themselves that that was the man whose name and deed had filled the trumpet of fame, and won the love and the highest honors of his coun-The General saluted those near him with an air of frankness and good-will, and conversed for some time (in whispers) with Chief Justice Taney, (probably as to the ceremony about to take place.)

After a brief pause, the order of procession was announced, and the company retired from the Chamber of the Senate in the order prescribed in the programme, passing through the Rotundo to the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, where extensive staging had been erected preparatory to the solemnity of inauguratien.

THE ACT OF INAUGURATION.

On reaching the staging erected over the flight of stairs of the Portico of the Capitol, and standing in full view of the upturned eyes of at least twenty thousand people, representing every State and Territory of the Union, the President Elect pronounced the Admirable Inaugural Address which graces a preceeding column of this paper, . This address was delivered in a remarkably distinct voice, and many parts of it were enunciated with a full and clear emphasis, and enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the surrounding spectators. As soon as the applause which marked the conclusion of the address had subsided, the Oath to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, was, with due solemnity, administered to the President of the U. S. by Chief Justice Taney. The President was then overwhelmed with congratula. tions, Chief Justice Taney and Ex-President Polk taking the lead.

The ceremonies at the Capitol were termihated by salvos of artillery, amid the roar of which the President, and all assembled round him, retraced their steps, re-embarked in the carriages, and escorted, as before, by the Marshals and the miltary, returned down the broad avenue leading from the Capitol to the White House, appropriated to the residence of the successive. Presidents of the United States. THE ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Followed by a vast concourse of people, the President entered the Mansion which he is henceforth to inhabit, and there received, with his accustomed courtesy, the salutes of some thousands of persons, passing in a long array in front of him, taking the Ladies each by the hand; a ceremony which, from their great number, it was not possible for him to go thro' with the multitude of the other sex.

It is a circumstance as pleasing to relate as It is surprising, that, in so multitudinous a throng on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, no accident of any kind is known to have occurred to mar the general enjoyment of the occasion.

Jefferson's House, Death, Grave, &c .-On the summit that commands this enchanting view, the mansion was built by Jefferson when he had wealth to lavish, on his cultivated tastes. The house was one hundred feet long, and of peculiar form and proportion. You enter a wide and lofty hall, that was once adorned with a master's skill, in the high places of the earth: then you pass on to the spacious dining room, with polished inlaid floor; then to his library, and study, and parlor. Ascend this flight of stairs, not more than wide enough for more than one to walk up at a time, and you find the chamber where he died on the 4th of July 1826. The bed was in a recess, the end of which laid himself to die. It was the gloomiest place-the dead room-that I was ever in; there was the strangest gatherings of thoughts, crowded upon each other, and each claiming to be the frue emotion of the hour and spot. I thought of liberty and revolution-of philosophy, and of religion and infidelity, and death hereafter, of the soul of a mighty man struggling with the fetters, and rushing away, with them into the darkness of an untried future, to the presence of the Infinite, in whom the wisdom of man and angels is but a drop that falls into the ocean-before whom the soul of the unholy shrinks away, and finds the rags of human glory and the fig-leaves of philosophy to be no covering when the eye of the Holy One searches the spirit. Such thoughts as these pressed upon me as I stood in the chamber whence the soul of Jefferson had fled to judgment.

The mansion, now owned by Captain Levy, is falling into decay; it was sold, and all his furniture, Jefferson having died insolvent, and almost the only relic left of man whose name is identified with his country's history, as a devoted patriot and distinguished President, is a bust of Voltaire, which stands here a tutelar divinity of this deserted, dilapidated house.

As you ascend the mountain, you pass an enclosure, without a gate, that contains the grave of Jefferson; and a more neglected, wretched, burial place, you will

The wife of Jefferson, torn from him by death, ten years after their early mar-

riage, lies here.

pilgrims, but without name or epitaph, is doubtless the monument of Jefferson. It was here placed by his executors, and the panel on which was to be inscribed the the enclosure, on the banks of the river where landed, and that no man has troubled himself to see that they reached their destination - N. Y. Observer.

EFFECTS OF SUPERSTITION .- A young married woman of Cincinnati, whose husband was in New Orleans, became impressed with the belief that he had fallen victim to cholera, and so strangely infatuated did she become with this idea, that she went and consulted a " Fortune Teller." Her worst fears were confirmed by the hag : she returned to the house, and that night became a raving maniac! She was taken to the Hospital, where at last accounts she remained in the same state.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, delivered to the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of assembled citizens, in front of the Capitol, the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

highest Office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the time-honored custom, to address those guishment of the public debt; to enforce who are now assembled.

my Countrymen in calling me to the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to sat-I shall not be without able co operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches Government. of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished givil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be prosperity to which the goodness of Dimy endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments individuals mon country. Let us invoke a continucharge. With such aids, and an honest duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this otism which shall acknowledge no limits day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend." For the interpretation of that in- lic. strument I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a-share in its formation To the example of those illustrious Patriots I especially to his example who was, by so

To command the Army and Navy of works of art which he had selected with the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and to appoint Ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed: these are the most important functions entrusted to the contained two cross pieces and on this President by the Constitution; and it may were thrown the mattrasses on which he be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the People under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency: and, in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign na-If Campbell's last man had been buried tions. In all disputes between conflicting there, he could not have been less cared Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; General. while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the A granite obelisk, battered much by advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers. It is to be epitaph he wrote for himself, has never hoped that no international question can been inserted in the stone. I was told it now arise which a Government, confident was lying, with the iron gates destined for in its own strength and, resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, tounded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the

NAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR, ties. So far as it is impossible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure Elected by the American People to the encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and Constitution; and, in compliance with a harbors; to provide for the speedy extina strict accountability on the part of all The confidence and respect shown by officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. isfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by In any action calculated to promote an fearful responsibilities. Happily, howev. object so near the heart of every one who er, in the performance of my new duties, truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of vine Providence has conducted our comwhose talents, integrity, and purity of ance of the same Protecting Care which character will furnish ample guaranties has led us from small beginnings to the for the faithful and honorable performance eminence we this day occupy, and let us of the trusts to be committed to their seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to by well-directed attempts to assuage the execute diligently, impartially, and for the bitterness which too often marks unbest interests of the country, the manifold avoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles: and by an enlarged patribut those of our own wide-spread Repub-

> Telegraphed from the Richmond Whig. IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1 45 P. M.

On Friday night the House of Representalives rejected the amendment of Mr. Walker to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. shall always defer with reverence; and The bill was then returned to the Senate, and the Senate insisted. A committee of Confermany titles, " the Father of his Country." ence was asked for and appointed.

On Saturday, the committee of conference reported that they could not agree. Both Houses continued in session all night, and did not adjourn till 7 o'clock this morning. Mr. Morehead, in the House, moved to amend the bill by disclaiming any settlement of the Texan boundary, which was carried. Mr. Thompson of Indiana, moved substantially Mr. Webster's amendment to the bill, which was also carried, appropriations for improving Deep, Haw, and by yeas 111, noes 105. As thus amended, the | Cape Fear Rivers. Why it is even proposed Bill passed the House about 2 o'clock this morning. The session was most stormy and excited-two fights occurred, between Messrs.

Giddings and Meade, and Ficklin and Clarke. The bill, after passing the House, was conveyed to the Senate, where a long discussion ensued accompanied by a little fight which occurred between Senators Foote and Cameron. General Cass and friends endeavored to break up the session of the Senate and thus prevent the bill from passing. At last, however, a motion to recede from the Senate's amendment was carried. So the bill stood passed by Congress without Walker's amendment. The battle may therefore be considered a drawn one

The rumors relative to Gen. Taylor's Cabinet now are, the Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston takes the Navy Department, Hon. Reverdy Johnson to be Attorney General, and Hon. Jno. Davis to have charge of the new Depart. ment of the Interior.

as regards the Wilmot Proviso.

# THE CABINET.

A telegraphic despatch to the Raleigh Standard, dated Washington, March 6, four o'clock, P. M., gives the following as the Cabinet appointments of President Taylor. The intelligence, by this despatch is confirmed by gentle. men who passed here from the North by Thurs-

John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of

William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury. George W. Crawford, of Georgia, Secreta-

William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, Sec.

retary of the Navy. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the

Home Department. Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, Post Master

Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Attorney the following Resolutions Mr. Clayton is one of the long tried patriots ual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days, as a token of respect and esteem for the memory of our de-

of the Union. Sagacious, prudent, eminently able and practical as a statesman; moderate yet firm in his political attitude; he commands the respect of all parties. Except Mr. Crittenden, there is not a man in the nation whose appointment would be likely to give equal satisfaction. Of Mr. Meredith we know nothing. We

however see it stated that as a lawyer he where, friendly to our order, to publish them. stands at the head of the Philadelphia bar. Mr. Crawford, late Governor of Georgia, is a gentleman of great energy of character, and possessed of extraordinary ability. His apat their Lodge Room, on Friday evening, March 2d, pointment is universally conceded to be a most

excellent one. Mr. Preston is one of the most accomplished gentlemen of Western Virginia,-powerful in intellect, ardent in patriotism, liberal in sentiment, and unwavering in his devotion to the whole Union. His late masterly speech in the House of Representatives, on the vexed ques. tion of slavery, justly won for him the praise and admiration of the body of his countrymen North and South.

Mr. Ewing, has been heretofore known to the country as a member of Harrison's Cabi-He is distinguished for his strong practi-President imposes delicate and onerous du- cal sense, and eminent natural abilities.

Mr. Calamer has long maintained a disinguished and useful position in the House of Representatives.

The character and talents of Mr. Johnson are thoroughly known to the country. His light has not been hid under a bushel during the years of his service in the United States Senate. Greensborough Patriot.

[For the Watchman.]

THE PLANK ROAD.

This scheme, though regarded at first with

indifference, is rapidly growing in public favor.

The more it is discussed and understood, the

of the Western people, appear. As long as

the present habits of our farmers continue, (and

it is well known how slowly and gradually they

are changed,) a Plank Road from Salisbury to

Fayetteville, must be to them a great desidera-

them on their farms, will, during certain sea-

sons of the year be unemployed, if not used in

wagoning, and thus they can convey their own

produce to market on a Plank Road much

cheaper than can be done for them by any

known mode of transportation. The object,

however, of this communication, is not to pre-

sent the claims of the Plank Road to the public,

as they are, I believe, generally appreciated, but

to make some suggestions as to the route which

it ought to take from this point to Fayetteville.

This is a matter of great importance to the

success of the Road, and deserves instant and

attentive consideration by its well-wishers .-

From a recent paragraph in the Fayetteville

Observer, the upper route, as it is called,

through Moore, Randolph and Davidson, seems

to be preferred by the citizens of Favetteville.

There is, however, another route proposed,

passing Gold Hill and Albemarle, crossing the

Pedee River, near the mouth of Rocky River,

and from thence a direct course to Fayetteville.

This would be shorter than the upper route, and

Road is built, of which we have no doubt, then

the Plank Road, if it takes the upper route, will

be brought in direct competition with it for the

carrying trade of Rowan, Davidson and Ran-

dolph; so that one or the other, and probably

both will suffer from this competition, which

will end, most likely, in the ruin of the Plank

Road. By taking the lower route, the Plank

Road would monopolize the carrying business

of Stanly, Montgomery, and a large portion of

Cabarrus, Union, Anson, Richmond, and Robe.

son, a greater portion of the produce of which

now seeks a market in South Carolina. An-

other reason why the lower route should be

chosen is, that otherwise, that portion of Wes-

tern North Carolina will derive no benefit from

the liberal measures of our last patriotic Legis.

lature, while another portion of the State will

have within a space of sixty miles, the Rail

Road, the Plank Road, and the benefit of the

by a writer in the Fayetteville Observer, to run

the road for a distance of thirty-four miles along

the bank of Deep River, for the improving of

the navigation of which a large amount was

appropriated by the last Legislature. If the

counties of Stanly, Montgomery, Anson, Rich-

mond, and Robeson, do not bestir themselves,

and assert their just rights, this prize will be

to the death of Past Grand Master, DAVID W.

STONE, ask leave to submit the following Re.

history, during the past year, for rejoicings; whilst the

rapid increase of the order and the permanent establish-

ment of its truths and principles swell every generous

bosom with emotions of pleasure, our delight is marred

with the thought that one of Masonry's proud ornaments

has been overtaken by the ruthless destroyer, and now

sleeps, hushed in the silent, the icy embraces of death!

Oh, death! how heavily the sound falls upon the heart

Yet, when we place ourselves, as it were upon an emi-

human society, as we see one by one of our fellows drop

into the grave, we should be reminded that the period

cated, and we pass to that bourne from whence no trav-

of North Carolina at the Annual Communication of the

Grand Lodge, held in the year, 1837. He was contin-

became a barrier to his re-election. Your Committee

Lodge, but with an ability that tells at the present upon

Resolved. That this Grand Lodge will wear the us-

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend to the

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to

At a regular meeting of Fulton Lodge, No. 99, held

Resolved, That the Brethren of this Lodge do carry

out the recommendation of the Grand Lodge, by wear-

ing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

NUMA F. REID.

L. C. EDWARDS.

subordinate Lodges a similar course, as soon as they ob-

furnish a copy of these Resolutions to his Widow, and

request the Editors of newspapers, in this city, and else-

tain a knowledge of the course of the Grand Lodge.

which we are engaged.

ried with his ashes.

RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 8, 1848.

JUSTICE.

snatched from them.

greater does its adaptation to the peculiar wants

# COMMUNICATION

Salisbury, N. C.

We are authorised and requested to announce Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq., of Iredell County, as a Candidate to represent the second District in the next Congress of the United States.

### RESIDENT TAYLOR'S INAUGUR-AL ADDRESS.

The reader will find in to-day's paper, the Inaugural Address of President Taylor, and cannot, we feel assured, fail to admire and commend it in every particular. It is in fact, a guaranty that he will carry out as foreshadowed, in all his let-The number of horses which are kept by ters during the campaign, the Republican principles of the "earlier Presidents."-Partizanship will not be a recommendation to office, but honesty and capability are to be the only requisites. No narrowminded sectarian policy is to govern President Taylor: every section of this " widespread Republic" is to receive from his Administration, consideration and support. Measures passed by Congress for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors and to develope the mighty resources of this great country, will receive his hearty approbation. The Legislative Department take this course, with the union and en of the Government will be left to exercise ergy which become them, and we have its legitimate functions, without molestation from the "one man power" as has been the case for the last twenty years.

But above all, we feel assured, that every effort will be made by the newly installed President, to cultivate honorable peace and happiness among all the States traverse a section of country much more favor. of the Union, and with Foreign nations. ble for the construction of the Road, being more Such being the principles which are to level and better timbered. If the Central Rail govern the actions of General Taylor's the first place, that he need not tremble Administration, it must and will meet for the Constitution, if the last Presidents with "aid and comfort," from every section of the Country; and from the 5th instant a new era may be said to have commenced-one that generations yet to come, will speak of with proud satisfaction, and call the Hero and Statesman of Buena

> From every section of the Country, we see that Gen. Taylor's inaugural address is received with approbation .-The Whigs regarding it as the very best of the kind that has been delivered since the days of Washington, foretelling such measures as will tend to cement the union of the States closer, and secure the prosperity of the Country; while the liberal portion of the Democratic party pronounce "a well written paper, and patriotic in sentiment." When a man thus receives the commendation of all parties, we think we may say with safety, that there is a better time coming-that the bitter spirit which has raged so long, and with such virulency, will in a measure be assuaged.

# PLANK ROAD.

The Fayetteville Carolinian of the 10th instant says, that \$55,000 have been sub scribed, thus far, to the Plank Road, and there is supposed to be no doubt of its The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates

We are rejoiced to find this to be so, and are gratified to have it in our power to state that the amount of subscriptions Whilst there has been many causes, in our Masonic at this place has increased several hundred since our last.

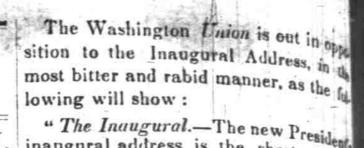
\$75,000 have been subscribed, we learn, to the Cape Fear and Deep river improve-

Internal Improvement Meeting .- A very spirited Rail Road Meeting was held nence, and watch the various changes which come over at Raleigh on the 3rd inst. W. D. Haywood, Esq., presided, and W. W. Holden is not far distant, when our places on earth shall be vawas Secretary. The meeting was ad-Bro. Stone was first elected Grand Master of the State dressed by Mr. Lemay, G. W. Haywood, Esq., Gov. Iredell, Maj. Nixon, and Mr. ed in office until the time prescribed by the Constitution Weller. A lively spirit prevailed, and the preamble and resolutions, which are clear are informed that he served in the capacity of Grand and bold, indicate that Raleigh will not Master, not only with entire satisfaction to the Grand be behind, or backward, in the great the successes and advancement of the glorious cause in cause. There is to be another meeting demagogue effect, embroiling us in some Whilst we let fall the silent tear to the memory of our there on the 19th next month, for the purdeparted brother, we would impress it upon the hearts of all that we should treasure up the good taught us by pose of adopting the necessary measures his example ; let his imperfections be forgotten-be bufor procuring subscriptions to the Stock of Your Committee would recommend the adoption of the Central Road.

> The Central Rail Road !- To day the books of subscription to the Central Rail Road, were opened, and we trust that the citizens of the Town and County, will show by the liberality of their subscription, that they are alive to the importance of the success of the work.

> Those who intend to set out ornamental, or fruit trees this season, should be about it, as there is now not much time

A large number of the officers of the Navy vesterday called to pay their res-We understand that it has been found pects to the Hon. Mr. Preston, Secretary necessary by the President of the United of the Navy, by whom they were subse-States to require that all applications for quently presented to the President at the tion held on Monday last for a Represent office shall be made to the Chiefs of the Executive Mansion. The interview was tative in Congress from the fourth district several Departments, by whom they will highly gratifying to all parties, and, as the of Massachusetts. No choice has been be submitted at the proper time. be submitted at the proper time. No di- company consisted of upwards of fifty in- effected. Mr. Palfrey, who at the rect application can be entertained by the dividuals, who were dressed in uniform, trial wanted eighty seven votes of President for any office whatever.—Nat. the ceremony of presentation was quite election, now lacks about six hundred. interesting .- Nat. Int.



inaugural address is the shortest down ment which has probably ever been delie ered by any incoming President. We larit before our readers. It consists in general of common place non committal general ities. But it is impossible not to percein the strong federal spirit which breath from it. We say honestly, it sounds our ears as ultra whig. We hear noth in it of the limited powers of the Federal Government—of the strict construction of the constitution. On the contrary, we see powers claimed which the constitute does not recognise for our internal poli-It appears, too, from the language President, as if he were disposed to his own constitutional responsibility the shoulders of the other department especially of Congress. We have no room however, to enter into these matters is day, and no disposition to indulge in critical review of the positions which an assumed in this brief, document. But is is sufficiently obvious, from all the signs of the times, that we are to have a party. and a strong party, Administration, and that the republican party must stand in their arms-not to wage factious opposition, but to rally around their ancient print ciples, (the principles of Jefferson and Jackson.) and to defend the true theory the constitution, and resist all the mea sures which violate its spirit. The Dem ocrats must again unite shoulder to shoul der in defence of their faith. Let the not the most distant doubt that the more brilliant success will attend their irress. ble efforts."

The National Intelligencer, in attempt ing to relieve the old man's fears, says.

" Now, to quiet, if we can, the sense what premature panic of our alarmed neighbor and reassure his fainting spirit we beg leave to invite him to remark, in assaults upon it have not been able tohun it. It survived, though a good deal wors. ed, all that he and those who went before him could inflict. We can hardly think that a " short inaugural," made up, as our ancient contemporary says, principally of "common place" and of "non-committal generalities," are not usually very swith messengers of destruction; the generalties," infinite though they be, of one class of our statesmen, have not quite ruined their very propounder; and not even the non-committalism" of another class which must beggar all imitation, turned out to be entirely fatal-unless, indeed, in its inventor. Our liberties have (thank to that redeeming day, the seventh of is November!) recovered from all the Administration's Mexican doings of deal and usurpation: we can take course then-or, at least we will not " despaired the Republic," in spite of all the glooms "a short inaugural," the terrors of its " common-place," the horrors of its "noncommittal," the utter and visible extinction that is about to descend upon us in its "generalities."

It is true that General Taylor-contenting himself with declaring that he means to abide by the Constitution and Laws of the land, as interpreted by its highest tribunats and by the practice of its earlier Chief Magistrates—does say "nothing to the limited powers of the General Gorernment, of the strict construction of the Constitution." But not to have embedied in his speech the Virginia "Resolutions of '98," is, after all, a sin of omission on J. not of commission. Perhaps, however, he may, in the simplicity of his heart, here thought "limited powers" and "strict com struction" so firmly established by all the practice of our late scrupulous Presidents that to mention them would have been mere surplusage. Thus all that he can really be blamed for by the Union, on the score, is his failure to say that he "would follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." It is indeed a pity that he forgot to comfort the hearts of his coun-

trymen with that assurance. The Union is, it will be perceived; not very specific as to the provocations of motives upon which it has, after all due cetemonies of imprecation, thus sent forth. its "bloody cross" of opposition to sum mon all its clan to war. Perhaps it holds this ill-omened Inaugural guilty of yet sitother flagrant omission—that of not step ping out of its way, and, for a moment quarrel like that Oregon one, from which its bootless author was afterwards giad enough to retreat.

It is surely an excellent and especially a most convenient thing to be a political precision, to be a puritan in doctrine in order the more advantageously to be sa atheist in practice. After having for 20 years applauded President usurpations ale most boundless, and which have ended in seizing upon the powers of war, legislar tion, and taxes, the Editor of the Into finds a little internal improvement and some protection, with an avowed dsing clination for the veto, frightful signs of Executive assumption! He really reminds us very much of a giant that we have read of, and have once before occasion to cite to our readers, who had itually dined upon windmills, but was day choked by a lump of butter.

Except from two towns, all the returns have been received from the special elec-Nat. Int. March 10.