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INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16.—This has been an exciting day in our city, which, from the very large number of strangers from all parts of the State, and the various military companies, gave a holiday appearance to our streets.

The new Governor has been receiving the congratulations of a host of friends, since his arrival here on Saturday.

The procession formed about 11 o'clock, and after the usual delay, started from Coverly's Hotel, going through most of the streets on the way to the Capitol. The Governor elect was accompanied by Governor Bigler, and on reaching the portico in front of the building, the certificate of the election of Governor Pollock was read by the Clerk of the Senate. The oath of office was then administered by the Speaker of the Senate, when Gov. Pollock delivered the following inaugural address:

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, stand the declaration of the rights of the people, recognizing 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 and 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 the boast of the American citizen. No royal edict, no pontifical 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 reverse home and native land as sacred objects of its affections—it is then the ballot box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones the will of the people, rebukes the wrong, and vindicates the freedom of the man—the independence of the citizen. To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must ever be, their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by partisan attachments, unswayed by the ecclesiastical authority of ghostly intolerance—in the strength of fearless manhood, and in the bold assertion of his rights—should exhibit to the world a living 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 benevolent 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 States man, and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The knowledge thus acquired is the power conservative 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 proudest strength.

The framers of our constitution understood this, and wisely provided for the establishment of schools and "the promotion 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 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, are objects which will at all times receive my willing approval. Money liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pursuit and promotion 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 add, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agriculture, 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 our citizens to 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 rapid and almost romantic development, it is a matter of congratulation that agriculture, in its various departments, has awakened public attention to its importance, and claimed and received from science the tribute of its aid. Pennsylvania, so deeply interested in the success 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 receive the fostering care and encouragement of the government.

The interest 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 intelligence, ranks and rivals the first cities in 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 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 and natural industrial resources.—Our present system of banking, with its limitations, restrictions and liabilities, individual and 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 given as required by the constitution. Without desiring to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of 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 commercial and financial embarrassment of the country; the depressed state of trade, 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 disastrous 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. Enter-

taining these views I will not hesitate to sanction the rechartering of old and solvent banks, which by prudent and careful management, and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received 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 payment of its interests, 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 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 faithful 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 improvement—a system characterized by "prodigality, extravagance, and corrupt political favoritism"—the sale of these improvements, or at least of the "main line," as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their 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 require 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 impositions. 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 in 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. 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 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 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, 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 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 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, cannot 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 voice, 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 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 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—in thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic Slavery in the territorial domain of the Nation, violating the pledged faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed 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 already by fraud, violence and strife, have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery in territory now free, and renewed their pledge "to the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil; to the great 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 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 watchword 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 labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defence; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education and to relieve from debt and taxation; a judicious "homestead bill;" reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our country against the immigration and importation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who 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 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 secure, I will labor to deserve the confidence and approval of my fellow citizens. I do not 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 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.

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

JAMES POLLOCK.

Twelve Rules for the New Year.

The following rules are intended, mainly, for the guidance of young men and women:

1. Get married—if you can; but look before you leap. Love matches are romantic—nice things to read about—but they have brimstone in them, now and then, says Ike Marvell, Esq.
2. Unite in overthrowing the fashion which translates civility into love.
3. Go to church at least once a week.
4. Whenever you see a lecture advertised, set the evening upon which it is to be delivered apart for reading fifteen pages of a good book.
5. Circulate no scandal.
6. Avoid all kinds of spirits—particularly spirit-rappers.
7. If in the theatre, or other public place of amusement, do not level your opera glasses at strangers.
8. Never notice the clothing of persons attending divine worship, nor stand in front of the house of God after the services.
9. Never ask another man what his business is—where he is going to—where he came from—when he left—when he intends to go back, or the number of his dollars. You may inquire as to the state of his health, and that of his parents, sisters and brothers—but venture no further.
10. Defend the innocent, help the poor, and cultivate a spirit of friendship among all your acquaintances.
11. Never speak disparagingly of women, and endeavor to conquer all your prejudices. Believe all persons to be sincere in the religion which they profess.
12. Be economical, but not parsimonious nor niggardly. Make good use of your dollars, but not idols. Live within your means, and never borrow money in anticipation of your salary.

Cure for Felons.

In your last number I noticed an article on felons, wherein it is stated that the skin from the inside of the shell of an egg, or the spinal marrow of an ox or a cow will cure them. I have never had occasion to try either of those, or any other remedy, and hope I never shall; but a friend of mine had the misfortune to have one on his finger, and was about to have it opened, when he was told to dip his finger in to tar as hot as he could bear, and immediately roll a cloth around it; he did so, and went to bed and slept soundly all night, which had not been the case for two or three nights previous; he had no more trouble from the finger.

I have no doubt of the correctness of his statement, and think it ought to be made public.—*Scientific American.*

Tecumseh's Honor.

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, gives some interesting anecdotes of the great Indian warrior and prophet Tecumseh:

"While the enemy was in full possession of the country around Monroe and Detroit, Tecumseh, with a large band of his warriors, visited the River Raisin.—The inhabitants along that river had been stripped of nearly every means of subsistence. Old Mr. Rivard (a Frenchman) who was lame, and unable by his labor to procure a living for himself and family, had contrived to keep out of sight of the wandering bands of savages, a pair of oxen, with which his son was able to procure a scanty support for his family. It so happened that, while at labor with the oxen, Tecumseh, who had come over from Malden, met him in the road, and walking up to him," said:

"My friend, I must have those oxen. My young men are very hungry, and they have nothing to eat. We must have the oxen."

Young Rivard remonstrated. He told the chief that if he took the oxen, his father would starve to death.

"Well," said Tecumseh, "we are the conquerors, and everything we want is ours. I must have the oxen; my people must not starve; but I will not be so mean as to rob you of them. I will pay you one hundred dollars for them, and that is far more than they are worth, but we must have them."

Tecumseh got a white man to write an order on the British Indian Agent, Col. Elliott, who was on the river some distance below, for the money. The oxen were killed, large fires built, and the forest warriors were soon feasting on their flesh.

Young Rivard took the order to Col. Elliott, who promptly refused to pay it, saying:

"We are entitled to our support from the country we conquered. I will not pay it."

The young man, with a sorrowful heart, returned with the answer to Tecumseh, who said:

"To-morrow we will go and see." In the morning he took young Rivard, and went to see the Colonel. On meeting him he said:

"Do you refuse to pay for the oxen I bought?"

"Yes," said the Colonel; and he reiterated the reason for refusal.

"I bought them," said the chief, "for my young men, who were very hungry, I promised to pay for them, and they shall be paid for. I have always heard that white nations went to war with each other, and not with peaceful individuals; that they did not rob and plunder poor people. I will not."

"Well," said the Colonel. "I will not pay for them."

"You can do as you please," said the chief, "but before Tecumseh and his warriors came to fight the battles of the great King, they had enough to eat, for which they had only to thank the Master of life, and their good rifles. Their hunting grounds supplied them with food enough; to them they can return."

This threat produced a sudden change in the Colonel's mind. The defection of the great chief, he well knew, would immediately withdraw all the nations of the Red men from the British service; and, without them, they were nearly powerless on the frontier.

"Well," said the Colonel, "if I must pay, I will."

"Give me hard money," said Tecumseh, "not rag money—army bills."

The Colonel then counted out a hundred dollars in coin, and gave them to him. The chief handed the money to young Rivard, and then said to the Colonel—

"Give me one dollar more."

It was given; and handing that also to Rivard, he said—

"Take that, it will pay you for the time you have lost in getting your money."

"We are informed," says the Cincinnati Gazette, "by the Hon. John Scott Harrison, that his mother, the widow of President Harrison, although very feeble, and constantly confined to her bed, has improved considerably within the last eight days, and hopes are entertained of her becoming comparatively well again. Yet she is in a very feeble and uncertain state, which renders the duration of Mr. Harrison's absence from Washington a matter of uncertainty, although he is extremely anxious to be at his post in the Federal City."

Mrs. Harrison was born in Wall-pack township, in this county. Her father (Hon. John C. Symmes) spent his youth and the prime of his manhood in Sussex. He was the first representative of this county in the Legislative Council—was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and for many years a Judge of our Courts. In his declining years he removed with his family to the West, and purchased the lands upon which the city of Cincinnati now stands. It was here that Capt. Harrison (afterwards President of the U. States.) who was in command of Fort Hamilton, became acquainted with Judge S. daughter and subsequently married her.—*Sussex Register.*