the Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1833.

We are authorised to announce PEARSALL HOMPSON, Esq. as a Candidate for the Ofof County Court Clerk.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JEN-NGS B. KERR as a Candidate for the Ofce of County Court Clerk.

Several communications on hand will be ended to at as early a day as possible.

We have received the Circular of Mr. annor to his constituents. After noticing ne of the most prominent and interesting piects that have engaged the attention of agress, he closes by offering himself a candate for re-election to the next Congress.

On Monday last, the 4th of March, Ax-REW JACKSON, elected-President of the U. tates for four years ensuing, and MARTIN AN BUREN, elected Vice-President for a ke term, in the presence of a number of mators and Representatives in Congress, oreign Ministers, Public Officers of the nited States, and a great concourse of laes and citizens, each took the oath of ofe, which was administered by the 'Chief stice of the United States. The followis the Address delivered by the Presiat on the occasion.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

FELLOW CITIZENS: The will of the Acan people, expressed through their licited suffrages, calls me before you to sthrough the solemnities preparatory to ng upon himself the duties of President the United States, for another term. For approbation of my public conduct, a period which has not been withits difficulties, and for this renewed exon of their confidence in my good inions. I am at a loss for terms adequate the expression of my gratitude. It shall displayed, to the extent of my humble ities, in continued efforts so to administer

o many events have occurred within the four years, which have necessarily callsometimes under circumstances most delicate and painful, my views of ed, on this occasion, but allude to a few ding considerations, connected with some

The foreign policy adopted by our Govent soon after the formation of our nt Constitution, and very generally and by successive administrations, has crowned with almost complete success, has elevated our character among the as of the earth. To do justice to all, abmit to wrong from none, has been, g my administration, its governing it; and so happy have been its results we are not only at peace with all the d, but have few causes of controversy, those of minor importance, remaining

the domestic policy of this Govern there are two objects which especial erve the attention of the people and Representatives, and which have been, will continue to be, the subjects of my easing solicitude. They are the preof the rights of the several States, be integrity of the Union.

iese great objects are necessarily coned, and can only be attained by an enlened exercise of the powers of each its appropriate sphere, in conformipublic will constitutionally ex-To this end, it becomes the duty all to yield a ready and patriotic sub on to the laws constitutionally enacted, thereby promote and strengthen a propoundence in those institutions of al States and of the U. States which people themselves have ordained for

own government. My experience in public concerns, and rvations of a life somewhat advanconfirm the opinions long since imbii by me, that the destruction of our state roments or the angihilation of their strol over the local concerns of the peowould lead directly to revolution and rehy, and finally to despotism and milidomination. In proportion, therefore the general government encroaches up-the rights of the states, in the same proon does it impair its own power and fract from its ability to fulfil the purposes its own creation. Solemnly impressed these considerations, my countrymen ever find me ready to exercise my conpowers in arresting measures n the rights of the States, or tend to olidate all political power in the Gene-Government. But of equal, and inof incalculable importance is the union iese states, and the sacred duty of all outribute to its proservation by a liberal ly, watching for its preservation with of Congress on this subject fully accords, life."

jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever we have no doubt, with the general wish of may suggest even a suspicion that it can in the claimants .- ib. any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of an attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved-without union they can never be maintained. Divided into twenty-four or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off; made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious le gions becoming our law-givers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed upon our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the o-pinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government. Great is the stake which is placed in our hands. great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the U. States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us this subject. The House would not even extricate our country from the dangers leave it doubtful what its opinion was. It THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. extricate our country from the dangers which surround it and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these beervations and under the obligation of that selemn outh which I am about to take I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the constitution. and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate by my official acts, the necessity of exercising, by the General Government, these powers only that are clearly delegated; to lities, in continued efforts so to administer encourage simplicity and, economy in the Government, as to preserve their liberty expenditures of the Government; to raise more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a man-ner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and et all portions of the Union. Constantly bearing principles and policy which ought to be in mind that, in entering into society 'in ed by the General Government, that dividuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest, it will be my desir to discharge my duties as to foster, with our brethren in all parts of the country a spirit of liberal concession and compromise and, by reconciling our fellow-citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invalua-Government and Union to the confi dence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, to that Almighty Being before whem I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our Republic to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow-citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all I continue forever a UNITED AND HAP-PY PEOPLE.

The Vice-President did not make an ad dress on the occasion.

We understand that the nomination of LEVETT HARRIS, by the President of the U-States, to be Charge des Affaires from the United States to France, has been confirmed by the Senate .- National Intelligencer.

Before the close of the session of Congress, our readers are already aware, the House of Representatives declared, by a vote of considerably more than two to one upon the recommendation of the Commitof Ways and Means, their confidence in the Bank of the U. States. A still strong-er testimony in favor of that institution, however, was borne by the Senate, upon the recommendation of the Committee of Finance, of that body, seconded again by the House of Representatives, and tioned even by the President of the U.S. in the following manner:

The claimants for indemnity under the treaty with France, unwilling that the a-mount which is eventually to be divided amongst them should lie idle in the Treasury, petitioned Congress to cause the same to be invested so as to bear interest, until its distribution is awarded by the Commis sioners. In compliance with this petition, a provision was introduced, in the into the General Appropriation Bill, and has become a law, requiring the Secretary ch may directly or indirectly encroach of the Treasury to cause the money accruing under the Treaty, to be invested in the Stock of the Bunk of the U. States, or loaned to individuals or trusts, upon pledges of stock of the U. States, or of the Bunk of the U. States, and upon no other security whatever. We find here all branches of ort of the General Government in the the Government in accord in placing the cise of its just powers. You have been credit of the U. S. and that of the Bank of admonished to "accustom yourselves the U. States upon precisely the same foot-

The Twenty-second Congress terminated its second session and its existence yesterday morning, both Houses having adjourned just before day-light, and the en-croachment upon the Sabbath thus been

Some of the details of the business of the two last days of the Session will be found in our columns. Much, however, is necessarily omitted; and a correct knowledge of the actual transactions of the Session can only be arrived at by an attentive perusul of the List of Acts passed during the Session, which will be found in another part of this day's paper.

The Bill to modify the TARIFF has beome the Law of the land.

The Bill further to enforce the Collection

of the Revenue is also a law.

The Bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands amongst the several States has nor become a law, the President of the U.S. having refused to approve it. He signed every

other bill that passed but this.

All the usual Appropriation Bills were at length passed, and have become Laws. Nut. Intelligencer.

We will not exult at the vere in the House on Saturday on the subject of the Bank of the U. States; but it would be affectation in us to say that we are not gratified at finding ourselves so triumphantly sustained by the Representatives of the People, in the ground we have occupied on has most distinctly and emphatically declared it to the world .- ib.

By one of the Acts of the last Session of ongress, an office is established, entitled commissioner of Pensions (to superintend he execution of the whole Pension System with a salary of 2500 dollars per annum. It gives us pleasure to state that, with the ndvice and consent of the Senate, James L. EDWARDS, who has long and faithfully disharged the same duties, has been appointed to fill the new office .- ib.

We have great satisfaction in stating, that the Louisville Journal, from which we copied the report of the defeat and capture of a company of U. S. Rangers, by the Camanche Indians, has declared, under date of the 20th ult. that it has full and satisfactory evidence that it is an imposition Nat. Itselligencer.

We are happy to observe that a bill has ossed the House of Delegates of Virginia, ppropriating \$18,000 annually, for 5 years, or the purpose of colonizing in Africa, the consisting of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c. is constituted for making the proper arrangements with the Colonization So ciety-turning over the fund to them, obtaining the proper vouchers, &c.

Laudable Legislation .- Among the acts the Legislature of Kentucky, passed at the late session, is one making it Felony, tiary, for any free person, and death to any slave, convicted of maliciously and intentionally injuring or obstructing the Louis ville and Portland Canal.

been passed by the Legislature of the Territory of FLORIDA, incorporating a Bank. with a capital of one Million of Dollars, to be founded upon real estate, to be represented by bonds, &c. on the faith of which the capital of the Bank is to be borrowed.

The Richmond Enquirer, watching the signs in Virginia, since the hostile move-ments of John Randolph, has, in the last number, perpetrated an insidious attack upon the President's Proclamation! Upon this unlooked for somerset, the Richmond Whig says: "Odds are being offered. that the Richmond Enquirer will, in a short time, be thoroughly anti-Proclamation, and anti-Jackson!" What next?

The difference between Col. Preston and Col. Cuningham, which has excited much interest for some time past, has been amicably adjusted. Col Preston was the challenger, and W. Thomson Jr. acted as his Mr. A. CUMMING was the friend of Col. CUNINGHAM. A few days after the acceptance of the challange, several gentlemen, at Augusta, interfered as the mutual friends of the parties, and requested the withdrawal of the challenge with a view to an amicable conclusion of the whole matter, and requested both parties to appoint referees, for that purpose. Both parties have assented to this arrangement.

Charleston Courier.

It is reported that Mr. CLAY intends, at the expiration of the present session, to resign his seat in the Senate, and retire to private life. This report is corroborated by the concluding remarks of his last speech, in which he says, that -- " If Congress would pass this bill, he would willingly retire to his home, to the groves of Ashland, where think and speak of the Union as of the ladium of your political safety and prossoring, as entitled to higher confidence than he could find a fidelity and an affection any other mode of investment. The action which he had not always found in public

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE LAST OBJECTION TO THE TEM-PERANCE SOCIETY. In a world where there are so many palpable evidences of a moral convulsion having taken place as in our own, it is unreasonable to expect place as in our own, it is unreasonable to expect that any moral or religious enterprise, however worthy in itself, or however adapted in its nature to promote the weal of the human race, could be originated and vigorously prosecuted without encountering opposition and being liable to many objections. From the time of the Deluge, when Noah, commanded by God, built the ark in the face of scoffers, to save the righteous few from the doom that awaited the wicked, down to the present moment, we are not aware that a single scheme of benevolence has been devised which excited a of benevolence has been devised which excited a of ochevolence has been devised which excised a general interest and contemplated great results, that has wholly escaped these evils. It is plainly, therefore, no disparagement to a good cause that it meets with opposition and objections. On the other hand, they are at once a recommendation and an auxiliary, serving to concentrate the enerand an auxiliary, serving to contentuate the elec-gry which is necessary to carry into execution the object against which they are urged. They may very properly be compared to the slight barriers which sometimes offer a temporary obstruction to the mountain torrent; but when its waters rise and accumulate and swell, they burst through their enclosures and sweeping over the cliffs, bear away all opposition in their progress. Among the different projects of Philanthropy and Reigion which have been enterprised in our own country, perhaps no one has ever encounter-

own country, perhaps no one has over encounter-de a more sturdy opposition than taxt of the Tem-perance Reformation. And yet in the teeth of all opposition it still flourishes, and we believe, is des-tined te flourish even to the final extermination of its deadly foe. We had supposed that both the streams and the very fountain head of all objec-tions to this cause were long since exhausted.— The various pleas of necessity and interest, of heat and cold, of wet and dry, of policy and priests craft, have all had their turn and passed off, and heat and cold, of wet and cry, of policy and priest-craft, have all had their turn and passed off, and we were just ready to conclude that the oracle must now rehearse again the same stereotyped falsehoods or be doomed to tacitumity forever. In this, however, we are obliged to confess ourselves mistaken. A new objection has just been coined and transmitted to us directly from the mint, bear-

and transmitted to us directly from the mint, bearing a distinct and lively impression.

This objection exculpates Ministers of the Gossel from priesteraft in this reform, and alleges it as a scheme of designing physicians. Their object is, exentually to produce an act of legislation against the sale of ordent spirits except by men of their profession, and thus to secure all the profits arising from this source to themselves. This is the not objection that we have heard against Temperous Southiets, and we are informed that in some nce Societies; and we are informed that in some

praces it is banded about from day to day with great pretensions to candour and seriousness. How can such an alligation be viewed as any thing clse than a libel on the medical profession? is equivalent to charging them with a destitu-tion of common sense: for what physician is igno-rant enough not to know that Intemperance is his that the promotion of Temperance will make al-most rulmors abatements upon medical salaries. Should the Pence and Temperance Societies both achieve the noble results at which they aim, Sur-gery will nearly be deprived of its name; and even or reading and tilling an ample plantation. In-teed, if there are any men who could justifiably pose the Temperance Reformation from merce-ary motives, we believe them to be the Surgeon and the Physician.

and the Physician.

Is it not a singular, and yet no less a real benetit which this Society produces, that it cultivates
genius? Under the pressure of necessity, the intellectual as well as the physical powers may be
strained to efforts and may accomplish results to which in circumstances of ease and quietuce the totally inadequate. Upon what other account for the invention of such principle can you account for the invention of such in objection as that which we have now adduced —or, we might say, of a hundred or a thousand others countly sophistical and recherché—far-fetched? Often have we been amused at the multiprincipal and labored objections which have been bro't prow, they have been thrust away or trampice down in its mighty movements. And it has occurred to us, that it might not be a uscless service for some one to gather up all those hard-carned and costly objections, that nothing be lost, and give them a well-arranged and respectable attitude in a volume by themselves. Would not such a work form a convenient text-book for all those who, without conscience or principle, are determined at all events to array themselves against the Reform? Would it not shed light upon the sad extremity to which the poor objector is eften reduced? We will only

For the Miners' & Farmers' Journal. ANTI-TARIFF.

Mr. Helton—A political meeting was held at the parade ground of Capt. John B. McCauley, the result of which appeared in your paper of Docember last, expressing sentiments friendly to Mailification, and which sentiments has, we believe, been generally attached to the members of the the McAlpin Creek Troop of Cavalry.

We as a Troop, exerciseing our constitutional privilege, take this opportunity of expressing our own sentiments, on this our regular parade day, being convened for the purpose of military exercise. The drill being over, the Troop was formed into a circle by Capit. Meclanley, around our country's flag, when on institution of John Walker, jr. a vote was the weaken whether the Troop should proceed to offer resolutions expressive of their sentiments in relation to the Tariff, which has been a fruitful source. tion to the Tariff, which has been a fruitful source of disturbance in our country, which motion met the approbation of the whole troop with one exception. The following resolutions were then offered and read to the Treop, which was afterwards read separately and adopted, with only two dissenting. 1st. Resolved, As the sense of this Troop, that we do disapprove of the present Tariff, and that we request our Representative in Congress to use all constitutional means to have the same reduced to the bare wants of Government.

the bare wants of Government.

2d. Resolved, That we view the measures of 2d. Resolved, that we view the measures of Mullification (as recommended by many as a peaceable remedy) as being a dangerous, destructive and unconstitutional measure—tending only to disunion and blood-shed.

3d. Resolved, That we continue to have an unconstitution of the milden and projectives.

shaken confidence in the wisdom and uprightness of our venerable Chief Magistrate and the Con-gress of the United States, hoping that they will pursue the course that a sense of duty will mark

4th. Resolved, That we as citizens of the United States enjoying the advantages and protection of the same do owe (as peaceable citizens) obedience to its laws, and our daty in that respect we

will perform until its laws become so intolerable as to make the Union less desirable than it is at

5th. Resolved, That (in accordance with the views

of our forefathers, who procured our happy form of Government at the expense of their blood) the Union must be preserved.

6th. On motion of John Irwin, Resolved, Thas Joint Walker, Absolom Black and William Reid be a committee to draught a preamble to accompany the foregoing Resolutions and forward the same for multication in the Misser & Ferrance! r publication in the Miners & Farmers' Journal. March 9th, 1833.

In this town, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, on the 11th inst. Dr. Samuel Henderson, in the 54th

At a meeting of Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, called by the Worshipful Master thereof for the purpose of making arrangements to bury our deceased Brother as is usual among Masons, the following resolutions were submitted and adopted by the Lodge, as expressive of their feeling on this melancholy occasion.

Resolved, That this Lodge attend the body of our deceased brother, to be graten and that they

our deceased brother to his grave, and that they there bury him with the honors of Masonry.

Resolved, That in taking this notice of our late Brother, we claim the privilege of expressing our feelings, not only as Masons belonging to an order feelings, not only as Masons belonging to an order of which he was a worthy member, but as men who knew him well—who knew him to be a kind, bland and affectionate man in the common interchange of the courtecies of life, as possessing truly a heart in which there was no guile and as being a perfectly honest man. As Masons we honor and respect his memory and as such we lament his sudden and unexpected departure from among us. The light of his cheerful countenance will no more be seen in our Hall. As individuals, we will long remember and fondly cherish the memory of Dr. Henderson, who, when living, participated in our Henderson, who, when living, participated in our amusements, which were always enhanced by his presence, his equanimity of temper and invariable

od humour.
Resolved also, That the members of this Lodge in testimony of their esteem for their departed Brother, wear crape on their left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge prosent to the widow of our deceased brother, a copy of these resolutions.

By order of the Lodge,

A. H. MARTIN, Secretary.

Also, on the 14th inst. after an illness of three days, Mr. Eli Springs, in the 41st year of his age, leaving a wife and three children, with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

	1833.	ri	SCA	50	ets.	MO	UN	5	PH	1812
17 18 19 20 21	Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday,	6666	4 3 2 1 0	5 5 5 5 6	59	Full Last New	D. 5 13 21	н. 11 0 5	и. 46 46 57	833. aft'n aft'u morn.
	Friday,	15			199	First	28	5	39	ait

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 12

FAVETTEVILLE, MARCH 12.

Brandy, Cogniac \$1\frac{3}{2}\$ a 2; Peach 55 a 60; Apple 45 a 50; Bacon, 6\frac{3}{2}\$ a 12; Peach 55 a 60; Apple 45 a 50; Bacon, 6\frac{3}{2}\$ a 15; Becswax, 17 a 17\frac{1}{2}\$; Bagging, 13 a 17; Coffee, 13 a 15; Cotton, 6\frac{1}{2}\$ a 9\frac{1}{2}\$; Corn, 60 a 62\frac{1}{2}\$; Haxseed, \$0 140 a 81 50; Flour, 8\frac{1}{2}\$ a 00; Feathers, 32 a 35; Iron, 4\frac{1}{2}\$ a 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Lard, 10 a 00; Molasses, 30 a 32; Oats, 35 a 37; Nails, cut, 6\frac{1}{2}\$ a 6\frac{3}{2}\$; wrought, 18 a 20; Rum, Jamaica, 140 a 175; N. England, 45 a 50; Rice, 4 a 4\frac{1}{2}\$; Sugar, 7\frac{1}{2}\$ a 8; common, 8 a 8\frac{1}{2}\$; loaf and lump, 16 a 18; Salt, Liverpool, 65 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Eng. bhistered, 16 a 19; German, 14 a 17; Tallow 9 a 10; Wheat, 80 a 85; Whiskey, 36 a 40.

Dental Surgery

DR. WAKEFIELD

NFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte his intention to be at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, on the 4th of March, where he will be happy to wait on those who may desire his professional screeces. He humbly trusts that his experience in the profession will entitle him to as liberal a patronage in this place as hitherto extended to his experience in others. NATURAL or ARTIFICIAL TEETH inser-

NATURAL or ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted singly, or in sets, on gold plates, so closely resembling nature as to escape detection and perfectly competent to the purposes of mastication. Every other operation on the teeth performed with scientific skill and the least possible pain.

Dr. W. has letters from gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, on the subject of his professional capacity, which are open to the inspection of the public.

Charlotte, Feb. 23, 1833.

dielin

MR. P. E. SAUNIER

ILL give lessons on the PIANO FORTE

He may be consulted at the Store of Mr.

Charlotte, March 15, 1833. 4:32

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land a good dwelling house, first rate barn, gin-house and all recessary

out-buildings, lying three miles east of Charlotte. The land will be divided to suit purchasers or sold all together. Persons wishing a desirable farm would do well to examine the premises. For particulars, apply to Thomas L. Hutchison. A reasonable suit will be allowed. March 11, 1833.

The American Farmer.

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, is issued every Friday, in Baltimore, at 95 per annum, in advance. Con-tents of the 51st Number.

Editorial: Persian Tobacco, Mexican Tobacco, &c.—London Milk—Recupe for making Sweet Potato Pudding—Foreign Markets—Richard komeade on Agricultural Exhibitions: Premium of fered for an Essay on Horseracing—Extraordinary Produce—Sweepstakes proposed for an Agricultural Exhibition, by an Eastern Shore Farmer—On the Calture of Rhubarb, by John D. Legare, Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, concluded-Insects in Peas; how to destroy them—Beneficial Effects of Protecting the steins of Fruit Trees Insects in Peas; how to destroy them—Beneficial Effects of Protecting the steins of Fruit Trees from Frosts in Early Spring—Ancient Plants found with Egyptian Mummies in Tombs—Girger for Heaves in Horses—To Color Black—Extracts from Col. J. P. Hamilton's Travels in Colombia—The Matrimonial Garden—Official Statement of Wine exported from Oporto—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

JOB PRINTING