

and stakes, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, one hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars; for buoys to be placed on proper sites on the north and south sides of New Inlet, near Federal Point, in North Carolina, one hundred and sixty dollars; for placing eleven buoys on proper sites at the entrance of the Mississippi river, in Louisiana, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object carried to the surplus fund on thirty-first of December last, three thousand five hundred dollars; for erecting a lighthouse on the town harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars, being a former appropriation for that object carried to the surplus fund on the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; for erecting a beacon near the mouth of Bass river, between the towns of Yarmouth and Dennis, one thousand dollars, being a former appropriation for that object, which will be carried to the surplus fund in March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; for surveying the public lands of the United States, in addition to the unexpended balance of forty thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, seventy five thousand dollars; for surveying private land claims in Florida, ten thousand dollars; for stationary and books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, twelve hundred dollars; for the salaries of the keepers of public archives in Florida, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, being the balance of a former appropriation for that object carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, five thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty cents; for the salaries of Registers and Receivers of Land Offices where there are no sales, one thousand dollars; for allowance to the Law Agent, Assistant Counsel, and District Attorney, under the act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, dated twenty-third of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, including contingencies, eight thousand dollars; for the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars; for the salaries of the Ministers at London, Paris, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Mexico, and Colombia; for outfit and salary of a Minister, or salary of a Charge d'Affaires, to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, at Stockholm, Denmark, Lisbon, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Peru; for outfit of a Charge des Affaires at Peru; for the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation; and for the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; for discharging the expense of taking the fifth enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen in foreign countries, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, ten thousand dollars; for the salaries of the agents of claims at London and Paris, three thousand dollars; for the compensation of two agents appointed under the act of the seventeenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, from the ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, including the contingent expenses incidental to the agency, twenty thousand eight hundred and ten dollars and forty cents; for compensation to the Marshals of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and of the Territories of Michigan, Arkansas and Florida, the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars; for making return to the Department of State of the number of non freeholders in their respective States and Territories according to the resolution of the Senate passed twenty-fifth of April eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and nineteen cents be appropriated to pay certain inhabitants of the late province of West Florida, now citizens of Louisiana or Mississippi, the claims that have been passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, under the act of the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the sum of four hundred and sixty five thousand nine hundred and ninety eight dollars, appropriated by the act of the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of Government for the first quarter of the year eighteen hundred and twenty nine," for compensation to Senators and members of the House of Representatives, their officers, and Clerks, for the contin-

gent expenses of both houses of Congress, there be, and hereby is appropriated for the objects aforesaid, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said sums, respectively, may be applied to the said objects in any part of the year eighteen hundred and twenty nine, as the public service shall require, any thing in said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.

Approved: 2, March 1829.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

England.—The revenue of Great Britain for the year 1828 amounted to 215,000,000 dollars. Of this sum, upwards of 130 millions of dollars, or nearly two thirds of the whole, go to pay the interest on the national debt. Paying the principal of the debt, which is about 3,500,000,000 dollars, is out of the question; no rational man believes that it ever will be paid. The people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are taxed yearly at the rate of six or seven dollars per head for every man, woman and child, to pay the interest on a debt, the greater part of which was contracted for the purpose of carrying on unjust and unnecessary wars.

The condition of a great portion of the laboring classes in England, manufacturers and peasantry, is miserable. The extensive use of machinery as a substitute for human labor, and the rivalry of other nations, have thrown out of employment a considerable proportion of the manufacturing population, and reduced the wages of the hands that are still employed. The condition of the peasants, the agricultural laborers, is but little better. The last London Quarterly Review admits that the class of "bold peasantry," which once formed the glory and security of Britain, is annihilated; that the energy and manly independence, which characterized this class in former and better days, are all but extinguished. As the land is now occupied, the agricultural peasants cannot hope by any efforts to better their condition, or escape from the class in which they were born. Deprived (continues the Review) of every hope of success in raising the standard of their present condition, it is not surprising that in morals and industry, they have fallen below the peasantry of preceding centuries.

It is not to be wondered at that the peasantry are poor and degraded in a country so oppressed with debt, and where monstrous abuses exist in the government and in the established church; where the laboring man is obliged to give his sweat and toil, and the bread of his children, to support the luxury and extravagance of kings, lords and bishops. Some millions of dollars, wrenched from the hand of industry, have lately been expended on the king's palace, and the English papers give pompous descriptions of the magnificent apartments, carved and gilded ceilings, crimson and green damask silk drapery fringed with gold, superb gold chandeliers which cost \$9000 each, &c. &c. In this palace, the gouty king of England, a battered, worn out rake, is carried up stairs in an arm chair, borne by servants, and sleeps on a bed that costs 5000 dollars. The king is considered the head of the Church of England, and appoints the archbishops and bishops. One of the bishops has an annual income of 88,000 dollars, and the archbishop of Canterbury, who died a few months since, left personal property to the amount of 800,000 dollars; and in addition to this property, parliament conferred on him a few days before his death the privilege of nominating to a certain office (Registry of the Prerogative Court, a valuable sinecure,) which nomination, says a London paper, is estimated to be worth 444,000 dollars. That is, the archbishop sold the office, or his children are expected to sell it, for that sum. Corruption must be rife in England, when such practices in church and state are authorized and openly avowed.

The London Quarterly Review, a high church and tory publication, admits that the republican party is a growing one in England and Ireland, "dissemble it who will;" and that the dissenters from the established church are also increasing. "The protestant dissenters (Independents or Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists,

Methodists, Unitarians, &c.) exist in such numbers, and with such an organization, as to constitute an active, and powerful, and increasing party in the kingdom."

England is a country of contrasts and contradictions. The worst and the best of almost every thing may be found there—"every thing that I hate, and much that I admire," as Cowper says of London. The land is full of abominations, and yet there are thousands and tens of thousands of enlightened and virtuous men, of intelligent, active and exemplary christians.

Abduction of Rowland Stephenson.—It is known to most of our readers, that an individual now ascertained to be Rowland Stephenson of the firm of Remington, Stevens and Co. Bankers, who absconded from London, in the month of December last, with a large amount of property said to belong to the firm, and others, arrived in this city on the 1st of the present month, in the brig King sto, from Milford Haven, under the assumed name of Smith, accompanied by another person calling himself Barkin, since known as his clerk, Lloyd. Public attention having been directed towards these individuals, they were very early suspected, and the suspicion soon reduced to certainty, especially when the former left the city for the interior. It appears, however, that he was detained by some cause at the house of Dr W Garrett in Effingham county about 17 miles from this city. About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, Dr G. was awakened by four persons, who forcibly took Stephenson from his bed, and conveyed him in a sledge to this city, where early on the same morning, he was carried on board a pilot boat, which was in readiness, and directly sailed. Legal measures were immediately taken, and about 11 o'clock, a whole boat with proper officers, and 12 men armed, dispatched in pursuit of the pilot boat; but at the time of writing this article it had not returned. Three of the individuals of the four said to have been engaged in this violent proceeding, on the information of Lloyd, who was with Stephenson at the time of the abduction, were arrested, and two of them bound over in heavy bonds, to answer the charge at the session of the Superior Court in May next. The fourth, it is believed, is on board the pilot boat. These are the facts, in as short a space as we can condense them, and as the subject will be brought before a legal tribunal, we will make no further remark at the present time, than that whatever may have been the crimes of this individual in his own country, or the motives of those concerned in his abduction, yet being under the protection of our laws, which presume all men innocent until their guilt is proved, we cannot but regret that those laws should have been thus violated, in our community, without the shadow of authority.

We understand that Lloyd's affidavit goes to show that the persons who arrested Stephenson did not pretend to have any warrant or other legal authority sufficient to justify their proceedings.

We also learn, that a writ of *habeas corpus* against the persons alleged to have been concerned in the abduction of Stephenson, has been granted by Judge Davis, returnable this day at 12 o'clock.

Stephenson, it is stated, on his arrival in this country, reported himself to the Secretary of State at Washington, and took counsel by whose advice he has acted. An application has been made to Gov Forsyth for the purpose of procuring his return to the civil authority of this State, should he be conveyed to New York.

New York we believe is the only State in which any statute exists for the arrest of fugitives from the laws of other countries; but the facts in relation to Stephenson, and others a few years since, as to the arrest and discharge of Borthwick, a fugitive from Great Britain, strongly point to the necessity of a similar enactment here; and in other states of the Union.

The pilot boat containing Stephenson, it is believed, has either gone to Nassau or New York.

Savannah Georgian.

We learn from a paper, that a young gentleman of New York, has been sued \$23 and costs, for kissing the wife of a man with whom he boarded. The suit was brought by the husband for the recovery of damages, some part of which were sustained more than a year ago, by this tender meeting of lips. It appeared by the testimony of the *Kissée*, that the offence had been repeated eight or nine times, since December, 1827—making the price of the smacks about \$3 each. So young men, take warning. Be cautious in all things; but be especially careful how you kiss other people's wives. *Mid. Gaz.*

Shocking!—A most extraordinary development has been made in Edinburgh, (Scotland) of the existence of a house whereat passers by were decoyed and then murdered, in order to sell the bodies to the surgeons! The two persons, a man and his wife, concerned in it, have been arrested and tried, and one of them confessed to a series of murders—of

which, from public policy, the number was not allowed to be made public.

THE INAUGURATION.

On Wednesday last, Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson was inaugurated in due and solemn form, to the office of President of the United States. The concourse of people was immense. Every house and room in the city and in Georgetown was full the night previous; and before and subsequent to the ceremony the main avenue on both of its sides, was covered with people for a mile and a half. There were many more people present than when Lafayette was here. For some time before the President elect arrived, the multitude was assembling in the spacious area of some acres, overlooked by the east front of the capitol, until thousands stood waiting his arrival. At a few minutes past twelve, the General made his appearance, on the elevation of the eastern portico, between its two central columns; that part of the edifice being supported by twenty-four Corinthian columns, equal to the number of states.

The surrounding space was occupied by the Senate, the House, the Supreme Court, foreign Ministers, and Ladies.

The President, when he appeared, at the place previously prepared for the delivery of the address, bowed gracefully to the people below, which was responded by loud cheers. He then took his seat, the Vice President also taking a seat beside him. The President soon rose and delivered his inaugural address, occupying about fifteen minutes of time.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice Marshall, which event was followed by the roar of cannon and the reiterated cheers of the multitude.

We have never seen on any similar occasion more order and decorum manifested where so large a number was assembled. There must have been twenty or thirty thousand people present on the occasion.

It is worthy of notice that the procession, which accompanied the President to the capitol, was purely civic. Although some military companies were paraded, they did not accompany the President, who walked, either to or from the capitol. This measure might have been adopted out of respect to the fears so frequently expressed, sometimes in the spirit of party, that we were to have a military President. To have had the "pomp and circumstance" of military accompaniments might have given the appearance of truth to such fears.

There was, if we recollect right martial music and some military parade at the inauguration of Mr. Adams; but no notes were heard on Wednesday at the capitol, save those of a soft and elegant band stationed among the beautiful columns of the east front.

Let those who now desire peace and prosperity to this great and highly favored nation, pray for her rulers, whose hearts are at the disposal of Infinite Wisdom, and we shall long enjoy the blessings of heaven.

The following Address was presented to Gen. Jackson, on the day of his inauguration as President of the United States, by the revolutionary officers now in Washington:

General Andrew Jackson: Sir—We, a few of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, now convened at this place, most respectfully solicit the honor of forming your escort to the Capitol, where you are about to be inaugurated as President of the United States.

Former events, and our advanced ages, preclude the idea that this is designed to be a military pageant; no, sir, it is far otherwise; having fought in the defence of the sacred rights of man, and for the liberty, sovereignty, and independence of these United States, now happily bound together, as we fondly hope, by an indissoluble chain, we feel desirous to avail ourselves of the opportunity of being present when the guardianship of these invaluable benefits shall be deposited in your hands.

The valor, the judgment, the independence of mind, the prudence, the firmness and the true patriotism of our great commander, Washington, led us triumphantly through the first periods of the Federal Constitution; and we have entire confidence that the exercise of the same transcendent virtues, will under God, preserve inviolate our liberties, independence and union, during your administration; and it is our most ardent prayer that they may be perpetual. May your days be long and happy—may increasing honors multiply on your head—and, like your first predecessor, may you add a civic monument to your martial glory! and like his, may they be imperishable!

We have the honor to be, Your most obt' servts.,

WILLIAM POLK, Chairman.

John Nicholas, Aaron Ogden, Robert Bolling, Robert Keene, Philip Stewart, John M. Taylor, William Gambell, John Brown Cutting, Abraham Broom, Elnatham Sears, J. Woodside, Armistead Long, Caleb Starke, Jacob Gideon, Sen.

To this Address, the President made the following reply:

Respected Friends: Your affectionate address awakens sentiments and recollections which I feel with sincerity, and cherish with pride. To have around my person, at the moment of undertaking the most solemn of all duties to my country, the companions of the immortal Washington, will afford me satisfaction and grateful encouragement. That by my best exertions, I shall be able to exhibit more than an imitation of his patriotic labors, a sense of my own imperfections, and the reverence I entertain for his virtues, forbid me to hope.

To you, respected friends, the survivors of that heroic band, who followed him so long and valiantly in the path of glory, I offer my sincere thanks, and to heaven my prayers; that your remaining years may be as happy as your toils and your lives have been illustrious.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Gov. Branch.—A correspondent of the Halifax Minerva, makes the following honorable mention of Gov. Branch, the new Secretary of the Navy: "We believe we speak the sentiments of the people of North Carolina, generally, when we say, the appointment of Mr. Branch as Secretary of the Navy, or any similar situation in the gift of the Executive, would be not only satisfactory, but highly gratifying to them. States, like individuals, may laudably cherish a well regulated ambition, and it would be a useless affectation of vanity in either, to disclaim it. That it has heretofore been deemed inexpedient to give our state a voice in the executive councils of the nation may be supposed, naturally, to increase that gratification.

A few words more will suffice, as we hope, to show that the censures of Mr Newbern editor, are unjust as well as ill-timed and ill-natured. Of Mr Branch, as a public character, we may indulge in commendation, without suffering our feelings of private regard to betray us into a fanciful and reasonable strain of panegyric. From a very early period of his manhood to the present time, he has served almost without interruption, in the councils of his own state or of the general government. He has successively served as a member of the House of Commons and of the Senate of North Carolina—filled the executive chair of the same for the constitutional term of three years; and held for six years the high and responsible situation of Senator of the United States. That public confidence in him remains unimpaired, is abundantly proven by his late re-election to that honorable body, without opposition, for another term. In these various relations in which he has stood, his conduct has been such as to acquire their respect and confidence as a legislator, and their esteem as a man. And although in the Senate of the United States he may have been viewed by some under the influence of strong political excitement as an "active partisan," a large majority of his fellow citizens, both abroad and at home, have viewed him as the honest advocate of the people's rights—the firm patriot and consistent politician. Of Mr Branch's competency to the appointment in question, we entertain not the smallest doubt. It is the honest and natural, but mistaken opinion of many, that to qualify a man for the discharge of the duties of such a station, he must be intimately acquainted with the practical details of naval science. Indeed in the earlier stages of our independent government, the principle seems to have been partially acted upon; as in the appointments of Mr. Jones and Mr. Crowninshield. But it appears to have been abandoned after the experimental test of the impracticability of uniting this sort of business knowledge with other useful, general and diplomatic attainments. Hence, we apprehend, the origin of that excellent and invaluable Board of Naval Commissioners, proving, as it has done, the efficient hand maid of the Navy Department.

The essential requisites in an officer of this description, are: general information, strict integrity and habits of business, discretion and energy—the latter is more particularly so; for without it, we should in vain look for that perfect system of accountability and responsibility which is a sine qua non of every well ordered department in the government.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Levi C. Roberts, to the Publisher of the Recorder, dated Shelbyville, Tennessee, Dec. 10th, 1828.

To the south of us, in North Alabama, the Lord is pouring out his Spirit in a wonderful manner. I have lately returned from a tour through that country, and seemed to me when there, that almost every heart was a temple, and every house a Bethel, where the Lord delighted to dwell. I heard of many deists and confirmed infidels, who have been slain by Almighty grace. Many children with their parents are rejoicing in Christ Jesus.

Christ. Secy.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. James Carson, dated Washington N. C. Nov. 10.

Our prospects in this district are becoming more and more interesting. Since I wrote last, between 180 and 200 professed to have been converted to God.