

# INAUGURATION OF GOV. BIGLER. THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.

The Senate convened this morning at a quarter before 12 o'clock, and being waited upon by a Committee from the House of Representatives, immediately proceeded to the Hall of the House, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Hon. William Bigler, as Governor of the Commonwealth. The Hall was already crowded almost to suffocation, large numbers of ladies occupying the seats of members, while the floor was held by members of the House and Senate, and citizens indiscriminately. The town during the morning and preceding night had become crowded with strangers, and several military companies from the immediate adjacent counties were present, to take part in the ceremonies. The Governor elect was waited on at his quarters shortly before 12 o'clock, by the Committee of the two Houses, consisting of Messrs. Packer, Guernsey, and Crabb, of the Senate; and Messrs. Fritz, Mott, and Keiso, of the House; and accompanied by the military and a very respectable procession of citizens, conducted to the Hall of the House. A joint Committee of the two Houses, also waited on Gov. Johnston, and the Heads of the Departments, and escorted them to the Hall.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the Capitol, the retiring Governor and the Governor elect were introduced to the assemblage, and took their seats upon the Speaker's platform, the Speaker of the Senate on the extreme right, the Governor elect seated next to him, and the retiring Governor and the Speaker of the House on his left. The certificate of the election of William Bigler, as Governor of the Commonwealth, was then read by the Clerk, and the usual oaths of office having been administered to him by the Speaker of the Senate, he was declared invested with the office of Governor, and proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, as follows:—

**FELLOW CITIZENS**—The providence of God has prospered our great Commonwealth. The will of the people has called a humble citizen to the performance of the duties of her chief executive office. In accordance with the requisition thus made on me, and in obedience to the provisions of the constitution, I appear before you to-day, for the purpose of subscribing to the oath of office and assuming the duties. I embrace this opportunity to express the profound gratitude I feel towards the people for this distinguished mark of their confidence.

In contemplating the high and delicate nature of the duties appertaining to this station—their complex and difficult character—the magnitude of the interests involved in their faithful performance—I am most solemnly impressed with the responsibility they necessarily impose. The junior of all my predecessors in this high station, I enter upon the discharge of its duties with the utmost distrust of my own qualifications for the task. I have, however, resolved to devote my best energies, my hopes and prayers to a faithful discharge of the obligation I have just taken, and look to the people for that generous indulgence which has ever characterized their action towards public servants who have honestly endeavored to perform their whole duty. The efforts of man at best are but feeble. All the aid that his wisdom can bring to the accomplishment of any great purpose must fall—unless accompanied and controlled by the guardian care of Him who gives direction to all human affairs. On His power and good pleasure all results must depend. On Him we should rely in a spirit of humility and Christian confidence.

Our republican institutions are based upon the axiom that the people are the only rightful source of power. Under these institutions thus founded, the will of the people, reflected through the ballot box, gives direction to public affairs. Through this medium the humblest, not less than the most distinguished, can stamp the impress of his will upon the public policy of the country. This feature of our republican system is its great distinguishing characteristic, and guided by the general intelligence and patriotism of the people, the cause of our success as a nation—the Right of Suffrage—should therefore be held inviolate and its independent exercise enjoyed by every citizen. To prepare the minds of the people by general education—by the inculcation of moral precepts and religious truth, should be accounted the noblest purpose of the government. All that we are and all that we can hope to be, as a nation, is dependent on the source of power. The right of the citizen over property, his personal liberty and security, the freedom of speech and liberty of the press, the free toleration of religious sentiment, are alike subservient to this great source of human law. How important, is it, then, that this great head should remain pure and independent. When the fountain is pure the stream emanating therefrom, will be also pure. Then by promoting the moral and intellectual culture of the people, the source of vitality of our government, our laws will be made wise, our institutions be preserved pure and our country remain, free, prosperous and happy.

The experience of the world seems to demonstrate that general intelligence and republicanism must go together. The successful government of the people is the government of intellect directed by virtue. A thorough education of the youth of our country, will therefore tend far more to the security of our institutions and the maintenance of our national honor, than all other means. Besides common school education, high literary attainment, the knowledge of the arts and science, a comprehension of individual rights, and the principles of the Christian religion, constitute the very bulwark of our republican government. The sciences and achievements of the demagogue will fall harmless before a people thus thoroughly educated.

The dangerous tendency of monopoly and the corrupting influence of money are met and counteracted by the power and virtue of this knowledge. Liberal expenditures by our government for the purpose of education, may well be regarded as rigid economy, and the

payments of the people for the support of this cause as pure devotion to republicanism. It should be the first care of the parent and the government, and its fruits accounted the richest legacy we can leave to posterity.

In the discharge of the various duties of the office I have just assumed, it will be my anxious desire to do equal and exact justice to all men of whatever persuasion, religious or political, and especially to advance the interests of this great Commonwealth, to increase the resources of her treasury, husband her means, diminish her debt, and elevate the standard of her credit—to favor such measures as may be calculated to develop her vast resources and stimulate alike her agricultural, mining, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial interests, and co-operate most cheerfully with the legislative branch of the government in the adoption of such policy as may tend to lessen the present onerous burthens of the people.

Our vast debt should be reduced as rapidly as practicable. Its injurious effects upon the growth of our population and the migration of capital to the State, is much more potent than the casual observer would suppose. This may not be most readily accomplished by the parsimonious use of the means already secured to the treasury. It may be wise to apply a portion of these to complete public improvements now far advanced in construction, but yet unproductive. The abandonment of such improvements would involve a large amount of capital already expended, and sacrifice entirely the chances of future returns to the treasury from these sources. Indeed the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal, is, in my opinion, consistent with the truest principles of economy.

Pennsylvania is perhaps unrivalled by any of her sister States in natural elements of greatness and wealth. She is no less the garden spot of our common country than she is the Keystone of the Federal arch. Abounding in inexhaustible varied mineral resources, an abundance of well-located water power admirably adapted to manufacturing and mechanical operations, together with a vast extent of the best agricultural soil, she can doubtless employ, sustain, and prosper a greater number of human beings than any other State in the Union. Her mountains, her rugged hills and lovely valleys are rich with natural advantages to man. Her people are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and if not restrained by unwise legislation, will soon occupy and improve these advantages to the fullest extent, and thereby render our beloved State prosperous and wealthy in an eminent degree.

A thorough knowledge of the science of Agriculture by our people, will have a most beneficial effect, if not quite essential to their prosperity. I am therefore much gratified with the effort now being made to accomplish this great object, and our own experience and the history of other countries, fully demonstrate the importance of such scientific education. The study of this science, combined with the practical labor of tilling the soil—is no less calculated to elevate and dignify the farmer, than to reward him for his toil. The great, first, most dignified pursuit of man, so peculiarly adapted to our State and the inclinations of our people, should command the fostering care of government.

Pennsylvania is blessed with a rich abundance and variety of minerals adapted to the practical uses and necessities of man. Her mineral interests constitute a great and growing source of wealth, contributing largely to enhance the receipts of our treasury. The appreciation thus given to the value of property, the population thereby sustained, the improvements made for their development and advancement, as well as the direct trade they furnish to the public works belonging to the State, generally promote its end.

The rich and extensive deposits of coal and iron ore within the boundary of our State make her particularly blessed. Her anthracite coal beds, furnishing a choice and cheap fuel for domestic purposes, for generating steam for the stationary and locomotive engine, as for the propulsion of our steamships, give to her a trade almost exclusively her own. For the supply of this article she is without any considerable rival. Although this trade is comparatively in its infancy it has already grown to one of great importance.

The value of the produce of the mine is made up mainly by the healthy, invigorating labor of the hardy miner; whilst those engaged in this trade constitute an industrious and valuable constituency with whose interests the prosperity and greatness of our State is identified.

It will afford me the utmost pleasure to favor all proper measures calculated to advance our great agricultural, mineral and other interests.

Intimately connected with the great interests of the country is the subject of a Currency. The proper disposition of this question is not only a high but one of the most difficult and dangerous duties of the government. The errors of our system are of the most seductive and dangerous character, consisting mainly in the creation of too much paper for the amount of specie basis provided for its redemption. The utmost care should be taken to guard against this tendency and to secure the people in the use of this medium. The security may be measurably afforded by imposing on the corporations, individual liability to the fullest extent.

The injurious effects of an excessive issue of paper money have been so frequently demonstrated in this country by sad experience, that it is quite unnecessary to discuss the question on this occasion. The laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant are all deeply interested in having a sound currency. No pretext can justify the creation of a super-abundant amount of paper money, and it is with painful alarm that I have witnessed a growing disposition in the entire country to increase the use of this medium on a small specie basis, regardless of the inevitable effects of the large accessions of coin which California is furnishing to this country and to the world. Every people must have a circulating medium as a matter of convenience, and should have whatever amount the transaction of wholesome business affairs may demand; but, unfortunately, we are too

unwilling to step at the proper period in the creation of this medium; as coin becomes abundant, that it should supplant and render unnecessary the use of paper, is to my mind the plainest teaching of common sense. Such practical effect is demanded by the true interests of the people. A superabundant amount of money of any kind cannot fail to enhance nominal values above a proper standard and thereby engender a spirit of dangerous speculation and in the end prostrate the great commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. The manufacturer is more vitally interested in this than any other question of governmental policy. Without a sound currency, the incidental aid resulting to this great interest from the revenue laws of the general government, can never have force or stability. I would not be understood, by any thing I have said, as holding the opinion that mere legislation, however wise, will give prosperity to a country, while bad legislation may restrain its energies, no matter what the labor, industry, virtue and patriotism of the people may be. Wise legislation can only afford opportunity for the legitimate rewards of natural resources, developed by unembarrassed labor. There is perhaps no more dangerous political heresy taught in our land than that the prosperity of the country is to be created by its legislation. A just policy can only guard and protect the legitimate means of production from special privileges—the devices of the cunning and the wicked.—The people should rely on their individual efforts, rather than the mere measures of government for success.

Legislation should give to all citizens an equal opportunity of enjoying the natural advantages which surround them. Corporate power and special privileges too often prove the reverse result, and should therefore only be granted to facilitate the accomplishment of great public purposes not within the reach of individual means. Capital and labor co-operating in a proper relative proportion have made, and will continue to make our country prosperous and happy. The rights of the latter should never be sacrificed to the interests of the former. Special legislation too frequently has this tendency. Capital can always command employment and profit. Labor, less able to command either, should receive the watchful care of government.

I am most happy, my fellow citizens, to meet you in my present capacity, at a time when our common country is at peace with all the world, and prosperous in an eminent degree. The dangerous conflict touching the subject of slavery, which for a time seemed to menace the stability of the national government, has been most fortunately, and I trust permanently, adjusted through the medium of what are generally known as the "Compromise Measures." The general acquiescence of the several States in this adjustment, gives assurance of continued peace to the country and permanence to the Union—permanence to that Union, the formation of which gave our nation early influence and dignity of position with the other powers of the earth. Her rights have consequently been respected by all, and her wishes heard with profound regard. In war she has gained a high character for military prowess and in peace secured the confidence of all mankind. The justice and liberality of her institutions have constrained the oppressed of every land to seek an asylum within her limits, and enjoy under the ample folds of her national flag, political and religious freedom.

The continuance of those unequalled blessings is dependent entirely upon the perpetuity of this great national compact, and this can only be secured by a faithful observance of the terms of the Constitution under which it was formed. The Union and the Constitution are one and indivisible. The former cannot exist without the latter, and the latter had no purpose but to perfect and sustain the former. He, therefore, who is not for the Constitution is against the Union; and he who would strike at either, would commit political sacrilege against the great fabric sanctioned by Washington and Franklin. The Federal Constitution must be maintained and executed in all its parts. It is the paramount law of each State, and it is the imperative duty of their respective governments to assist in the just and full administration of all its provisions.

To Congress undoubtedly belongs, in the first instance, the duty of making provisions to carry into execution the intent of this instrument, but it is the right and duty of the States, moving within the limits of their reserved rights, to co-operate with the general government in this legitimate work. They should certainly never attempt, by means of their legislation, to embarrass the administration of the constitution. Such interference cannot fail to endanger hostile feelings between the different sections of the Union, and if persisted in, lead to a separation of the States. So far as legislation of this kind can be found on the statute book of this State, it should be speedily repealed. Of this character, I regard the greater portion of the law of 1847, prohibiting the use of our State prisons for the detention of fugitives from labor whilst awaiting trial. In that work I shall most cheerfully participate, as I shall also aid, as far as I may properly do so, to suppress all attempts to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, whether providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other constitutional purpose. The necessity for such action is fully demonstrated by the fatal consequences resulting from such an attempt, recently occurring within our own borders.

The loyalty of Pennsylvania to the national Union cannot be doubted. She is now as she ever has been, for the constitution and its compromises. She will maintain and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment measures as a permanent settlement of this dangerous geographical conflict, and will discountenance to the full extent of her influence, all attempts at future agitation of the questions settled by them. She has planted herself on the constitution, and guided by its wise provisions, will seek to do justice to all sections of the country, and endeavor to strengthen the bonds of the Union, by cherishing relations of amity and fraternal affection between all its members.

I need say no more, my fellow-citizens, of the importance of the Union. You are, I am confident, abundantly impressed with its magnitude; without Union our liberties never could have been maintained. With the dissolution of this national compact would fall the hopes of the world for republicanism, the cause of political and religious liberty, the peace and prosperity of our people. To the end, then, that its great blessings may be preserved and its advantages vouchsafed to posterity—it becomes the duty of all to yield patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally adopted and cherish feelings of affectionate intercourse between the several members of our glorious Union. Admonished so to do by the immortal Washington, let the injunction be regarded by all of us with a Christian fidelity.—Let our habits of acting, thinking and speaking of the Union be as though it were indeed the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawn of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. Then shall we have performed our whole duty—duty to ourselves, to our sister States, and to the cause of republicanism throughout the world.

There having been no precautionary measures taken for the preservation of order, much confusion prevailed during the former part of the ceremonies. When, however, order was obtained, the address of Gov. Bigler was listened to with the utmost attention, and some portions of it much applauded by the auditory. Its delivery occupied about three quarters of an hour.

The crowd in and about the Hall during the ceremonies was most dense and compact and had railroad communication from the east been open, it would have been vastly greater. The military companies from the interior made a very handsome appearance, and were treated with much courtesy and attention by the National Guards, of Harrisburg, Capt. John R. Garland.

Upon the conclusion of the inaugural address, Governors Bigler and Johnston shook hands most cordially in presence of the multitude, and the band of the National Guards then struck up the national air, "Hail Columbia." The military companies immediately after retired, and the Convention then adjourned.

**SEVERE RETORT.**—The gentlemanly editor of the Philadelphia News styles James Buchanan "ten cent Jimmy," with the fact staring him in the face that all the helpless poor of the city of Lancaster are supplied with wood and coal out of a fund provided for their relief out of the private pocket of Mr. Buchanan—a fund, too, which is made perpetual! What slanderer of Mr. Buchanan has exhibited charity like this?—*Delford Gazette.*

"Landlord," said Jonathan, the other day, stepping up to the bar in a public house, "jest give us a cent's worth of New England, and put it into two tumblers. Here Jim, take hold; away with the expense, I say, when a fellow is on a bust!"

"Have you any traveling inkstands?" asked a lady, of a clerk in one of our stationary stores, last Saturday.

"No, ma'am, we have them with feet and legs, but they are not old enough to travel yet," was the pert reply.

"What are you about there?" said a gentleman to a boy whom he found in his orchard disposing of his apples to the best advantage, viz: in hat and handkerchief, for pockets he had not. "I'm about going," replied the boy.

A few days since, a dinner called on a young gentleman and presented him a bill, when he was somewhat taken aback by the get talking him aside; and blandly saying, "My dear sir, call again next Thursday, and I'll tell you when to call again."

A western editor cautions his readers against kissing short girls, because this habit has made him round shouldered.

Send all such girls to us—we'll risk our back and shoulders.

Some slandering bachelor says it is much joy, when you first get married, but more jaw after a year or so.

It is all moonshine about the girls petitioning Congress to have leap year come considerably oftener.

This is leap year—now, ladies, don't be bashful, "go it while you're young."

### Sportsmen Take Notice.

**John Krider,**  
North-East corner Walnut & Second Sts.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

HAS on hand, just received, a complete assortment of SHOT GUNS, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, and all other Sporting Apparatus of the best and most approved patterns.

He has constantly on hand SPORTING POWDER of all descriptions, Percussion Caps, Shot, Bullet Moulds, Ball and Blank Cartridges, and a general assortment of materials for Gun Makers, &c.

Also Percussion Caps of a superior quality, designed expressly for U. S. Rifles.

An assortment of Fishing Tackle always on hand.

All the above, and any other articles in his line, the subscriber will sell as low as any other establishment in the United States.

In testimony of his skill as a manufacturer, the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, in the years 1810 and 1812, awarded to him two certificates—and in the years 1814, 1816, 1817, 1818 and 1850, FIVE SILVER MEDALS, all of which may be seen at his place of business.

**JOHN KRIDER,**  
Philadelphia, July 1851, 85—3m.

A great variety of Toys on hand and for sale cheap at the variety store of  
**JOHN H. MELICK,**  
Stroudsburg, 8, May 1851.

### Indian Queen Hotel,

Elizabeth st., Stroudsburg, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above Hotel, known to the travelling community as "Shively's Old Stand," and recently kept by Geo. Swartwood.

The house is large, with ever convenience for travellers and boarders.

The yards and stabling are extensive, and every thing in the very best order for the accommodation of travellers and others.

The proprietor will use every effort to have his table, chambers, bar, and every department of his house conducted in such a manner as to secure the approbation of his customers.

The Stage office for the Easton, M. Chunk, Wilkes-Barre, White Haven and Providence stages will hereafter be at the above Hotel.—Persons wishing to go or send with the above stages, will please leave their orders at the Indian Queen Hotel.

These lines leave this Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 7 o'clock.

**JOSEPH J. POSTENS,**  
Proprietor.

April 24, 1851.

### TO INKEEPERS,

And to all whom it may Concern:

The undersigned embraces this method to inform his friends and customers in particular and the public in general, that he has added to his former stock of Groceries and Varieties, a general assortment of

### LIQUORS,

Consisting of the best refined Rye Whiskey, pale Brandy; Holland and common Gin; N. O. Rum; Lisbon and port Wine, of the purest and best qualities, and offers such for sale by the barrel, keg, gallon or half gallon; at the lowest cash prices; and wishes the Tavernkeepers in the country to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction, both in quality and price.

He also keeps constantly on hand, for Inkeepers, Wine Bricks, Peppercorn and Wintergreen, also Lemon Syrup.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

**SAMUEL S. ABEL,**  
Stroudsburg, June 5, 1851.

### Philadelphia Type Foundry,

No. 8, Pear street, Near the Exchange,  
PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscriber having made great improvements in his method of casting type and mixing of metals, and had a thorough revision of his matrices, the faces of which are not excelled, in beauty and regularity of cut, by any in the country; flatters himself that by a strict personal attention to business, and employing none but the most skillful workmen, he is enabled to offer

**A Superior Article, at greatly reduced Prices.**

He is constantly adding to his stock all that is new from the best workmen of this and other countries, and having lately procured from Europe, a great variety of NEW FACES and ORNAMENTS, solicits the attention of Printers there to.

Specimens will be sent to those wishing to order.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Ink, Stands, Gallies, Brass Rule, and every other article needed to furnish a complete Printing Office, supplied at the shortest notice.

**GERMAN BOOK AND JOB TYPE,**  
Of the newest style and of all sizes, carefully put up in fonts of correct proportion.

**ALEXANDER ROBB,**  
January 30, 1851.—ly.

### Doctor Yourself for 25 Cts!

By means of the Pocket Esculapius, or Every one his own Physician! Thirtieth edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing private diseases in every shape and form and malformations of the generative systems.

**BY WM. YOUNG, M. D.**


The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret diseases, need no more become the victim of quackery, as by the prescriptions contained in this book, any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business, or the knowledge of the most intimate friends, and with one tenth the usual expenses. In addition to the general routine of private disease, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, "DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE Street, PHILADELPHIA." Post paid.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his different publications, at his Office, 152 SPRUCE Street, every day between 9 and 3 o'clock, [Sundays excepted.]

January 30, 1851.—ly.

**Stroudsburg and Mauch Chunk**



### Mail Line of Stages.

This line leaves J. J. Postens' Hotel, (Indian Queen,) in Stroudsburg, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M. via Fennersville, Shafers P. O. Kresgeville, Weissport, and Lehigh to Mauch Chunk, where it arrives at 4 o'clock P. M., and connects with lines from Pottsville, Berwick and other places. Returning, leave C. Cornor's hotel, in Mauch Chunk, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M. and arrive in Stroudsburg at 4 P. M.

This line connects with the Wilkesbarre and White Haven stages at Shafers P. O. Monroe county, and with the New York, Easton, Milford and Honesdale stages at Stroudsburg.

### FARE

From Stroudsburg to Mauch Chunk	\$2 00
" " " " White Haven	2 00
" " " " Wilkesbarre	2 50

**J. STUFFER & Co.,**  
Proprietors.

February 13, 1851.

### Country Produce.

Butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for any goods in my line of business.

**JOHN H. MELICK,**  
Stroudsburg, February 1, 1851.