

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath...

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties...

We have recently passed through a presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree...

What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern...

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves.

This is happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States...

The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided.

Under our system, there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective.

It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution...

But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy...

and Union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint, or even the suspicion of corruption.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large surplus in its treasury.

This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise economical, and efficient administration of the government.

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution which I humbly invoke the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

WASHINGTON CITY, 4th March, 1857.

Narrow Escape of Mr. Buchanan from a Violent Death. About the time Mr. Buchanan returned from his late visit to Washington, we hear whispers of a singular and mysterious nature in regard to his illness and sudden return home.

When Mr. Buchanan went to Washington, he put up at the National House where J. Glasson, the proprietor, had a hotel.

Twenty or thirty of the guests were suddenly and some of them severely affected, from the use of water thus impregnated with the poison. Mr. Buchanan suffered severely from diarrhoea.

Dr. Jones, of Berks, was more severely affected, and has been lying in a critical condition since—and a doubt about his recovery has left his appointment to a place in the Cabinet an open question up to the present time.

Extraordinary demonstrations of respect attended the Journey of the President elect from his home to Washington City, from an account of which we make the following extract:

At Columbia, Pa., the party took a special train on the northern central railroad, placed at Mr. Buchanan's disposal by Zenas Barnum, John Herr and Robert Hollands, esqrs., of its managers.

It may be proper that on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great

family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations; and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow men, wherever their lot may be cast.

It is our glory that, whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own.

Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions, under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent.

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SCENES AT THE INAUGURATION.

The distinguished feature of the Inauguration, giving to it its most imposing aspect, was the immense number of people it brought to-

gether. The spectators were the great spectacle of the occasion. Along the avenue, in the houses, and from every point where a view of any part of the proceedings was to be obtained, they thronged in thousands.

The arrangements around the Capitol were excellently designed and executed. In the area in front of the portico a substantial platform, three feet high, affording standing room for some twenty thousand people, was erected.

The suggestions contained in the following remarks of the New York Times, on the necessity of a postal money order system, are worthy of special consideration:

"Necessity for a Postal Money-Order System.—It must be confessed, to our great credit, that the postal system of the United States is practically inferior to that of any European country.

"Our present system of registering letters is a nuisance. It offers no more security for the safe transmission of a valuable letter than is to be found in the ordinary channel.

"The practice of remitting sums of money through post office orders has existed in Great Britain for a long period.

"We believe that the establishment of some safe mode for the transmission of valuable letters amounts now to a necessity, and the want of it should no longer be tolerated.

"The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in other States, but at his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri.

Judge Nelson stated the merits of the case—the question being whether or not the removal of Scott from Missouri with his master to Illinois with a temporary residence worked his emancipation.

Judge Catron believed that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He argued that Congress could not do directly what it could not do indirectly.

On Tuesday of last week, the people of Coburg (Canada West) beheld a grand display of the wonderful phenomenon of mirage, by which they could distinctly see the American shore and small objects not less than 65 miles distant.

The village of Charlotte, the light house steamers in the harbor, and some say men could be plainly seen for an hour or more.

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opinion that the Porte will not pay a penny, and thinks the project is a "job" between the two governments. A firm has been given for a railroad from Smyrna to Arabia, the company to furnish all the money, and the Porte to guarantee nothing.

Historical Evidences of the Authenticity of the Bible Record. The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thus alludes to the discovery made by Sir Henry Rawlinson in Assyria, confirmatory of the truth of the Bible Record.

Among the recent public lectures in London you may be struck with that of Sir Henry Rawlinson, on late Oriental discoveries in relation to the Bible.

The earliest period to which the inscriptions he had found referred, was about 2,000 years before Christ. The whole country of Assyria had been excavated in the course of his researches; a multitude of inscriptions had been deciphered, and in many instances, they confirmed, in the minutest details, the pages of Scripture, and explained passages which had hitherto been obscure.

The earliest connection of the Chaldees and Indians and the Babylonian mythology, the ethnology, and geography of the Assyrians, the historical records, all are illustrated; in every case, there is an entire agreement with the Bible.

Important Decision of the United States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, March 6.—The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was delivered by Chief Justice Taney to-day.

First—The expression "territory and other property" of the Union, in the Constitution, applies (in terms) only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Second—The rights of citizens of the United States emigrating into any Federal territory, and the powers of the Federal government there, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines in this as in all other respects, the powers of Congress.

Third—As Congress does possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in Federal territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial government organized by it under the Constitution.

Fourth—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in other States, but at his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri.

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The Markets.

SALERIE, March 13. Corn 85 a 90; Wheat 1 15; Flour \$3.00 Bacon 12; Beef 5 a 6; Pork 8; Lard 12; Tallow 12; Butter 16; Chickens 8 a 10; Eggs 8; Feathers 40 a 45; Henswax 22; Hay (cwt.) 40; Apples, (green) 75 a 1.00; Onions 40; Straw (cwt.) 20; Peach Brandy 75; Apple do 60.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 9. Bacon 11 a 12; Cotton 11 a 12; Flour, \$5 50 a \$7 00; Corn 80 a \$1; Wheat \$1.10 a \$1.20; Oats 70 a 75; Rye 90 a \$1; Lard 13 a 15; Molasses 50 a 52; Salt sack \$1.25; Flaxseed 1.30; Apple Brandy 75 a 90; Peach do 0 a 1.00; Whisky 65 a 70.

SALISBURY, March 10. Bacon, 10 a 00; Corn, 80 a 85; Wheat 1.10 a 1.25; Oats 45 a 50; Lard 10 11; Beanswax, 20 a 23; Beef 4 a 5; Butter 15 a 20; Cotton, 11 a 12; Linned oil 1.00 a 1.30; Irish Potatoes, 75 a \$1; Sweet do 75 a \$1; Salt, 2.25 a tocs, 75 a \$1; Flaxseed \$1 a 000; Tallow 18; Wool 25 0.00; Flour, 6 50 a 6 65.

NORFOLK, March 9. Flour, S. F. 7 1/2 a 7 3/4, Extra 8 a 8 1/2, Family 8 1/2 a 8 1/4; Bacon, hog round 12 1/2; Hams, 1/4 sides 10 a 10 1/4.

Land Warrant Lost.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate Warrant, No. 20,459, under Act of September 28th, 1850, for \$0 acres, issued to me, late a Corporal in Captain James Gilson's Company in Colonel Cabell's Regiment of Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, in the Florida War with the Seminole Indians, said Warrant having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated on the 2nd day of February, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—FAYETTE COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1856.

William Galin, Administrator of Thomas Yates, deceased, against William Yates, and others. Petition and the real estate of said dec'd to pay debts and charges of administration.

In this case appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Yates, Granville Yates, and James Yates, defendants, are not inhabitants of this State.—It is therefore ordered that publication for six consecutive weeks, be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salisbury, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said county at the court house in Winston, on the third Monday of March, 1857, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, as the cause be heard, except as they shall otherwise provide.

WITNESS, A. J. STAFFORD, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Winston, December Term, 1856.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—FAYETTE COUNTY.—In Equity.

Solomon Smith, Administrator of Anthony Beard, deceased, against John Beard, Wm. S. Schaaf, and others. Original Bill and Injunction.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Beard, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "People's Press," published in the town of Salisbury, notifying said defendant John Beard, to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Fayette, at the Court House in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard as if the cause be heard, except as they shall otherwise provide.

WITNESS, D. H. STARBUCK, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856.

VERY DESIRABLE LANDS belonging to the heirs of the deceased: 1st Tract.—The Homestead, a valuable farm and Tavern stand, 450 Acres.

SMITH, RHODES & Co. (LATE SMITH & ROBERTS.) Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, &c. &c.

OFFER for sale on equal terms with any regular house here or elsewhere, a large and well selected stock of Hardware, especially adapted to the trade of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

NO HUMBAG! The subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage.

Fayetteville, Feb. 20, 1857.