Three Young Ladies Burned to death.

About three o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, a fire broke out in the country residence of Mr. John A. Havens, at Fort Washington, only 10 miles from the N. York, on the Hudson. The fire originated in the laundry, but how, or in what manner is unknown. The fire spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped the entire building. The occupants were aroused from their slumbers by the crackling of the flames, but only to find that egress by the staircase had been cut off. Mr. Havens, with his family, retired to the ROOF by the windows, without saving material injury.

The villagers turned out en masse, and hastened to the scene on the conflagration, but being unable to render an adequate supply of water, their efforts to stay the flames proved of no avail, and the building was nearly destroyed.

Three daughters of Mr. Havens, interesting and accomplished young ladies, perished in the flames—aged 20, 24, and 18 years.

The New York papers present the most afflicting details of the calamity at Fort Washington, on the Hudson river, by which three daughters of Mr. John A. Havens perished. From an account in the Herald we take the following additional particulars:

After the first apprehensions with regard to the safety of the family, and the other members of the household were over, some of the Miss Havens asked Kate Lewis one of the servants, to go into the dining room and carry out the plate before the fire reached it, but the girl refused, fearing that she would be embarrased by the smoke, or barred to death in the attempt. Miss Sarah Laughlin Haven, who was on her eight dream, then ran into the buildings as it is supposed, for her clothes, and that was the last time she was seen alive. All her charred and blackened remains were taken from the ruins. She was followed by her three sisters, Mary, Grace and Jane, the two first of whom were suffocated. It was thought at first, when they went in, that the smoke, which would return immediately, but when three or four minutes elapsed without any of them making their appearance, and every room in the house appeared to be filled with smoke, the greatest apprehensions were felt for their safety. Mrs. Havens had been at the house of her son in-law, Mr. Hopkins, gore-headed and bare-footed, and had entered but a few minutes before the disappearance of her daughters. A considerable number of their neighbors had also collected, and every exertion was made to rescue them.

Mr. Hopkins placed a ladder against the house, and mounted to one of the second story windows, which looked out through the drawing room, and from which he heard a sound of some one groaning inside. The smoke was so dense that he could not see into the room, and so thick that it would be at the expense of his life. Throwing himself, therefore, on the floor, near the window, to avoid the smoke, then in the direction from which he heard the groans, he stretched out his hands and fortunately succeeded in catching hold of the dress of Miss Jane Havens. Drawing her towards him, he succeeded in getting her out on the balcony, but was forced to leave her there for a few minutes, the ladder being too weak to bear the weight of both. Another ladder was obtained, and Mr. Hopkins was nearly exhausted, he was relieved by Mr. James Jones, one of the men in charge of the telegraph, at fort Washington. Mr. Jones succeeded in carrying the insensible girl safely down the ladder, and giving her to the arms of her distracted parents—who was taken immediately to the residence of Mr. Connolly, which is a short distance off, where she remained every care and attention. She is, we understand, in a fair way of recovering, but it has been deemed advisable to remove from her the fate of her sisters until she is entirely out of danger.

Jones and Joseph Maloney, the keeper of the railroad station, entered the house again in search of the other sisters, whom they found lying near the closet containing their dress, apparently dead. One of them was on her knees with her hands against the door of the closet as if in the act of opening it, when she suffocated; and the other was found a few feet from her, lying on the floor. They were both carried out immediately, and every means taken to restore them, but without effect, as life was the fearfulness extinct before they were found. Nothing could exceed the grief of the parents at the lifeless forms of their children were brought to them—they had seen them the evening before in the full enjoyment of life, and were in a terrible fatality, they were deprived of them, even after they had succeeded in escaping unscathed from the effects of the flames.

The family was very remarkable for living for each other, they were all so tenderly bound together; their's was a delightful home to visit. Viewing the three comparatively, Sarah was the most social and affective; she was exceedingly active and practical, and had great influence over the circle of acquaintances in which she moved. Mary was very beautiful, and was beloved by all who knew her; Grace was highly educated, and was remarkable for her scholarship.

DISGRACEFUL.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post describes a disgraceful scene in the House of Representatives. One of them writes:—

"I have seen nothing witnessed a more animated scene in the House than occurred this (Thursday) morning. The House having spent the morning in debate on Land Bill, Mr. Harris, of Mississippi, took the floor to deliver a general speech on the state of the Union, whereupon, according to custom, all the controverted political topics of the day. I regret to say that this member was so shamefully intoxicated that his condition was disgraceful to himself and the House. As he has previously transgressed his privilege in the same manner, the House certainly ought no longer to tolerate him in these violations of common decency. He spoke for an hour, and then, he proceeded him, after a few minutes of wild gesticulation and ineffective effort to proceed, sat down.

PATRIOTIC OFFER.—The patriotic fund now gathering in England calls on many accomplices, and offers them is an advertisement in the Oxford Chronicle, which is as follows: "A widower, of good character, with five children, offers to marry the widow of any soldier slain at Alma. For particulars apply to Mr. Higgs, dresser and tailor, Fouth Stoke, Oxford.—The above offer is to be considered the contribution to the patriotic fund of the widower."

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Jan. 19, 1855.

WOOD WANTED.

We are out of WOOD, and want some immediately. Will those friends who intend paying us Wood, attend to it AT ONCE? Don't wait on each other, but send it in. No danger of too much coming—provided it be good.

Our Duties.

Our thanks are due to Hon. S. INGERSOLL, at Washington, for a copy of the Patent Office Report, and to Dr. MELLINGER, at Harrisburg, for an early copy of the Inaugural Address.

Court Doings.

Most of the cases in Common Pleas were continued, by consent of parties. The following cases were disposed of:

IN COMMON PLEAS.

Jacob Utz vs. Peter Hartman, sen., and Peter Hartman, jr. Summons in trespass vi et armis, &c. Verdict for Defendants.

IN QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. Andrew Hartman and John Gallagher. Indicted for tumultuously and violently arresting fugitive slaves, &c. Our readers are familiar with the facts of this case, they having been published in the "State" at the time of their occurrence, some months ago. The alledged fugitives all escaped from the clutches of their humane captors. The Commonwealth failed to make out the charge of tumult, &c., and the Jury rendered a verdict of Not Guilty.

Com. vs. William Cox.—Indicted for larceny in stealing a number of chickens, the property of sundry persons. Defendant plead Guilty, and submitted to Court. Sentenced to four months imprisonment in the County Jail—pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Gerrardo Dix.—Indicted for larceny in stealing some Corn, property of Francis Lees. Verdict, Not Guilty.

Com. vs. Francis and John Taney.—Indicted for Assault, &c., on person of Gertrude Dix. Verdict, Not Guilty, and prosecutrix to pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Joseph Clunk. Indicted for Assault and Battery on person of John Cashman. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1, and costs.

Com. vs. Hyram Myers. Charge of Assault and Battery on person of Wm. Overdeer. Indictment ignored by Grand Jury, and county ordered to pay costs.

Com. vs. Frederick Herr. Indicted for furnishing intoxicating drinks to a person of known intemperate habits. Continued to April Sessions, at request of defendant.

Com. vs. Jacob Levensine. Indicted for furnishing intoxicating drinks to a person of known intemperate habits. Continued to April Sessions.

Com. vs. Jacob Stallsmith. Indicted for furnishing intoxicating drinks to a minor. Continued.

Com. vs. George Hoss. Indicted for Assault and Battery on person of David Yeatts, with intent to kill. Commonwealth did not press the count in the indictment charging intent to kill. Verdict, Guilty of Assault and Battery.—Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jacob Bollet, Wm. Boller, John Boller, Felix Boller, and Peter Brooks. Indicted for Riot. Continued to April Sessions.

Com. vs. Charles Weaver. Indicted for malicious mischief, in killing a dog, property of Mrs. Elizabeth Shultz.—Verdict, Not Guilty—County to pay costs of prosecution.

Several Commonwealth cases were settled amicably, and the Jurors were discharged on Thursday morning. Court adjourned same day.

The Grand Jury reported adversely to the Court-house.

JOHN L. BURNS, ANDREW W. FLEMMING, and JACOB REMMELY, have been appointed Tip-Staves for the ensuing year.

Inauguration of Governor Pollock.

The Inauguration ceremonies of Governor POLLOCK, on Tuesday, are said to have been unusually brilliant. They were witnessed by some ten or fifteen thousand persons, including a number of military companies. The oath of office was administered by the Speaker of the Senate, when Gov. Pollock proceeded to deliver his Inaugural Address. It is not long, and we commend it to the perusal of every reader. It is an able document, sound in tone, and must command general approval. Our new Governor makes a good start.

The lower branch of Congress has been engaged during the past week with a debate on the merits of Know Nothing. Hon. Mr. Chandler made an able and eloquent defence of the Catholic church, disclaiming the authority of the Pope in temporal affairs, beyond his own Government. He was replied to by Messrs. Smith, Kidds, and other members.

The Senate has been mainly engaged with a proposition to modify the United States Courts. The debate has been able and statesman-like.

Our citizens were alarmed by the cry of "Fire," on Sunday evening last, about six o'clock. Some straw in the rear of Mr. Stonesifer's premises, (corner on the side of the one burned a few months ago,) was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were extinguished without doing material injury. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Stonesifer was in the Barn about a half hour before feeding, but had neither candle or lantern with him.

The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Sons of Temperance will be held in York, on Wednesday next. On the evening of the same day a Temperance Meeting will be held, which will be addressed by Hon. WM. NICHOLSON, of Philadelphia, and Hon. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, of Pittsburg.

Selling Liquors to Minors, &c.—Charge of the Court.

Mr. Hopkins, Judge FISHER, on Monday last, in charging the Grand Jury, took occasion to call their attention to the Act of May 8, 1854, in regard to selling or furnishing intoxicating drinks to minors and persons of known intemperate habits. We have several times published this Act in full, and our readers are doubtless familiar with it; but we answer the first section, being the most effective, and to which the Act was especially directed the attention of the Grand Jury:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That willfully furnishing intoxicating drinks by sale, gift or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor, or to an insane person for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than sixty days; and the willful furnishing of intoxicating drinks as a beverage to any person when drunk or intoxicated shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable as aforesaid.

It will be observed that the provisions of this section are broad and plain. They refer not only to licensed dealers and retailers in general, but to *every person*—the farmer who keeps whiskey—the Farmer in his harvest-field—the citizen in his private dwelling—who shall willfully furnish intoxicating drinks by *sale, gift, or otherwise*, "to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor, or to an insane person for use as a beverage, or to any person when drunk or intoxicated. No previous notice is required. And every person violating any of these provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, to a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $50, and to an imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than sixty days. We regard this Act as the most sound and salutary law our State, bearing upon the Rum traffic, and, if properly enforced, the Rumseller's occupation, like Othello's, will be "gone," or at least so circumscribed and limited as to pave the way for entire Prohibition—That must be the next step.

But will it be enforced? It will if the friends of Humanity do their duty. The *Court* is right and will do its duty. Judge FISHER, after explaining the provisions of the above Act, concluded, and is up with a manly charge to the Grand Jury upon their duty under it. In the opinion of the Court the provisions of the Act were in no respect too stringent or too harsh—houses of entertainment and accomodation of the public, strangers and travellers—not for the manufacture of Drunkards, or the catiling of want, misery, and ruin upon the drunkard's home—such houses will continue, for the sake of gain, to violate law and abuse the privileges of their vocation they must abide by the consequences—Indeed, his honor did not believe that any thing short of entire Prohibition would effectually protect society from the diabolic consequences of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. But while such were the views of the Court, they had nothing to do with the interpretation or enforcement of Acts of Assembly. The duty of Courts and Jurors was not to be influenced by the merits of laws, but to see them enforced, when violations of them are officially brought to their notice. Consequently it was a matter of little or no moment whether the private judgment of the Court or of the Grand Jury was favorable or adverse to the provisions of the Act in question. The only question for the Grand Jury was whether the law, as it stands, has been violated, and if so to make presentment, and put the offending party on trial.

Of course, we do not pretend to give the words of the Court, but such was the substance of the charge which his honor deserves the thanks of every right-hearted citizen. Not that he has done anything more than his duty; but in these days of cringing obsience to popular prejudice it is refreshing to see men in judicial stations stand up manfully in defence of Right. And in this connection we may say that since Judge FISHER's accession to the Bench, he has uniformly, in the discharge of his official duties, evinced a fearless determination to do his whole duty in behalf of Order, Right, and Good Morals—tempering judgment with mercy, but never swerving from what he believed to be duty. We on the more free to bestow this commendation from the fact that we did not, as is well known, contribute by our votes or influence to his election—our preferences, at the time, being decided for his worthy competitor, the hon Judge DUNCAN.

We have referred to this matter at some length by reason of its importance, and because the announcement of the position of the Court, we feel assured, will be gratifying to the friends of Humanity. And we may add the conviction, from our personal knowledge of the Associate Judges, that Judge FISHER is fully sustained by them in these views. If, therefore, this salutary law is violated, and the offenders are not brought to merited punishment, the fault will not lie with our Judicial officers. The responsibility devolves upon others. Will the friends of the poor Drunkard—the friends of Order, of Religion, and Humanity—meet that responsibility by a fearless and prompt prosecution of all known violations of this law.

OFFICIAL.—The returns for Governor, as confirmed and published by the Legislature, on Thursday last, foot up thus:

James Pollock,	262,822
William Bigler,	160,923
B. R. Bradford,	2,000
Scattering,	35

Medical Department of Pennsylvania College.

As most of our readers are doubtless aware, in consequence of sundry difficulties connected with the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, located at Philadelphia, acting mainly from dissensions and want of harmonious working in the Faculty at Philadelphia, the Board of Trustees of the Parent Institution at this place, found it necessary at its meeting in June last, to vacate several of the Chairs in the Medical Department and re-organize the Faculty thereof. The legality of this action of the Parent Board was denied by the ousted members of the Faculty, who claimed that the controlling authority of the Parent Institution, but undertook to set at defiance the acts of the latter.—The whole matter subsequently was brought before the judicial tribunals of Philadelphia counsel—serious for injunctions, and after a searching investigation, the authority of the Parent Institution over the Medical Department was fully and entirely sustained, and an injunction granted against the recusant members of the former Medical Faculty and their friends in the Board of Trustees at Philadelphia, restraining them from further interference with the Faculty as at present organized.

The decision, it is supposed, of, we had thought all difficulties in the way of a prosperous growth of the Medical Department of the College were at an end, and that the Institution would rapidly command the confidence and patronage which the responsibility of its Professors justly merits. Not so, however. It seems that what could not be accomplished by legal means, is to be secured through Legislative *finesse*.

We are credibly informed that a *secret* effort is now being made by the ousted members of the late Faculty—backed by the friends who have been induced by false sympathy to endorse their factious efforts to destroy the present organization of the Medical Department—to get through the Legislature, at its present session, the following bill:

"That the Trustees of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, shall hereafter possess and enjoy all the power over the said Department, which the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania possess and enjoy over the Medical Department of the said University, and that all ordinances inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed."

This seems reasonable and right. The Trustees at *Gettysburg*, every one reading this, as we would suppose, are to be invested with all the powers over their Medical Department at Philadelphia which the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania possess and enjoy over *their* Medical Department. Whereas, in truth, the Trustees would really divest the Trustees at Gettysburg of all control over their Medical Department, and place it under the control of another and entirely independent body.

In order to show the despotism and glaring injustice of this effort, we furnish the following extracts from the several Legislative Acts by which the Parent Institution at Gettysburg and its Medical Department at Philadelphia were brought into being:

The Act of April 19, 1832, erects the Gettysburg Gymnasium into a College, with the following title:

"Sec. 2. The style and title of said College shall be, "Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg."

At a stated meeting of "The Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg," held Sept. 18, 1839, it was unanimously

"Resolved, That this Board hereby establish a Medical Department in Pennsylvania College."

A Faculty was elected and authorized to give instruction in the city of Philadelphia. Subsequently by Act of Legislature of March 6, 1840, this action of the Board of Trustees was confined, and it was further provided:

"That the Medical Faculty of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, be and are hereby authorized to confer Medical Degrees in the city of Philadelphia, under the same rules and regulations, in regard to the terms of study and the qualifications of the candidates, as may, for the time being, be adopted by the University of Pennsylvania."

The establishment of the Medical Department was thus completed. In the course of a few years the want of available building to accommodate the growing demands of this Institution, was felt, and to remedy the difficulty, a supplement to the foregoing Act was procured from the Legislature, on the 29th of March, 1846—by which the Trustees a Board of "Trustees of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College," with power to purchase, or leave a lot and raise money on loan for the purpose of erecting a building and to hold it in trust for the use of the said Medical Department of Pennsylvania College." This Board was located in Philadelphia, and is totally distinct from the Board of the Parent Institution in this place. Its jurisdiction is confined to the building alone, and has nothing to do with the Medical Faculty or the Department, further than to provides building for their use—the entire control of the Medical Department, with its Faculty, rests in the Board of Trustees of the Parent Institution, as was fully decided by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia last winter.

Now, by an examination of the foregoing facts, it will be observed that the Bill which is proposed to be enacted by the present Legislature, although speciously worded and well calculated to deceive, will confer upon the Board of Trustees at Philadelphia, (the Trustees of the building merely,) all the powers over the Medical Department which are now, and always have been, vested in the Board of Trustees of the Parent Institution, and thus completely sever their connection with it. That this is the end aimed at is palpable from the foregoing statements, as well as from the fact that this additional legislation is asked for by individuals totally unconnected with the Medical Department or either of the Boards of Trustees, and against the express protests of both the Medical Faculty and the Parent Institution.

We have taken the trouble to collate the facts bearing upon the movement, because we are satisfied that a simple reading of them must so thoroughly expose its duplicity and injustice, as to render its enactment into law by an intelligent Legislature utterly impossible. The Medical Department of Pennsylvania College has now been in existence some fifteen years, during which time it has been sustained by the fostering care of the Present Faculty and their predecessors, without any puerile and foolish. Let us have one term at least of the County Superintendents completed, and we may then be able to appreciate their value. Their appointment could not be expected to succeed at first like a charm, and to make a badly administered system perfect at once. If they have not everywhere brought about the appointment of the very best teachers, it must be remembered that the materials were wanting. They could not "make bricks without straw." Let us have some brief rest and some little reason in the matter. People now-a-days are altogether too impatient. So says the York Republican, and so say we.

CHALLENGING GENERAL HOUSTON.

—Old Sam is a wag in his way, says the Washington *Star*, and enjoys heartily the prospective joke of being chaired in his old age for words spoken in the discharge of his duty in 1842 when it is said. We hear that he declares that should any such billetdoux reach him, he shall turn them and the matters of which they treat over to his faithful mulatto attendant, Charlie Marbury, and he will "turn cream around his cup" in Washington as having been a "game" man in his day. It is whispered that Charles has been practising for some time past at ten paces, in anticipation of being called upon to take part in a duel in his master's honor off the General's hands.

CHANGE OF POLICY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes that the foreign acquisition policy of the administration is changed entirely; that no further efforts will be made to obtain Cuba; and that if a treaty with the Sandwich Islands proposing their cession was received now, it would not even be sent to the Senate. It is also stated by another writer that Mr. Soule resigned because of the peaceful instructions he had received from Washington.

MR. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, read a report declaring that every thing of value had its origin in the institution of slavery.

The New York Herald announces that Mr. Soule has resigned his position as Minister to Spain, and will speedily return to the United States, with feelings of hostility towards the Administration, and determined to lay all the facts before the country.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, it is said, will be his successor. Hope it may be so.

MONUMENT TO THE VIRGIN.

It is said that the Pope of Rome has decreed that in order to perpetuate the memory of the mysterious dogma of the Immaculate Conception, a column, surmounted by a statue of the Virgin Mary, shall be erected on the Piazza de Spagna, before the college of the Propaganda.

SMALL PLACES.—According to the late census, the smallest places in the U. States are as follows: Nantucket, county, Vermont, having a population of 8; Aroostook, the same county, 7; and Liberty, in Keokuk county, Illinois, with a population of 5.

Mayor Wood of New York city, has turned up a trump. He last Sunday closed up all the grog shops in that city, and forced those who remained open to look as if shut. Mr. Wood was not the temperance candidate. He was supported by the rum interest to a man. For once they have caught a Tartar. All honor to Mayor Wood. It matters not what a man's politics are so he is right on this and all other leading reforms of the day.

Col. ARCHER, of the Seventh Congressional District in Illinois, has given notice to Allen, the returned member, that she shall contest his election. Allen's majority was only one.

ELIZA GREENFIELD—the "Black Swan" is in Philadelphia, and giving Concerts in Philadelphia. Eliza has a voice of extraordinary power and scope.—She looks but one thing to rank as a second Jenny Lind. Unfortunately her skin is *black*.

The Know Nothings are said to have elected twenty out of the twenty-two municipal officers chosen in the city of Lexington, Kentucky.

A letter from Governor Reeder is published in the eastern papers, in which he says that Kansas territory, much as it has been commended, has been undervalued. He describes it as possessing an unbroken fertility soil and abundance of game, and advises all classes of building mechanics to emigrate thither.

AN IMMENSE TAX.—The tax of Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, amounts this year to $80,228. That is the amount he has paid into the Treasury this year as the tax upon his property. It is a fortune within itself.

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Rev. G. W. ANDERSON, of Cresgerstown, Md., (formerly connected with the Theological Institution of Philadelphia,) has addressed a letter to the Frederick Examiner, announcing himself to be the author of the letter which appeared in that paper over the signature of "Amicus," giving an account of the Know Nothing Lodge from the Sisterhood. He assumes the responsibility of all the statements made by him, and promises to communicate "other facts" on the same subject shortly.

George E. Bacon, Esq., Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arrived in the city on the first, at his residence, in North Eleventh street, Philadelphia after partaking of his supper.

COOL.—The Michigan papers assert that the prisoners in the State Prison at Jackson, have actually been engaged in the manufacture of bogus coin, and by aid of accomplices outside the walls, have put the same in circulation.

M. M. Ballou, Esq., who recently purchased Gleason's Pictorial, has just bought Dodge's Literary Museum, Boston.

Jacob Hoar, a German, about 28 years of age, fell dead in the wave-house of Messrs. Lippincott & Lippincott, on Friday afternoon, on Friday last. He had been assisting in unloading a wagon, and seemed to be in good health.

The Young Men of the Borough of York have formed themselves into a "Young Men's Christian Association."—Dr. A. D. Blade is the President.

Rev. Dr. MARTIN has resigned the Pastoral charge of "Zion's Luth. Church," in York.

J. J. NAILE, Esq. of Hanover, has been appointed Rector of the Preparatory Department of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster.

The Know Nothings of New Hampshire have constituted the Rev. John Mogridge of the Universalist Church, as their candidate for Governor.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in New Hampshire and parts of Vermont on the 10th inst.

County Superintendent of Common Schools.

We observe that uneasy spirits in some parts of the State are agitating a repeal of the law by which the appointment of these officers was required, and preparing to memorialize the Legislature in favor of the abolition of the office. We protest against the proceeding. This ceaseless tinkering with laws of all kinds is a public evil—continually recurring changes in our school laws are among the worst of those evils.—We have no stability in our legislation; and, of course, no *system* can ever be digested or tested by experience. Only one year has elapsed since the office of County Superintendent was established; and already, without any opportunity of knowing or experiencing its results and operation, its abolition is demanded. To submit to such a clamor of the dissatisfied, would be puerile and foolish. Let us have one term at least of the County Superintendents completed, and we may then be able to appreciate their value. Their appointment could not be expected to succeed at first like a charm, and to make a badly administered system perfect at once. If they have not everywhere brought about the appointment of the very best teachers, it must be remembered that the materials were wanting. They could not "make bricks without straw." Let us have some brief rest and some little reason in the matter. People now-a-days are altogether too impatient. So says the York Republican, and so say we.

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Inaugural Address of Governor Pollock.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1855.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Custom sanctions and demands a brief declaration of the principles and policy, to be adopted and pursued by an Executive about to assume the functions of that office. The character of our institutions demonstrates the propriety of such declaration. All the 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 confiered.

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, undertook to the keeper of the hearts—and—with humble reliance on Eh wisdom to direct—sworn to support. The high powers therein delegated to the respective coordinate branches of the government are clearly expressed and defined. Side by side with the grant of powers, stands the declaration of the rights of the people, recognizing the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government. To guard against the encroachments of the power delegated; and to preserve forever inviolate the rights, liberties, and privileges of the citizens, thus declared to be sacred, 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. They rest upon the proposition, that "all men are free by nature." Civil and religious liberty—freedom of speech, and of the press, and of conscience, and freedom of worship—are the birthright and the boast of the American citizen. To royal edict, no potentate has the right to restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment of these blessings, the rich and the poor, the high and the low are equal before the constitution, in its full scope and ample development, shields and protects the humblest in the rights, which are assailed, these privileges endangered, either by mad ambition, or by influences, not in harmony with the interests of the Nation, and at war with love of country—that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts a lineaments of the 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 place. To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are to be guarded by their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, independent and free, unintimeed by partisan attachment, or by party discipline—an authority or ghostly intolerance—in the strength of fearless manhood, and the bold assertion of the inalienable rights, is the world's living illustration of the superior benefits of American Republicanism; a practical illustration of the power of allegiance to his country, and to no other power but "the God that made and preserves us in health."

Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foundation of our Republic. By these our institutions are sustained, and by them will be preserved. Ignorance is not the mother of patriotism, nor of Republics. It is the enemy of freedom, and of liberal education, in enlightening, elevating and refining influences, is the full power of the people, and the safety of the Republic rest on the intelligence, and the full power of the people, and the safety of the Republic rest on the intelligence, and the full power of the people, and the safety of the Republic rest on the intelligence, and