had, he said, no other present duty to divide his attention; the teacher of a mixed school was not thus exempt. To keep up the interest of a single class was the pastime of the professor; this was one thing. To preserve order and quiet industry in six or eight additional classes at the time of recitation, was the task of the teacher, and was quite a different thing. The class instructor's system of recitation might be fixed and unchanging; the school teacher's must be flexible and admit of limited variation.

Gentlemen had said teachers are egotistical and lack independence. The former he would call a blemish, the latter a positive disqualification for the profession. The teacher should be modest and unassuming, but at the same time *perfectly* independent. He should be willing to receive advice from all, suffer dictation from none. He should love his profession, and honor it by a manly maintainance of its reputation and rights. He should consider his calling a high and holy one; and faithfully, fearlessly, and dispite all difficulties, press on in the discharge of its responsible duties, holding himself responsible only to God and his own conscience.

Essay by Mr. Benedict—subject, Law of Success. Messrs. Hall, Stewart and Keith appointed a committee to procure a copy for publication.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

Tuesday, January 16, 1855.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—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 of the government emanate from the people, and to them should be communicated the manner in which it is proposed to execute the powers conferred.

The people are sovereign; and in the exercise of their sovereignty, they have "ordained and established" a constitution for the government of the State. That constitution, I have this day, in the presence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who is the searcher of hearts—and with humble reliance on His Wisdom to direct—sworn to support. The high powers therein delegated to the respective co-ordinate branches of the Government are clearly expressed and defined. Side by side with the grant of powers, stands the declaration of the rights of the people, recognising the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government. To guard against the transgression of the powers delegated; and to preserve forever inviolate the rights, liberties, privileges of the citizen, thus declared, will be both a duty and a pleasure, in full harmony with 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 boast of the American citizen. No royal edict no pontificial decree, can restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment of these blessings, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, meet together—the constitution, in its full scope and ample development, shields and protects them all. When these rights are assailed these privileges endangered, either, by mad ambition, or by influences foreign to the true interests of the Nation, and at war with love of country—that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts it to revere home and native land as sacred objects of its affections—it is then to the ballot box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones the will of the people, rebukes the wrong, and vindicates the freedom—the independence of the citizen. To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must be, their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by partizan attachments, unawed by ecclesiastical authority or ghostly intolerance—in the strength of fearless manhood, and in the bold assertion of his rights—should exhibit to the world a lining illustration of the superior benefits of American Republicanism; proclaiming a true and single allegiance to his country, and to no other power but "the God that made and preserves us as a Nation.

Virtue, intelligence, and truth are the foundation of our republic. By these our institutions and privileges can and will be preserved. Ignorance is not the mother of patriotism, or of Republics. It is the enemy and destroyer of both. Education, in its enlightening, elevating and reforming influences, in the full power of its beneficient results, should be encouraged by the State. Not that mere intellectual culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand the duties of the man or citizen, but that higher education, founded upon, directed, and controlled by sound and elevated moral principle—that recognizes the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the text-book alike of the child and the American Statesman, and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The knowledge thus acquired is the power conservavtive of States and nations; more potent in its energy to uphold the institutions of freedom and the rights of man, than armies and navies in their in their proudest strength.

The framers of our Constitution understood this, and wisely provided for the establishment of schools and "the pro motion of the arts and sciences, in one or more seminaries of learning that the advantages of education might be enjoyed by all.

To improve the efficiency of this system, not only by perfecting our common schools, but by encourging and aiding "one or more" higher literary institutions, in which teachers can be trained and qualified; and to increase the fund appropriated to educational purposes, are objects which will at all times receive my willing approval. Money liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pursuit and promotion of of knowledge is true economy. The integrity of this system and its fund must be preserved.—No division of this fund for political or sectarian purposes should ever be made or attempted. To divide is to destroy. Party and sectarian jealousies would be engendered; the unity and harmony of the system destroyed, and its noble objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might rejoice, patriotism would weep over such a result.

In the performance of the duties now devolved upon me, it will be my desire to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests. A kind Providence has bestowed upon us, with a liberal hand, all the elements of wealth and greatness. Our valleys and plains offer their fertile soil to the ploughshare of the husbandman, and reward with their rich productions his honorable toil. Our inexhaustible coal fields; our rich iron deposits; limestone everywhere, and just where most required; the interminable forest, and our rushing streams; all invite the energy and enterprise of citizens to the development of their treasures, and promise a rich reward to their laborers. The smoke fo our furnaces, the crash of the roling-mill; the hum of the spindle; and the din of the workshop, attest the energy and manufacturing skill of our people; and whilst the plough, the loom, and the anvil, unite in the production of wealth, commerce, by her thousand avenues, is bearing their valuable and abundant products to our marts of trade.—Amidst all these great interests, and their rapid and almost romantic developement, it is a matter of congratulation that agriculture, in its various departments, has awakened the public attention to its importance, and claimed and received from science the tribute of its aid. Pennsylvania, so deeply interested in the succes of her agricultural industry, cannot be indifferent to the laudable efforts now making to perfect and advance this first, and noblest, pursuit of man. This, and all other branches of industry, should recieve the fostering care and encouragement of the Government.

The interests of our great commercial emporium should receive the considerate attention of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commerce, are of great and increasing importance, and Philadelphia, as consolidated, in population, wealth, enterprise and rivals the first cities of the Union. To make her the first among the cities of our country should be the pride of every Pennsylvanian.—Her interests are so identified with the interests of the State, that they cannot be separated without injury to both. A prudent and liberal system of legislation, appropriate to her real wants, would promote her own and the interests of the Commonwealth.

A sound currency is essential to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society, and every branch of industry, in their varied interests and economical relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium. To accomplish this result wise and prudent legitimate is necessary.—The creation of a well regulated, and carefully guarded system of banking, is not only sound policy, but beneficial to the legitimate trade and commerce of the country; and aids in developing her great natural and industrial resources. Our present system of banking, with the limitations restrictions and liabilities, individual and otherwise, imposed by law on these institutions, have become the settled policy of the State. The checks and guards thrown around them should not be lessened or removed. Their own safety, and the security of the public, require their continuance.

Notice of numerous intended applications to the Legislature for new banks, an increase of banking capital and savings institutions, has been given as required by the constitution.—Without desireing to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of incorporating all that may be called for under the notice given, can not be justified or defended. The extrvagant, improper or unreasonable increase of banks and banking capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and will not, and can not be scanctioned by the Executive. The present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country; all past experience, and the more recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the necessity of legislating cautiously and prudently on this subject. The number of banks, and consequently the amount of banking capital should be limited to, and regulated by, the proper demands of active and healthy trade, and the actual business wants and necessities of the community. This policy honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disasterous consequences of improvident banking. An extraordinary and unnecessary increase of banks and banking facilities, in seasons of great general prosperity, leads to extravagant and ruinous speculation. Such increase in times of commercial distress, aggravates and prolongs the evils it was designed to remedy. Entertaining these views I will not hesitate to sanction the re-chartering of old and solvent banks, which by prudent and cheetul management, and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and recieved the confidence of the public. Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located. To no other, and under no other circumstances, can I yield the Executive consent.

To promote the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her resources maintaining her credit, reducing her debt, and relieving her people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire: and to the accomplishment of which every energy of my administration will be directed. The public debt now exceeding forty millions of dollars, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payments of its interest, seriously affect the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the commonwealth; prevent the extention and completion of her noble system of education and the prosecution of those laudable schemes of benevolence, which at once benefit, dignify and adorn a free and enlightened people.

Every consideration of State pride, every motive of interest, require its reduction and speedy liquidation, by every available and practicable means. To secure this object, rigid economy in every department of the government retrenchment in the public expenditures; strict accountability in all the receiving and disbursing officers of the Commonwealth; and an honest and faitful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much and also save millions to the Treasury.

Created by the State, in the prosecution and management of her system of internal improvements—a system characterized by "prodigality, extravagence 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 representatives. 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 contained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold. Public sentiment, founded on economical, moral and political considerations, still demands, and the public welfare still requires, their sale.

The consideration to be paid, the mode, terms and conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully considered. Just and liberal inducements should be offered to purchasers; whilst at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State, and beneficial to the purchaser, may be secured.

It is vain to hope for a reduction of the debt, and relief from taxation, without a sale of the whole, or part, of our public improvements.—Incumbered with debt, and taxed to support a system, the management of which has been marked by extravagance, expenditure, fraudulent speculation, and a reckless disregard of public interests, the people demand relief and release from these burdens. The press and the ballot box have declared the popular will on this subject, and that will should be obeyed. Date, and a conviction of its propriety, will prompt me to give a cordial support, to the accomplishment of this object.

In this connection, and whether a sale of all or any of the public improvements, be effected or not, the abolition or reorganization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other efficient and responsible system of management, are subjects worthy of consideration. Every measure of reform in this regard, calculated to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the supervisory power; protect the interests of the State; and correct the seal or alleged abuses of the present system, will receive my approval.

The people having in the recent election decided against the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture of liquors, it will become the duty of the Legislature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance. Our present license system, although highly penal, and corrective of many abuses, is still defective. The facility with which licenses are obtained for the sale of malt and other liquors, is an evil that demands reform. The number of places in which these are sold, should be limited by law; and no license granted unless by the Courts, and in the manner now required in the case of public inns and taverns; and subject to the same regulations, restrictions and penalties.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people; and is a reproach to the age in which we live. A stringent and comprehensive law, remedial in its provision, and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required, not only by the moral sense of community, but would be justified by every sentiment of humanity, every consideration of philanthropy, every impulse of pure and genuine patriotism. The history of intemperance is written in tears and blood. Pauperism, taxation and crime follow in its train. A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction, will approve all prudent and constitutional legislation on this subject.

The pardoning power—the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution—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 conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy 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.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious; and general principles, and public good, are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits. "Omnibus legislation" being improper in itself, and demoralizing in its influence, can not receive my sanction. The views and practice of my immediate predecessor on this subject, meet my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sisterhood of States, cannot be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her potential for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union—as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger the one, or violate the other. Regarding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ev ready to defend her own. The blood of her sons poured out on the many battle-fields of the Revolution, attests her devotion to the great principles of American freedom—the centre-truth of American republicanism. To the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony; to the maintenance in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country, Pennsylvania now is, and always has been pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated, until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and liberty to be known only as a name.

Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic Slavery in the territorial domain of the Nation, violating the plighted faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies and renewing the agitation of vexed and distracting question—has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union, their stern and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the State, not to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the principle involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence, and strife; have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and renewed their pledge "to the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grevious social evil; to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and beneficient principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; to the assertion of the due rights of the North, as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union."

The declaration of these doctrines is but the recognition of the fundamental principles of freedom and human rights. They are neither new nor startling. They were taught by patriotic fathers at the watch-fires of our country's defenders; and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty throes of war and revolution. They were stamped with indelible impress upon the great charter of our rights, and embodied in the legislation of the best and purest days of the Republic; have filled the hearts and fell burning from the lips of orators and statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they cherished. They have been the watch-word and the hope of millions who have gone before us, are the watchword and the hope of millions now, and will be of millions yet unborn.

In many questions of National and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and industry, against the depressing influence of foreign labour 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; to and their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my active State, who have called me to preside over her destinies, 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 hesitate to affirm my unaffected distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties in a manner commensurate with their importance. If I cannot secure, I will labour to deserve the confiidence and approbation of my fellow citizens. I donot expect, I dare not hope, to escape censure. Deserved censure I will strive to avoid, all other to disregard. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions; with no ambitious desires to gratify; no resentments to cherish; no wish, but for the public good, it will be my endeavour to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and having done this, will abide the judgement of a generous people; assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good intention.