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Fancy Dancing.

The La Cross Democrat cautions young men, who can't dance the fancy dances, not to go to a ball with a young lady who can, and adds a few suggestions, as follows:

"If we ever have children we shall teach them these fancy dances to the neglect of their catechism. Not that they will enjoy the hopping around, first on one foot, then on the other, then on both, but they will have such a good chance to hug other folks' wives and sweethearts! This is the secret of the dancing! No one can object then, but if a fellow were to sit by the side of his own wife even in a ball room and hug her half as hard, well, wouldn't there be remarks? Guess not! (We speak ironically.) Talk about going to picnics, visiting weddings, going to apple-cuts, sparring by moonlight, sitting on the porch Sunday evenings, and stealing a kiss every time a star shoots, (that's the nicest game!)—leaving riding by the side of a rosy checked girl, or eating happiness with a gold spoon—all—these sink into insignificance when fancy dancing comes on. But then! if a fellow don't know how, and takes to a party a pretty girl what does; and if he has to sit on a cold bench and see another fellow doing the sweet hugging of that angelic creature that he paid his ticket money to do, it's awful! Just to sit still and see another's arm where yours should be—her head where it should not be, and—and—well; don't take a girl to a fancy dancing party unless you know all the ropes!"

Grief of Widows.

A young Tipperary widow, Nellie M'Phee, I think he called her, was courted, and actually had an offer from Tooley O'Shane, on her way to her husband's funeral.

"She accepted of course," said Grossman.

"No, she didn't," said Smith. "Tooley, dear," says she, "ye're too late; four weeks ago it was I shook hands with Pat Sweeney upon it that I would have him a decent time arter poor M'Phee was under board."

"Well," said Grossman, "widows of all nations are much alike. There was a Dutchwoman whose husband, Diedrick Von Prook, died and left her inconsolable. He was buried on Croop's Hill. Folks said that grief would kill that widow.—She had a large figure of wood carved, that looked very much like her late husband, and constantly kept it in bed for several months. In about half a year she became interested in a young school-teacher, who took the length of her foot, and finally married her. He had visited the widow not more than a fortnight when the servants told her they were out of kindling stuff, and asked what would be done. After a pause, the widow replied in a very quiet way: "Maybe it is well enough now to split up old Von Prook vat ish up stairs."

Intelligent Dog.

During the recent heavy snow storm, Mr. Crum of West Carthage, was approaching the village of Great Bend, in New York, when he met a dog half a mile from the town. The animal stopped and seemed unwilling to have his team proceed. Mr. Crum got out of his wagon, and following the dog's direction, he noticed a drift in the road, and upon examining it, found three children buried in the drift. He took them into his wagon and carried them to the village, where they were properly cared for. The children seemed to be French and not able to speak English. They were found in a place where the wind had a terrible sweep, and the snow much drifted.

The steamers and railroads begin to bring a good many persons from the South, who have fled to escape forced contributions or imprisonment into the militia. Planters with their slaves have begun to leave South Carolina, principally bound to Tennessee.

Great Changes in Italy.

There are now no less than seven Protestant societies established in Florence, Italy, holding meetings for worship every Sunday. Four of these are made up of foreigners residing in or passing through the city, and the other three, for the most part, are composed of converted Italians.

"You touch that dog and you touch me," said a pert young man to a lady.—"Sir, I know very well that if I touch you I touch a dog."

Childhood's dreams are like white clouds that float through a summer sky. Bathed in the glory of Heaven they drift away, leaving no trace of sadness behind.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Having been entrusted by the people of Pennsylvania, with the administration of the Executive department of the government for the next three years, and having taken a solemn oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, I avail myself of your presence to express to you, and through you to the people of the State, my gratitude for the distinguished honor they have, in their partiality, conferred upon me.

Deeply impressed with its responsibilities and duties, I enter upon the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, with a determination to fulfill them all faithfully to the utmost of my ability. Questions of great moment intimately connected with the feelings and interests of the people of all parts of the Nation, now agitate the public mind; and some of them, from their novelty and importance, are left for settlement in the uncertainty of the future. A selfish caution might indicate silence as the safest course to be pursued as to these questions, by one just entering upon the responsibilities of high official position; but fidelity to the high trust reposed in me demands, especially at this juncture, that I yield to an honored custom which requires a frank declaration of the principles to be adopted, and the policy to be pursued during my official term.

We have assumed, as the great fundamental truth of our political theory, that man is capable of self government, and that all power emanates from the people. An experience of seventy-one years, under the constitution of the United States, has demonstrated to all mankind that the people can be entrusted with their own political destinies; and the deliberate expression of their will should furnish the rule of conduct to their representatives in official station. Thus appreciating their liberal capacity for self government, and alive to the importance of preserving, pure and unadulterated as it came from the hands of the Apostles of Liberty, this vital principle, I pledge myself to stand between it and encroachments, whether instigated by hatred or ambition, by fastidiousness or folly.

The policy that should regulate the administration of the government of our State, was declared by its founders, and is fully established by experience. It is just and fraternal in its aims, liberal in its spirit, and patriotic in its progress.—The freedom of speech and of the press, the right of conscience and of private judgment in civil and religious faith, are the high prerogatives to which the American citizen is born. In our social organization the rich and the poor, the high and the low, enjoy these equally, and the Constitution and the laws in harmony therewith, protect the rights of all. The intelligence of the people is one of the main pillars of the fabric of our government, and the highest hopes of the patriot for its safety rest on enlightened public morality and virtue. Our system of Common Schools will ever enlist my earnest solicitude. For its growing wants the most ample provision should be made by the Legislature. I feel that I need not urge this duty. The system has been gaining in strength and usefulness for a quarter of a century, until it has silenced opposition by its beneficent fruits. It has at times languished for want of just appropriations, from changes and amendments of the law, and perhaps from inefficiency in its administration; but it has surmounted every difficulty and is now regarded by the enlightened and patriotic of every political faith as the great bulwark of safety for our free institutions.—The manner in which this subject is presented to the Legislature, by my immediate predecessor, in his annual message, fully harmonizes with public sentiment; and his recommendation for aid to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania meets my most cordial approbation. Invited to the rich prairie lands of the West, where the labor of the husbandman is simple and uniform, when population has filled our valleys, it passes a way from our highland soils where scientific culture is required to reward labor by bringing fruitfulness and plenty out of comparative sterility. While individual liberality has done much for an institution that is designed to educate the farmer of the State, the School languishes for want of public aid. An experience of ten years has fully demonstrated that the institution can be made self-sustaining; and it requires no aid from the State except for the completion of the buildings in accordance with the original design.—A liberal appropriation for that purpose would be honorable to the Legislature and a just recognition of a system of public instruction that is of the highest importance to the State in the development of our wealth, the growth of our population and the prosperity of our great agricultural interests.

The State having been wisely relieved of the management of the public improvements by their sale, the administration of the government is greatly simplified, its resources are certain and well understood, and the amount of the public debt is definitely ascertained. A rigid economy in all its various departments and a strict accountability from all public officers, are expected by our people, and they shall not be disappointed. Now that the

debt of the State is in the course of steady liquidation, by the ordinary means of the treasury, all unnecessary expenditures of the public money must be firmly resisted, so that the gradual diminution of the indebtedness shall not be interrupted.

To promote the prosperity of the people and the power of the Commonwealth, by increasing her financial resources, by a liberal recognition of the vast interests of our commerce, by husbanding our means and diminishing the burdens of taxation and of debt, will be the highest objects of my ambition, and all the energy of my administration will be directed to the accomplishment of these results.

The pardoning power is one of the most important and delicate powers conferred upon the Chief Magistrate by the Constitution, and it should always be exercised with great caution, and never except on the most conclusive evidence that it is due to the condemned, and that the public security will not be prejudiced by the act. When such applications are presented to the Executive it is due to society, to the administration of justice, and to all interested, that public notice should be given. By the adoption of such a regulation imposition will be prevented and just efforts will be strengthened.

The association of capital and labor, under acts of incorporation, where the purposes to be accomplished are beyond the reach of individual enterprise, has long been the policy of the State, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the people. Where the means of the citizens are moderate, as they generally are in a new and growing country, and where the concentration of the capital of many is necessary to development and progress, such associations, when judiciously restricted, confer large benefits on the State. The vast resources of Pennsylvania, and the variety of her mechanical and other industrial pursuits, invite capital and enterprise from abroad, which, on every sound principle of political economy, should be encouraged. Much of the times of the Legislature is consumed by applications for special chartered privileges which might be saved by the enactment of general laws and by such amendment to our general mining and manufacturing law as will remove needless and burdensome restraints, and at the same time afford ample protection to capital and labor, and to the community at large. Our statute books are full of acts of incorporation conferring special privileges, various as they are numerous, dissimilar in their grants of power, and unequal in their liabilities and restrictions. Well considered and judicious general laws to meet all classes of corporations, would remedy the evil, economize time and money, relieve the Legislature from the constant pressure for undue privileges, and be just and equal to all in their administration.

The veto power conferred upon the Executive was given with much hesitation, and not without serious apprehensions as to its abuse, by the framers of our organic law. It is, in my judgment, to be used with the greatest caution, and only when legislation is manifestly inconsiderate, or of more than doubtful constitutionality.—The Legislators, chosen as they are directly by the people, in such a manner that a fair expression of their views of the true policy of the government can always be had, give to all well considered measures of legislation the solemn sanction of the highest power of the State, and it should not be arbitrarily interfered with. While I shall shrink from no duty involved by the sacred trust reposed in me by the people of the Commonwealth, I would have all other departments of the government appreciate the full measure of responsibility that dissolves upon them.

The position of mutual estrangement in which the different sections of our country have been placed by the precipitate action and violent denunciation of heated partisans, the apprehension of still more serious complication of our political affairs, and the fearful uncertainty of the future, have had the effect of weakening commercial credit and partially interrupting trade; and, as a natural consequence, deranging our exchanges and currency. Yet the elements of general prosperity are everywhere diffused amongst us, and nothing is wanting but a return of confidence to enable us to reap the rich rewards of our diversified industry and enterprise. Should the restitution of confidence in business and commercial circles be long delayed, the Legislature, in its wisdom, will, I doubt not, meet the necessities of the crisis in a generous and patriotic spirit.

Thus far our system of Government has fully answered the expectations of its founders, and has demonstrated the capacity of the people for self-government. The country has advanced in wealth, knowledge and power, and secured to all classes of its citizens the blessings of peace, prosperity and happiness. The workings of our simple and natural political organizations have given direction and energy to individual and associated enterprise, maintained public order, and promoted the welfare of all parts of our vast and expanding country. No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States.—We regard them as friends and fellow countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize, in their broadest extent, all our constitu-

tional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity.

The election of a President of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution, has recently been made a pretext for disturbing the peace of the country by a deliberate attempt to wrest from the Federal Government the powers which the people conferred on it when they adopted the Constitution. By this movement the question whether the government of the United States embodies the prerogatives, rights and powers of sovereignty, or merely represents, for specific purposes, a multitude of independent communities, confederated in a league which any one of them may dissolve at will, is now placed directly before the American people. Unhappily this question is not presented in the simple form of political discussion, but complicated with the passions and jealousies of impending or actual conflict.

There is nothing in the life of Mr. Lincoln, nor in any of his acts or declarations before or since his election to warrant the apprehension that his Administration will be unfriendly to the local institutions of any of the States. No sentiments but those of kindness and conciliation have been expressed or entertained by the constitutional majority which elected him; and nothing has occurred to justify the excitement which seems to have blinded the judgment of a part of the people, and is precipitating them into revolution.

The supremacy of the National Government has been so fully admitted and so long cherished by the people of Pennsylvania, and so completely has the conviction of its nationality and sovereignty directed their political action, that they are surprised at the pertinacity with which a portion of the people elsewhere maintain the opposite view. The traditions of the past, the recorded teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, the security of their freedom and prosperity, and their hopes for the future, are all in harmony with an unflinching allegiance to the National Union, the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.—They have faithfully adhered to the compromises of our great National compact, and willingly recognized the peculiar institutions and rights of property of the people of other States. Every true Pennsylvanian admits that his first civil and political duty is to the general government, and he frankly acknowledges his obligation to protect the constitutional rights of all who live under its authority and enjoy its blessings.

I have already taken occasion to say publicly, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statute books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights, or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation.

Pennsylvania has never faltered in her recognition of all the duties imposed upon her by the national compact, and she will, by every act consistent with her devotion to the interests of her own people, promote fraternity and peace, and a liberal comity between the States. Her convictions on the vital questions which have agitated the public mind are well understood at home, and should not be misunderstood abroad. Her verdicts have been as uniform as they have been decisive, in favor of the dignity, the prosperity and the progress of her free industry, and support of the principles of liberty on which the government is founded, and menace or rebellion cannot reverse them. They have passed into history as the deliberate judgment of her people expressed in a peaceful, fraternal and constitutional manner; and when they shall have been administered in the government, as soon they will be, the madness that now rules the hour will subside, as their patriotic, faithful and national aims bring ample protection and peaceful progress to all sections of the Republic.

In the grave questions which now agitate the country, no State has a more profound concern than Pennsylvania. Occupying a geographical position between the North and the South, the East and the West, with the great avenues of travel and trade passing her borders, carrying on an extensive commerce with her neighbors, in the vast and varied productions of her soil, her mines and her manufacturing industry, and bound to them by the ties of kindred and social intercourse, the question of disunion involves momentous consequences to her people. The second of the thirty-three States in population, and the first in material resources, it is due both to ourselves and to the other States, that the position and sentiment of Pennsylvania on the question should be distinctly understood.

All the elements of wealth and greatness have been spread over the State by a kind Providence with profuse liberality. Our temperate climate, productive soil, and inexhaustible mineral wealth, have stimulated the industry of our people and impro-

ved the skill of our mechanics. To develop, enlarge and protect the interests which grow out of our natural advantages, have become cardinal principles of political economy in Pennsylvania, and the opinion everywhere prevails among our people that development, progress and wealth depend on educated and re-qualified labor; and that labor, and the interests sustained by it, should be adequately protected against foreign competition. The people of Pennsylvania have always favored that policy which aims to elevate and foster the industry of the country in the collection of revenue for the support of the General Government; and whenever they have had the opportunity, in a fair election, they have vindicated that policy at the ballot box. When their trade was prostrated and their industry paralyzed by the legislation of the General Government, which favored adverse interests, they waited patiently for the return of another opportunity to declare the public will in a constitutional manner. In the late election of President of the United States, the principle of protection was one of the prominent issues. With the proceedings of Congress at its last session fresh in their memories, a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania enrolled themselves in an organization, which, in its declaration of principles, promised, if successful, to be faithful to their suffering interests and languishing industry. Protection to labor was one of the great principles of its platform; it was inscribed on its banners; it was advocated by its public journals; and throughout the canvass it was a leading text of the orators of the successful party.

This is a propitious moment to declare that while the people of Pennsylvania were not indifferent to other vital issues of the canvass, they were demanding justice for themselves in the recent election, and had no design to interfere with or abridge the rights of the people of other States. The growth of our State had been retarded by the abrogation of the principle of protection from the revenue laws of the national government; bankruptcy had crushed the energies of many of our most enterprising citizens; but no voice of disloyalty or treason was heard nor was an arm raised to offer violence to the sacred fabric of our national Union. Conscience of their rights and their power, our people looked to the ballot box alone as the legal remedy for existing evils.

In the present unhappy condition of the country, it will be our duty to unite with the people of the States which remain loyal to the Union, in any just and honorable measures of conciliation and fraternal kindness. Let us invite them to join us in the fulfillment of all obligations under the Federal Constitution and laws.—Then we can cordially unite with them in claiming like obedience from those States which have renounced their allegiance.—If the loyal States are just and moderate, without any sacrifice of right or self-respect the threatened danger may be averted.

Ours is a National Government. It has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed, and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the National authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard.

The Constitution which was originally framed to promote the welfare of thirteen States, and four millions of people, in less than three quarters of a century has embraced thirty-three States and thirty million of inhabitants. Our territory has been extended over new climates, including people with new interests and wants, and the Government has protected them all. Everything requisite to the perpetuity of the Union and its expanding power, would seem to have been foreseen and provided for by the wisdom and sagacity of the framers of the Constitution.

It is all we desire or hope for, and all that our fellow countrymen who complain, can reasonably demand. It provides that amendments may be proposed by Congress; and whenever the necessity to amend shall occur, the people of Pennsylvania will give to the amendments which Congress may propose, the careful and deliberate consideration which their importance may demand. Change is not always progress, and a people who have lived so long, and enjoyed so much prosperity, who have so many sacred memories of the past, and such rich legacies to transmit to

the future, should deliberate long and seriously before they attempt to alter any of the fundamental principles of the great charter of our liberties.

I assume the duties of this high office at the most trying period of our national history. The public mind is agitated by fears, suspicions and jealousies. Serious apprehensions of the future pervade the people. A preconceived and organized effort has been made to disturb the stability of Government, dissolve the union of the States, and mar the symmetry and order of the noblest political structure ever devised and enacted by human wisdom. It shall be my earnest endeavor to justify the confidence which you have reposed in me, and to deserve your approbation. With a consciousness of the rectitude of my intentions, with no resentments to cherish, no enemies to engage, no wish but the public good to gratify, and with profound sense of the solemnity of my position, humbly invoke the assistance of our Heavenly Father, in whom alone, is my dependence, that His strength may sustain and His wisdom guide me. With His divine aid I shall apply myself faithfully and fearlessly to my responsible duties, and abide the judgment of a generous people.

Invoking the blessing of the God of our fathers upon our State and nation, it shall be the highest object of my ambition to contribute to the glory of the Commonwealth, maintain the civil and religious privileges of the people, and promote the union, prosperity and happiness of the country.

—The best ship to have command of—Friend-ship.

"You touch that dog and you touch me," said a pert young man to a lady.—"Sir, I know very well if I touch you I touch a dog."

Ward Four is the richest ward in Boston, the valuation of its real and personal property amounting to upwards of seventy-five millions of dollars.

Childhood's dreams are like white clouds that float through a summer sky. Bathed in the glory of Heaven they drift away, leaving no trace of sadness behind.

A blooming young widow, living in one of the Southern States, which is strongly for secession, sends word through a lady friend to a spry widower in St. Louis, but who is not in very good health at present, that "she is for union," to which he replied, "And so am I, but due regard must be had to the constitution."

An inventive Yankee has produced an apparatus which he says is a cure for snoring. He fastens upon the mouth a gutter-proba tube leading to the tympanum of the ear. Whenever the snorer snores, he himself receives the first impressions, finds how disagreeable it is, and, of course, reforms.

The United States Army.

By the old law the regular U. S. army consisted of about thirteen thousand men. Under a law, passed in 1850, authority was granted which, with full rearmaments, would make a total force of nineteen thousand. This small force is now scattered over the vast territory of the Union; some in Utah, keeping the Mormons in order; others in Oregon, California and Washington territory, fighting the Indians; and some in Kansas, looking after Montgomery and his "Jayhawkers." But we hear of very few located at the South, and it would probably be a difficult matter to concentrate a large force in that region, except of volunteers, without some weeks, or perhaps even months' notice.

Bad News for Panic Makers and Secessionists.

The Boston Transcript, in an article noticing the idea prevalent throughout the South—an idea encouraged by Northern demagogues and disunionists, for we have a few of the latter here—that the North is in immediate danger of a revolution on account of the starvation of the laboring classes, after stating that this class of persons have in the Saving Institutions of Massachusetts alone forty-two or forty-three millions of dollars, thus alludes to the manufacturing business:—

"Our cotton mills are now working nearly to their full capacity, with the prospect of a demand from the west for their productions which will amply compensate for loss of Southern trade. Take the whole of New England, and there are fewer mechanics and operatives unemployed than in the hard times of 1857; and there is much less destitution—none in fact which cannot be readily relieved by the usual charitable and benevolent agencies. There is nothing more absurd in the ideas of the secessionists than their insane notion that the North is entirely dependent upon their staple for its commercial and business prosperity."

Good advice to us from the South.

From a business letter, written by one of the first business men in Kentucky to a gentleman of this city, we are permitted to copy the postscript, which says:

"I hope you men of the North will not budge one jot from Lincoln's principles. There is no danger of the Union; it is all gas at the South."