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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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[From Gleason's Pictorial.]

THE PARTING—BY MRS. M. S. M. TAYLOR.

O, I have striven to say farewell
To thee, without one saddened feeling;
But though I strive my grief to quell,
Tears from my eyes are slowly stealing.
How I shall long thy voice to hear,
When far away its tones are breathing;
And pine to view thy smile so dear,
That smile so oft thy lips enwreathing.

Though hard to part the ties so sweet,
Which round our hearts have long been twining;
With promise we again may meet,
The star of hope is brightly shining.
I'll hide my tears within my heart,
And, smiling, give the farewell greeting;
Thinking that did we never part,
We ne'er should feel the joy of meeting!

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

The Inauguration -- President Pierce's Inaugural Address.

WASHINGTON, March, 4, 5 P. M.

Washington city was crowded to excess to-day by persons from all quarters of the country, to witness the inauguration of President PIERCE. The vast throng which had been accumulating for some days past was greatly augmented by large and successive trains of railroad cars which commenced arriving from Baltimore shortly after daylight, and continued almost hourly up to the time the inauguration ceremonies commenced, some of the trains bringing as many as one thousand passengers.—Snow commenced falling about 8 o'clock A. M. and continued without intermission during the day, but this seemed to have but little effect in damping the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage. The parade of the military was very fine, and the movements of the various companies to the sound of the martial music, the dashing to and fro of richly caparisoned horsemen, and showy and highly decorated vehicles,—all tended to give the National Metropolis a lively and animated appearance. It was said by persons who have had every opportunity of being perfectly conversant with the matter, that never on any previous similar occasion had so many persons visited Washington as on this—but this may be accounted for by the vastly increased and much more rapid means of communication;—and in this connection I may mention a single fact: I met gentlemen in Washington who had left their homes in N. York on Thursday evening at nightfall, who had witnessed the inauguration, and who would be at home on Saturday morning fully prepared to enter on their various pursuits, having been absent but one business day.

About 10 o'clock the various military companies and civic associations commenced assembling in front of the City Hall, and from that hour until noon the square and the streets leading thereto were the scenes of the most lively interest. The various companies from abroad were escorted into line by their military brethren of the District, and the Law Greys, of Baltimore, Capt FRANCE, who were on their return from a visit to Petersburg and Richmond, were escorted the entire distance from the latter city by two fine companies. By no means the least attractive feature of the day was the Flying Artillery from Fort McHenry, the military perfection of which seemed to be the admiration of all beholders.

The President and President elect, and other distinguished gentlemen were escorted to the Senate Chamber, and as soon as the vast throng had become somewhat stationary they appeared upon the eastern portico of the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered to President Pierce by Chief Justice Taney—several other members of the Supreme Court being present. The new Chief Magistrate then proceeded to deliver his inaugural Address.

The scene on the portico during the administration of the oath, and the delivery of the address was imposing in the extreme. Prominent in the foreground stood the incoming and out going Presidents, the city Justice of the Supreme Court and his associates, the new Cabinet and the old Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, the members of the Corps Diplomatique in the gorgeous uniforms of their respective countries—all uncovered, amidst a driving snow storm, whilst the chosen ruler of this great Republic solemnly took his oath to maintain the Constitution inviolate. The ladies, too, never wanting in patriotism, in spite of the storm, thronged the portico, and imparted by their presence additional charms to the occasion.

The ceremonies being over, the crowd quietly thinned off, and soon but comparative few could be seen about the Capitol.

President PIERCE, it is understood, will not take possession of the Executive mansion for some days, some necessary repairs being now making to it.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MY COUNTRYMEN:—It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne, to a position so suitable for others rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called for a limited period to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking or apprehension.

I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will—answerable only for a fearless, faithful and diligent exercise of my best powers.

I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestations of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight.—You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength.

When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of the duties imposed in the administration both of our home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean.

Less than sixty three years ago, the Father of his Country made the (then recent) accession of the important State of North Carolina to the constitution of the United States, one of the subjects of his special congratulation.

At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided; when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers.

It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith springing from a clear view of the sources of power in a movement constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that although comparatively weak, the new born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments.

It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood against the dangers which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitations which have at times fearfully menaced at home. They proved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the revolution.

The object sought was not a thing dreamed of—it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain it.

The oppressed throughout the world from that day to the present have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished or to fear that they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.—In this our country has, in my humble judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity.

It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs.

Pre-eminently the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon the eternal principles of right and justice.

Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consumation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers. One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude which at the outset disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects.

The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly three-fold their original number; your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and Federal Government, in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guaranty of the strength and integrity of both. With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion.

Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation and our position on the globe render the acquisition of certain possessions not within our jurisdiction eminently important for our protection, if not in the future essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world.

Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith.

We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

I intend that my administration shall leave no foul blot upon our fair record, and I trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world.

An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor.

It is not your privilege as a nation to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively short.

But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations through the unexplored pathway of advancement will be limitless as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit as a people are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations.

We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If in the course of their growth we should open new channels of trade and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual.

Of the complicated European systems of national policy we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties we have been happily almost entirely exempt.

Whilst these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement.

But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views, and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall, under all circumstances, require prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained.

So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right to stand unabashed, even in the presence of princes, with a proud conciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot in legitimate pursuit wander so far from home, that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity.

All must realize that upon every sea, and on every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights. And in this connection it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental.—The rights, security and repose of this confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion entertained and acted upon by others, from the formation of the Government, that the maintainance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrate the importance—I might well say the absolute necessity—of the military science and practical skill which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry and devotion to the public service, than to unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone.

The army, as organised, must be the nucleus around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, (the sure bulwark of your defence,) a national militia may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the Navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as the pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor.

But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought at a future time to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to which I shall always look with profound respect and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest. In the administration of domestic affairs you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and the observance of rigid economy in all departments so marked as never justly to be questioned.

If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Officers can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects, and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed.

Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government, but the claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be as regardless of its responsibility and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partizan prejudice in positions which will require not only severe labor but cordial co-operation.

Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motives as worthy, either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country.

I acknowledge obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone.—Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late campaign, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands dilligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed.

Without these qualities in their public men, stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation will be in vain. With them they will be necessary. But they are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents in every department to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility.

If the Federal government will confine itself to the exercise of the powers clearly granted by the constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institution of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than an earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far off future.

The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined; without it what are we individually and collectively—what becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind.

From that radiant constellation which both illuminates our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, but let a single star be lost and if there be not utter darkness the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief that as the Union has been the source under Providence of our prosperity to this time, so it is a pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children.

The field of calm and free discussion in our own country is open, and will always be so, but never has been, and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation.

To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance.

I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850 commonly called the compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and ought to be unhesitatingly carried into effect.

I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunals to which their exposition belongs.

Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions or obscure the light of our prosperity. But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom.

It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling Providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement in any section of the Union to make experiments, where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard.

Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-unite its broken fragments. Standing as I do, almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past, gathering around me like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than the kind providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—The Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, having been charged in the House of Representatives with having required a clerk whom he had appointed to receipt for the whole of his salary whilst he only received a part, addressed an explanatory letter to Mr. Letcher, his immediate representative, which was laid before the House. The facts are briefly these: In April, 1852, Mr. Collins, a clerk in the pension office died suddenly, leaving a destitute family, among whom was a son aged 15 years. Mr. Stuart was solicited to give this son the place lately held by his father; and, as an inducement it was stated, that a competent clerk had agreed to assist and instruct young Collins, the latter paying him for his services two hundred dollars per annum. It was stated to Mr. Stuart, that, unless this arrangement was made, the family must suffer, and his sympathy and humanity were appealed to. Under these circumstances young Collins was appointed, and received the full salary, paying to his assistant the sum stipulated between them. Various documents submitted sustain this statement of facts. And it was for this act of kindness and humanity—this act by which the public interests were protected whilst a helpless family were sustained, that Mr. Stuart was threatened by a member of the House with impeachment. If members would only attend to their legitimate duties, and not dive into matters with which they have no necessary connexion, it would be better for themselves and their country. The explanation made by Mr. Stuart was so plain and so full of the kindest feelings of our nature, that it was entirely satisfactory to the House—and thus this reckless attempt to blast the reputation of an honorable public officer, failed in its object.—*Balt. Clipper.*

An Artesian well has been sunk to the depth of 1509 feet at St. Louis.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS, BY 'FANNY.'

Mr. Editor:—Humbug is the order of the day. From the earliest ages to the present moment, the most tremendous schemes of deception upon extensive plans, have, at various times, with great success, been practiced upon the world.

And strange as it may appear, the greater the lie, the more enormous the improbability of the case, the more readily is it crammed down the capacious throats of the million.

We said that humbug is the order of the day; and so it is. The maiden glowing with health and beauty, gazes with soft and loving eye upon the love-sick youth, with the deliberate design of "leading him a dance,"—and happy art thou, O infatuated young man, if thou escapest without an aching heart and long days of wretchedness. Then the gay, the thoughtless, and wanton youth toys with his mistress, and speaks honied words, and looks "love to eyes which spoke again," with no other intention in the world than "to get the girl in love with him." Beware, O rash and vain-glorious man, thou hast no right to gain the holy and beautiful affection of woman, then "idly throw it by." The sting of remorse shall come upon thee, if thy little mind can understand the feeling. It is the nature of woman or most of them to "flirt," but be thou more generous, more manly; employ thy time to better advantage and do not be forever "dangling" about the girl who does not perhaps care a straw for you.

Again, humbug is practiced daily throughout the world; every man is trying, if not to cheat his neighbor, at least to make the best bargain for himself; and how few are there who can lay their hands upon their heart and say they "have done as they would be done by."

But humbug is triumphant in matters pertaining to medicine. From "Holloway's celebrated Pills and Ointment," down to the "Galvanic belts, neck-laces," &c., including Homœpathy, Hydropathy, and the host of "isms" and "pathies" too numerous and unprofitable to mention, all are, or have been extensively propagated, with the express view of *making money.*—We should like in this connexion to pay our respects to Homœpathy, but time will not admit; at some future period we may give our opinion of this most transparent and nonsensical of humbugs. We come now, Mr. Editor, to another "ism," viz: "Spiritual Rapperism," and if we do not succeed in eliciting a response from the "spirits," it will not be for the want of "rapping."

Mr. Editor, we have the highest respect for woman individually and collectively; we honor her holy mission upon earth, we love to see her going about "doing good" and shedding a beautiful and refining light around her. But, sir, we believe the less she has to do with "spirits," the better.—We never yet saw a woman under their influence that we were not disgusted and heart-sick. Let woman attend to pursuits proper to them and not meddle with matters above their comprehension. "Woman shines brightest when in her proper sphere," she is more useful and graceful by the fire-side than in the forum. Now is it not a little strange that this intricate question of "spiritual rapperism," is taken up and carried on principally by women? Is not this fact alone calculated to throw doubt and discredit upon the whole subject? We humbly opine it is, in the absence of better and more convincing testimony.

Now, Miss Fanny, we do not wish to be understood as intending to cast the slightest imputation of forwardness or unwomanly conduct upon you on account of your article. On the contrary, we honor you for your patient endeavours in behalf of *science.* By perseverance on your part, we have hopes that you may become a "medium." We have no doubt of the truth of your experiments; in fact have tried them ourselves, but like one-half of those you detailed, we failed. Doubtless you must have laboured industriously; we can fancy you "sitting like Patience on a monument," smiling not at "grief," but the "spirits," and invoking them, "black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey," to come forth and do your bidding. Perhaps you, sweet "Fanny," are in the same situation as she who "sat upon the monument." Ha, we have you there, Miss "Fanny."

But seriously, we believe that some marvellous feats are performed with tables, books, &c., and agree with Miss "Fanny" that it is owing to animal magnetism, gravitation or attraction of some kind. But we wish to be distinctly understood as denying any supernatural agency connected with these experiments, and we join issue with all persons, whether they be judges, preachers or civilians, upon the attempt, (by referring them to spiritual causes,) to carry war and desolation into private families, to upset the Christian religion, and to take away from our Divine Master one of his own attributes. We call upon all sensible people, we invoke the pulpit, the press, the law of the land, to put down this most dangerous and unheard of superstition. And, Mr. Editor, we rejoice that after numerous attempts to introduce it here, the people of this county have set their faces against "spiritual rappings." We rejoice that the people not only of this county, but of the whole State have determined to frown down this most enormous of humbugs and its abettors.

Easton, March 3. "SPECTATOR."

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