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## State Papers.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH &. THE INAUGURATION.

Under the auspices of a delightful day, yesterday took place the interesting ceremony attendant on the cutraneo of the Parse our elect of the UNITED STATES, on the duties of his arduous station. The ceremony and the spectacle were simple, but grand, animating and impressive.

At half after It o'clock, the PRESIDENT, with him the Vice Passideur elect, left his private

appointed to that duty.

The President reached the Congress Hall a Senate, then in session, the Vice-President took the Chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion by the Vice-President.

This ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President and Vice-President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the Marshals, &c. attended the President to the elevated Portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, foreign officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the President rose and delivered the following

SPEECH:

I should be destitute of feeling if I was not proper discharge of which, the highest inter- the favored carriers of the vast productions of the government the ardent parties, and cannot enter on these duties without great anxted, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prestety for the result. From a just responsibility and naval force, thus formed and reared up for sure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy Union, will be will never shrink; calculating with confithe support of our common rights. Our manuted, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested, in the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested of the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the prested of the nursery for seamen sive. It is the crisis which makes the pr perienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations. In follow- be ascertained and guarded against. ing their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have

to be pursued in future,

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have ephatically be called, self-goverement; and we turn our attention, whether it relates to our

tlements, and attained a strength and maturity, ties. which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, Dangers from abroad are not less deserving for the crime of high treason.

our government to these beneficent duties, vasion in the wars between other powers, and The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of might doubt it, in trials, which put to the test we should disregard the faithful admonition of which daily augments, forms an additional reits strength and efficiency, as a member of the experience if we did not expect it. We must source of great extent and duration. These great community of nations. Here, too, experimp port our rights or lose our character, and resources, besides accomplishing every other rience has afforded us the most satisfactory with it perhaps our liberties. A people who necessary purpose, put it completely in the proof in its favor. Just as this constitution fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place power of the United States to discharge was put into action, several of the principal among independent nations. National honor is the national debt at an early period. Peace states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destinent in the mind of every citizen is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen is nationated at the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interiors and navy regulated upon just principles as the force of each, be kept in perfect order, justice from the party committing the injury, and to cultivate, by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War became at length inevitable, and the result has shewn, that of trials, under the most unfavorable circum. havenly and it is fair to presume that a single stances. Of the virtue of the people, and of campagn of the virtue of the people, and of campagn of the same force, supethe militia, I need not speak.

es, under which every citizen may, by his mer. to the necessary purposes. The former to garresidence, attended by a large cavalcade of citi- it, obtain the highest trust recognized by the rison and preserve our fortifications and to zens on horseback, marshalled by the gentlemen constitution; which contains within it no cause meet the first invasions of a foreign foe; and, of discord; none to put at variance one portion while constituting the elements of a greater little before 12; at the same time the Ex-Presi- which protects every citizen in the full enjoy- necessary implements of war, in a state to be dent arrived, and the Judges of the Supreme ment of his rights, and is able to protect the brought into activity in the event of war. The

grees of latitude along the Atlantic, the Uni- as an suxiliary of defence, and as a powerful Executive, on just principles, with all nations, ted States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and engine of annoyance, to diminish the calami- claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and renevery production incident to that portion of the ties of war, and to bring the war to a speedy dering to each what is its due. globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great and honorable termination. Lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole in- in view, that the safety of these states, and of terior, no country was ever happier with res- every thing dear to a free people, must depend, pect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile in an eminent degree, on the Militia. Invadeeply affected by the strong proof which my soil, our produce has always been very abun- sions may be made too formidable to be resisted fellow citizens have given me of their confi- dant, leaving, even in years the last favorable, by any land and naval force, which it would dence, in calling me to the high office, whose a surplus for the wants of our fellow men in functions I am about to assume. As the ex-other countries. Such is our peculiar feli-ernment, or the circumstances of the United pression of their good opinion of my conduct city, that there is not a part of our union States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse in the public service, I derive from it a gratifi- that is not particuliarly interested in pret must be had to the great body of the people, cation, which those who are conscious of hav- serving it. The great agricultural interest of and in a manner to produce the best effect. It ing done all that they could to merit it, can a- the nation prospers under its protection. Lo- is of the highest importance, therefore, that lone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just cal interests are not less fostered by it. Our they be so organized, and trained, as to be preestimate of the importance of the trast; and of fellow civizens of the north, engaged in navi- pored for any emergency. The ar angement the nature and extent of its duties; with the gation, find great encouragement in being made should be such, as to put at the command of ests of a great and free people are intimately the other portions of the United States, while youthful vigor of the country. If formed on connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I the inhabitants of these are amply compensa- equal and just principles, it cannot be oppresdence, that, in my best efforts to promote the facturers find a generous encouragement by the in time of peace, to be the better prepared for parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favored condi- be put in motion. tion of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maiutain it. What are the dangers attention; among which, the improvement of every citizen must expand with joy, when he which menace us. If any exist, they ought to our country by roads and canals, proceeding al- reflects how near our government has ap-

what has been the effect? To whatever object the people of the United States been educated A more interesting spectacle was per : s never us. in different principles; had they been less intel- seen than is exhibited within she U. States ; a In the administrations of the illustrious men foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant ligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it territory so vast, and advantageously matted, cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence be believed that we should have maintained the containing objects so grand, so usefu so hapof our institutions. During a period fraught same steady and consistent career, or been bless. pily connected in all their parts.

well administered. And if we look to the con- of attention. Experiencing the fortune of odition of individuals, what a proud spectacle ther nations, the United States may again be does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fall- involved in war, and it may in that event be en in any quarter of our Union? Who has the object of the adverse party to overset our been deprived of any right of person or pro- government, to break our union and demolish perty? Who restrained from offering his vows, us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine the just, moderate and pacific policy of our go-Author of his being? It is well known that vernment may form some security against these tion. all these blessings have been enjoyed in their dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and

Some, who might admit the compentency efficies. These interests are exposed to in- burthens which the public necessities require.

our government is equal to that, the greatest come but the work when finished will be perthe heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and rior to our own, nided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expense, gents entrusted with the public money, strictly Such, then, is the happy government under without taking into the estimate the loss of prowhich we live; a government adequate to eve- perty and distress of our citizens, than would ry purpose for which the social compact is be sufficient for this great work. Our land and formed; a government elective in all its branch- naval forces should be moderate, but adequate lie, long and usclessly, in their hands, they of the community with another; a government force, to preserve the science, as well as all the Court. All having entered the Chamber of the nation against injustice from foreign powers. latter, retained within limits proper in a state Other considerations, of the highest impor- of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutraltance, admonish us to cherish our union, and ity of the United States with dignity in the be regularly made, and I will promote it. to cling to the government which supports it. wars of other powers, and in saving the proper-Foriunate as we are, in our political institu- ty of their citizens from spoliation. In time of on the discharge of these duties, at a time tions, we have not been less so in other circum- war, with the enlargement, of which the great when the United States are blessed with peace. stances, on which our prosperity and happiness naval resources of the country render it suscep- It is a state most consistent with their prosperiessentially depend. Situated within the tem- tible, and which should be duly fostered in time ty and happiness. It will be my sincere deperate zone, and extending through many de- of peace, it would contribute essentially, both sire to preserve it, so far as depends on the

public welfare, my motives will always be duly policy which patronizes domestic industry; and war. With such an organization, of such a suspices so favorable, nor ever was success so appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with the surplus of our produce, a steady and pro-that candor and indulgence which I have ex- fitable market, by local wants, in less favored from foreign invasion. At its approach, an o-nations, ancient or modern, we find no examverwhelming force of gallant men might always ple of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of peo-

with difficulties, and marked by very extraordied with the same success? While, then, the Our manufactures will, likewise, require the pary events, the United States have flourished constituent body retains its present sound and systematic and fostering care of the governbeyond example. Their citizens, individually, healthful state, every thing will be safe. They men' . Cossessing, as we do, all the raw matehave been happy, and the nation prosperous. will choose competent and faithful representation, our commerce has tives for every department. It is only when ought not to depend, in the degree we have been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and the people become ignorant and corrupt; when done, on supplies from other countries. While ant a portion of this great and successful exbetween the states; new states have been ad- they degenerate into a populace, that they are we are thus dependent, the sudden event of periment has been made, I shall be pardoned mitted into our union; our territory has been incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usur- war, unsought, and unexpecteded, cannot fail for expressing my earnest wishes, that he may enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with pation is then an easy attainment, and an usur- to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. long enjoy in his retirement the affections of great advantage to the original states; the per soon found. The people themselves be- It is important, too, that the capital which a grateful country, the best reward of exalted states respectively, protected by the national come the willing instruments of their own de nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, talents and faithful services. Relying on the government, under a mild parental system, a- basement and ruin. Let us then look to the as its influence in that case, instead of exhaust- aid to be derived from the other departments gainst foreign dangers, and enjoying within great cause, and endeavor to preserve it in full ing, as it may do in foreign hands, would be of the government, I enter on the trust to which their separate spheres, by a wise partition of force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional felt advantageously on agriculture, and every I have been called by the suffrages of my felpower, a just proportion of the sovereignty, measures, promote intelligence among the peohave improved their police, extended their set- ple, as the best means of preserving our liber- is it, to provide at home a market for our raw Almighty that he will be graciously pleased materials, as, by extending the competition, it to continue to us that protection which he has will enhance the price, and protect the culti- already so conspicuously displayed in our favator against the casualties incident to foreign vor. markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it, to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civiliza-

The great amount of our revenue, and the tillery on the ground. fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satis- guarded against. Many of our citizens are en- flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full

its duty to see that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every mently should be afforded to the Executive, to enable it to bring the public aand promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this in portant branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the encreased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it .- The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has culightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country, The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of constant and zeal-

Never did a government commence under ple so prosperous and happy. In contempla-Other interests of high importance will claim ing what we have still to perform, the heart of ways with a constitutional sanction, holds a proached to perfection; that in respect to it, In explaining my sentiments on this subject, distinguished place. By thus facilitating the we have no essential improvement to make ; it may be asked, what raised us to the present intercourse between the states, we shall add that the great object is, to preserve it in the escontributed, in a principal degree, to produce happy state? How did we accomplish the re-much to the convenience and comfort of our fel-sential principles and features which characthe present happy condition of the U. States. volution? How remedy the defects of the first low-citizens, much to the ornament of the countering the words of the They will best explain the nature of our duties, instrument of our union, by infusing into the try; and, what is of greater importance, we the virtue and enlightening the minds of the and shed much light on the policy which ought national government sufficient power for na- shall shorten distances, and by mes ng each people; and, as a security against foreign dantional purposes, without impairing the just part more accessible to and dependent on the gers, to adopt such arrangements as are indisrights of the states, or affecting-those of in other, we shall bind the union more closely toge- pensible to the support of our independence. dividuals? How sustain, and pass with glory ther. Nature has done so much for us by inter- our rights, and liberties. If we persevere in tapsed, and from the establishment of this conthrough the late war? The government has setting the country with so many great rivers, the career in which we have advanced so far, stitution, twenty eight. Through this whole been in the hands of the people. To the peoterm, the government has been, what may em- ple, therefore, and to the faithful and able de- so near to each other, that the inducement to under the favor of a gracious Providence, to positories of their trust, is the credit due. Had complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. attain the high destiny which seems to await

> who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closset ties from early life, examples are presented which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavor to derive all the

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the Navy Yard, the battery, from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of ar-

The President was received on his arrival. faction, that there has been no example of a gaged in commerce and navigation, and all of proof of the competency of the national resour- with military honors, by the Marine Corps, by capital punishment being inflicted on any one them are in a certain degree depedent on their ces, for any emergency, as they are, of the the Georgetown Riflemen, a company of Artilprosperous state. Many are engaged in the willingness of our fellow citizens to bear the lery and two companies of Infantry from Alex-