THE INAUGURATION.

The city had been filling up for days, and even for weeks, in anticipation of the approach ing Inauguration, with strangers of every rank fe. and every variety of personal appearance. The public hotels had become so much crowded as to be compelled to refuse new applicants, and the private boarding houses were speedily into the same condition. Halls and bar dining-rooms, ay, dining-tables might at night be seen covered with beds and pallets for the accommodation of such as could no longer gain admission into the over-crowded chambers. Country people from the vicinity, on horseback, on foot, and in vehicles of every variety, flocked in on Monday, besides loads of passengers in ev. ery train of cars, regular and extra, and every line of boats. Many strangers, of noble port and dignified appearance, were from time to time to be met on our great thorough-fares, recognising each other as after long separation. Ex-Judges, ex-Senators, ex-Heads of Departments, former members of both houses of Congress in great numbers, Governors of States, and other distinguished individuals from all parts of our country, seemed drawn together, as by a spell, to one common centre of attraction. Office-seekers and office-expectants, political speculators and party leaders without number, and of every calibre, crowded our streets, and especially near the hotel where Mr. Polk, the President elect, had lodgings. Among other worthies, the members of the famous Empire Club, conspicuous from their flame-colored uniform, blazed like meteors among the throng. The fairer sex must not be forgotten. They, too, in all their grades, from the jewelled lady to the modest country girl in her new bonnet and riband, appeared to diversify the ruder multitude. The city was swarming like a hive, and the slow moving stream of people traversing the pavements of Pennsylvania Avenue in the morning of yesterday seemed itself a procession upon some sad or solemn occasion, rather than a joyous gathering for the purpose of common gratulation.

But the hopes of the morrow, which had kept cranc stail,) though somewhat damped by the unpropitious heavens, did their best to wave in triumph; and the bands played martial airs. The programme had promised a splendid procession; something must be done; and, accordingly, such a display of umbrellas as darkened the city by their shade was never probably witnessed by the "oldest inhabitant.

presented itself than on the approach to it. The avenues to the building had all been closed and carefully guarded till the hour appointed in the plan of proceedings. But, when that hour did arrive, the rush was fearful. No limbs, happily, were broken, though injuries both to clothes and persons certainly were sustained. The gentlemen's gallery in the Senate chamber was crowlery opposite to the gentlemen's gallery was giv. I shall be directed.

en-up to the Ladies, on condition, however, that beaux and brothers should be left behind; and,

military heroes in his imposing military dress; and then the craning of necks, and peering of eager curious eyes, and the pressing of incessant queries, showed that to a large portion of those who beheld it the scene was entirely new. At length the Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Clerk of the Supreme Court made their appearance, at the head of the Judges of the Supreme Court in their robes, who, entering the by the Chaplain of the Senate.

attracted, as well by the dignity as the snow-like whiteness of the hair which distinguishes Mr. Dallas, the immediate notice of all spectators .-

A brief pause ensued; after which Mr. Dallas rose and delivered, with great self-possession the brief Address of which a copy will be found in another part of this day's paper.

The Diplomatic Corps entered the hall while the Vice President was speaking, and took their eats on the left of the chair, opposite the Judges. If the appearance of Major General Scott, with his towering form and lofty plumes, and other General and Staff Officers, in full uniform, calld forth comments and inquiries in all quarters, who can tell the impression on one of the sons of the West, now visiting cities for the first time. of the brilliant, many-colored, dazzling spectacle of official national costumes now presented

Which is the French ?" "Who is that with

side by side, and took their seats below the Clerk's table, and with their face towards the audience, and then, after a brief pause, the order of arrangements was read aloud, the parties falling into their places as they were re-

at the inauguration of President Harrison, majorities from oppressing minorities, or en-over the great flight of steps; and, from the croaching upon their just rights. Minorities tained only by a system which periodically transfront of this, the President Elect read to as ma- have a right to appeal to the Constitution as a fers large amounts from the labor of the many ny of the vast mass which filled the space in front as could hear him, the Address which will be found in the preceding columns. He read it in a firm tone of voice, with the air of a man profoundly impressed by it himself, and desirous to impress it upon others.

The delivery of the Inaugural being concluded, the Oath of Office was administered to the President by the Chief Justice of the United States, and the new President was saluted by loud cheers from the surrounding multitude.

The procession was then again formed, and escorted the President to the Presidential Mansion, where, in the course of the afternoon, he received the congratulations of a large number of his fellow-citizens .- Nat. Int.

Mr. Polk's INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens: Without solicitation on my part. I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confi- the last week. Our population has increased dence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to flocking to our shores to participate in its blessenter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United many an eye waking through the preceding States, even in the infancy of the Republic, dis- extended throughout the world. Mind, no longnight, were all sadly dashed by the unrelenting, trusted their ability to discharge the duties of er tasked in devising means to accomplish or undiscriminating sky, which, after a transient that exalted station, what ought not to be the smile, began to lower, and frown and threaten, apprehensions of one so much younger and less and finally to pour down rain outright. Could endowed, now that our domain extends from in developing his faculties and powers, and the sary for the support of Government. In the ated, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over any peering eye, any lurking open ear, have ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. witnessed the corresponding frowns in many a increased in numbers, and at a time when so Genius is free to announce its inventions and bouldoir, where laces were ready to be donned, great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to discoveries, and the hand is free to accomplish and all the artillery of Beauty lay, like the arms the principles and policy which should charac- whatever the head conceives not incompatible of Achilles, all ready for fields of victory, how terize the administration of our Government? sad, yet how instructive, might not the lesson Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest trem- tions of birth or of rank have been abolished. have proved! However, the appointed cannons ble, when incurring responsibilities on which All citizens, whether native or adopted, are plaroared; and the national flags, (displayed, be it may depend our country's peace and prosperity, ced upon terms of precise equality. All are remembered, from every Whig as well as every and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness entitled to equal rights and equal protection.—

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of sects and creeds. the Universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the The Procession being formed, proceeded to wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct the Capitol in the order described in a following me in the path of duty which I am appointed to column; considerably lessened in the brillian- pursue, I stand in the presence of this asse.ncy of its display, however, by the rain which fell | bled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, "to the best of verthrow the noblest structure of human wis-Within the Capitol a more interesting scene my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the dom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. Constitution of the United States."

will guide me in the administrative policy of the despotism. He would extinguish the fire of Government, is not only in accordance with the liberty, which warms and animates the hearts examples set me by all my predecessors, but of happy millions, and invites all the nations of our home industry; and that I was "opposed is eminently befitting the occasion.

is, the safeguard of our federative compact, ded as in a moment, while the stairs leading to the offspting of concession and compromise, ber that nothing human can be perfect; and it and a large space about the door long contin- binding together in the bonds of peace and unned to be occupied by a struggling mass, vainly ion this great and increasing family of free and hoping to work their way in. The circular gal- independent States, will be the chart by which son been allowed so free and broad a scope to

vernment in the true spirit of that instrument, in Government than enlightened reason? Does accordingly, when these doors also were thrown and to assume no powers not expressly granted he expect to find among the ruins of this Union open, such a din of sweet sounds burst forth, and or clearly implied in its terms. The Govern- a happier abede for our swarming millions than ment of the United States is one of delegated they now have under it? Every lover of his breath, astonished the delighted air, as would and limited powers; and it is by a strict ad- country must shudder at the thought of the posherence to the clearly granted powers, and by sibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to it is doubtless proper to make such discrimina-In the area below, ine officials might be seen abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unadopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our Federal arranging seats and making preparations for the authorized implied powers, that we have the on- Union, it must be preserved." To preserve it, august assemblage that was soon to enter. Sen. ly sure guaranty against the recurrence of those the compromises which alone enabled our faators and Representatives in Congress began to unfortunate collisions between the Federal and thers to form a common Constitution for the drop in, with now and then one of our naval or State authorities which have occasionally so government and protection of so many States much disturbed the harmony of our system, and and distinct communities of such diversified haeven threatened the perpetutity of our glorious bits, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly

ple," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, other than the most ruinous and disastrous connor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The Government of the space in front of the Secretary's table, occupied Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated seats in a semicircle on the right of the Chair of authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the President of the Senate. A solemn, beauti- the General Government should abstain from the ful, and very appropriate Prayer was delivered exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, The Senate being called to order, the new Se- maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep All must see that, if it were possible for them nators were qualified; among whom we recog- the limits of powers reserved to them. One of nised, with cordial satisfaction, the noble intel- the most distinguished of my predecessors atlectual countenances of several good Whigs and tached deserved importance to "the support of true, the elequent advocates and guardians of the the State Governments in all their rights, as the Union and the Constitution, whose voice has most competent administration for our domestic been as a battle-cry in some of the darkest days concerns, and the surest bulwark against antirepublican tendencies," and to the "preserva-When all the new Senators had taken their tion of the General Government in its whole seats, the appearance of the Vice President elect | constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our

peace at home and safety abroad." To the Government of the United States has been entrusted the exclusive management of our The cath of office was administered to him by foreign affairs; beyond that, it wields a few the Hon. Mr. Mangum, the President of the Se- general enumerated powers. It does not force nate, who immediately vacated his own seat, sur- reform on the States. It leaves individuals, over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the States; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth; of every religious sect, in the worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and the most free inquiry; of every art, trade, and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity, and advancement of our country, which have been the offspring of freedom, and not of

This most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men ever and objects of the Government, and the value Who is that gentleman in the bright red devised by human minds, has been tested by its of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creaat?" "Which the British Minister?"— successful operation for more than half a cen-

At length the two Presidents, actual and elect, harmonious action of our system which consists | Ours was intended to be a plain and fragal entered, not like Richard and Bolingbroke, but in substituting the mere discretion and caprice Government; and I shall regard it to be my duside, and took their seats below the of the Executive, or of majorities in the legisspectively named, and the whole mass left the right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It Senate Chamber and proceeded to the Eastern is a right to be exercised in subordination to tution of European monarchies. It is viewed, Here a temporary stage had been erected, as great object of the Constitution was to restrain shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which our Constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the Executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature. It is a negative nower, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation, invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the Legislative and Executive departments to the tribunal of the People. Like all other powers, it is subject to the abused. When judiciously and properly exercised, the Constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The inestimable value of our Federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States our peoand the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight: two of these have taken their position as members of the Confederacy within from three to twenty millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the Old World are ings. Beneath its benign sway peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have that object. resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinc-No union exists between Church and State, and perfect freedom of opinion is guarantied to all

our happy land by our Federal Union. To perpetuate them it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would o-He would stop the progress of free government, A concise enumeration of the principles which and involve his country either in anarchy or The Constitution itself, plainly written as it that error and wrong are committed in the ad. enue." ministration of the Government, let him rememthat under no other system of government revealed by Heaven or devised by man has reacombat error. Has the sword of despots provand religiously observed. Any attempt to dis-"To the States respectively, or to the Peo- turb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none

sections of our country misguided persons have all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations joint labors constitute the national or home inwhose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections-institutions which existed at the adoption of the Constituthe States should be equally careful that, in the tion, and were recognized and protected by it. advantage over the others, or to be enriched by to be successful in attaining their object, the tled to the fostering care and protection of the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent Government. In exercising a sound discretion destruction of our happy form of Government, in levying discriminating duties within the limit must speedily follow.

our existence as a nation there has existed, and the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing continues to exist, among the great mass of our lowest the luxuries of life, or articles of superior al treason of any who would seriously contem. ries of life, or articles of coarse quality and low plate its destruction. To secure a continuance price, which the poor and great mass of our peo- grants. To us belongs the duty of protectof that devotion, the compromises of the Con- ple must consume. The burdens of Govern- ing them adequately wherever they may stitution must not only be preserved, but sectional ment should, as far as practicable, be distributed jealousies and heartburnings must be discoun- justly and equally among all classes of our popmembers of the same political family, having a ed on this subject, I have deemed it proper to common destiny. To increase the attachment reiterate. It is a subject upon which conflictof our people to the Union, our laws should be ing interests of sections and occupations are just. Any policy which shall tend to favor mo- supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concesnopolies, or the peculiar interests of sections or sion and compromise in adjusting its details classes, must operate to the prejudice of the in- should be cherished by every part of our wide terests of their fellow-citizens, and should be spread country, as the only means of preserving avoided. If the compromises of the Constitution be preserved-if sectional jealousies and the operation of our revenue laws. Our patribe just, and the Government be practically ad- dily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall ministered, strictly within the limits of power be needed for the support of their Government, prescribed to it, we may discard all apprehen- whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied sions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character

the Constitution, and in conformity to it. One in some of them, as an essential prop to existing Governments. Melancholy is the condition to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republias nothing to fear from military ambition in our lican Government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our Revolution | the popular branch of Congress are elected for and during the war of 1812 have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues not required for other necessary pur- dens and miseries of war, our Government canposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off. I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the en-

tire restoration of the credit of the General Government of the Union and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted .-Although the Government of the Union is nei- ever-increasing markets for their products. ther in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation ple are permitted, collectively and individually. of our compact of the Union to assume them. to seek their own happiness in their own way. yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities and pay off their just debts at the earliest practical period. That they will do so, as soon as it can frontier, against hostile aggression, as well as be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral, and honorable teeling of the people of the indebted States cannot be questioned: and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after cessfully over an extended territory, and serious a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acqui. the enlargement of our boundaries. These obesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish jections were earnestly urged when we acquired

One of the difficulties which we have had to Government consists in the adjustment of our general proposition that no more money shall be them. As our population has expanded, the collected than the necessities of an economical Union has been cemented and strengthened .administration shall require, all parties seem As our boundaries have been enlarged, and our to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any agricultural population has been spread over a material difference of opinion as to the absence large surface, our tederative system has acquirof right in the Government to tax one section ed additional strength and security. It may well of the country, or one class of citizens, or one be doubted whether it would not be in greater occupation, for the mere profit of another - danger of overthrow if our present population Government to foster one branch of industry to its of the original thirteen States, than it is now the detriment of another, or to cherish the in. that they are sparsely settled over a more exterests of one portion to the injury of another panded territory. It is confidently believed that These are some of the blessings secured to portion of our common country." I have here. our system may be safely extended to the utmost forth by other Presidents, and which all tofore declared to my fellow citizens that, in bounds of our territorial limits, and that, as it "my judgment, it is the duty of the Government to extend, as far as it may be practicable far from being weakened, will become stronger. to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation." I have also for revenue," and that, "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderamount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford resonable incidental protection to the earth to imitate our example. If he say to a tariff for protection merely, and not for re-

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties,

imposts, and excises," was an indispensable one

to be conferred on the Federal Government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this It will be my first care to administer the Go- ed to be a safer or surer instrument of reform of Government, the raising of revenue should be the object and protection the incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection the object and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protions, within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturalists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, It is a source of deep regret, that in some navigation, and the mechanic arts. They are dustry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another would be unjust .-No one of these interests can rightfully claim an impoverishing the other. All are equally entiprescribed, care should be taken that it be done I am happy to believe that at every period of in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at people, a devotion to the Union of the States, quality and high price, which can only be conwhich will shield and protect it against the mor. sumed by the wealthy, and highest the necessaanced; and all should remember that they are ulation. These general views, long entertainharmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in heartburnings be discountenanced—if our laws otic citizens in every part of the Union will reaas to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The Republic of Texas has made known her "Which is the French?" "Who are all those in the back moustand the exercise by the States of powers not reserved. It is the moustand the could answer seemed to be looked to as a source of control or oracle.

"Who are all those in the back moustand the exercise by the States of powers not reserved. It is all devote myself with any or or oracle." "Who are all those in the back moustand the exercise by the States of powers not reserved. It is all devote myself with any or other extraneous institutions. The exast was once a material purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes and individuals. We need no national banks or other extraneous institutions of the could answer seemed to be looked to as a source of the wind the exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. It is the exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved. The exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exercise by the States of powers not reserved in the exerc

nains for the two countries to agree

ing exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign Powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our Government. Our Union is a confederation of inder States, whose policy is peace with each other them, at the times and in the manner re and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to quired by law, will, in every instance, ter extend the dominion of peace over additional minate the official connection of such de territories and increasing millions. The world faulting officer with the Government. Government. While the chief Magistrate and gistrate must, almost of necessity, be cho short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burnot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should therefore look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation with the consent of those who have chosen him, he should of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and

To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our Government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole south-western the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the early stages of our national existence

the opinion prevailed with some that our system of confederated States could not operate sucobjections have at different times been made to may continue to be a prosperous and hap-Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous encounter in the practical administration of the Indian tribes to vast tracts of country have been extinguished-new States have been admitted revenue laws and the levy of the taxes neces. into the Union-new Territories have been cre-"Justice and sound policy forbid the Federal were confined to the comparatively narrow limshall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so None can fail to see the danger to our safety

and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not declared my opinion to be " in favor of a tariff prefer perpetual peace with Texas to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would ate discriminating duties as would produce the not prefer free intercourse with her, to high du- and which will not be again urged, we ties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out than adopt the opinions of the Whigs .of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the He has reiterated his language contained local institutions of Texas will remain her own. whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible taken almost word for word from Mr. for them any more than they are for the local Clay's speeches and letters, published to institutions for each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects .-Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas because juxtaposition to the free trade wing of his of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the as yet to say, as we have not had time to prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our Constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the People and Government of the United States, by the reannexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest Nor will it become in a less degree my duty

to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable," and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period-within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers-our venturously ascended the Missouri to its head springs, and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self government in valleys of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emibe upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws and the benefits of our republican institutions should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

tions, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously ington. avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign Governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extendaries of the public autho-or good, and how power-late Congress of the United States, the assent of soil, as well as the manufactures of our this Government has been given to the reunion; skilful artizans, find a ready market and

In the management of our foreign rela-

emunerating prices in foreign countries In taking "care that the laws be faith fully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and di bursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys entrusted to

Although in our country, the Chief Ma sen by a party and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a part only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully can ries out in the Executive Department of the Government the principles and policy not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and as sistance of the co-ordinate departments of the Government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being, who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we py people.

Watchman

Salisbury, N. C., March 15, 1845.

We are authorised to announce JAMES E. KERR a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan We are authorised to announce JOHN H. HARDIR a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

The Inaugural Address

We present in to-day's paper the Inaugural Speech of President Polk. The reader will be struck with no new idea, as it contains little but what has been put will, with some exceptions, acquiesce in very readily.

The only measures alluded to by Mr. Polk, of any note are, -a National Bank, the Tariff and the annexation of Texas. No one ever expected him to favor a Bank, as his whole public life and acts have all been in opposition to such an institution. suppose, until the People themselves demand it. So far as it regards the Tariff, Mr. Polk, has done nothing more nor less in his letter to Mr. KANE, of Philadelphia, the world years ago. From this, it will be seen, that he at once places himself in party, at the head of which Mr. CALHOUN stands most conspicuous. How the Southern chivalry will like this, we are unable hear from them. But if they are sincere in their professions-if they, in fact, think that "Free Trade" is essential to their prosperity, they of course cannot, with any show of consistency, co-incide with Mr. Polk on this subject.

But so far as we are concerned, this doctrine, if practised, will do very well, if he only has the firmness to act out his part as laid down in his address on this head. There is also one other promise made, if carried into effect by his Excellency, will be more than any other Locofoco President has ever done, and it is this: that whenever an Officer becomes a Defaulter, his connection with the Governpeople, increasing to many millions, have filled ment ceases. So far, so good. And we the eastern valley of the Mississippi, ad- doubt not, Mr. Polk will have the hearty co-operation of the whole Whig party in the redemption of this pledge.

As it respects the Texas question, we think, that all Mr. Polk's high professions of regard for the Constitution, are materially weakened by his unqualified approval of the mode by which Texas has been made a sovereign State of this Union, to wit, by Joint Resolution. And we confess, that this circumstance alone, blasted all confidence in the fair promises of the new President. But they are made, we suppose, like every other promise of the Democracy, to tickle the ear, and to be broken whenever the interests of the party requires it.

Mr. Polk, also asserts that our right to Oregon Territory, is " clear and unquestionable," an expression, which might have been omitted with propriety, when it is remembered that a negotiation for the settlement of this question, is now going on between the American Secretary of State, and the British Minister at Wash-

With these few brief remarks, we leave the subject, hoping that we may be enabled to approve more of Mr. Polk's public acts as the Chief Magistrate of the country, than we at present have any expectation of; and that he may for the good