

**"FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."**

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## State Affairs.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

to him, and wisely provided for the establishment of schools, and for the promotion of the arts and sciences, in one of our summaries 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 encouraging 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, by securing from all persons who receive my willing approval. More liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pursuit and promotion of knowledge is true economy. The integrity of this system and its funds must be preserved. No divulsion of this fund for political or sectarian purposes should ever be permitted or attempted. To divide it is to destroy it. Party and sectarian jealousies must be excluded from the unity and harmony of the system destroyed, and noble objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might reject, patriotism would weep over such a result.

In pursuance 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. The ample evidence has bestowed upon us, with liberal nature, all the elements of wealth and greatness. Our valleys and plains offer their fertile soil to the plough, share 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 citizens invite the energy and enterprise of our ambitious, the development of their treasures, and promise a rich reward to their labors. The smoke of our furnaces, the crash of the rolling-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 markets of trade. Amidst all these great interests, and their attendant duties, I have the first attention of the cities of our country, should be the first 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 our people are vitally interested in their varied interests, and economic relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium. To accomplish this result, wise and prudent legislation 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 restrictions and liabilities, individual as well as otherwise, imposed by law on these institutions, has 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 received by the Secretary of the Treasury. Without desiring to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety incorporating all that may be called for, under the notice given, cannot be justified or defended. The extravagant, improper or unreasonable increase of banks and banking capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and will not, and cannot be sanctioned by the Executive. The present economical and financial embarrassments, the past experience of the State in trade; the past experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the necessity of legislation 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 means of active and healthy trade, and the community. This policy honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disastrous consequences of provident 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 evil it was designed to remedy. Entertaining these views I will not hesitate to sanction the chartering of old and solvent banks, and to encourage and assist the incorporation of new ones, provided they be bona fide, and for the creation 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, which they may be located. To no other end, and under no other circumstances, can I sanction the chartering of new banks, or the incorporation of new ones.

By the above and certain measures, and by increasing her credit, and reforming her finances, maintaining her credit, reforming her

and relieving her people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire; and to the accomplishment of which every effort of my administration will be directed. The debt now on foot, amounting four millions of dollars, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payment of its interest, seriously affect the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the commonwealth; prevent the extension and completion of her noble system of education, and prosecution of those beneficent schemes of benevolence, which at once beautify, 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 disbursements; the most judicious taxation; economy; and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute more, than any 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, extravagance and corrupt political favoritism!—the sale of these improvements, at least of the main line, as a means of raising the debt, would be a most judicious saving card; 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, have decided in favor of taxation, not 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. A 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. Offered to liberal inducements and sold at a discount, the State, whilst at many times 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 it, 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. Duty, 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 real or alleged abuses in the present system, will receive my approval.

The people having in the recent election decided against the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; it will become the duty of the Legislature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance. Our present license system, although highly penal, is defective and partial, the abuses of which are 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 derogation 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 provisions, 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 by the necessities of every citizen, and of every human being. 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 a 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. Every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate, every sentiment of compassion, justice, or humanitarian demand, 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. I 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 improper and partial 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.

It is the duty of the Executive to see that the laws of the State are faithfully executed.

pendency is pernicious; and general principles, and public goods are often sacrificed to secure personal benefits. "Omnibus legislation" being improper in itself, and demoralizing in its tendency, we must receive my sanction. The views and practice of my esteemed predecessor on this subject, meet my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sister-hood of States, can not be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, is now to be disregarded now—as she was the first to caution, she will be the last to denounce the one, or to violate the other. Regarding with jealousy none the rights of her sister States, she will be ever 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.

Enterprising 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 pledged faith and honor of the Nation, and making our beloved country the scene of the agitation of vexatious and distracting questions—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 States nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principle involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked by the recent action of the National Congress, re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and renewed their pledge "to the doctrines of the act of 1789, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil; to the ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and American Republic of the United States; and 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, and on the battle-fields of our bloody wars 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 still 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; the consolation of the oppressed, the faith and the hope of millions now, and will be of millions now, 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 labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defence; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public land among the States, in aid of education and commerce; the maintenance of our judiciary; honest bill; reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our country against the immigration and importation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, I have called me to preside over her destinies, I return the tribute of my warmest gratitude for the labor conferred; and my pledge to them that I will do my utmost to realize their expectations, and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibility of this high ofice, I would be false to myself and the feelings, that now oppress me, should I hesitate to affirm my unaffected distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties in a manner commensurate with their importance. If I cannot serve, I will labor to deserve the confidence and approbation of my fellow citizens. I do not expect, I dare not hope, the consummate success of my efforts; but I will strive to avoid, all other to disregard. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions; with no ambitious desires to gratify; no rementsments to cherish; no wish, but for the public good; it will be my endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and having done this, will abide the judgment of a generous people; assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good intention.

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

JAMES POLLOCK.

13—Dr. Johnson was one night in conversation with an elderly lady, and in the course of the evening was performed; "After this was over, he asked a gentleman, who sat near him, what it meant. The question somewhat puzzled the amateur, who could only say that it was very difficult. "Difficult!" answered the learned auditor, "I wish it had been impossible."

14—A Railroad Track on Boston, situated under a couple of winged angels, and in the presence of the Deity, was in progress of construction at Albany, for the Florida and Gulf Railroad company.

# Tales and Sketches.

## FIRST MARRIAGE IN THE FAMILY.

"Home!" How that little word strikes upon the heart-strings, awakening all the sweetest memories that have been treasured up for years! Our home was a "pearl of a place" among the homes; not for its architecture, although for it was only a four-story house, with a brown roof, and a small porch, but for its interior, which was luxuriant with thinn, every sense and eye from every clime. Its furniture had grown old with us, for we remembered no other, and though polished as highly as furniture could be, by daily scrubbing, was some what it worse for wear it must be confessed. But neither the house nor the furniture makes a home, and our sense of ours lay in the fact that we were linked together, and were to one another. Father, mother and seven children—five of them gay-hearted girls, and two boys, petted just as to be spoiled—none one link had ever dropped from the chain of love, or one corroding drop fallen upon its brightness.

"One star differed from another in glory, and one firmament from another in beauty. We could not have told a stranger that our mother or sister was the dearest, from their countenances; eldest," an invalid herself, but the chief comfort and counselor of all beside, to the youngest, who lay hunched and romped and rejoiced in the appellation of "baby," given five years before, still an observing eye would soon have singled out Sister Ellen as the sunbeam in the family circle, the one who made the first impression. She was the second in age, but the first in the inheritance of that load of responsibility which in such a household falls naturally upon the eldest daughter. The eldest had been said to be ill from early childhood, and Ellen had shouldered all her burden of care and kindness, with a light heart and a lighter hand. Her nursery, her parlor, her dining-room, her study, or kitchen, at the piano or the table, with pen, pencil, needle or needle—Sister Ellen was always busy with a smile on her cheek and a warble on her lip.

Quickly, happily, the minutes and years went by. We never realized that a child was to come over our heads. To be sure, our mother would look upon us seated together, and say, "What a lovely family!" and wonder in her gentle way, with out a half smile, "Ah girls, you are living your happiest days; we would glance to each other's eyes and wonder who would go first. But it was wonder that passed away with the hour that ruffled not the surface of our sisterly heart. It could not always be so—and the chance came at last.

It was like the crash of a thunderbolt in clear-summer sky! Sister Ellen—the first of the household, the darling of every heart, the one to whom we looked for all our needs—was to be married! For the first impression, this question burst forth each surprised half-sister of the blush and the tearful Ellen. It was only for a moment that we could not see her, and then she was to be leaving her, who looked through her heart blue eyes into the clear well spring of heart beneath. So we threw our arms around her, and sobbed without saying a word.

We knew very well that the young element, whose Sunday sermons and gentle admonitions had been all our hearts, had for months a welcome visitor to our fire-side. Sister Ellen's betrothed, the son of Mr. George's brother and sister clustered at him, he had sat through many an evening, charming the hours away, until the clock ticked us with its unweary one o'clock warning, and the softly spoken reminder "Girls, it is bed time," woke more than one stifled sigh of regret. Then sister Ellen must go, and to him to lay George in his little bed; to him to take the morning train, to be coming again in the evening, and to take the train to the long brown blinds of Emily's window, to breathe a kiss and a blessing over the brow of each sister, as she tucked the white blanket over her.

It did not know how often we sat late, and stolen down again, from these sisterly duties after our sisters' were locked in sleep; our eyes and ears had ever been open to fact, we could never have suspected the sister to the guile of such a plot against peace. That name was associated in minds with all that was superhuman. The gray-haired pastor who had gone to his high calling, the one who had been the first in that broken arm chair, and talked with us, had loved him as a father, and a friend, and had always worshipped him as the bodiment of all attainable goodness. When Mr. Neville came among us with high, pale forehead and well-kindled eyes, we felt his face also "the face of an angel"—too glorious for the point of our Christianized eyes. We had heard him from among the people whom he was laboring, he had frankly told them that his purpose was not to rest among them or anywhere on his native soil, that he only waited the guidance of Providence to a home in a foreign clime;—this much revealed disclosure of his plans we placed our favorite preacher on his pinnacle of worship.

It was a sad day, when Mr. George married to Mr. Neville, as to married, "O, ter, you are going away to India!" from our lips with a fresh gush of sobbing. It was the first that looked up into the troubled face. It was heaving with emotion, that ruffled its calmness, as the tide rose and fell. Her lips were firmly compressed, her eyes fixed on some distant dream, glimmering with two tears that stood still in their fountains to fall. "I almost tremble," I caught her glance.

"I am," said Emily, "I am as excited in a dusty whisper. 'Hush, be calm! break my heart. Do I love him less than her?'"

The effort was to much; the words died in forgetfulness of our own grief, and we thought her, until she, too wept freely and passionately, and in weeping, grew strong in the sacrifice to which she had pledged her heart.

It never woke another word of her distress to her tender heart, though in the few months that fitted by, we used to choke with sobbing, in some that hinted of the coming separation, a happy from her presence to any place.

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**PAPER MAKING**

**Few persons have an adequate idea of the immense amount of capital and labor employed in the manufacture of paper.** And it is only by a recourse to figures and reliable statistics, that a just conception of the nature and extent of the business can be approximated. The rate at which the consumption of the article has increased during the last half century, is so extravagant as to excite our participation in astonishment. It is interesting to find the sources from which they derived the material; necessary for the manufacture of paper, and which they had regarded as unfailing, has been comparatively exhausted—to such an extent at least, as to render them no longer able to keep pace with the demand. Rags which, at one time, proved a serious incumbrance to housekeepers, and were sold for nothing, are now sold at fifty cents, and now becoming not only sought after, but an article esteemed almost precious.

This state of things had been foreseen, and the proprietors of the London Times, knowing the effect an advance in the price of paper growing out of a scarcity of rags would have in diminishing their profits, offered a reward of \$25,000 for the discovery of a cheap and abundant source of rags, particularly adapted to the manufacture of paper. Many experiments have already been tried, and though, as yet without entire success, we may still reasonably hope, in view of what has already been accomplished, that ultimately the desired result will be attained. What man has done in the past inspires the belief that his genius is capable of doing for greater advantages than that of finding wherever his physical and intellectual wants may crave as essential to the good progressive movement, in favor of the true interests of his race, will in time be procured and brought within the achievement of science and art. We trust that the check experienced in meeting the demand for paper will soon be removed, as great inconvenience has already resulted from its want, particularly in the press. Many proprietors of newspapers have been compelled to reduce the size of their sheets, and in some instances to suspend the publication of their paper altogether.

We know of no more perilous undertaking in a pecuniary point of view, than to attempt at this time, the establishment of a newspaper.

We have at present in the United States 750 paper mills, which, it is estimated, manufacture 270,000,000 pounds of paper a year, valued at \$27,000,000. Allowing that each and a half pounds of rags are required to make one pound of paper, we have 405,000,000 pounds of rags consumed in one year, which, at the rate of four cents a pound, is worth \$16,200,000; and if we add to this the cost of manufacturing, such as fuel, power, interest and fixed capital, insurance, expenses, &c., there has been found to be \$4,500,000, or the cost of labor, making an aggregate of \$22,700,000 as the actual expenditure in manufacturing paper worth \$27,000,000, we find the measure of profit by no means unreasonable; to which might even be considered small, were it not the manufacturer comparatively free from the sudden fluctuations of the market in the manufacture of cloth and metals. If a substitute for rags be discovered, which will keep supply of paper fully up to the demand, we can readily perceive that a tremendous increase will be given to the manufacture.—*B American.*

**Importunities Punished.**

We find in the Courier des Etes Un account of a curious incident which occurred at a charity fair in Paris. A young lady, Miss A., celebrated for her beauty, sat presided at one of the tables. Amid the throng which pressed around the vendor of elegant articles, was a young gentleman of great assurance, who gazed upon the lady, with offensive freedom, and addressed her, in all sorts of terms of adulation, sale, but bought nothing.

"What will you please to buy, sir?" said Miss A., with a smile of peculiar merriment.

"Oh," replied the exquisite, with languishing look, "what I most wish to purchase is unhappily not for sale."

"Excuse me," said the lady, "the ladies here do not sell."

"Oh, no, I dare not declare my wishes!"

"Nevertheless," said Miss A., "let me know what you wish to buy."

"Well, then, since you insist upon it, I shall take a ringlet of your glossy tresses."

The lady manifested no embarrassment at the bold request, but with a pair of scissors immediately cut off one of the beautiful locks, and handed it to the assiduous ringler, remarking that the "price was hundred francs."

Her bold admirer was thunderstruck at the demand, but dared not demur, as at this time a group had collected and was listening to the conversation. He took the hair, paid over the five hundred francs, and went in air of mortification and sadness to the hall.

**The English People.**

The following is from B. G. Scott, Esq. of Richmond, (Va.) sent Cassin to his nephew. He is on his way to Rio de Janeiro.

"England is, indeed, a nation in mourning. Many of her best officers—men highly distinguished by talents and valor—are killed in the bloody strife." On visiting the churches, one will perceive more than half the congregation clad in black. There is howsoever a general feeling of deep approbation of war among all classes, and a cheerful readiness to submit to any privation for its genetic prosecution.

The more I see of the English people, the more I am convinced that they are a real people—the best men and best government in the world. I am struck with the fact, and I assure there is with the masses, especially with the middle classes, the kindest sympathy for those whom they fond to call their cousins across the water. In all public places, in their railway cars, in all their intercourse with the people of other nations, I assure you, I have never met with anything but the greatest kindness and politeness. Stranger as we are, we have everywhere the most cordial welcome, and more along for truly a rare and more observant of things abroad, and more kind of that notice of us, which we receive in our countrymen's complaint. Every thing seems to have united to make us feel like brothers, and travel agents make our stay and travel arrangements so pleasant, I am yours, very truly, and affectionately,