Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &C. &C.

Printed and Published, Weekly, by George M. Phillips, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

VOLUME XLI.—NO. 16. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1839. NEW SERIES, VOL. 8.—NO. 9.

TERMS.

The "*Carlisle Herald & Expositor*," will be issued WEEKLY, at Two Dollars per annum, *if paid in advance*, $2,50 at the end of six months, and $3,0 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

Letters addressed to the editor, on business, MUST BE POST PAID, otherwise they will receive no attention

AGENTS.

The following named persons have been appointed Agents for the "Carlisle Herald & Expositor," to whom payment for subscription and advertisement an be made.

D. Shelly, Esq. Shiremanstown, Cumb. Co.
Scott Coyle, Esq. Newville do
P. Koontz, Esq. Newburgh do
Thos. W. Hines, Esq. Shippensburg do
John Wunderlich, Esq. do. do
J. Mateer, Esq. Hogestown do
R. Wilson, Esq. Mechanicsburg, do
William Runsha, Esq. Hopewell do
R. Sturgeon, Esq. Churchtown do
Dr. Asa White, New Cumberland do
Thos. Black, Esq. Bloomfield, Perry county.
A. Black, Esq. Landisburg do

Evangelical Music;

ON the Sacred Minstrel and Sacred Harp united, consisting of a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Set Pieces, &c. of the most approved character—by J. H. Hickok and George Fleming—2d edition; much enlarged and improved. Published and for sale by J. Whetham, Philadelphia—J. H. Hickok, Chambersburg, Pa.—George Fleming, Carlisle, Pa.—L. Loomis, Pittsburgh—Yale and Wyatt, Richmond, Va.—and Pomeroy and Resancon, Natchez, Miss.

The publishers put forth this work with a view to meet the wants of the religious community; and its reception has been such as to afford the most flattering assurance that they have neither mistaken its wants nor vainly endeavored to supply them. A very large edition has in a short time been exhausted, and another called for. This demand determined the publishers to have the work stereotyped, and thus be enabled to keep up a supply for the demand.

This collection contains tunes suited to nearly every variety of measure found in the various Hymn Books in use, embraced in a very large collection of Psalm and Hymn tunes. Besides these, it contains a number of interesting anthems, set pieces, sacred songs, &c. easy of execution without the aid of instrumental accompaniments, and suited to various occasions of religious worship connected with the christian enterprize of the present day.

Teachers of Music, Musical Societies, Choirs, retailers and others, supplied on the most accommodating terms on application to either of the publishers.

☞ *The above work may be had, wholesale or retail, at the office of the "Herald and Expositor," Carlisle, Pa.*

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell a tract of slate land situate in North Middleton township Cumberland county, bounded by lands of Robt. Giffin, Abraham Zeigler, John Sanderson, the heirs of James Lamberton, dec'd. and others, containing **351** acres, about **200** of which are well timbered and the residue is in a state of cultivation.

The improvements consist of a New Two Story House and a large Barn; a never failing stream of water runs through the farm. For terms apply to

EDWARD M. BIDDLE.

Carlisle Dec. 26, 1838.—3w.

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE subscriber has just received a large and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he is selling cheaper than ever sold in this town or county. His stock consists in part of

Super Black, Blue, Polish Green, Citron, Olive, and Oxford mixed Cloths; Plain and Striped London Cassimeres;

Satinets

of all colors and qualities. Super French, German and English Merinoes; light colored Silks; figured ditto. new style; Black and blue black rept Silks; 4 black Italian Mantua; 4 4-4 do do. super black Silk Velvet; handsome colored Silk Velvets and figured silk for bonnets; Merino and Brocha Shawls.

Super Velvet Cords,

Beaverteens; Flannels, Blankets, Merino and Lambs wool Hose; French and London Chintz; Silk Velvet Vestings; Stocks, Shirt-Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. &c. Also, a general assortment of Fresh Groceries, all of which will be sold on accommodating terms and unusually low for cash. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, at the old stand four doors east of the market house, and directly opposite S. Elliott's Drug Store.

CHAS. OGILBY.

Carlisle, October 23, 1838.

P. S. A very large and general assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, just received and now opening in the room adjoining the store, sold wholesale or retail very cheap for cash. C. O.

FARMERS HOTEL.

E. High Street, a few doors east of the Court House,

CARLISLE,

The subscriber having leased the above named establishment from Mr. *Simon Wunderlich*, and having provided himself with every thing necessary, is now enabled to accommodate travellers and others in a style that will not fail to please those who may favor him with a call.

THE BAR AND CELLAR

will receive his special attention. These will be kept constantly provided with the best of LIQUORS

THE LARDER

will at all times be abundantly supplied with all the delicacies which the season and market can afford, and no exertions will be wanting to please the palate of the most fastidious.

THE STABLES

are commodious and secure, and a careful and attentive hostler will be always in attendance.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month or year, on the most reasonable terms.

A strict attention to business and an anxious desire to please, will, he trusts, ensure him a reasonable share of public patronage.

JACOB REHRAR

Carlisle, April 23, 1838.—tf.

N. B. The cars run past the above establishment, at 6 and 11 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. J. R.

CASSINETTS.—Lavander, Drab, Steel Brown, Blue, Black Parsons and *Biddle Mixed Cassinetts*, for sale unusually low, at the Store of

ARNOLD & CO.

Sept. 18

PRODUCE & COMMISSION

WAREHOUSE.

Broad Street, Philadelphia.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Franklin and Cumberland counties, that he has opened a WAREHOUSE in Broad Street, next door above Broad street Hotel, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, and respectfully solicits consignments.

From his general acquaintance, knowledge of business, and the exercise of his best efforts to promote the interest of his customers, he flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction.

JACOB BERLIN.

Philadelphia, May, 1838.

REFERENCES.

Philip Berlin, Chambersburg.
David Mahon, Esq. } Shippensburg.
Geo. W. Himes, Esq. }
J. Swoyer, Esq., Newville.
Gen. Sam'l Alexander, } Carlisle.
W. M. Henderson, Esq. }
Jacob Rupp, Esq. } Harrisburg.
Geo. W. Layng, Esq. }

Cleaning and Coloring

Silks, Crapes, Merinoes, and

Woolens of all kinds, also

Wool Dyeing & Scouring.

MRS. JANE M'MURRAY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that she has commenced the coloring and scouring *silks, crapes, merinoes and all kinds of woolens*, also *wool dyeing & Scouring* in all its various branches. She may be found at her residence in Church Alley, a few doors below the Grocery Store of Captain George W. Crabb, where work will be thankfully received, and executed in a neat and handsome manner.

Carlisle, October 30, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at Dr. Myers' Drug and Book Store—complete sets of "Waverly Novels"—27 volumes.

The Bridgewater Treatises.
Lockhart's Life of Burns.
" " " Scott.
" " " Napoleon.
The Divorced, by Madame Bury.
Walsingham, or the Gamester.
The Linwoods, by Miss Sedgwick.
Diary of the times of George IV.
Court of Rome.

—*ALSO*—

The Pickwick Papers, illustrated by prints from Cruickshank.
Tom Jones, illustrated by Cruickshank.

Carlisle, August 27, 1838.

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS, adjoining each other, one containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, and the other One Hundred and Sixty Acres, of first quality Limestone Land, in a good state of cultivation. These farms are situated on the Letart Spring, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, about 1½ miles south of Carlisle, and within sight of two first rate merchant mills on the said spring. The improvements are—a

STONE HOUSE,

STONE BARN,

with other necessary buildings.

A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will view the premises and judge for themselves.

Possession will be given on the first of April next. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber in Carlisle, Pa.

ANDREW HOLMES.

August 28, 1838.—tf.

Craig, Bellas, and Martin,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Nos. 3 & 4 Central Block, Broad St. Philadelphia.

Are prepared to receive and effect sales of any Produce, Provisions, or Merchandise, which may be entrusted to their charge.

Liberal Advances will be made, when required, until sales are effected. All goods to be forwarded by Rail-Road or Canal, destined West, will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.
Robert Fleming, } *Philadelphia.*
Catherwood & Craig,
Samuel Smyth,
Wm. R. Thompson & Co.
Johnston & Tingley,
Samuel Bispham,
J. Logan Smith, Esq. *Cashier, Bank at Chambersburg, Pa.*
King & Holmes, } *Pittsburg.*
Kings, Higby & Anderson,
Maeshang & Kellys,
Atwood, Jones & Co.
Edward G. Fail & Co. } *New York.*
Sterling, Wade & Beebe,
Samuel M'Allister & Co.
William Crooke & Co.

N. B. Produce left at the Warehouses of Henry Rhoads, Carlisle, or George W. Layng, Harrisburg for us, shall receive prompt attention.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1838.—6m.

Forwarding & Commission

HOUSE.

Murray & Fleming,

Carlisle, Cumberland County, have lately erected a Ware House on the

RAIL ROAD,

At the West end of High Street, directly Opposite Dickinson College, where they can at all times Receive and Forward Merchandize and Produce

To Philadelphia, Chambersburg, and all intermediate places.

N. B. They will purchase Grain, Flour, and country Produce, and keep constantly on hand and for sale Coal, Plaster and Salt.

FRESH GROCERIES.

JUST received a lot of Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Nutmegs, Cloves, and very fine Tea—sold low for cash. *C. OGILBY.*

100 BUSHELS of Cloverseed and a quantity of Flaxseed, just received and for sale by H. RHOADS.

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS,

Filberts for sale by CHAS. BARNITZ

May 14. 24.

PLAIN and figured satin, bombazine, velvet and Arabesque Stocks for sale at

Nov. 20. ARNOLD & CO.

Forwarding and Commission House,

WEAVER & MILLER,

HAVE taken that large and commodious WAREHOUSE, lately erected on the Canal and Rail Road, below the foot of Chestnut street, Harrisburg, where their arrangements are such that they can at all times forward produce and merchandize with promptness and despatch, to the following places, viz:

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbia, Baltimore, Carlisle, Chambersburg, and all intermediate places.

They have lately entered into arrangements so as to enable them to send any produce or goods by way of the Pennsylvania Canal and Columbia Railroad, to Philadelphia, at the same prices charged by other companies running on the Union canal, thus gaining three days in time, and delivering goods in Broad street, avoiding the usual expense of hauling from the Schuylkill.

THEY WILL PURCHASE Grain, Flour, and country produce of every description, and keep constantly on hand coal, plaster, fish and salt for sale.

April 2, 1838.—tf. 18.

FURNACE & FORGE FOR SALE.

THAT well-known and first-rate property, called *Mount Holly Iron Works*, situated about six miles south-east of Carlisle and the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, having appurtenant about 8000 Acres of fine timberland, and having erected thereon a Furnace and Forge, 1 Smithshop, 2 Carpenters' shops, a Warehouse and Office, 2 Mansion houses of stone, a Bank Barn and Stabling, thirty Tenements for workers, with a stream of water of great power, sufficient for an extensive Rolling Mill, or a National Foundry; and also several banks of Ore.

By the payment of a reasonable sum in hand, a liberal time will be given for the remainder of the purchase money.

Application (if by mail, post paid,) to be made to

WM. GRIMSHAW.

Harrisburg, Dec. 31, 1838.—tf. 5

NOTICE.

THE creditors of William B. Milligan, are hereby notified that the subscribers have been appointed Trustees under a domestic attachment; and that all persons are requested to present their claims against the said Wm. B. Milligan, to the subscribers on or before the 20th of February next, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment otherwise suits will be commenced.

JACOB MYERS,
ALEXANDER KERR, } *Trustees.*
SCOTT COYLE,

Newville, December 31, 1838.—6w

EXCHANGE BANK

AND

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 66 South 4th street PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $250,000.

Open daily for the transaction of business from 9, A. M. to 3, P. M.

Deposites of money received, for which the following rate of interest will be allowed:

1 year 6 per cent. per annum.
6 months 4 " "
3 " 4 " "

On business deposites, to be drawn at the pleasure of the depositor, no interest will be allowed. Uncurrent Notes of Solvent Banks, in every part of the U. States will be received as Special Deposites, on such terms as may be agreed on in each particular case.

By order of the Board,

J. DESSAA, Cashier.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1838—1y.

Assignee's Notice.

WHEREAS *Jesse H. Johnston* did on the 29th day of November, execute to the subscribers a deed of assignment of all his effects, including his books and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors. Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the said Jesse H. Johnson, or to the firm of Johnston & Newman, on bond, note or book account to make payment without delay; and all those having claims against the said Johnson, or against the firm of Johnson & Newman to present them for settlement.

WM. M. PORTER, } Assignees.
W. F. LINE, }

Carlisle, Jan. 4th, 1839.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of William Carothers, deceased, late of Westpennsborough, township, Cumberland county, have this day been issued in due form of law to the subscriber who resides in the township aforesaid; all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to make known the same without delay; and those indebted to said estate will present their claims properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE HEIKES, Executor.

December 12, 1838.—6w*

NOTICE.

The subscriber residing in Monroe township, having taken Letters of administration on the estate of Eve Wolf late of said township decd., hereby gives notice to all persons who know themselves indebted to the estate of said dec'd. to come forward and make payment, and all those who have claims against said Estate will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated.

JOHN WESTFALL, Admr.

Monroe township, Dec. 25 1838.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

Dentist.

INTENDS residing permanently in Carlisle, and would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.

He has taken rooms at Colonel Ferree's Hotel, where he may be found at all hours.

Persons requesting it will be waited upon at their residences.

Reference,— Dr. George D. Foulke, Dr. Theodore Myers, Rev. Thos. C. Thornton, Dr. David Mahon.

FLOUR.

JUST received and for sale a quantity of Family FLOUR, a supply of which will be kept constantly on hand, and delivered to families in any part of the town by

MURRAY & FLEMING.

January 1, 1839.

SAVE YOUR TEETH.

If carious Teeth are properly treated at a seasonable time, the progress of the decay may be entirely arrested. F. H. KNAPP, *Dental Surgeon,*

N. W. Corner of Charles & Fayette sts. Baltimore.

May 28. 25.

Received, and for sale black and white satin shoes by C. BARNITZ.

RECEIVED and for sale, Cologne water, by CHAS. BARNITZ

Just received from a Philadelphia whip manufactory a most splendid lot of shy switches, ladies and gentlemens riding whips of the latest style, and for sale by CHAS BARNITZ.

POETRY.

"With sweetest flowers enrich'd,
From various gardens cull'd with care."

From the Knickerbocker for January.

STANZAS TO A LADY.

BY REV. WALTER COLTON, U. S. N.

The hand that prints these accents here,
Was never clasped in thine;
Nor has thy heart, with hope or fear,
E'er trembled back to mine.

And yet from childhood's early years,
Some being like to thee,
Unseen, amid my doubts and tears,
Hath sweetly smiled on me.

And oft in dreams I've twined the wreath
Above her eye of flame;
Then listened, if some bird might breathe
The music of her name.

And oft have vainly sought to trace,
Amid the fair and young,
The living type of this sweet face,
On Fancy's mirror flung.

But in its unresembled form,
The shadow dwelt with me,
Till unperceived, life-like and warm,
It softly fell on thee.

Then into substance passed the shade,
With charms still more divine,
As on thy face its feature played,
And lost themselves in thine.

GOVERNOR PORTER'S 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 duty faithfully.

A compliance with custom would seem to require of me, when assuming the duties 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 unalienable right of the people to govern themselves, I shall ever give my best efforts to prevent encroachments upon that right. So long as man continues 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 the 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 details. 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 labours 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 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.

It is a beautiful exemplification of the capacity of the people for self-government, to see them, from time to time, as exigencies may require, coming together, through their representatives, and quietly, yet intelligently and dispassionately, examining the fundamental law of the land; ascertaining where it has not answered its intended purposes, and correcting evils not foreseen at the time of its adoption. The adoption of constitutions was a wise regulation to prevent the abuse of power; to limit and restrain its exercise by public servants; to protect the weak against the strong, and to preserve the liberties of the country from encroachments. They are in themselves admissions of the fallibility of human nature; of the tendency of power to corrupt, and of the necessity of protecting the people from the misconduct of their functionaries, arising either from weakness or wickedness. An innate disinclination of needless change it is hoped will ever prevent frequent alterations of this fundamental law; and the provisions adopted for future amendments will only be resorted to, when experience has clearly demonstrated that such change is essential to the public good.—Constant or continuing changes tend to create distrust in the stability of our Government and its institutions: an evil greatly to be deprecated, as tending to loosen the bonds of mutual confidence which bind a republic together. It will give me great pleasure to co-operate with the representatives of the people in enacting all such laws as the amended Constitution has rendered necessary: and to give that full, fair and candid trial of the instrument in practice, which patriotism now requires from all, when the people have decided on its acceptance. Whatever differences of opinion existed before its adoption should now cease. It is the supreme law of the land, and it is the duty of every branch of the government, and every good citizen, so to regard and respect it.

A strict accountability of all public agents tends to prevent wrong to the public from negligence or misconduct. Lavish and prodigal expenditures necessarily induce extravagances and luxury: these undermine and destroy the habits of industry and frugality of our citizens, and thereby take away one of principal 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 is peculiarly called for at this time, when such is the magnitude of our state debt, that more than the whole nett 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 develope our resources, and it may perhaps be fairly assumed that they have increased the value of the real estate within 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 to 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 believe 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 our 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 works 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 endeavour to decrease the public liabilities.

I shall, as soon as coveniently 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 now 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 reasons.

There is in my judgment 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 so 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 enterprize, 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 capitol 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 objects 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 article of confederation, as well as the present constitutions of the United States, were the results of these 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 policy.

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 U. States; a reluctance to yield to the General Government any 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 restored to. In carrying out this system, our state is now progressing with the great experiment 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 project, time will develope. I feel disposed to give every necessary aid to accelerate the march of intellect and enlighten the human mind, the latter 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 overmuch 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 enterprize 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 Providence 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.

Harrisburg, Jan 15, 1839.

The Difference.—When Joseph Ritner was inaugurated Governor of this State, he declared his determination to oppose any increase of the State debt. This resolution he finally adhered to, and no increase of the State debt took place during his administration, but on the contrary, a diminution, to the amount of some thousands, was the result of his policy and management. David R. Porter no sooner assumes the reins of government than he says *the State debt must be increased*, and as a salve for this unnecessary and unwise course, he pretends that the finances of the State are in an "embarrassed state." No person of common sense and common honesty will pretend that they are so "embarrassed" as when Joseph Ritner came into office, yet he did not recommend *taxation*, as does Porter, nor advise a permanent increase of the State debt.—*Norristown Herald.*

IRISH WIT.

An English officer, who was called to suppress a riot in some part of Ireland, upon arriving on the ground, commanded the mob to disperse, when one of the number stepped up to him, and said—"You want us to be off, to be sure, don't you?" "Yes," answered the officer, "and you had better go quick, for you wont like the smell of gunpowder." "The smell of powder, did you say?—the devil the bit do we care for that—it's the balls we fear."

ECONOMY.

A white-haired veteran (down East of course,) lately went to a dentist's with the determined purpose of having a few pegs inserted in his superannuated devourers; but the exhorbitance of the price bade him pause. "Meester Deentist," said he, "I think upon the whole, I'll wait a bit longer, for 'twont be long before I shall want a new *head*, and I'll have it all done together."