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. Our Washington papers which came then, were of no later date than the 3d March. To our town subscribers we were enabled to issue an extra Sentinel, early the next morning.

Of the merits of the Address, it is sufficient to gay 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. They were prepared to expect sound republican principles, frankly and fearlessly expressed; his whole life andcharacter sentiments in a simplicity, force and elegance of expression, which shew him to be a skilful and correct writer, as well as a sound politician and able statesman. There are no superfluous ornaments, no toilings after metaphor, and illustration, no philosophical episodes, or learned dissercations. All is simple and vigorous. The proper words are in their proper places, and flow on with a harmony which makes it more attractive; and its tone of sincerity enforces the sentiments and principles which are conveyed.

The President's political creed is short, but com. prehensive. 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.; arigid 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 taxa. tion, 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 Inreach of the Federal government, and shall place

anto 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 distrusted who cannot get in, can not be expected to like the new order of things. These, together with the ambitious, who look for profit or distinction only in a change, and the smaller class who will be actuated by an honest difference of opinion, will be sufficient to form an opposition at the least large enough for all the useful purposes of an opposition-for scrutinizing severely all the acts of the Administration. If, however, the President's future acts shall follow out the scheme of policy which he has sketched out in his Inaugural Address, we doubt not that the people will support his Administration, with the same zeal with which they supported his claims as a

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. M'Lean is to vacate his office of Postmaster General, for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench. A mail or two must bring us the final arrangements.

Appropriations for this State .- Congress have appropriated the additional sum of iwenty-one thousand dollars for improving the Swash at O. cracock; twenty thousand dollars for removing obstructions in the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, and twenty thousand dollars for pur chasing the titl's still claimed by Cherokee Indians to reservations within the State of North Carolina.

to be made a subject of universa experiment. The manufacturers have been so successful in their endeavors to force the restrictive system on the coungry, taking the community for their own especial benefit, that other interests seem disposed to put in their claim for a share of the plunder. The landad interests of Pennsylvania having so long acof manufactures, are calling upon the manufactugers to aid them in taxing the rest of the community for the especial benefit of the farmers. They reason very naturally, that if they are forced to buy dear clothes, they must be compensated by forcing others to buy dear food. What interest will be the next applicant, we cannot foresee, but if the reasoning by which the Restrictive System is now supported, be carried out to its full extent, we do not see why, in time, we may not become restricted, protected and systematized, until our whole intercourse with foreign nations shall be cut down to one tenth of its present magnitude. and the inhabitants of these United States become in the favorite language of the American System, independent.

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. Resolutions were adopted for calling the attention of farmers and graziers throughout the U. S. to the subject, and for making a general effort to obtain for the measure the sanction of Congress. Two observations arise apon these proceedings which are of some importence in calculating the march of the Restrictive System. The first is, that the farmers who composed the meeting, expressly call for protection ped the old restrictive argument, of the public 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. We are glad to see this formal abandonment by so res pectable a portion of the farmers, of this Tariff fallacy.

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 the sacred rights of man, and for the libertariff upon ice, or wood. Indeed the meeting ty, sovereignty, and independence of these avowed their object to be, to make the extraor dinary profits and speculations of a season of scarcity, compensate them for the dull uniformity of their small but regular and annual gains. The natural effect of scarcity in raising extravagantly ensured all this. He has, moreover, clothed his the price of food, is not sufficient to satisfy the awakened spirit of monopoly; this rise they state in their preamble to be generally from 200 to 300 per cent on potatoes, and 150 on barley, and they are desirous that no foreign competition should be permitted to lessen it, to their particular loss. This is an apt commentary upon the nature and character of the whole System, which is thus wil ling to speculate upon a deficiency in the prime necessaries of life, and grow rich upon the starvation of the poor.

The bill of appropriation for the repair of the Cumberland Road, which occupied some weeks in discussion, was passed in the House of Repre. sentatives, with a clause authorising the crection by the United States, of toll gates. The Senate passed the bill, but rejected this clause, and the House concurred in the amendment. The clause thus readily abandoned, and which has been thus unceremoniously voted good for nothing by the-Senate, was the subject of about a week's discus sion in the House.

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. dian tribes; and finally, such a system of reform and of the proceeding founded upon their report. as shall place the purity of elections beyond the We hope to find room for it, or at least for some narts of it, in another paper. In the mean time we recommend it to the attentive perusal of our neighbor Mr. Croom, whose ideas on that subject seem particularly confused; in order that when on another occasion he undertakes to discourse of law and legislation, he may know something of the subjects about which he is talking.

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. Meetings are held in every ward, and subscriptions and donations of every kind made freely and generously The Committee of one ward alone, report that they afforded relief, in two days, to 515 families, representing 2163 persons. Widows with large families were found in cellars, utterly destitute, and in some instances almost naked, without food or fuel. In the first ward \$1700 was collected in one day, and \$2800 on another. At a meeting of citizens in one place, \$200 was collected, 240 in another, 312 in another, 469 in another. Food of all descriptions, clothing, fuel, &c. were con stantly contributed, and we regret to say, as con stantly exhausted by the increasing wants of the poor. Similar distress seems to be experienced in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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 divi sions of Masonic and Anti-Masonic. The attempt is made, and will doubtless succeed, to extend the influence of these distinctions to other states, unti the whole Union shall be similarly divided. An other Grand State Convention has been held a Albany, at which it was proposed and adopted to hold a general U. S. Convention of Anti-Masons The "American System," geems in a fair way at Philadelphia, on the 11th September, 1830. We are told that in the City of New York which had been formerly entirely uninfluenced by the Western feelings on this subject, the excitement is very great. In Vermont, Anti-Masonic meetings have been held. Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, and Ohio, have in a smaller degree participated in these feelings. The rapid spread of Anquiesced in the burdens imposed for the benefit ti-Masonry has astonished even its leaders. It has grown, so as to become entirely unmanageable by the first contrivers, and, we doubt not, is destined to be the creed of a very powerful party.

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 coun ties. This inequality has occasioned much dis-

altered their electoral law, and given the election Senators, and the lobby under the East of electors to the people. The General Ticket system has been adopted.

.Mr. M'Kinley, Senator from the State of Alanama, 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 proferred assistance. We were forced into this controversy singly, by a knot of anonymous foes, and we doubt not that we shall be able singly to manage it to our own satisfaction.

From the Washington Tellegraph.

At half past ten o'clock, on Wednesday, the officers and soldiers of the Revolution dency. formed in procession at Brown's Hotel and for their own particular benefit, and have drop- preceded to Gadsby's where they delivered

Washington, 4th March, 1129.

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 mangurated as the President of the United

Former events, and our advanced ages. preclude the idea that this is designed to be a military pageant; no, Sir, il is far otherwise; having fought in the defence of 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 viz: 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 sation 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, duiing 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 headand, like your first predecessor, may you add a civic monument to your martial glo-

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

WILLIAM POLK, Chairman JOHN NICHOLAS, AARON OGDEN, ABRAHAM BRCOM, ROBERT BOLLING, ELNATHAN SEARS, ROBERT KAENE, J. WOODSIDES, PHILIP STEWART, ARMISTEAD LONG, JOHN M. TAYLOR, JOHN BROWNE CUTTING. CALEB STARK, WILLIAM GAMBEL, 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. That by my best exertions, I shall be able to exhibit more than an imitation of his patriotic labors, a sense of my own impersections, and the reverence I enertain for his virtues, forbid me to hope.

To you, respected friends, the survivors of that heroic band, who followed him so ong and so valiantly in the path of glory, 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 Chiar 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 suport the Constitution of the Unites States was then administered to the following new Senators, by the Vice President: viz. Messr. Branch, Clayton, Bibb, Hayne, King, Knight, McLean, o Ohio, Tazwell, White, Sillsbee, 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 ar rangements, 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 suits, in their splendid official costumes, occupied

seats on the left of the Chair. A large number of Ladies were present The Legislature of the State of Delaware have and occupied the seats in the rear of the gallery. The Western gallery was reser sentatives.

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 speciators filling the potico, the steps and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address, and, hav Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice MARSHALL. Salutes were fired by two companies of

artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the 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 congratu late him upon his induction to the Presi-

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had now ma distance to witness the ce- hations at different periods; particularly a

remony of the Inauguration. - The number | parative, with many details, personal and 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,

John M'Lean, of Ohio, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of th United States.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to be Di rict Judge for the Listrict 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 y; and like his, may they be imperisha- 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 Jeiferson. Edited by Thomas Jefferson Ran-& Co. 1829." Under a firm persuasion itself. that every thing in relation to the writings of Mr. Jefferson will be read with great in- date mentioned by the Author, may be exterest, we publish below the whole of the plained by the laborious tasks assumed or preface. In quality of paper and beauty of not declined by him, on his return to pri-Typographical execution, the pages before | vate life, which, with his great age, did us are really admirable, and fully equal to not permit him to reduce his materials inany thing which we have seen from the to a state proper to be embodied in such a Boston or Philadelphia Press .- We are work. pleased to see the writings of Mr. Jefferson, thus given to the public in so beautiful a from 1773 to his death, addressed to a garb, from a village in the vicinity of his great variety of individuals; and compriown Monticello, in which ten years ago there was not a printing press.—Political

PREFACE.

The opinion universally entertained of the extraordinary abilities of Thomas Jeiferson, 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 Exe- pondent, his name does not appear in the cutor 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 o his earliest life; and is continued to his ar rival in New York in March, 1799, when he entered on the Department of State, of

which he had been just appointed Secretary. use only; and in a style without the finish from the year 1786 to 1800. 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 been passed over by the Editor, whilst not a few parts of that description will, by some, beregarded with a particular interest.

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

I. General facts and anecdotes relating to the origin and early stages of the contest with Britain.

II. Historical circumstances relating to the Contederation 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 paral lel column in the same hand, shewing the

alterations made in the draught by Con-

The Memoir will be considered, not a ittle enriched by the Debates in Congress, on the great question of Independence, as scrupulously henest. In testimony of their ved for Members of the House of Repre- 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 ing concluded it, the oath to support the 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 Con-Capitol, which were repeated by the forts federation. 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

> on subsequent occasions. V. Views of the connections and transactions of the United States with foreign

> questions each Colony should have one vote.

I'he debates on both are not only interest

ing in themselves, but curious also in rela-

tion to like discussions of the same subject

of persons present at the Capitol, within, political, of the causes and early course of around, and in front of it, have been vari- the French Revolution, as exhibited to the ously estimated. We suppose that it did 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 tho't 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 anpointment 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. Annexed to the several articles, are explanatory and other remarks of the Author worthy of being preserved by the aid of the press. 3. A historical and critical review of the repeal of the laws establishing Religious freedom."-This act, it is well known, was always held by Mr. Jefferson to be one of his best efforts in the cause of liberty to which he was devoted, and it is certainly the strongest legal barrier that could be erected against a connection between Church and State, so fatal. in its tendency to the purity of both. 4. An elaborate paper concerning a money Unit. prepared in the year 1784, and which laid the foundation of the system adopted by Congress for a coinage and money of account. For other particulars, not here nodolph, Charlottesville, Virginia, by F. Carr ted, the reader is referred to the volume

The termination of the Memoir, at the

The other volumes contain, 4. Letters sing 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 correscopy 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 From the aspect of the Memoir, it may the spot, and filed; the whole, with the be presumed that parts of it at least, had explanatory and miscellaneous additions, been written for his own and his family's shewing the views and tendencies of parties.

> 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 d veling on themes which belong to an eloquence that can do justice to the names of illustrious benefactors to their country and their tellow men.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, after a protracted and severe indisposition, Captain ELIJAH WILLIS, 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 they were taken down by Mr. Jefferson at 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 & Lodge, No. 3, of which he had long been a member, with masonic ho-

On the same day, Miss MARY ARMSTRONG,

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Brig Gen. McComb, Reid, New York, merchds. o Geo. Reid.

Schr. Ann Maria, Hunter Turks Island, salt to . Justice.

Schr. Amity, Cross, N. York, merchds. to S Brown, C. Slover and others .- Passengers, Dr. Leach, Dr. Saunders, Mr. Erben, and Mrs. Mel-

Schr. Utility, Lindsey. Charleston, ballast. to Oliver.

Ariel, Freeborn, New York.

CLEARED.

Schr. Amity, Cross, New York. Schr. Baltimore, Higgins, Baltimore, Sohr, Hero, Jones, Martinico.