

THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1829.

We have great pleasure in presenting to our distant readers, the Inaugural Address of President Jackson. It was received here in the Richmond papers, by the mail of Monday evening last.

Of the merits of the Address, it is sufficient to say that both in matter and manner, in its political principles and its style of composition, it not only equals but excels the expectations of the friends of the President.

The President's political creed is short, but comprehensive. Peace, friendship, and forbearance with foreign nations; a careful respect for the reserved rights of the separate states as sovereign members of the Confederacy of the U. S.; a rigid economy in public expenditure; a rigid accountability in public officers; with an especial view to the speedy payment of the Public debt; an equal system of imposts, with a view to revenue, and with no other preference in the objects of taxation, than such products as are essential to national independence; Internal Improvement and Education, so far as they can be constitutionally promoted; standing armies to be discountenanced; a gradual increase of the Navy; a just system for strengthening and improving the Militia; a humane and considerate policy towards the Indian tribes; and finally, such a system of reform as shall place the purity of elections beyond the reach of the Federal government, and shall place into office, only the able and the honest.

Such are the outlines of the policy which President Jackson proposes to pursue. Opposition he will of course meet; the ultras and the disappointed of all parties, will find little to conciliate them; the unfaithful and incompetent who are thrust out, as well as the weak and distressed who cannot get in, can not be expected to like the new order of things.

It appears by the proceedings in the Senate which we publish from the National Intelligencer, that the announcement heretofore made of the members of the new administration, is not altogether correct. Two nominations have been made for the cabinet, and Mr. McLean is to vacate his office of Postmaster General, for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench.

Appropriations for this State.—Congress have appropriated the additional sum of twenty-one thousand dollars for improving the Swath at O. Crockett; twenty thousand dollars for removing obstructions in the Cape Fear River; below Wilmington, and twenty thousand dollars for purchasing the title still claimed by Cherokee Indians to reservations within the State of North Carolina.

The "American System," seems in a fair way to be made a subject of universal experiment. The manufacturers have been so successful in their endeavors to force the restrictive system on the country, taxing the community for their own special benefit, that other interests seem disposed to put in their claim for a share of the plunder. The landed interests of Pennsylvania having so long acquiesced in the burdens imposed for the benefit of manufacturers, are calling upon the manufacturers to aid them in taxing the rest of the community for the special benefit of the farmers.

This glorious independence will consist in sacrificing three-fourths of the profits of their labor to enrich a few capitalists and to keep out the labor of others, and in contributing much of the other fourth for the support of government.

A meeting was held at the town of Bustleton, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, on the 15th February, consisting of delegates from several farming districts, to consult upon the present prices of produce, and the future prospects of the agriculturist, and to invite the attention of those concerned to the subject of the increasing and direct interference in our domestic market by the importation particularly of barley and potatoes from foreign countries.

At half past ten o'clock, on Wednesday, the officers and soldiers of the Revolution formed in procession at Brown's Hotel and preceded to Gadsby's where they delivered the following address:

benefit, which the increased duty on products is to afford. In the like spirit of openness and candor, they state their acquiescence in the burdens imposed by the manufacturing monopoly, and call for the assistance of the manufacturers as their just due, for the assistance which the landed interest has given to the present tariff.

The next remark which occurs upon these proceedings, is upon the obvious effect which the duty proposed is designed to have. A tariff of prohibition upon barley and potatoes, will in common seasons be a mere nullity, as much so as a tariff upon ice, or wood.

The bill of appropriation for the repair of the Cumberland Road, which occupied some weeks in discussion, was passed in the House of Representatives, with a clause authorizing the erection by the United States, of toll gates. The Senate passed the bill, but rejected this clause, and the House concurred in the amendment.

The Raleigh Register of Friday the 6th instant, contains the report of a speech delivered in the House of Commons by our townsman, Mr. Gaston, in reply to certain crude notions upon the law concerning corporations, which had been advanced by the advocates of the Minority Committee.

The New York papers are filled with accounts of the distresses of the poor of that City, from the extreme severity of the winter. The public exertions to relieve these distresses, are of the most liberal and energetic kind.

The Anti-Masonic excitement in the State of New York, has reached a surprising height and magnitude. Men of great weight and influence have lent their names and assistance to the rising party, and there is now no doubt but that the whole state will be divided into two great divisions of Masonic and Anti-Masonic.

The Virginia Convention is to take place in October next. The elections will be in May. There will be 96 members, sixty from Eastern Virginia, and thirty six from the Western counties. This inequality has occasioned much dissatisfaction.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware have altered their electoral law, and given the election of electors to the people. The General Ticket system has been adopted.

Mr. McKinley, Senator from the State of Alabama, presented, a few days since in the Senate, the protest of the Legislature of that State against the Tariff.

The sum of eighteen hundred dollars was collected in the Churches of Baltimore on Sunday last for the benefit of the distressed poor.

We take this opportunity to return our thanks publicly, to those friends, who have favored us with their correspondence, and offered us their aid, against our anonymous assailants in the Spectator. While we are grateful for their kindness, we beg leave respectfully to decline their proffered assistance.

From the Washington Telegraph. At half past ten o'clock, on Wednesday, the officers and soldiers of the Revolution formed in procession at Brown's Hotel and preceded to Gadsby's where they delivered the following address:

Washington, 4th March, 1829.

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 the 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 patriotism of our great commander, Washington, led us triumphantly through the Revolutionary war, and the nation 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.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servants,

- WILLIAM POLK, Chairman
JOHN NICHOLS,
AARON OGDEN,
ABRAHAM BRIDGMAN,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ELNATHAN SEARNS,
ROBERT KANE,
J. WOODSIDES,
PHILIP STEWART,
ARMISTEAD LONG,
JOHN M. TAYLOR,
JOHN BROWN CUTTING,
CALEB STARK,
WILLIAM GAMBELL,
JACOB GIDEON, Sr.

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 duties to my country, the companions of the immortal Washington, will afford me satisfaction and grateful encouragement.

To you, respected friends, the survivors of that heroic band, who followed him so long and so 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.

WASHINGTON, March 5. THE INAUGURATION.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President elect of the United States, took the Chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to the Vice President by Mr. SMITH, of Maryland.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered to the following new Senators, by the Vice President: viz. Messrs. Branch, Clayton, Bibb, Hayne, King, Knight, McLean, of Ohio, Tazewell, White, Silabee, Bell, Frelinghuysen, Sprague, and Livingston; and they took their seats.

At half past eleven o'clock, ANDREW JACKSON, the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, attended by the Marshal of the District, and the Committee of arrangements, and took his seat immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The CHIEF JUSTICE of the United States and Associate Judges, entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's Chair.

The Foreign Ministers and their suites, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

A large number of Ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senators, and the lobby under the East gallery. The Western gallery was reserved for Members of the House of Representatives.

At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators filling the portico, the steps and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address, and, having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice MARSHALL.

Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated by the forts and detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the procession was re-formed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion.

He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the ceremony of the Inauguration.

The number of persons present at the Capitol, within, around, and in front of it, have been variously estimated. We suppose that it did not fall short of ten thousand.

Washington, March 7.

The following nominations were yesterday made by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and promptly confirmed by the Senate, viz:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, to be Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The following nominations are also said to have been made by the PRESIDENT, but not to have been acted upon by the Senate, viz:

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to be District Judge for the District of Ohio.

Exploring Expedition.—We regret that this enterprise, which has engaged so much of the public attention and interest, particularly of the whole maritime community, should not have been acted on. The bill passed the House of Representatives by a large majority; but the late period of the session in which the Naval Committee in the Senate reported the bill, placed it beyond the action of that body in its regular order. It therefore remains, with many other bills of importance, to be revived and acted on at the next session.—Nat. Int.

JEFFERSON'S WORKS.

We have been favored with the preface of the "Memoir, correspondence, and miscellanies from the papers of Thomas Jefferson." Edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Charlottesville, Virginia, by F. Carr & Co. 1829. Under a firm persuasion that every thing in relation to the writings of Mr. Jefferson will be read with great interest, we publish below the whole of the preface. In quality of paper and beauty of Typographical execution, the pages before us are really admirable, and fully equal to any thing which we have seen from the Boston or Philadelphia Press.—We are pleased to see the writings of Mr. Jefferson, thus given to the public in so beautiful a garb, from a village in the vicinity of his own Monticello, in which ten years ago there was not a printing press.—Political Arena.

PREFACE.

The opinion universally entertained of the extraordinary abilities of Thomas Jefferson, and the signal evidence given by his country of a profound sense of his patriotic services, and of veneration for his memory, have induced the Editor, who is both Executor and the Legatee of his Manuscript papers, to believe that an extensive publication from them, would be particularly acceptable to the American people.

The memoir contained in the first volume commences with circumstantial notices of his earliest life; and is continued to his arrival in New York in March, 1799, when he entered on the Department of State, of which he had been just appointed Secretary.

From the aspect of the Memoir, it may be presumed that parts of it at least, had been written for his own and his family's use only; and in a style without the finish of his revising pen. There is, however, no part of it, minute and personal as it may be, which the Reader would wish to have passed over by the Editor, whilst not a few parts of that description will, by some, be regarded with a particular interest.

The contents of the memoir, succeeding the biographical pages, may be designated as follows:

- I. General facts and anecdotes relating to the origin and early stages of the contest with Britain.
II. Historical circumstances relating to the Confederation of the States.
III. Facts and anecdotes, local and general, preliminary to the Declaration of Independence.
IV. An exact account of the circumstances attending that memorable Act, in its preparation and its progress through Congress; with a copy from the original draught, in the writing of the Author and the parallel column in the same hand, shewing the alterations made in the draught by Congress.

The Memoir will be considered, not a little enriched by the Debates in Congress, on the great question of Independence, as they were taken down by Mr. Jefferson at the time, and which though in a compressed form, present the substance of what passed on that memorable occasion.

This portion of the work derives peculiar value from its perfect authenticity, being all in the writing of that distinguished member of the body; from the certainty that this is the first disclosure of those debates; and from the probability, or rather certainty, that a like knowledge of them is not to be expected from any other source.

The same remarks are applicable to the debates in the same Congress, preserved in the same manner, on two of the original articles of Confederation. The first is the article fixing the rate of assessing the quotas of supply to the common Treasury; the second is the article which declares, that in determining questions each Colony should have one vote. The debates on both are not only interesting in themselves, but curious also in relation to like discussions of the same subject on subsequent occasions.

V. Views of the connections and transactions of the United States with foreign nations at different periods; particularly a

narrative, with many details, personal and political, of the causes and early course of the French Revolution, as exhibited to the observation of the Author during his diplomatic residence at Paris. The narrative, with the intermingled reflections on the character and consequence of that Revolution, fill a considerable space in the Memoir and form a very important part of it.

VI. Within the body of the Memoir, or referred to as an Appendix, are other papers which were then entitled to the place they occupy. Among them are, 1. A paper drawn up in the year 1774 as Instructions to our delegates in Congress. Though heretofore in print, it will be new to most readers; and will be regarded by all as the most ample and precise enumeration of the British violations that had then appeared, or, perhaps, that has since been presented in a form at once so compact and so complete. 2. A Penal Code, being part of a Revised Code of Laws, prepared by appointment of the Legislature of Virginia in 1775, with reference to the Republican form of Government, to the principles of humanity congenial therewith, and with the improving spirit of the age.

The termination of the Memoir, at the date mentioned by the Author, may be explained by the laborious tasks assumed or not declined by him, on his return to private life, which, with his great age, did not permit him to reduce his materials into a state proper to be embodied in such a work.

The other volumes contain, 4. Letters from 1773 to his death, addressed to a great variety of individuals; and comprising a range of information and in many instances, regular essays on subjects of History, Politics Science, Morals and Religion. The letters to him are omitted except in a very few instances, where the whole or a part of a letter had been filed for the better understanding of the answer. And where inferences from the tenor of the answer might in any way affect the correspondent, his name does not appear in the copy filed. The historical parts of the letters, and the entire publication, have the rare value of coming from one of the chief actors himself, and of being written not for the public eye, but in the freedom and confidence of private friendship.

II. Notes of conversation while Secretary of State, with President Washington, and others high in office; and memoranda of Cabinet Councils committed to paper on the spot, and filed; the whole, with the explanatory and miscellaneous additions, shewing the views and tendencies of parties from the year 1786 to 1800.

Appended to the publication, is a 'Fac simile' of the rough draught of the Declaration of Independence, in which will be seen the erasures, interlineations, and additions of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, two of the appointed Committee, in the hand writing of each.

The editor, though he cannot be insensible to the genius, the learned philosophic inspiration, the generous devotion of virtue, and the love of country, displayed in the writings now committed to the press, is restrained not less by his incompetency than by his relation to the Author, from dwelling on themes which belong to an eloquence that can do justice to the names of illustrious benefactors to their country and their fellow men.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, after a protracted and severe indisposition, Captain ELIJAH WILLES, in the 50th year of his age: Capt. W. had long and successfully prosecuted his profession in the merchant service of this port, and evinced throughout his useful career, great skill as a navigator. As a man, he was universally regarded as upright and scrupulously honest. In testimony of their respect for his memory, the several masters of vessels now in the port, caused their respective flags to be displayed at half mast; and the remains of the deceased were committed to the tomb by the brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, of which he had long been a member, with masonic honors.

On the same day, Miss MARY ARMSTRONG,

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

- Brig Gen. McComb, Reid, New York, merchd. to Geo. Reid.
Schr. Ann Maria, Hunter Turks Island, salt to J. Justice.
Schr. Amity, Cross, N. York, merchd. to S. Brown, C. Slover and others.—Passengers, Dr. Leach, Dr. Saunders, Mr. Erben, and Mrs. Melvin.
Schr. Utility, Lindsey, Charleston, ballast to J. Oliver.
Ariel, Freeborn, New York.

CLEARED.

- Schr. Amity, Cross, New York.
Schr. Baltimore, Higgins, Baltimore.
Schr. Hero, Jones, Maritime.