

67 The Court of Common Pleas for this District, is now in session—His Honor Judge O'NEAL presiding.

#### GEN JACKSON'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

By what we believe to be an unexampled despatch, the Inaugural Speech which was delivered at Washington City at 12 o'clock on Wednesday morning, was issued in hand bills from this office on Monday morning. To day it appears in our columns.

This document has been looked for with intense interest. Since the death of his country came into office, with the love and veneration of all his fellow citizens, every succeeding President has been elected (up to the last election) by a known and recognized party, acting harmoniously upon certain received and general principles. The policy of the President was therefore fixed by his election; and he was sure of support from one party and opposition from another. The present Chief Magistrate however is elevated to his high destiny, by a union in his favor of those who entertain the most opposite opinions as to the policy of the general government. His distinguished services and elevated character, have secured to him the affections and confidence of men, of parties and of sections, who agree in nothing else; and while this affection and confidence is most honorable to him, it cannot be disguised that they have placed him in a most difficult situation. To the anxiety which we feel for what we believe to be the only true and safe principles of our government—deep and solemn as that anxiety is—added an intense interest in the personal success of the man whom we delight to honor. With these combined feelings, we expected and have read the Inaugural Speech.

In this short but comprehensive document, there is much to approve somewhat that is doubtful, and one or two things that we except to. The general tone is dignified and discreet. All the important features of the policy of the country are adverted to and delineated. The first five paragraphs merit unqualified approbation.

On the all important subject of the Tariff, the sixth paragraph announces the principle upon which we have always contended it should rest; and we have only to regret that the President should have intimated any exception to the golden rule.

As to internal improvement and the diffusion of knowledge, we utterly deny the power of the general government, and depart from the President's implied opinion that Congress has any constitutional control over them.

The next paragraph beginning "Considering standing armies as dangerous," with what grace and propriety it comes from the lips of the "Old Line Chief," and how it shows this Military Chieftain to be the citizen soldier; his dangerous and date of the army, to be the exclusive advantage for the militia.

We regret that the prevailing temper and dignity of the Speech, is not fully sustained in the passage in which allusion is made to the misdeeds and malversations of the late administration. The Inauguration itself was a scene of confusion and punishment enough.

In the last paragraph, there is a felicity and elegance of phrase, a propriety of sentiment, and solemnity of manner altogether admirable. Upon the whole we congratulate ourselves and the friends of Gen. Jackson, upon this first public act of his administration.

Mr. Adams declared that from 1803 '4 to the adjournment of the Hartford Convention, the federalists of Massachusetts had contemplated a dissolution of the union, and that in 1803 they had gone so far as to designate and confer with a military leader. Mr. Otis and several other leading federalists gave an unequivocal denial to these facts. Governor Plumer of New Hampshire now comes out and sustains the charge of Mr. Adams, declaring that the project was deliberately canvassed, and that Mr. Hamilton was the leader fixed upon, that he had agreed to attend a meeting in Boston in the autumn of 1804, which was frustrated by his death. At that time Mr. Plumer himself was in favor of a dissolution—but when the project was revived in 1808 he was opposed to it. As to the personal interests of the parties to this controversy, we are entirely indifferent. We believe them both to a certain extent. We believe with Mr. Otis and his compurgators, that Mr. Adams was a renegade and an informer, and with Mr. Adams and his states' evidence, we believe that the project of disunion was for ten years the leading purpose of the New-England federalists, and we believe further that they never will acquiesce in the continuance of the union, longer than the general government is subservient to New-England interests.—The acquisition of Louisiana endangered the New-England supremacy, and the danger was thought sufficient to authorize a disunion. The embargo interfered with New-England commerce, and that was thought sufficient. The war pressed heavily upon New-England and that was thought sufficient, and we have no doubt that a moment's equiponderance of southern interests in the national government, will be again thought sufficient to justify a disunion. The "south must be kept down" is their motto. The settled policy of the government must be to foster northern interests. The officers of the government are a minor consideration. They care not how the honors are divided, but if they can't win by the odd trick, they will throw up the cards. Upon the whole in regard to this controversy, the parties will suffer and the nation be benefited. "When rogues fall out"—the proverb is somewhat musty.

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In our advertising department will be found an advertisement of General Williams, on the subject of his Cotton Factory, from which it will be seen that it is now in operation. The large capital, and the great intelligence and energy of General Williams, will make this a thorough experiment on the capacity of slave labor for manufacturing. It shall be successful, and large capitals be invested in this way, we may expect an immediate repeal of the tariff. Our northern brethren will no more consent to the competition of our manufactures, than to that of Europe. We are well satisfied that whatever direction may be given to the capital and labor of the South, if it is successful, it will be legislated upon for the advantage of the North, without the slightest compunction for the injury it may bring to us. This is the settled policy of the majority in the mean time however, we wish General Williams all possible success in his spirited effort to develop the resources of the state; and besides the reward which a public spirited exertion carries with it, we hope he will also realize, (what he we know will regard as secondary to it) his prospects of individual emolument.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on the last day of February, after having passed one hundred and eighty one acts, in a session of three months—one of which was consumed in the discussion of a convention. In 1819 there was published by the directions and authority of that state a revised code of its laws. Taking 150 statutes a year as the average since that time, she has added fifteen hundred to her code. It is strange that any community can be sustained under such a mass of Legislation.

We publish to-day Mr. Randolph's intended Speech upon the Cumberland Road. Without having ever been special admirers of this eccentric gentleman, we have not been blind to the force and comprehensiveness of his remarks, or rather his sayings. We regard this short Speech as by no means the least of his efforts.

This week a new paper at Edgefield, called "The Carolinian," makes its appearance, edited by Messrs. Warrick and Mays. The talents of these gentlemen authorize us to form high expectations of their paper, and we congratulate ourselves upon their accession to the editorial corps. We have no question that they will be found to be true, able, and zealous defenders of their State.

Mr. Force has in Press at Washington, "A History of the Administration of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States." It will form a volume of about 500 pages, and be published during the ensuing autumn, at \$3 per copy. An account of the events connected with Mr. Adams' election to the Presidency, and of the services and conduct of the members of his Cabinet, will be embraced in the volume.

Either this is the production of Mr. Adams himself, or of his multifarious editors of the Journal—but one fate awaits it—it will be still born—Neither Mr. Adams or his administration any longer excite interest. Its history is written: "It came into power by corruption, and was so chastised by the nation that the example will hardly be followed hereafter."

There has been a very animated discussion in the New York Legislature, upon a proposition to instruct the members of Congress from that state to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This important interference in a matter in no way concerning the State of New York, or the national interests, had its origin in Anti-Southern feeling which many weak and designing men indulge, in the northern states. In the course of the debate, a Gen. White from Oneida used some such language as this, in reference to the excitement prevailing in the Southern States in relation to the Tariff—"that for one he had courage enough to haul back into their teeth the anathemas they were pouring out upon the North." We publish below an extract from Mr. Dayton's Speech in reply. In a catalogue of the members of the New York Legislature, recently published in that state, with the avocations and trades of the members, it is said there is one gentleman—we suppose Mr. Dayton is the gentleman.

"I, those who hold this language will show that it is expedient to pronounce our opinions at all times and under all circumstances. I will concede this case without another word—but I assert that a prudent man will not express his opinion where it can produce no good effect, and where it will hurt the feelings of a friend, or give rise to personal animosity. It is upon this principle that I oppose the adoption of these resolutions. I trust I have shown that they would be nugatory and useless. I now proceed to show that they will probably be productive of much injury. We know the sensitiveness of our southern brethren upon this subject. It is but a few years since the agitation of the Missouri question made the Union tremble throughout its whole extent. They are at this moment writhing under supposed injuries from the General Government, whether justly or unjustly, it is not for me to pronounce; nor is it material to us as it respects the determination of the question. Shall we by the adoption of resolutions which would be nugatory, add fuel to the flame, and increase this unhappy irritation? Is this a time to throw ourselves among them as crusaders in the cause of morality? I call upon this Assembly to beware lest by this empiricism in legislation, while they are attempting to heal the diseased limb, they destroy the life of the patient."

It has been said in the course of this debate, that we have been sneered at and insulted by the South, and that we should haul back these sneers and insults upon those from whom they came.—Sir, I have been more alarmed at hearing such sentiments expressed upon this floor, than by all the complaints which have ever proceeded from the Southern states. I can excuse occasional ebullitions of that fiery spirit which is characteristic

of the warm South; but when such feelings are avowed in the phlegmatic North, I fear they are more deeply seated; and were they to become widely extended, I should shudder for the Union. I put it to this house—I ask them solemnly whether they will adopt these resolutions upon the principle of retaliation, which has been so earnestly recommended by the honorable gentlemen from Oneida? I ask them whether instead of soothing the injured feelings of our brethren of the South by a becoming moderation and forbearance, they will still further exasperate those feelings—whether they will meet extermination with extermination—whether they will answer complaint by resistance—whether, instead of harmony and good feeling they will encourage discord and bitter ness. Sir, I have a veneration for the South. It is a land of generosity—of hospitality—of talents—of patriotism. The arduous and sensibility which mark the character of its sons, may sometimes lead to intemperate expressions, and when called upon to act, none are more faithful or true. I have long regarded it as a bulwark of genuine republicanism. Its arm has ever been extended to stay the encroachments of federal power. I am not one of those who travel to the east in pursuit of sound political principles.—When I am in search of these, I turn my back upon Boston and Hartford, and look to that section of our country which produced a Washington and a Jefferson. Sir, I must have some powerful reason to induce my support of any measure which has the least tendency to allate one portion of the Union from another. I do not discover any such reason in the present case. I conclude by repeating the ground upon which I am opposed to the adoption of these resolutions.—They can produce no good—they may and probably will be productive of serious evil.

The Charleston Mercury of March 3rd, contains the following editorial remarks—

"The Columbia Telescope, noticing the fact that the Memorial of the South Carolina Rail Road Company was presented to the S. state by General Hayne, says—'We sincerely hope that gentlemen will not condescend to disgrace himself by voting for it.' It is the duty of a Senator, we conceive, to present a petition from any portion of his constituents, whatever may be his own private opinion of its object. Mr. Hayne evidently could not, without gross impropriety, have refused to lay the Memorial of the Rail Road Company before the Senate; but the mere presentation of a paper by no means binds an individual to support or advocate it, when it is brought up afterwards regularly for discussion. Instances, on the contrary, frequently occur, in which petitions are supported by the members who present them. The Telescope, at all events, need entertain no fear, that Gen. Hayne will ever, or in any way 'disgrace himself,' although the friends of that gentleman cannot feel otherwise than deeply sensible of the kind solicitude which it manifests for his honor, even delayed, as it has been, to the eleventh hour."

We are not ignorant—(is no one who reads the paper can be,) of the peculiar sensitiveness of the Mercury, in regard to every thing concerning Mr. Hayne, and we are neither disposed to irritate it or quarrel with even an unnecessary manifestation of it—in which point of view we regard the above paragraph. There certainly was nothing in the sentence quoted from us which implied any censure upon Mr. H. nor presenting the Rail Road petition—or any doubt of the course he would pursue—or of that gentleman. The sarcastic tone of the Mercury is therefore uncalled for—and the sarcasm itself not the most distinctly pointed—for the Mercury can hardly conceive it a reproach to us, that we have not been the habitual lauders of even Mr. Hayne, a character which we by no means covet.

We frankly avow that we should regret the occurrence of any cause of collision between us and the Mercury, and that we will avoid it, as far as may be. We trust we may calculate on a corresponding temper.

The Editor of the "Georgia Courier" having exhausted all epithets of abuse upon the South, has at length, in his paper of the 9th inst. declared that they are as bad as the people of Massachusetts, and he verily believes have taken them as their models. Is the Editor's darling North, or hated South, most abused by this strange abuse?

Mr. Dumilieu, whose advertisement is found in to day's paper has been favorably spoken of in most of the southern papers. The "Georgia Courier" says,

"Mr. Dumilieu, who has been entertaining the public for several nights during the last week in the Theatre, is certainly one of the most dexterous and ingenious performers in the country. Independent of the exhibitions of mere dexterity, which are almost incredible, his apparatus, for extent beauty and ingenuity, is unrivalled. It would lead us into an endless detail to enumerate particulars; for his exhibitions are every evening new and seem to be capable of interminable variety. But the little animation, which he calls the Turkish Magician, is well worthy of being particularly described. He is not more than two and a half feet in height and is handsomely dressed in Turkish costume. He would seem to be a cousin of Mr. La's celebrated Chess Player, for he is possessed of some secret moving principle, which is inscrutable by the audience, as his exhibitions of intelligence are wonderful. He nods assent and shakes his head for dissent. He salutes the audience with three salutations to the right, centre and left, and the ladies in particular by a very gallant bow and waving of the left hand. His right is occupied with a small stick, with which he strikes a bell, to sum up any question of enumeration asked him by the audience. He is the sharpest looking little fellow we ever beheld. His keen eye seems to look into your inmost thoughts, as if he saw how you have witnessed his exhibition, as convinced he must do; for he will tell you whether you are married or not—how many lovers you have—and what must be interesting to all our young readers, he will tell you when you will be married. He will tell you what card you have thought of in the pack, and even the number of the spots which shall turn up on the dice before they are thrown, with a thousand other things equally pleasing and wonderful. Those who have not witnessed this pleasing and genteel exhibition will have the opportunity of doing so to-night. It will afford a delightful respite from the toil of the day, and be patronizing a worthy man, for Mr. Dumilieu, to a reputation for virtue, adds the most pleasing manners, with great taste and intelligence."

Mr. Editor—The President's Inaugural Speech at once admonishes us that we have entered into a new dynasty. Every thing about it is short, quick, and surprising. It arrived here in our

days from Washington. It is formed in all respects upon an entirely new model. Instead of covering sheet upon sheet with words diffusely spread, merely for the purpose of display and effect which of all ludicrous scenes in the farce of life, is not the least, his speech is truly of the sententious style, and with two or three trifling exceptions is expressed in a pure taste. It is, however, Jacksonian, and bears marks of vigorous, chaste, and comprehensive powers of intellect, rather than of the skill of the merely practiced artist in composition. It indicates a spirit of reform in language pithy and striking, and is indeed comparatively nullum in parva. This is all very well; but on two points most especially interesting to the South, he is too brief to be intelligible—he is laconic, as Pope would say, beyond laconicism. On the subject of imports I cannot understand him. Neither can I on the subject of internal improvements. From the manner in which he puts the selection of proper objects of imports in connexion with a view to revenue, it would seem that his sentiments are constitutionally sound; but when he speaks of the admissible exceptions to the rule of equity, he speaks ambiguously and seems to recognize every production as such "that may be found essential to our national independence." Very true; but what are these? Eastern manufacturers, with Mr. Clay at their head, will tell you every manufactured article consumed in this country, let it be manufactured here at what exorbitant cost, or at whatever sacrifice it may, is essential to our national independence. But we would ask, what is the constitutional rule?

Again, on the subject of internal improvements the President thinks them highly important "so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal government," but how far this can be done he abstains from expressing any opinion.

Briefly, on these two great contested questions which threatened to shake this confederacy to its very center, the President has taken special care not to commit himself. Perhaps it is the wisest policy he should not; but I confess from the opinion I had been led to form of his magnanimity and the independence of his character, I had supposed him superior to all mysticism, disguise, or even ambiguity on any question, or for any purpose. But perhaps this was not the proper time for him to come out. As it is, he stands unperturbed, untrammelled, and free to act for good, or for evil. And "why not comfort ourselves with the hope of what may be, as torment our selves with the fear of it?"

Amongst the high handed proceedings of the late Administration, not the least conspicuous, is the equipment of a vessel for an exploring expedition to the South Sea, upon no authority but that of a resolution of the house of representatives. The affair has lately come up before the Senate, where a committee with Mr. Hayne at the head of it, has made a detailed and luminous report against the project, in which the senate has concurred by a vote of 27 to 13. This firm and enlightened course of the senate will most counteract the dangerous and unconstitutional precedent of the executive undertaking extensive enterprises, and making large appropriations of money, without any legal authority; or rather more by the color of authority manifestly insufficient.

The following is the language of the committee on this subject:

"The only remaining part, to which they would call the attention of the Senate, is the authority under which the Navy Department has proceeded in preparing and organizing the expedition. The Secretary of the Navy refers to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st May, 1828, and relies upon it as 'the command to be obeyed' and 'the authority to justify the expenditure of the money' &c. Before this resolution was adopted viz on the 25th March, 1828, a bill had been reported by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, authorizing the President to prepare and send out an exploring expedition, and appropriating \$50,000 for that object. This bill, for some cause unknown to your Committee, not having been acted on by the House, the resolution above mentioned was proposed, and adopted, a day or two only before the close of the session, but it was not sent to the Senate, nor presented to the President for his approbation."

The failure of the bill which had been introduced for the express purpose of giving the sanction of the legislature to an expedition (justly considered to involve high considerations of public policy) obviously put an end for that session, at least, to the whole scheme, nor will any one pretend, that a simple resolution adopted by one branch of the Legislature, could give a lawful sanction to any object depending on the legislative will, much less that it could justify the use of the public money for carrying it into effect. The 7th section of the 1st art. of the Constitution is perfectly explicit on this subject and requires the same sanctions to every "order, resolution, or vote" of the two Houses, which are requisite to give validity to the most important laws. In both cases they must be agreed to by the Senate, and House of Representatives, be presented to the President of the United States, and be approved by him, before they can take effect. The only known exception to this rule, is in favor of orders or resolutions which concern the separate action of each House, and which, like the rules of its own proceeding, do not require the sanction of the other. But, when, as in the case before us, the question was one involving delicate and interesting consideration of national policy, requiring large expenditures of money, it is too obvious to admit of argument, or to need illustration, that such a resolution could have no binding force or efficacy whatever. The Committee will not enlarge on the importance of preserving to each branch of the National Legislature, as well as to the Executive, all the powers conferred by the Constitution, in order to enable them to serve as checks upon each other. They know of no practice that would be more mischievous in its effects than that either branch of Congress should be induced to avoid the delay and difficulty of passing laws on important subjects, by substituting the resolutions of one House; a practice that would become extremely dangerous, if such resolutions should ever come to be considered, as affording a warrant to Executive Officers, to apply the public money to the purposes designated by such resolutions. The Committee deem it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to do more than merely to bring this subject to the notice of the Senate. They have no reason to doubt, that in adopting the resolution of the House of Representatives,

in relation to an exploring expedition, an authority for his acts, the Secretary of the Navy believed himself to be fully justified by the resolution itself, and that he was actuated by an ardent desire to promote an enterprise, which he supposed would be conducive to the welfare and honor of the country. And the Committee are well satisfied that this expression of a different opinion on their part, calling the attention of Congress and of the Departments to this subject will be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of any similar transaction."

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1829.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Delivered by General Andrew Jackson, on being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

Fellow Citizens—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thank can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of humble abilities to their service and good.

As the instrument of the federal constitution, it will devolve on me, for a state designated, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and domestic relations; to manage their communications to the legislature, and to command their forces; and, to promote and protect their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority. With foreign nations, it will be my study, to preserve peace, to cultivate friendship, to respect their rights, and to maintain the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which, is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, should be equally favored; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them, that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the federal government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed in distant climes, our skill in navigation, and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dockyards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our Government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to the rights of person and property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrableegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribed, on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power, in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will en-