

E. BEATTY, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing forty columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.50 if paid strictly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly advertising:

Table with 4 columns: Duration (3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months), and 3 rows of pricing for different ad sizes (1 square, 2 columns, 1/2 column).

JOB PRINTING. The CARLISLE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind.

General & Local Information. U. S. GOVERNMENT. President—FRANKLIN PIERCE. Vice President—MILVARD F. FOSTER.

STATES GOVERNMENT. Governor—Wm. BIGLER. Secretary of State—CHARLES W. BLACK. Auditor General—E. BAYNES.

COUNTY OFFICERS. President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. WYRAM. Associate Judges—Hon. John Hupp, Samuel Woodburn.

BOROUGH OFFICERS. Chief Burgess—Col. ARNSTEIN NOBLE. Assistant Burgess—Charles Ozby.

CHURCHES. First Presbyterian Church, northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. Cowley P. Wren, Pastor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE. Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral Science. Rev. Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.

CORPORATIONS. CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK. President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beaton; Clerks, Henry A. Sturgeon, Joseph O. Hoffer.

RATES OF POSTAGE. Letter Postage.—Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents prepaid, or 5 cents the post, (except in California, Oregon, which are 6 cents prepaid, or 10 cents unpaid.)

CARLISLE HERALD BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE. IN THE REAR OF THE COURT HOUSE. Every description of Book and Job Printing executed.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LV. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1855. NO. 20.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION! THE INAUGURATION OF HON. JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. TWENTY THOUSAND SPECTATORS Grand Military Display!

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS, &c.

The most brilliant demonstration probably ever witnessed in Pennsylvania was the inauguration of Gov. JAMES POLLOCK yesterday in Harrisburg. The day dawned auspiciously—the air was unprecedentedly mild and genial for the season—the sun shone brightly and nature herself seemed to rejoice with the thousands of happy Americans whom the glorious occasion brought together.

every sentiment of my heart, every impulse of my nature. Republican institutions are the pride, and justly the glory of our country. To enjoy them is our privilege, to maintain them our duty. Civil and religious liberty—freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of conscience, and freedom of worship—are the birthright and boast of the American citizen.

Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foundation of our Republic. By these our institutions and privileges can and will be preserved. Ignorance is not the mother of patriotism, or of Republics. It is the enemy and destroyer of both.

THE ADDRESS. FELLOW CITIZENS.—Custom sanctions and demands, a brief declaration of the principles and policy, to be adopted and pursued by an Executive about to assume the functions of that office.

The people are sovereign, and in the exercise of their sovereignty they have "ordained and established" a constitution for the government of the State. That constitution, I have this day, in the presence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who is the searcher of hearts—and with humble reliance on His wisdom to direct—sworn to support.

agricultural industry, can not be indifferent to the laudable efforts now making to advance and perfect this first, and noblest, pursuit of man. This, and all other branches of industry should receive the fostering care and encouragement of the Government.

The interests of our great commercial emporium should receive the considerate attention of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commerce, are of great and increasing importance, and Philadelphia, as consolidated, in population, wealth, enterprise and intelligence, ranks and rivals the first cities of the Union.

A sound currency is essential to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society and every branch of industry, in their varied interests and economical relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium.

Notice of numerous intended applications to the Legislature for new banks, an increase of banking capital and savings institutions, has been given as required by the constitution.

In the performance of the duties now devolved upon me, it will be my desire to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests.

Every consideration of State pride, every motive of interest, require its reduction and speedy liquidation, by every available and practicable means. To secure this object, rigid economy in every department of the government; retrenchment in the public expenditures; strict accountability in all the receiving and disbursing officers of the commonwealth; and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much and save millions to the Treasury.

Created by the State, in the prosecution and management of her system of internal improvement—a system characterized by

"prodigality, extravagance, and corrupt political favoritism"—the sale of these improvements, or at least of the "main line," as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their representatives.

The consideration to be paid, the not only terms and conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully considered. Just and liberal inducements should be offered to purchasers; whilst at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State, and beneficial to the purchaser, may be secured.

The people having in the recent election decided against the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, it will become the duty of the Legislature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people, and is a reproach to the age in which we live.

The pardoning power—the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution—will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice, in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of subscriptions by municipal corporations, to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious; and general principles, and public good, are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sisterhood of States, cannot be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potent for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union—as she was first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger the one, or violate the other.