

and benefit of our happy Union, and the well considered compact by which it is sustained. A basis of calculation, exhibited by past experience, will give our country a population of thirty millions in less than ten years from the present time—of eighty millions in thirty years to come—and at one hundred millions at the close of the present century! But mere numbers are of no moment, compared with moral elements, in a nation's greatness. The vital strength and stability of the United States, as a people, consists in the substantial interest which each individual has in the permanency of those glorious institutions, which were baptized in the blood of our revolutionary struggle, and handed down to us as the sacred legacy of our fathers. Peril, or destroy these, and we peril or destroy the share of sovereignty and equality which they were designed to secure, alike to the richest and poorest, to the highest and humblest in the land. The experience of more than three fourths of a century proves, I am persuaded, that the American people, in the main, truly appreciate the beneficent structure and beautiful operation of our republican system. We have been assailed by an insidious and open hostility from abroad, and have, at times before the present, been encountered by both the concealed and palpable spirit of faction at home; yet the Constitution still stands as widely and firmly riveted in the affections of the honest masses of American freemen, as at any former period of our history.

The more fruitful sources of our national prosperity, undoubtedly consist in the freedom, industry and intelligence of our people; and in the rich natural resources of our country; united to an advantageous commercial intercourse with a warring world. But there is one element which we should cherish as more potent than all these: it is the protection and encouragement afforded by the union of the States, under an adequate and stable government. To this and the virtues of our citizens, under the smiles of Heaven, we are more indebted as a people, than to any other circumstance or relation. No one who has studied our history, and marked the spirit in which our union was formed, can avoid the conviction that our government so far as concerns the stability of this confederacy, must be one of opinion rather than force. Born in compromise and conciliation, it must be cherished in the same spirit; it must present itself to every member of this republic in the welcome guise of friendship and protection—not in overbearing pride, or as wielding the strong arm of power.

We have before us the plain, written compact of our fathers, to which they reflectively consented and subscribed, and so bound us who have succeeded them.—Its blessings and its benefits have been felt throughout long years of unexampled prosperity. If we would change any of its provisions, let us, with at least common honesty and manliness, pursue the mode of amendment which is pointed out, with admirable precision, in the noble instrument itself. But until this is done, those amongst us, who, from whatever motive, or under whatever pretext, either openly repudiate any of its plain provisions, or covertly retreating under the cloak of secret organization, seek to violate its spirit, or avoid compliance with its clear behests, dishonor the faith of their fathers and deny their own palpable and solemn obligations. Entertaining these views, how can any American patriot regard, with the least degree of complacency, the continued and embittered excitement of one section of the country against the domestic institutions of another; or the more recent organization of secret societies throughout the Union, based upon doctrines of exclusion and proscription, utterly at war with our National and State constitutions, and obnoxious to the liberal spirit of American republicanism? What admirer of the venerated father of his country, but must now feel, with resistless force, his solemn warnings against secret societies for political ends, as placing a powerful engine in the hands of the selfish and designing, and enabling them not only to acquire power unworthily but also to sap and destroy the most sacred principles of our government!

In these reflections upon certain political organizations, if I rightly comprehend my own motives, I am actuated by no mere partisan hostility or resentment. Were I to say less at the present moment, I should stifle my clearest convictions of right and shrink from a duty I owe to the people of Pennsylvania, who have so generously sustained me in various public relations in the past. Nay, more: I should, by silence in this regard, fail properly to reflect that constancy and unwavering faith which our noble Commonwealth has ever evinced towards the principles of our national compact in preference to the freedom of conscience and universal religious toleration; and also to the wise doctrines of popular and State sovereignty, and the inherent right of self-government.

During the brief period which remains of my official term I shall readily and cheerfully co-operate with the General Assembly in all proper measures, to advance the public weal; and I earnestly invoke upon our labors, and the labors of those who may follow us in our public vocation, the kindly care and keeping of that Great and Beneficent Being who holds the destinies of nations as well as individuals, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, and without whose continued smile there can be neither national or individual prosperity. WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 3 1855.

A pair of nippers—two frosty mornings in succession.

I hold it to be a fact, says Pascal, that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world.—This is manifest from the disputes to which indiscreet reports from one to another give rise.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1855.

The Governors Message.

Our thanks are due to J. H. Walton, Esq., of the Senate, and A. Edinger, of the House, for early copies of the Governor's Message.

The Legislature of this State, convened at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 2d inst. Hon. Henry K. Strong, Whig, of Philadelphia, was elected speaker of the House, on the first ballot—receiving 76 votes to 21 scattering. The Senate were unable, until Saturday last, to effect an organization, when they elected William M. Heister, of Berks county, Speaker, on the 27th ballot.

Accident.

Thursday Evening, 7 1/2 o'clock.—Jan. 11th 1855.—We stop the press to announce that Hon. James Pollock, Governor elect of Pa., was severely scalded in one of his hands this afternoon. We were unable to ascertain the nature or extent of the injury, but learn that the accident will occasion much suffering and inconvenience.—Miltonian.

THE "HOME JOURNAL" for 1855 opens with new and beautiful attractions. Its editors, Messrs. MORRIS & WELLS, furnish the world with some of the finest and purest literature of the day; and besides their own productions, the reader has the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of a large list of contributors—the "selections of the most interesting publications of the day—the brief novels—the piquant stories—the sparkling wit and amusing anecdote—the news and gossip of the Parisian papers—the personal sketches of public character—the stirring scenes of the world we live in—the chronicle of the news for ladies—the fashions and fashionable gossip—the facts and outlines of news—the pick of English information—the wit, humor and pathos of the times—the essays on life, literature, society and morals, and the usual variety of careful choosings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc. In addition, the editors promise that several new and attractive features of remarkable interest, will enrich and give value to the new series of the work. Terms \$2, or 3 copies for \$5. Subscribe at once.—Times and Gazette.

Method of Computing Distances by the Irish Peasantry.

I have often heard it remarked and complained of by travelers and strangers, that they never could get a true answer from any Irish peasant as to distances, when on a journey. For many years I myself thought it most unaccountable.—If you meet a peasant on your journey, ask him how far, for instance, to Ballinrobe, he will probably say it is "three short miles." You travel on, and are informed by the next peasant you meet, that "it is five long miles." On you go, and the next will tell you, "Your honor, it is four miles or about that same." The fourth will swear "If your honor stops at three miles, you'll never get there!" But on pointing to a town just before you, and inquiring what place that is, he replies, "Oh! plaze your honor, that's Ballinrobe, sure enough!" "Why, you said it was more than three miles off!" "Oh yes! but be sure and sartain, that's from my own cabin, plaze your honor. We're do scholars in this country. Arrah, how can we tell any distance, plaze your honor, but from our own little cabins! Nobody but the schoolmaster knows that, plaze your honor." Thus is the mystery unraveled. When you ask any peasant the distance of the place you require, he never computes it from where you then are, but from his own cabin; so that, if you asked twenty, in all probability you would have as many different answers, and not one of them correct.

Philadelphia Market.
Saturday, Jan. 6.—P. M.—The unfavorable weather to-day has prevented the landing of several cargoes, and there is but little business doing.
Cloverseed is scarce and wanted at \$9, 5/4 6/5 1/2 per 64 lbs.
The stock of Cotton is exceedingly light, and holders are firmer.
The Flour market remains without change. Shipping brands are offered at \$9, 37 1/2 per barrel, but there is no inquiry for export, and the sales are confined to small lots for the supply of the trade at \$9, 02 1/2 for select brands, \$9, 75 a 10, 50 for extra, and fancy lots at higher figures.
In Rye Flour and Corn Meal no further sales have been reported—we quote the former at \$6, 50, and the latter at \$4, 25 per barrel.
Grain.—The receipts of Wheat continue small, but the supply is about equal to the demand, and prices remain without change. Sales of 1500a2000 bushels good and prime red, at \$2, 10a2, 12 per bushel; no sales of white. There is no Rye here, and it is wanted at \$1, 25.—Corn continues scarce, and in demand—sales of 2a3000 bushels new Pennsylvania yellow, part at 95 cents, and part on terms not made public, 5000 bushels prime Delaware Oats at 55 cents per bushel.

Whiskey is dull—Small sales at 36 cents in both hds. and barrels.
\$5,400,000 are annually spent in Cincinnati for liquor. So says the Commercial.

Teachers Convention.

A Teachers Convention was held at the Fennersville Schoolhouse, in Hamilton township, Monroe county, on the first day of January, 1855, for the purpose of discussing some of the most important subjects connected with the interests of common school education.

The day was propitious, and a large number of Teachers and citizens were in attendance. The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock P. M. On motion, CHARLES S. DETRICK, County Superintendent, was appointed President, and HENRY ALBERT, Secretary; after which, the president, in a most eloquent manner, stated the object of the meeting, saying that the government of schools, the matter and manner of teaching, he thought, should be the subjects for consideration this evening.

Henry Albert then addressed the Convention on the subject of school government, and in the course of his remarks, stated that he had tried different modes of government and found that the best and most successful, was, to make your pupils believe you love them; exert every power to convince them that you are grieved if they do not improve; and he urged the necessity of all teachers to abandon corporal punishment.

Charles S. Detrick followed, with a most affecting appeal on the subject of school government; of each teacher feeling the responsibility, he or she is under, while endeavoring to train the young. He also made some remarks on teaching Arithmetic, and urged the teachers to be particular to have a review every week, which would have a tendency to impress on the mind of the pupils, those things most adapted to business.

Henry Albert spoke very earnestly, of the importance of introducing a series of books into all the schools, and urged the teachers to go forward as torches to enlighten and convince the superstitious, and never shrink from any part of their duty, no matter how great and keen the opposition may be. He also spoke at length on the matter and manner of teaching.

William S. Detrick made some very appropriate remarks on the utility of the Blackboard, and set forth in a very glowing manner the importance of calling up the classes, and having them demonstrate their work before the teacher. During the evening there were some very lively discussions, on the art of teaching, and all who were present seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly well.

The following Resolutions were then adopted:—Resolved, That it is the duty of the Directors of the several districts to supply each school with cards, for teaching the alphabet, and a blackboard.

Resolved, That each teacher shall enforce the study of all the rules of Arithmetic, and illustrate the same on the blackboard.

Resolved, That we consider the present salary of teachers insufficient, and that after the present school-year, we will not teach, without the salary be according to the qualification of the teacher.

Resolved, That we think it to be the duty of the Directors of the different districts to make a distinction between teachers and class them. If an individual is found qualified to teach Orthography, Reading and Writing, to be classed No. 1; if Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, No. 2; if Orthography, Reading, Writing Arithmetic and Geography, No. 3. If found qualified to teach all the common branches of an English education, No. 4, and that the salary shall be in proportion to the number they sustain.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet again on the 3d of February next at the Court House in the Borough of Stroudsburg, at 3 o'clock P. M.
HENRY ALBERT, Secretary.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The members of the STROUDSBURG DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, take this method of informing the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that they have secured the Court House, in this place, for the purpose of giving a series of Dramatic representations, during the present season.

Their contemplate producing, in succession, a number of new and beautiful pieces, among which will be the amusing and laughter-provoking farces of
The Irish Lion,
The Toodles,
The Fleasand Neighbor,
A Kiss in the Dark,
Go to Bed Tom,
Rough Diamond, and
The Dumb Belle,

together with the great moral and religious Drama of
The Drunkard,
which has been performed for upwards of 100 successive nights, in the principal Theatres throughout the Union, to the largest and most fashionable audiences. They have also in preparation, and intend to produce, an entirely new and original Farce, written and arranged by a member of the Association, entitled
Did you ever send your Wife to the Water Gap,

the scene of which is laid in Monroe County. They have at great expense procured entirely new scenery, of original and beautiful design, together with a new and magnificent Drop Curtain.

In consequence of the great expense attending this undertaking the price of admission has been fixed at 25 cents: children (accompanied by their parents or guardians) half price.
Due notice will be given, through the press, and by hand-bills, of the time of the first performance.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Jewelry Store of Samuel Melick; at the Hat and Cap Store of John W. Raxton; and at the door on the evening of the performance. There will be no free list.

Officers will be in attendance each evening, on strict order and decorum maintained.
January 4, 1855.

Auditors Notice.

In the matter of the account of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Coolbaugh, late of Middle Smithfield township, Monroe County, deceased.

The undersigned, auditors appointed by the Orphan's Court of said County, to examine and if occasion require re-settle said account and make distribution, will attend to the duties of their appointment, on Wednesday, the seventh day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg.

JOSEPH FENNER,
JAMES H. STROUD,
THOS. M. McILHANEY,
Auditors.
January 4, 1855.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the account of Solomon Walter, administrator of the estate of Barnett Walter, late of Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, deceased.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of said county, to examine and if occasion require, re-settle said account and distribute the remaining assets amongst the creditors entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday, the fifth day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, when and where all persons having claims are required to present the same before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets.

JAMES H. STROUD, Auditor.
January 4, 1855.

List of articles to be found at S. Melick's Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, Silver & Britannia ware; Spectacles; Books and Stationery, fine penknives, gus & pistols; gun tubes, locks and wipers, powder horns, game bags; hair, tooth, nail and blacking brushes; combs, mantel ornaments; lamps; toys; fine baskets; watch chains and keys; pen knives; scissors, music boxes, accordions; port monies, tooth powder, thimbles; gold pens, thermometers, thread and buttons, pins & needles, counterfeit detectors, and other articles too numerous to mention, and invites the public to give him a call and see for themselves.

School books, novels; new books of the day received as soon as published. Clocks, watches, and jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction. Produce taken in exchange. New goods for the Holidays just received.

SAMUEL MELICK,
Stroudsburg, Dec. 21, 1854.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have fitted up the building, formerly occupied by the members of the M. E. Church, on the east corner of George and Monroe streets, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, as a SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY, and that they are fully prepared to furnish a very superior article of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Ashes and Grease taken in exchange for Soap, at the highest market price.
Cash paid for tallow, when delivered at the factory, or Candles given in exchange, if desired.
Merchants and others are cordially invited to give us a call, as we are enabled to furnish any thing in our line, at New York prices.

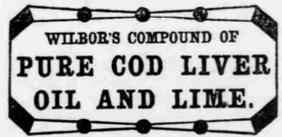
PALMER & BRO.,
Stroudsburg, January 4, 1855.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Just received and for sale at this Office a few bottles of this medicine, which will allay the effects of any painful causes that the human system may be visited with.

Who you are suffering with any complaint whatever that gives you pain, whether it be rheumatism, sore throat, cough, difficult breathing, tooth-ache, tic doloureux, pain in the breast or side, sprain or spasm, head-ache, inflammation, stiff joints, cuts, bruises, poison sores, cramps in the stomach, colic, cholera morbus, Lumbago, chilblains, frost bites, bites of poisonous insects, hydrophobia, or whatever your complaint may be that gives you pain, Radway's Ready Relief will relieve you quicker than any other Liniment, Salve, or Pain Killer in use.

Price 25 cents per bottle.



A Cure for Consumption, Scrofula, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all complaints of the Lungs.

The Proprietor has succeeded (from directions of Professor Stone) in combining the Oil and Lime so perfectly, that the taste of the Oil, which is nauseous to persons generally, is entirely overcome, and it can be taken by the most delicate females with pleasure. And as regards the benefit of this article over the pure oil, the following case, by Prof. Stone, is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The young lady was 24 years of age.

Her disease was one of unimpaired phthisis, which had been expected to terminate in the course of a few months, fatally. The upper part of both her lungs was filled with tubercles; and in some places were beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result, as in the case of many others, was soon apparent. The patient was rapidly getting well.

CAUTION.—On account of the great reputation of this Compound for all Lung Complaints, the subscriber would caution the afflicted against using any except that manufactured by him, as he has the only receipt in the United States for combining the PURE OIL with LIME in a proper manner. Therefore, as you value your health, purchase none except that manufactured by

ALEXR B. WILBOR, Chemist,
160 Court street, Boston.
Sold in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Son's, and Druggists generally.
For sale in Stroudsburg, by Dr. F. Hollinshead.
November 9, 1854.—ly.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of Franklin Starbird, Esq., late of Stroud township, Monroe co., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, &c. of said County. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

WILLIAM STARBIRD,
Preston Post, Wayne Co. Pa.
JOHN BOYS, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Administrators.
December 14, 1854.

Spts. Turpentine on hand and for Sale by F. HOLLINSHEAD,
Stroudsburg, Marc 130, 1854.
BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

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JAMES H. WALTON,
Treasurer of the Monroe County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in account with the same, from the first Monday of September, 1853, to the first Monday of September 1854 Inclusive.

Dr. To amount in hand at last Settlement as per statement of Auditors. \$77 60

" amount received for Insurance and plates from the first Monday Sept. 1853 to the same day in Sept. 1854. 288 56

" amount of Initiation fees paid in during the year. 111 00

AMOUNT 477 16

Cr. Paid Jno. Edinger and Jno. N. Stokes Committee. 12 03

" Peter Miller witness fees 1 67

" Theodore Schoch for Printing Blanks, &c., 1852-53. 21 00

" Geo. H. Miller & Robert Boys Committee. 3