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A Chapter About Horses.

A San Francisco correspondent of the New-York Times indulges in the following gossip about horses:

The people of Yamhill, Oregon, are raising money to purchase the finest Black Hawk horse in Oregon, to be forwarded as a tribute of their esteem and regard for General Sheridan, who was formerly stationed at that place—a Second Lieutenant then. The horse will of course go by steamer, and be delivered to the General at his headquarters.

There are some fine horses in Oregon, but I wish they would commission me to select one here. I do not mean the native California stock, for one of that breed would give him a more sudden "hoist" than even his late well-deserved promotion. The California horses indulge in a little amusement called "bucking," which performance consists in a short run, a bound in the air, and coming down stiff legged, followed up by putting their noses to the ground and their heels in air about sixty times in a minute, by which time they have got rid of rider, saddle, and nearly their own skins—delightful beasts. There are some splendid horses here raised from imported stock, fit even for a Major-General to ride, although the Oregon people think they are some on horses. Speaking of "bucking," reminded me of a little circumstance I witnessed in Charleston once upon a time.—I laid over one day in traveling through, at the solicitation of a friend, to see a grand review of all the city troops. The Commanding General had engaged for his steed a fine looking charger, that had been doing duty for several years in a bread cart. The troops were formed in line to be reviewed, and as the band struck up, the General and staff came galloping down in front at a good round pace, when just as he was passing the centre of the line, a fellow in the ranks knowing the characteristics of the animal, sang out "Bread." The old horse, true to habit, when hearing the word came to a sudden halt, and as a matter of course, pitching his rider over his head, and landing him, spread-eagle fashion, on the grass. Discipline could not stand it, and there was a roar of laughter from one end of the line to the other, including several hundred spectators. I think I never saw so mad a man since I was born. He jumped up, drew his sword, and for a few moments it seemed as if he would take the life of every man on the ground. He stormed and raved, offered untold wealth for the name of the man who did the mischief, but I doubt if he ever knew. I never see a General and staff galloping down the line that I do not think of the scene and the way that high functionary went to grass.

Five Hundred Shares.

A Cleveland copper speculator fell asleep in church from which he was waked by the pastor's reading: "Surely there is a vein for the silver and a palace for the gold where they find it." Jumping to his feet he shook the book at the minister crying, "I'll take five hundred shares."

Drinking Customers.

A minister who had been reproving one of his elders for over indulgence, observed a cow go down to a stream, take a drink, and then away. "There," said he, to his offending elder, "is an example for you; the cow has quenched its thirst, and has retired." "Yes," replied the elder, "that is very true. But suppose another cow had come to the other side of the stream, and had said, 'Here's to you,' there's no saying how long they might have gone on."

Steam Defined.

At a railway station an old lady said to a very pompous looking gentleman, who was talking about steam communication: "Pray sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am, is ah! ah! steam is—steam!"—"I knew that chap couldn't tell ye," said a rough looking fellow standing by; "but steam is a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration."

The love of fun is not unknown amongst the serious-looking Chinamen.—An English storekeeper, wishing to advertise his articles in the Chinese language, engaged a Chinaman to paint him a sign. It did not answer expectation, for the only perceptible effect it had on the Chinese was to excite a grin. By a bribe he obtained a translation in English, and found it to be as follows: "Don't buy anything here—storekeeper a rogue."

"Well, my boy," said the Rev. Doctor, visiting the house of a friend, to the young son of his host, "so you are fitting for the Latin school?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Have you made yourself familiar with any historic works?" "Oh, yes, sir, I've read Dick Turpin, Three Fingered Jack, Old Hal Williams, the Vicksburg Spy, and lots of others, by first rate authors." The Rev. Doctor went away satisfied.

PRESIDENTS OF THE U. STATES.

Inaugural Ceremonies in the Past.

The inauguration of President Lincoln had five precedents by which it could be conducted. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson were the only Executives who received the same mark of popular confidence which the American people have recently extended to Abraham Lincoln. Since the foundation of our Government there have been but six re-elections, and to but six of our Presidents has been allowed the honor of reading two inaugural addresses.

The Inauguration of George Washington.

The fourth of March, 1789, was selected as the day on which the new system of government was to go into operation, but owing to delays incident in so radical a change in the national life, the christening was postponed until the 30th of April. The original intention was that on the 27th the oath should administered, but suddenly there arose out of the expiring embers of aristocratic sentiment a question as to the title of the President elect. Should it be His Honor, His Grace, His Excellency, or should a more regal title be allowed the first in war, first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen? For three days the excitement in Congress was intense, the debate waxed warm, when suddenly a member rose and moved that John Adams, the Vice President elect, should be styled his "superfluous Excellency."

The absurdity of a fixed title to a republic was at once perceived, and it was agreed to term him merely "The President of the United States." This vital difficulty having been obviated, the inauguration was then decided to be celebrated. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, religious services were held in all the churches of New York, and prayer put up to heaven for blessings on the new government and the man of the people's choice. At noon all the troops in the city were paraded before the General's door, and soon after various committees of Congress and heads of the department called in their carriages to form an escort to conduct the President elect to the place of ceremony.

At half-past 12 the procession moved forward. First came the troops, with banners streaming, the band playing the national air; next came the long line of carriages, containing the Committee and members of Congress, the Heads of the various Departments just appointed to their posts, and then Washington in a coach of state, drawn by six milk-white horses, beautifully compared; next Colonel Humphreys and Mr. Lear, of the General's private military family, while a long line of Foreign Ministers and citizens closed the imposing concourse.

A short distance before reaching the Hall, Washington and his suite alighted and passed through the troops drawn up on each side into the Senate Chamber, where John Adams, the Vice President, just inaugurated, together with the full Senate and House of Representatives, were assembled to receive him. The Vice President advanced and conducted him to the chair of State, placed at the upper end of the Hall, all the members present standing. A solemn silence prevailed, when the Vice President rose and informed him that all things were prepared for him to take the oath of office required by the Constitution. The oath was to be administered in a balcony in front of the Senate Chamber, and in full view of an immense multitude, occupying the streets, the windows, and even covering the roofs of the adjacent houses.

In the centre of the balcony was placed a table with crimson covering of velvet, on which lay a superbly bound Bible.—"This," remarks Irving, "was all the paraphernalia of the august scene." The focus towards which all eyes were turned was the balcony, and when at the appointed time Washington, accompanied by all the high public functionaries, and members of Congress, appeared, he was hailed by universal shouts. Marshall states that he was clad in a full suit of dark brown cloth of American manufacture, with a steel hilted dress sword, white silk stockings, and silver shoe buckles, shorts being in the height of fashion. His hair was powdered and dressed in the fashion of the day, and worn in a bag and *soltaire*.

The cheers which greeted his entrance moved him greatly, and advancing, he laid his hand on his heart and bowed several times. A profound silence ensued. After a few moments Washington came forward, supported on his right by John Adams, the Vice President, and left by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York; directly behind them stood Roger Sherman, Hamilton, Generals Knox, St. Clair, and the Baron Steuben.

The Chancellor advanced to administer the oath and Mr. Otis held up his Bible on a rich cushion. The oath was read slowly and distinctly. As the Chancellor read the solemn words, "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," a death-like silence prevailed. When his voice ceased, General Washington replied clearly and solemnly, "I swear, so help me God." "Mr. Otis raised the Bible to his lips, but he bowed down devoutly reverently and kissed it.—The Chancellor then stepped forward, waved his hand and exclaimed, "Long

live George Washington, President of the United States!"

In commencing his address he paid a compliment to the genius and patriotism of Washington, and immediately proceeded to give his views of the administration of government in the longest sentence found in any work of the English language. It covers four pages of an ordinary duodecimo volume. We cannot but view with wonder how he ever was enabled to consistently deliver so elaborate a sentence—yet Charles Francis Adams informs us that the paragraph was received with applause. His manner of delivery was impressive, and his fine voice enabled him to overcome a difficulty almost insurmountable to an orator.

At this moment a flag was displayed on the cupola of the Hall, a general discharge of artillery on the Battery echoed over the city, all the bells rang out a joyful peal, and the vast multitude rent the air with their acclamations. Washington again bowed, and accompanied by the officials, retired to the Senate Chamber to read his address. Thus the new nation was fairly ushered into life and the first Presidential inauguration ceremonies were ended.

The Inauguration of John Adams.

The refusal of Washington to serve more than two terms necessitated another selection and after a spirited contest between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the former was elected. On the 4th of March the Hall of the House of Representatives, in New York, was crowded to its utmost capacity. More than ordinary interest was attached to the sentiments about to be communicated, as rumors had been assiduously circulated that Adams favored a combination of monarchical with republican form of Government. Every word uttered was received with jealous care.

In the center of the Hall sat General Washington, and when the President elect appeared, the thought that the American people were forever losing their "Father," caused sobs to break forth and tears to flow in all parts of the vast assembly. Rather a discouraging commencement for a new Administration!—Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, administered the oath, and as Adams himself wrote, did so with great energy. Among the audience were all the foreign ambassadors, and Justices Cushing, Wilson, and Iredell. Adams, in a letter to his wife, thus describes the spectacle:

"A solemn scene it was indeed, and it was made more affecting to me by the presence of the General whose countenance was serene and unclouded as the day. He seemed to enjoy a triumph over me. Methought I heard him say:—"Aye, I am fairly out, and you fairly in! See which of us will be happiest." All agreed that, taken together, it was the sublimest thing ever exhibited in America."

Immediately after the reception, Washington departed for Mount Vernon, and the second Administration commenced its work.

The Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson.

The election of President, for the first time in the history of the country, had just been made by the House of Representatives, and party spirit ran higher than ever before. The idea that the Federalists, of whom the late President was the chief, favored a monarchy, and with it all the pomp of royalty, induced Jefferson to decide that his inauguration should be accomplished in the plainest and most ostentatious form, in a manner which the reddest Republican could not take offense at. His wish for simplicity was however nullified by the presence of a large concourse of his political friends, who flocked to the Capitol to be present on the occasion of their faith. Determined however, to do his part without pomp, "he dressed in plain cloth, rode on horseback to the Capitol without a single servant in his train, dismounted unassisted, and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades."

On his entering the Senate Chamber, Aaron Burr, Vice President, who had already been sworn into office gave up his chair to the President elect. It may be noticed that the Vice President is always sworn in without any excitement, previous to the inauguration of the President.—Jefferson was supported by Burr and the Chief Justice. The usual august assemblage was present, with the exception of the ex-President, who had, in the bitterness of resentment, rather ungratefully departed from the Capital.

The address of Jefferson is one of the finest rhetorical efforts in our literature and the passage—"We are all republicans—we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who may wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it," still sounds in our land a familiar household word in the mouth of all true Americans. It was here that the custom of reading the address previous to the oath being administered first came into practice; heretofore the address succeeded the inauguration. After the delivery of the address, John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, administered the oath, and amid the cheers of Republicans, the first true Democrat was ushered into office.

The Inauguration of James Madison.

James Madison came into the Presidential chair without any serious opposition.

The aspect of foreign affairs was exceedingly stormy. The recent behaviour of England had exasperated our people, and the crowds who attended the inaugural came rather to hear the views on the subject of England than to attend to the pomp usually incident to the inauguration.—The whole ceremony passed off with less than usual excitement, nothing to vary the routine. The address was short and non-committal, and the first inauguration of Madison was not ruffled by a wave of novelty.

The Inauguration of James Monroe.

By a curious coincidence the Fourth of March in 1817, came on Sunday. On the fifth therefore, the new Administration entered upon its duties. The President, accompanied by Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins, was escorted by an immense cavalcade of citizens to Congress Hall, where they were received by the ex-President, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the full Senate and House. A portico in front of the Hall was selected for the ceremonies, and to it the President repaired accompanied by the high officials, with the Foreign Plenipotentiaries who were present. At the conclusion of an address of unprecedented length, John Marshall the Chief Justice, advanced and administered the oath of office. No sooner had the solemn words been spoken than the artillery burst out in salutes over the civic victory, and the immense crowd numbering over ten thousand, rent the air with cheers for the newly inaugurated ruler. The President at once commenced his Northern tour, and the people, on seeing him, were made aware that a new Administration had come into power. They could see it, in the palmy days of peace to feel it was impossible.

The Inauguration of John Q. Adams.

To an inauguration which has been preceded by a vast political excitement, there is attached an importance and an interest which do not belong to the quiet staid contests which are usual in a time of peace. Perhaps the most bitter conflict in our annals occurred between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams.—It was the duty of the House of Representatives to effect a choice, and by a small majority and considerable political manoeuvring, John Quincy Adams was the favored aspirant. His inauguration was celebrated on the 4th of March, 1825. At half-past 12, John Q. Adams was introduced into the Capitol by his venerable predecessor, President Monroe.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were present in their flowing robes of office; the members of the Senate followed in couples, preceded by the recently inaugurated Vice President. Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black ascended the steps to the Speaker's chair and took his seat. The most profound silence ensued, when Adams rose and read his Inaugural Address. His address occupied forty minutes, and was listened to with the deepest interest. At the conclusion he descended from the Speaker's chair and advancing to one side of the table, received from the Chief Justice, the venerable John Marshall, a copy of the laws, and read the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

At the close of this the multitude, unable longer to suppress their enthusiasm for the "old man eloquent," made the arches ring with their plaudits. The congratulations which poured in from every side occupied the hands and could not but reach the heart of the President.—The meeting between him and his venerable predecessor was peculiarly affecting. His old opponent and defeated rival, General Jackson, was among the first of those who hastened to grasp the hand of the President, affording an example worthy of imitation, of political enemies being personal friends. A general feeling of joy attended the inauguration of Adams, and although the party feeling was so bitter, yet all joined in congratulating the victor.

The Inauguration of Andrew Jackson.

The exciting political contest which had preceded the triumphant election of Andrew Jackson, with his defeat four years before, and his final triumph, all combined to make his inauguration one of the most exciting, if not the most tumultuous in the history of our country. A systematic effort was determined upon by some of the defeated party to mar the harmony of the ceremony, but the tremendous preponderance of the friends of Jackson and of order, caused the intended disgraceful attempt to be abandoned.

"No one who was in Washington on the day of Jackson's inauguration was likely to forget that period to the day of his death." So wrote an eye-witness.—"To those who witnessed the quiet and orderly period of Adams' Administration, it seemed as if half the nation had rushed at once to the capital. It was like the inundation of the northern barbarians into Rome, save that the tumultuous tides came from different points of the compass. Strange faces filled every public place.—It seemed as though every Jackson editor in the country was present, says a looker on.

They swarmed especially in the lobbies of the House, a sort of Praetorian band, which, having borne in upon their shields their idolized leader, claimed the reward of the well fought battle. On the morning of inauguration the capital was surrounded by an agitated sea, surging and rolling in excitement. On the sight of the General, cheers, loud and exultant, broke forth. Every hat went up, and the peal of shouting seemed to shake the ve-

ry ground. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office, amid a comparative silence, and the address was read to a quiet assembly, but was totally inaudible. Amidst tremendous cheering the President drove off to his reception, and the duties of his executive career began.

The Inauguration of Martin Van Buren.

Martin Van Buren was inaugurated on a day which seemed particularly propitious for such a ceremony. On the 4th of March, 1837, not a cloud in the sky—all was quiet, bright and beautiful. A chronicler narrates that the assemblage which came to witness the imposing exhibition was the largest that ever assembled in the Capitol; but as each historian has made precisely the same statement of the man whose biography he has written, we may be pardoned if we decline to vouch for its truth.

After the reading of the ordinary address, an extremely ordinary one, the new Chief Justice, Roger Brooke Taney administered the oath, the venerable John Marshall having died in the interim since the last inauguration. After that, accompanied by the ex-President, the new incumbent repaired to the White House, where the usual reception was held. The representatives of foreign powers rendered their congratulations through Mr. Caledron, the Spanish envoy.

The Inauguration of William Henry Harrison.

The consummation of the great political contest which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison, took place on the 4th of March, 1841. For days before the appointed time persons from all parts of the country commenced to jam into the Capitol. At the time selected, the President elect escorted by the National Greys of Philadelphia, the Corps diplomatique, and the high officials, but the nearest were the veterans of his wars, proceeded to the Capitol. On the platform sat Chief Justice Taney in his robes of office, the President elect, the Cabinet, and the officers of the Army and Navy.

The people, in a dense mass surrounded all. When the General appeared a deafening shout went up from a delighted people. A deep, expectant silence followed, when the General came forward and read in a clear, distinct voice his address, which was continually interrupted by cheer. Previous to delivering the closing sentences, the oath was tendered him by the Chief Justice, and was reverently taken by the President. The pealing of cannon announced that the country had a new Chief Magistrate and amid universal applause the General was escorted to the White House. Before thirty days were passed, the dark border of the *National Intelligencer* announced to the nation the loss of its executive.

The Inauguration of James K. Polk.

The 4th of March, 1845, was remarkable for the unpropitious state of the weather, the morning being wet and lowering, but the spirit and perseverance of the spectators were proof against any unfavorable influence of the weather. At 11 o'clock the procession moved from the quarters of the President elect, at Coleman's Hotel, Mr. Polk and his predecessor, Mr. Tyler riding together in an open carriage. Arriving at the Capitol, the two Presidents entered the Senate Chamber together. Here a procession was formed that proceeded to the East end of the Capitol, where the President elect delivered an address, remarkable only for its length: at the conclusion of which the Chief Justice, R. B. Taney, administered the oath, when the President proceeded by a circuitous course to the President's house, to receive the congratulations of his fellow countrymen.

The Inauguration of Zachary Taylor.

On the 4th of March, 1849, Zachary Taylor was sworn into office. At 12 o'clock, the members of the Senate met in their chamber and formed into procession. The Marshall of the District of Columbia leading; next the Supreme Court of the United States. Here the President elect leaning on the arm of the late Chief Executive, the Vice-President, with a full Senate, and the Diplomatic Corps brought up the rear. General Taylor delivered the shortest inaugural on record, at the conclusion of which, R. B. Taney administered the usual oath. There was not as much enthusiasm as usual, but the ceremony was almost oppressive.

The Inauguration of Franklin Pierce.

The first inauguration which was attended with show was that of Franklin Pierce. The procession which usually accompanied the President elect was on this occasion extended over a mile in length. The usual arrangement was made. In an open barouche stood the incoming President, supported by his predecessor and surrounded by the Marshals. The whole corps of foreign ministers were present in full costume, and made the imposing scene still more grand. The route of parade was disturbed by a band of men disguised as beggars, who while adding to the fantasy of the uniqueness of the exhibition, detracted considerably from its dignity. A general fight with the masqueraders enlivened the monotony, the disturbers being rewarded with severe personal injuries. An immense stage was erected on which all the dignitaries present were seated. After the administering of the oath by the Chief Justice, this being the fifth time he performed the ceremony, the inaugural address was read by President Pierce in a distinct voice. At the conclusion the procession again

formed and returned, dropping Millard Fillmore at Willard's.

The Inauguration of James Buchanan.

At an early hour of the day, the guns at the Navy Yard awoke the city, and continual salutes with music and general joy, were visible throughout the day.—An immense procession conducted the President elect to the scene of his triumph. Twenty-four military organizations, seven clubs and associations, and several fire companies participated in the line of march. On proceeding up Pennsylvania Avenue, a number of Baltimoreans displayed loaded revolvers; but, although great alarm was occasioned—it being considered the conclusion of the attempted assassination at the National Hotel—no one was injured.

On arriving at the destination, the military drew up in open ranks, and the President's carriage passed on in its return. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the favored few who had access to the Senate Chamber appeared on the immense platform erected for their accommodation. On the appearance of Mr. Buchanan, cheer after cheer rent the air. He took his seat on the front of the stage. In his rear were President and Committee of Arrangement. Back of the Chief Justice, and the Supreme Court, were the Vice President and the members of the Senate. Finally the diplomatic corps, and invited guests. After reading his inaugural address Mr. Taney administered the oath of office. The ex-President, with the foreign ministers, then came forward and offered their congratulations amidst the cheers of the vast assembly. Amidst the thundering of cannon the ceremonies terminated.

The Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861.

Monday, March 4, 1861, was a day memorable in the history of our country. The Senate had been in session all Sunday, and refused to adjourn until the legal limitation caused its dissolution. The usual procession was augmented by a heavy volunteer force as danger was rumored to the President elect. The route was of the ordinary length, and when the barouche containing the two Presidents arrived at the Capitol, the military, presenting arms did honor to the Executive. Mounted orderlies were stationed at every corner to summon military aid in case of any outbreak. The dawn of day of war was already grown distinct enough to reveal the fearful future. At 12 o'clock the Senate expired but the extra session was at once opened by the new Vice-President. The lion and the lamb were together on the floor of the Senate. One group, composed of Messrs. Chase, Wigfall, Crittenden and Wilson, were engaged in informal conversation. At 1 o'clock the Supreme Court was announced, when the Senate rising, the Judiciary swept in in their long robes of office, headed by the venerable Chief Justice.

Upon leaving the carriage the President gave his arm to his successor, and they entered the Senate together.—Senator Baker, of Oregon—the lamented and gallant Colonel introduced Mr. Lincoln, who was received with cheers. Mr. Lincoln at once read his inaugural, which was listened to with the varied feelings belonging to the various elements which composed his audience. Chief Justice Taney, with trembling hands, administered for the eighth time the oath of office. When another inauguration came, he had been enrolled with Jay, Marshall and Ellsworth, among the honored dead. So opened the most eventful Presidential term in the history of our country.

A Fair Offset.

A good story is told of a showman, who carried about on exhibition of an enormous bear. In a certain town in Vermont, where Bruin was attracting crowds, dwelt a farmer, and his wife, an interesting and multitudinous family of twenty children. The paterfamilias was very desirous of gratifying the commendable curiosity of his offspring; but the price of admission to the show was one shilling, and that multiplied by the number of his olive plants, was too much for his exchequer. He therefore approached the showman, and after some parley, concluded a bargain, by which the latter agreed to drive into the farmer's back yard with Bruin's cage, and give a private exhibition to the entire family for one dollar.—This was done, to the great delight of the old folks and the children, when the farmer proffered the compensatory dollar to the obliging showman. "Oh, no!" said the latter, "I can't take any thing; it is no more of a sight for your family to see my bear than for my bear to see your family."

Josh Billings thus replies to an anxious correspondent, who asks for his autograph:

We never furnish orthographe less quantity than the packing. It is a business that great men hev got into, but it don't strike us as being profitable nor amusing. We furnished a near and very dear friend our orthographe a few years ago, for 99 cents, and it got into the hands of one of our banks and it cost \$275 to git it back.—We went out of the business then, and have not hankered for it since.

A cavalier, the other day, tried to put down his opponent with the question:—"If Noah did send out a dove that never returned, where did it go to?" "Why," retorted his antagonist, "I suppose somebody shot it."