

THE INAUGURATION.

On Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock, according to previous arrangements, Gov. PORTER was inaugurated. In the presence of both houses, and an immense concourse of citizens.

After taking the usual oaths of office, Gov. Porter delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Deeply impressed with a sense of gratitude to my fellow-citizens for the distinguished mark of confidence reposed in me, I enter upon the arduous and responsible duties of Governor of Pennsylvania, with a full determination, according to the abilities given me, to do my duties faithfully.

A compliance with custom would seem to require of me, when assuming the duties of the Executive, in pursuance of the choice of the people, to lay before them some of the leading principles upon which the administration of the government will be conducted. I do this the more willingly because in a republic, the intercourse between the people and their public functionaries should be candid, frank and unreserved.

Educated with the highest veneration and greatest affection for the men and principles of the American Revolution; it will always give me pleasure to refer to the one as examples, and to the other as guides, in the performance of duty. Admitting, to its fullest extent, the importance of preserving, unsullied, the inestimable and inalienable right of the people to govern themselves, I shall ever give my best efforts to prevent encroachments upon that right. So long as man contemplates the being he is, error must be expected both in his individual and collective conduct. He may be expected to err upon sudden impulses; but an intelligent community will rarely fall deliberately into error. Hence the deliberate expression of the people's will should always furnish a rule of conduct to those who represent them in public stations.

A new era has arrived in our Commonwealth. Our first Constitution, formed amidst the storms and troubles of the revolutionary conflict; was found in practice not to answer the expectations under which it was framed. In fourteen years thereafter, it was entirely new modelled by the Constitution of 1790; an instrument framed by men of great talents and eminent worth, but the plan of government was always considered, by no small portion of the people, as not sufficiently democratic in its detail. After repeated attempts to procure revision, a majority of our citizens who voted on the question, in 1835, decided that a Convention should be called to revise, alter and amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth. In pursuance of this determination of the people, a Convention assembled and after a long and arduous session, closed their labors on the twenty-second of February last, and the amendments agreed upon by that body have been ratified and adopted by the people; and it is under this amended Constitution that it has been my lot to be called upon to administer the duties of the Executive. This instrument gives to popular suffrage the decision of many appointments heretofore vested in the Executive, and changes the duration of the judicial tenure from that of good behaviour to a term of years. It shortens the period of eligibility to the Executive chair, and reduces the Senatorial term; enlarges the right of suffrage, and changes other provisions, all of which are important in the conduct of the government of the State. Approving as I did of the amendments in the aggregate, and having sanctioned them by my vote at the late election, it will afford me great pleasure to assist in carrying them out in practice, by a strict adherence to their principles.

A strict accountability of all public agents tends to prevent wrong to the public from negligence or misconduct. Lavish and profligate expenditures necessarily induce extravagance and luxury; these undermine and destroy the habits of industry and frugality of our citizens, thereby take away one of the principle supports of popular government. The luxury, extravagance and appendages of royalty are unsuited to the habits, as they are to the well being of a free people. Economy in the various departments of the government is not only required at all times in a republic, but it is peculiarly called for at this time, when such is the magnitude of the state debt that more than the whole net revenue is required to discharge its interest.

This debt, it is true, has been incurred in the prosecution of schemes of internal improvement unparalleled in other days and States, which have tended to increase our trade and develop our resources, and it may perhaps be fairly assumed that they have increased the value of the real estate of the commonwealth to the amount of their cost. Much of the funds of the State have, however, been expended on works of secondary importance, and in some instances, of doubtful public utility, which received appropriations from a course of legislation in which aid was given them to secure favor for greater and more public improvements—a system of legislation universally admitted to be wrong in principle, and which ought never to be adopted. I respectfully solicit the co-operation of all who have the welfare of their country at heart, in putting an end to this course of legislation.

I have ever been the friend and advocate of a judicious and liberal system of public improvements, essentially necessary, as I always believed it, to the great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the commonwealth—interests intimately connected with, and mutually dependent upon each other. But this system may be pushed beyond the means and resources of the commonwealth. Such a course should be avoided. We have now in progress of construction, portions of the main lines of our canals, which are yet incomplete, and which are necessary to finish the chains of intercommunication within the Commonwealth.—Their situation exhibits one portion of some of the lines completed and now in a state of dilapidation and decay, while other portions of the same line are yet unfinished. The alternative then presented is, shall these uncompleted main lines be abandoned, or shall every possible energy of the commonwealth be put in requisition for their completion? Unwilling as I am needlessly to increase the State debt, the soundest dictates of public policy and justice require the adoption of the latter course, as the only mode of making available the large amounts already expended upon them. The resources and capabilities of the regions through which they pass will be thereby developed. Avenues of trade to and from the seaboard will be opened.—New markets for our agricultural and mineral products will be furnished, and the revenue of the work already completed and in operation greatly increased. When these lines shall have been completed, prudence would seem to require that we should pause and at least for a season husband our means and endeavor to decrease the public liabilities.

I shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause to be laid before you a full and candid statement of the debts due by the Commonwealth. These debts, let it be steadily borne in mind, have been incurred under the authority of law, and as the public faith must, and, as far as in me lies, shall be sacredly maintained at all hazards, it will be our duty; while we shall prevent their unnecessary increase, to provide the means of meeting the lawful engagements of the Commonwealth. In effecting these desirable results, I look with great confidence to the co-operation of the representatives of the people in both branches of the legislature. The truth cannot be concealed that the funds of the commonwealth are in an embarrassed state, and that a strong, vigorous and well directed effort is required to extricate them therefrom.

By the provisions of the amended constitution, notice is required to be given of all intended applications for the grant or renewal of charters to banking institutions.—This provision will prevent legislative action in relation to them, at the present session, and renders any exposition of my views on this delicate and agitating subject, unnecessary at this time. I shall take occasion, in a future communication to express them very definitely and need only say that the banking capital of the commonwealth, has been increased of late years beyond what I believe to have been necessary.—Having formed this opinion deliberately I shall not be disposed, to change it for light reason. There is, in my judgement, a manifest impropriety, in entangling connections between the government and the banking or trading institutions of the country, and I shall at all times, be ready to co-operate in any measure which shall separate the government from banking institutions, as to leave each to the pursuit and exercise of their legitimate ends, without interfering with those of the other.

The creation of corporations, where necessary to accomplish purposes beyond the reach of individual enterprise, has no doubt done much to advance the prosperity of our country, where the means of the citizens, generally, are moderate, as they are like to be in a young and growing country, and where the concentration of the capital of

many is necessary to do what, in older countries, might be accomplished by individuals of greater wealth. As our country becomes older and our wealth increases the reasons for multiplying these corporations are to some extent removed. Although they may be resorted to with propriety, where absolutely necessary, their undue creation and increase should be discouraged. Corporations ought never to be created, where the object to be accomplished is within the probable reach of individual exertion. They absolve men from individual liability and may, tend by undue combinations and concentrated action to embarrass the operations of government, and interfere with the popular sovereignty.

The position which our Commonwealth occupies as a member of the Union, should never be lost sight of. For whilst as to all the purposes not delegated to the General Government she is an independent sovereignty, yet as to all granted to the confederation or Union, she must exercise her authorities in subordination to the General Government, evincing a proper regard for, and subordination to that government in all things properly pertaining to it. The government of the states should ever exercise a careful vigilance for the preservation of their own rights, that the object of the confederation may be fairly effected, and the harmony of a system of government without parallel in ancient or modern times, be preserved in all its beauty and symmetry. It is not sufficient that there should be a cold compliance in terms with the letter of our constitution, there should be a proper national feeling of brotherhood kept up.—We should exhibit in all our conduct that we are members of a great and powerful Union of free states, who have made certain terms and conditions by way of mutual concession and compromise in order to promote the general good of the whole. The old articles of confederation, as well as the present constitution of the United States were the results of those feelings and these concessions and compromises. A due regard to that good faith which should ever characterize the conduct of republican states would seem to require that a contract or compact of union thus formed should be kept not only inviolate in terms, but in spirit also.

When the infant states of the Union united together in the Revolution, for the common defence under the feeble bonds of the old confederation, and when necessity drove us to form something more definite and binding which brought about the constitution of 1788, involuntary servitude was the subject of much discussion, arrangement and concession. It was finally disposed of in the manner pointed out in the latter instrument. To agitate the question anew, when it was thus satisfactorily settled, is not only unwise and impolitic, but is a virtual breach of good faith to our brethren of the south; an unwarrantable interference with their domestic relations and institutions; and is calculated to do positive injury to the African race there held in servitude, for whom in her policy and within her own borders, Pennsylvania has always shown a becoming sympathy. I can never, in the official station which I occupy, consent to countenance a course which may jeopard the peace and harmony of the Union, without answering any good purpose in the end. It shall meet with no encouragement at my hands.

Let Pennsylvania keep clear of all entangling alliances, and she has no political consequences to dread, nor collisions to encounter; and our experiment of the Union of the states will be found to work as harmoniously in practice, as it is beautiful in theory. Her people are characterized by strong practical common sense, and useful intelligence. If not disposed generally to theorize and speculate, they are not thereby the less competent to judge correctly in matters of public polity.

As a member of the Union, she has stood forth manfully, under all circumstances in support of republican principles. A strict construction of the constitution of the United States; a reluctance to yield to the general government and powers except those expressly granted, or which follow by direct and necessary implication from those so granted; a rigid system of economy in public expenditures, the definition and limitation by law, as far as practicable of the duties of public functionaries and a strict system of accountability in all public servants, are doctrines, in support of which, she has ever raised her voice. Believing these to be correct views, it will afford me pleasure; so far as the subject shall fall within the province of the executive, to give them effect; and that pleasure will be enhanced in finding that I am therein co-operating with, and sustaining the administration of the general government in the able and efficient hands in which it is now placed.

In a republican government, general intelligence should be diffused among the citizens. They are thus enabled to perform their duties as constituent parts of the government, intelligently and correctly. Every means, therefore, for educating the whole people in useful knowledge, should be resorted to. In carrying out this system, our state is now progressing with the great experiments of her common schools, academies and colleges. Whether the course adopted in all its details, is the best that could be devised, or whether, like every thing else, which is the offspring of human action, it is imperfect, and will require the corrections which experience teaches us are necessary in all our projects, time will

develop. I feel disposed to give every necessary aid to accelerate the march of intellect and enlighten the human mind: the better to enable us to preserve and hand down to posterity unimpaired, the civil and religious privileges received by us as a sacred inheritance from our fathers. While giving every aid to the cause of education, let us be careful that we do not, by over-much exertion, produce a revulsion in public opinion, and thus retard, if not prostrate a system, which by judicious management, will ultimately conquer prejudice and recommend itself to general favor. Our literary institutions are certainly earning for themselves rich reputations for usefulness, which it should be our duty, by extending to them a fostering hand, to enable them to retain and improve.

Our commonwealth is a great and powerful one; rich in her resources, in her mineral, agricultural and commercial wealth and not less so in the exhaustless energies of her citizens, whose reputation for integrity of conduct has given to her the enviable character she bears at home and abroad.—By fostering and encouraging the virtuous enterprise of our citizens; by discountenancing and punishing vice, immorality and crime; by instructing the ignorant, reforming the vicious and securing the rights of all; by preserving inviolate under all circumstances, and sacredly maintaining the public faith, founded on law, as a binding obligation and duty of the government, we shall elevate her character, advance her moral and political greatness and realize the best hopes of the patriot and philanthropist. In this work the public functionaries of the state must bear an important part for good or for evil. Their example will always to a certain extent, be reflected in the conduct of the citizens. We should be circumspect and careful, setting a proper example to those whom we serve, and thus become, under Divine Providence, the instruments of good. Firmly relying upon that evidence for its aid, without which the efforts of man will be vain, and desiring a hearty and harmonious co-operation from the other departments of the government in all measures calculated to promote the public weal. I proceed to the discharge of the duties imposed upon me, in the new and untried station to which the partiality of my fellow citizens has elevated me.

DAVID R. PORTER.
January 15, 1839.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1839.

Appointments by his Excellency, Governor Porter.

Francis R. Shunk, Esq. of Dauphin county, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Ovid F. Johnson, Esq. of Dauphin county, Attorney General.

John Cresswell, Esq. Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer, of Huntingdon county.

Thomas P. Campbell, Esq. Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has appointed Henry Petriken, Esq. of Centre county, as deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

As our government is now acting under the new Constitution, we this week publish it. It should be preserved by every one. In consequence of its length, and that of Gov. Porter's Inaugural address, we are compelled to omit several articles prepared for our paper to day, among them are, the proceedings of a Sunday School society in Cattawissa, and of a new county meeting at Columbus.

Mr. Webb,

The patronage of Gov. Porter will be very limited under the New Constitution compared with that of his predecessors. This result is the will of the people, and as the friend of most extended liberty, I sincerely hope that after the excitement that has passed away, it will be found that the New Constitution, in its operation, will realize all, even the most sanguine expectations of its advocates, in which list I am pleased to place myself. Unless there be a change by the legislature, the appointment of Canal Commissioners will still remain with his Excellency, and upon this point I desire to say a few words through the medium of your paper.

The System of Internal Improvement, in Pennsylvania, is one of immense magnitude, and its judicious management will call for energy and firmness on the part of the Executive head of the Commonwealth, wisdom, sincerity, and an honest desire for the promotion of the weal of the State on the part of the Legislature, and clear heads, and unsuspected virtue, and entire exemption from favoritism on the part of the Board of Canal Commissioners. Every honest man realizes that this system is becoming one of immense responsibility and of commanding importance. Its just administration will affect as much the morality of the people as their pecuniary interests.

Numerous, vastly numerous, I am informed, is the body of men soliciting the appointment to the office of Canal Commissioner. The great majority must of neces-

sity be inexperienced men, and a large proportion in hardly any respect qualified for the station. It is an error of the times, a fundamental and deplorable error, that the candidates for public favor exhibit a love for place and power, rather than a desire to promote the public good. The evil of the day is the pertinacity with which men seek for office.

We are entitled to a Commissioner on the North Branch. The applicants are numerous. Some of course are better qualified than others. We want a competent man, a citizen of enlarged and liberal views, of great experience and unsuspected honesty. We want no mere political hack, no man who will use the public purse and public patronage to build up his chosen personal and political friends. I am in no way interested in the appointment farther than will redound to the credit and the promotion of the best interests of us all. I know not who may be seeking the station by personal application or their friends; but I will venture a suggestion, and I will sustain my recommendation by facts.

DAVID SCOTT, Esq. would make probably the best officer in the northern part of Pennsylvania. He has discharged the duties of the station in the early days of the system with superior ability. Industrious he is proverbially. A ready and powerful writer. A lawyer, familiar with all the details of business. An experienced and expert calculator, and an admirable judge of work; and lastly, and not of the least importance, a decided republican. I hope the attention of Gov. Porter may be directed to him. I know that the State never had a more efficient agent than David Scott while a member of the old republican board. He is now a private citizen. And as a well wisher to the cause and the subject of these remarks, I write you this brief communication. NORTH BRANCH.

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED—On the 15th inst. by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Heschel Deaplain, of Berks county, to Miss Lydia Hower, of Roaring Creek.

On the 17th inst. by the same, Mr. Daniel Brown, to Miss Sarah Miller, both of Millin.

By the Rev. D. S. Tobias, on the 17th inst. Mr. Elias Behler, to Miss Susanna Sittler, both of Hemlock township.

10 Dollars REWARD.

ON the night of the 7th inst. the house of a subscriber was broken open and his desk robbed of about 20 dollars in money and some valuable papers, by a boy named WASHINGTON alias GEORGE WILLIAMSON, from Millin county, aged about 19 years. Said boy is about 5 feet 6 inches high, sandy hair, full face, and had on a blue frock coat and blue pantaloons. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and conviction.—Said boy had been an apprentice to the subscriber to the blacksmithing business, and had left his service the same evening.

JACOB BEIDLEMAN.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 12, 1839.

For Sale,

A handsome young MARE AND SLEIGH.

THE Subscriber offers for sale cheap, a handsome young bay Mare, well broken to either saddle or harness, together with a handsome sleigh with harness, all nearly new and in good order.

GEORGE W. DREISBACH.
Hemlock tp. Jan. 12, 1839. 28—tf.

PAY UP.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of March next. Those who neglect this notice may expect to be called on by a Constable, without fail or further notice.

GEORGE W. DREISBACH.
Hemlock tp. Jan. 12, 1839. 28—tf.

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE

That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Columbia, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that they have appointed the third Monday of January inst. (being the 21st day of the month), for hearing me and my creditors at the court house in Danville, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

MOSES M. GIBBS.
Jan. 5, 1839.

AN APPRENTICE

TO the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS is wanted by the Subscriber. A Boy, who can come well recommended, between 16 and 18 years of age will receive good encouragement upon immediate application to the subscriber.

JACOB BEIDLEMAN.
Jan. 12 1839.

LOST,

On Saturday last, supposed in the village of Bloomsburg, a

SHEEPSKIN WALLET,

containing two 10 Dollar bills on the United States Bank, one 5 on Northumberland and two 5's on the Schuylkill bank, and several papers of no consequence to any one but the owner. The name of Baltis Appleman, jr. was written in the inside of the Wallet twice. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning it to the subscriber, or leaving it at the Democrat office.

BALTIS APPLEMAN, jr.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 5.