

**THE PATRIOT**

Not for himself, but for his country.

WEDNESDAY, December 24

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives by Mr. Mitchel "An act appropriating a sum of money for the erection of a Bridge over Baldeagle Creek, at Frederick Shenk's Fording, in this county.

In this day's paper will be found a correct return of the late election for Governor, which we would advise our readers to preserve, as it may be of importance to some of them hereafter.

"The urgent solicitations of the people."—Harrisburg Chronicle, List of Justices of the peace appointed by Mr. Gregg, for Centre County, since the 14th of October last:

- Daniel O'Bryan,
- Ezekiel Evans,
- Charles Carpenter,
- James Kinnear,
- Wm. P. Brady,
- Jesse Fulton,
- S. Miles,
- I. Thompson,
- S. Turner,
- R. Shaw
- Jacob Roop
- Geo. Buchanan
- Wm Keatly !!
- Wm. Tipton !!
- J. Gallaher
- Absalom Liggit, &c.

Justices appointed by Hester

overflowing. The joint committee appointed to invite governor Hiestor, waited on him at his lodgings, and conducted him with the Heads of Department to the lodgings of the Governor elect, where they were received by him and the committee appointed to wait on him.

By previous arrangement of the Military, two fine Battalions of Volunteers commanded by Major JOHN M. FORSTER, of Harrisburg, and WILLIS FOULK, of Cumberland, were prepared to pay the proper military salutes.—A band of music, with a guard of Volunteers were placed in front of the quarters of the governor elect. Governor Hiestor and the Governor elect, accompanied by the committees and officers of government, having taken their proper stations in a conspicuous place, the military passed in front, giving the proper salutes.—The whole procession, with appropriate music from the bands and colors displayed, then moved down Second street up Market and Third streets, and to the Capitol in the following order:—The military being under command of Major Forster as senior officer.

- Carlisle Hussars, Capt. Foulk.
- Dauphin Cavalry, Lieut. Com. M'Alister.
- Carlisle Artillery, Capt. Keller.
- Carlisle Infantry, Capt. Armor.
- Carlisle Guards, Capt. Alexander.
- Cumberland Hornets, Capt. Zimmerman.
- Hoguestown Guards, Capt. Clendenin.
- Susquehanna Guards, Lieut. Com. Wormley.
- Harrisburg Guards, Capt. Wiestling.
- Harrisburg Union Infantry, Capt. Piper.
- Junior Guards, Capt. M'Ilwaino.
- York Volunteers, Capt. Small.

- CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.
- Mr. Ogle, Mr. Kelton,
  - Mr. Norbury, Mr. J. K. Mann,
  - Gov. ELECT, Gov. HESTER,
  - Mr. Stevenson, Mr. M'Ilwaino,
  - Mr. Seltzer, Mr. Barnard,

- OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT,
- State Treasurer, Sec'y. of Com'th.
  - Auditor General, Attorney General
  - Surveyor General, Secy. Land Office,
  - M. C. Rogers, esq. Judge Smith.

[present Sec'y. of Com'th.]

- COMMITTEE.
- Mr. Lehman, Mr. Coleman,
  - Mr. Wierman, Mr. Eyster.

When the head of the military column reached the front of the Capitol, it was halted, and wheeled into line, when the whole presented arms, the Governor and Governor-elect acknowledging the salute, passed in front, and by the right of the line, into the chamber of the House of Representatives.—The Governor-elect was conducted to his seat at the Speaker's chair on the right; and Governor Hiestor to his seat on the left. The Speaker of the Senate being placed on the right of Mr. Shulze, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the left of Gen. Hiestor. The officers of government with the committees taking their assigned places in front of the Speaker's chair.

After a proper pause, the Speaker of the Senate rose, and in a neat and appropriate manner, stated the object of their assembling, and then administered the oaths of office to the GOVERNOR ELECT; the whole assembly rose at the same instant and continued standing till this solemn and impressive proceeding was concluded. Mr. SHULZE was thereupon declared governor of Pennsylvania, by the reading by the Clerk of the Senate, of the certificate of his election, and the interesting event was announced by a discharge of artillery in front of the capitol under the direction of a detachment of the Carlisle Artillery. GOVERNOR SHULZE then rose, and in a firm, audible and impressive manner, delivered his excellent and able inaugural address, to be found in this day's paper.

The troops having again formed in line, Governor Shulze and Gen. Hiestor (Governor Shulze taking the right) with the committees and officers of government, passed along the line, was then again formed in columns with those gentlemen in front, when the whole returned by Walnut street, to the lodging of Governor Shulze; and the military again gave to them the marching salute.

The manly and dignified deportment of Governor Shulze, throughout the whole proceedings, was exceedingly gratifying to all who witnessed it.

The volunteers made a splendid and martial appearance, they performed all their movements with great military precision and skill; they gave life and spirit to the whole scene, and did credit to the military character of the state.

A numerous assembly of ladies graced the Hall of the House, during the inauguration. Every thing was conducted with great order and regularity and not an accident of any kind occurred to lessen the pleasures which all felt and expressed.

**GOVERNOR SHULZE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS**

ON HIS INDUCTION INTO OFFICE.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

ENTERTAINING AS I do the opinion, that nothing should be more desirable to a good citizen than the esteem of a virtuous and free people, I will not attempt to disguise the pleasure, with which I now render to you my most grateful thanks, for the testimony you have given me of your confidence and regard.

And although the small services I have been enabled to perform in the course of my public duties, were wholly inadequate to the attainment of so splendid a distinction, yet I am not insensible to the expectations of my fellow citizens as manifested in the gratifying result of the late election. For without the vanity to suppose, that they intended by their suffrages to express their approbation of my former conduct, there is an implied persuasion of the purity of my motives and the soundness of my political principles. It shall therefore be my unremitting endeavor, in the administration of the affairs of the commonwealth, to justify this favorable sentiment; and to that effort, I will dedicate the utmost exertions of my humble abilities with an honest zeal for the public good.

A frequent and anxious examination of the conduct of their magistrates, is an indispensable duty of freemen. It is essential to the preservation of liberty, that it should be guarded with jealous eyes. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, though diffident of my capability of executing the arduous trust with which I have been honored, I would not deprecate, but on the contrary, would respectfully invite the attention of my fellow citizens to the measures of their government. I must, however, bespeak their indulgence for the errors of judgment which in so difficult a station must frequently occur. All I can additionally promise is, that my inclinations will heartily second the solemn injunctions of the obligation by which I have just bound myself, to support our excellent constitutions. Bred up with a profound veneration for those illustrious charters, every day of my life enforces the conviction, that they are to be ranked among the most important benefits, that human wisdom has conferred upon mankind. At any other period, it might be deemed superfluous to commend the principles, which they contain, to the reverence and fostering care of my fellow-citizens. But the present times are distinguished by extraordinary events. A combination the most formidable the world ever witnessed, exists among the potentates of Europe, the object of which is nothing less than the entire prostration of the rights of man. The barriers of national independence have been forced, and a crusade carried on against the liberties of nations whose only offence was a calm and peaceful attempt to improve their condition. We have moreover seen a despotism whose very existence is a stain upon the escutcheon of christian Europe, exercising the most unheard of atrocities upon a christian people who were struggling to be free. The "Holy Alliance" looked on with folded arms, whilst the Turkish barbarians were polluting the altars, plundering the temples, burning the cities, and butchering the inhabitants of christian Greece. Neither the ties of a common faith, nor the admiration of her ancient splendor and heroic virtues, excited in the bosoms of that heartless conspiracy the least sympathy for the mother of republics. They regarded the regeneration of liberty in Greece, as adverse to the cause of thrones. In support of that cause doctrines have been promulgated by the league of despots in direct and deadly hostility to the principles upon which our institutions are founded. Whether the light of freedom is destined to be extinguished in Europe or to beam forth with brighter effulgence, we shall have equal reason to cherish the generous flame which animated the valor of our forefathers, and to preserve unsullied the liberties which they have handed down. In either case it will behoove us, not only to rejoice in the advantages which we possess, in a government founded upon the consent of the people and maintained by their authority but from a two-fold motive of gratitude to our ancestors and love to our children, to transmit to posterity those advantages unimpaired.

It will not be expected, fellow-citizens of the General Assembly, that I should at this time attempt to call your attention to the subjects which

may be proper for your consideration during your session. Your own experience and better wisdom will suggest them in the regular course of your proceedings. I can only assure you that every measure for relieving the embarrassments of the community, for the improvement of the resources of our state, and for the promotion of the public welfare, will be supported by the ready and unreserved co-operation of the executive branch of government.

You will allow me nevertheless to submit a few remarks upon one or two topics of paramount importance. Former Legislatures turned their attention with a liberality which did them great honor, to the subject of education. It must be acknowledged, however, that much remains to be accomplished in this respect, and that the requisitions of the constitution are still in a great measure unanswered. The object of the convention seems to have been, to diffuse the means of rudimentary education so extensively, that they should be completely within the reach of all—the poor who could not pay for them, as well as the rich who could. Convinced that even liberty without knowledge, is but a precarious blessing, I cannot therefore too strongly recommend this object to your consideration.

Another point which I would respectfully suggest, relates to the encouragement of industry at home. As this is a subject more peculiarly within the province of the national government, I would submit the propriety of your requesting our representation in congress, to exert its influence in establishing a tariff, which will completely protect American manufactures. The experience of seven years, has shewn that little dependence is to be placed upon the foreign demand for our agricultural products. It has been the policy of the most enlightened and prosperous nations of Europe, to exclude all articles of foreign growth or manufacture which they can themselves produce. One nation, by pursuing an opposite course, has sunk into an abyss of poverty and imbecility, though supported by all the mines of Mexico and Peru. These examples teach a lesson too intelligible to be misunderstood.

Tendering to you individually my best wishes for your personal happiness, I conclude with a sincere prayer that our efforts and deliberations may be crowned with success in the advancement of the true interests of our constituents, and that an all-gracious Providence will shower its blessings upon the commonwealth entrusted to our charge.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.  
December 16, 1823.

**Correct Official return of the late General Election.**

City & County	J. A. Shulze	A. Gregg
of Philad.	6652*	7757
Bucks,	3086	3095
Chester,	3291	3915
Lancaster,	4350	4902
York,	3912	2166
Cumberland,	2218	1318
Berks,	3569	3403
Schuylkill,	753	753*
Northampton,	3498	1490
Lehigh,	2156	1047
Wayne,	474	149
Pike,	398	220
Northumberland,	1564	824
Union,	1762	1098
Columbia,	1609	637
Washington,	4188	1414
Indiana & Jefferson,	1276*	386
Armstrong,	1346	374
Westmoreland,	3298	1650
Fayette,	2634	1070
Bedford,	2117	1130
Franklin,	2445	2014
Montgomery,	3148	2572
Dauphin,	1791	1063
Lebanon,	1669	1172
Luzerne,	1280	1291
Susquehanna,	657	544
Bradford,	977	804
Huntingdon,	1995	1495
Beaver,	1464	824
Allegheny,	2756	1856
Butler,	1216	515
Mifflin,	1772	1012
Delaware,	641	1465
Somerset,	1443	970
Cambria,	252	269
Lycoming,		
Potter & M'Kean,	1520	743
Tioga,	450	143
Greene,	1673	443
Adams,	1115	1698
Centre,	1895	749
Clearfield,	309	173
Crawford,	900	649
Erie,	754	604
Venango,	679	286
Mercer,	1373	611
Perry,	1323	604
Warren,	162	190

It appeared that the following votes had been given to John Andrew Shulze:

City & county of Philadelphia,	5
Pike,	398
Indiana & Jefferson,	1276
Beaver,	1464
Crawford,	900
Venango,	679

4,722

For John A. Shulze,	
Eric county gave	754
And for Andrew Shulze,	
Schuylkill gave	112
	5,538
Schuylkill county gave 53 votes for Andrew Gregg; and Wayne gave one vote for Andrew Greg.	
The result stood thus:	
J. Andrew Shulze,	84 340
John Andrew Shulze,	4,722
John A. Shulze,	754
Andrew Shulze,	112
	89,928
Andrew Gregg,	64,157
Andrew Gregg,	53
Andrew Greg,	1
	64,211
Majority,	25,717

On opening the return of the city and county of Philadelphia, it appeared there were 5 votes for John Andrew Shulze.

Mr. Burnside moved that these five votes be added to those given for J. Andrew Shulze, as they were obviously intended for the same person.

Mr. Roberts doubted the authority of the convention to discuss any question or act in any legislative capacity at all. The only proper mode would be for the clerks to note any errors that might be found, and their correction would be a question for the two houses to determine in their separate legislative characters. The motion was withdrawn.

In the result it appeared that in a part of the votes for Mr. Shulze, his christian name had been stated in a different way from that in which he usually writes it, viz instead of J. Andrew Shulze, it was John Andrew, John A. and Andrew. And that the surname of Mr. Gregg had also been misspelled in some instances.

Mr. Burnside moved that the votes given to John Andrew Shulze, John A. Shulze and Andrew Shulze be added to the returns of J. Andrew Shulze, in their respective counties.

Mr. R. Smith thought it could not so well be done, since the figures in the tally papers could not be easily altered. He observed, that a similar instance had occurred, in 1799. In that case it appeared, that James Ross of Pittsburg had 26,259 votes, and James Ross without any designation, 6,259 votes. It appeared that the tellers had put them down in separate columns, and had afterwards added them together, and they were all reported to be for the same person.

Mr. Roberts asked the opinion of the chairman on a point of order. He conceived the convention was incompetent to legislate in its present capacity and therefore, that a motion to that effect could not be received. The constitution did not authorize it.

They were met merely to witness the opening of the votes; that had been done, and their duties had ceased as a convention. If they were to legislate, who was to preside? The house of representatives, he presumed was now in session, as he expected the e had been no adjournment. If then, legislation was to proceed, the senate could only sit here as spectators. All legislative acts, required the concurrent votes of the two houses in their separate capacities. The only proper mode to be pursued, as he conceived, would be for the convention to adjourn for a short time; say half an hour; during which period, the two houses in their proper legislative capacities, might determine what course to take. He noticed two instances in which congress had pursued that course, with regard to election returns for President and suggested a wish that the gentleman from Centre (Mr. Burnside) would withdraw his motion, for he purpose of a short adjournment.

Mr. Ogle said, the Pennsylvania legislature had met in general convention; the speaker of senate was the presiding officer,—in what respect they prevented him from acting on business for which they had convened, he could not understand.

Mr. Burnside could not consent to withdraw his motion, because he believed he was right; and he was not satisfied that he was wrong in not insisting on his motion to correct these errors as they proceeded allowing the whole number of votes to J. Andrew Shulze, that appeared to be intended for him, without distinction. It had been the uniform discussion, in all deliberative bodies that no misspelling of a name, or mistake of a clerk should defeat the public will. Now is the proper time to determine this question; and he hoped no adjournment would be agreed to, till the matter was decided.

Mr. R. Smith said the two houses were in a new state of things. It appeared that there had been a number of votes given that differed in spelling from the different candidates, and the question to decide was whether they should be added to those that were definitely designated or not. If the convention adjourn, for what purpose?—There was no law authorising them to act separately on this subject.