

In addition to the nominations of President JACKSON, to the Senate, and confirmed by them, to those heretofore published, the last Washington City papers have added the following:—"WILLIAM T. BARRY, of Kentucky, to be Postmaster General.

"WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Indiana, to be Marshal of Indiana.

"JOSEPH KITCHELL, Register of the Land Office, at Palestine, Illinois.

"JOHN POPE, of Kentucky, Governor of the Territory of Arkansas.

"JOHN W. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, District Judge for the District of Ohio.

"JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, Associate Judge of the Supreme court of the U States.

"THOMAS P. MOORE, of Kentucky, to be Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia."

It is rumored that Tazwell, of Virginia, is appointed Minister to England, and Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, to France.

A Stranger again among us.—On Friday evening, the 20th inst. the "Wabash Telegraph—Extra," made its appearance to the good citizens of this place. I have seen it stated, that its discontinuance is principally to be ascribed to the increased knowledge of the people, particularly in the character of its Editor.—The only difference between the last, and preceding numbers of that thing is, that last is only half a sheet, and of course, contains less of his own—

The Trustees of the town of PRINCETON, Gibson county, Indiana, have politely furnished me, through a committee, the following statistical view of that flourishing village.—The committee, and members of the Board, will accept my acknowledgements for their kindness.

E. STOUT.

"PRINCETON, (Indiana,) is pleasantly situated, on pleasantly rolling ground, in the midst of a well settled country, on the state road leading from Evansville to Terre-Haute, 28 miles from the Ohio river, 10 miles from the Wabash, six from White river, and three from Pottoc.—It contains 520 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing. It contains one Steam Mill, which constantly employs about eight men, to which is added a very extensive Steam Distillery, nearly completed:—Also, one Cotton Factory, employing six persons.

Two Carding Machines, employing four persons.

Four Blacksmiths shops, employing ten persons.

One Fulling Mill, employing two persons.

Two Saddlers' shops, employing 7 persons.

Two Hatters' shops, employing 7 persons.

One Chair maker & Turner,

One Chair and Wheel maker, Painter & Cabinet maker, employing five persons.

Two Cabinet makers shops, employing five persons.

Five Shoe makers shops, employing nine persons.

Three Tailors' shops, employing 6 hands.

One Tinner's shop, employing 2 hands.

One Cooper's shop, employing 4 hands.

One Waggon maker's shop, employing six hands.

Two Tanyards, employing 8 hands.

One Silversmith's shop.

Three Stone and Brick masons.

Five Stores, employing 12 hands.

One Grocery Store and Tavern, employing two hands.

Two Taverns, employing 6 hands.

One Weaver.

Fifteen Carpenters & Housejoiners.

Three Lawyers, three Physicians, and two Clergymen.

The public buildings are, a Court house, a Market-house, a Jail, a Meeting-house & a Seminary of learning, with 75 scholars, and employing two Teachers.

There arrives and departs every week seven mails, including two mail stages.

The Kentuckian of the 19th inst. states, that the grand jury, in the case of Mr. Chas. Wickliffe, have refused to find a bill against him upon the indictment for murder—and have only found a verdict for manslaughter. By the Argus we learn that he has certainly made his escape.

Public Adv.

FROM THE U. STATES' TELEGRAPH.

THE INAUGURATION.

A national salute was fired at sun rise, and whilst the surrounding hills were sending back the echo, our streets and avenues were thronged with persons moving towards the capitol. At half past 10 o'clock, the officers and soldiers of the Revolution formed in procession at Brown's Hotel, and proceeded to Gadsby's, where they delivered the following address:

WASHINGTON, March 4, 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 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, & the true patriotism of our great commander, WASHINGTON, led us triumphantly through the Revolutionary war, & 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. May your days be long and happy—may increasing honors multiply on your head—and, like your first predecessor, may you add a civic monument, to your martial glory; and like his, may they be imperishable.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most ob't. serv'ts,

WILLIAM PORK, Chm'n.

JOHN NICHOLAS, AARON OGDEN, ABRAHAM BROOM, ROBERT BOLLING, ELNATHAN SEARS, ROBERT KEANE, J. WOODSIDES, PHILIP STEWART, ARMISTEAD LONG, JOHN M. TAYLOR, JOHN B. 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 all duties to my country, the companions of the immortal WASHINGTON, will afford me satisfaction and grateful encouragement.—That by my best exertions, I shall be able to exhibit more than an imitation of his patriotic labors, as a sense of my own imperfections, and the reverence I entertain for his virtues, forbid me to hope.

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

At an early hour an immense concourse of people had collected around the door of the Hotel, anxiously awaiting the appearance of the President. At 11, the dense mass made room for the Revolutionary officers, and for gen. Thomas Hinds, genl. Richard K. Call, com. Patterson, capt. Catesby Jones, of the Navy, capt. Samuel Spotts, U. S. army, Lt. Andrew Ross, marine corps, L. M. Robb, Mr. John Nicholson, & Mr. James Harper, officers of the late army, who were with gen Jackson in the battle of the memorable 8th of January, to form in line; and the President, preceded by the central committee, and supported by col. Towson and the marshal of the District, and followed by maj. Lewis and Mr. Donaldson, joined the procession on foot, and proceeded to the Senate chamber. It was ascertained that the press of the crowd on the east front, was so great as to make it almost impossible to gain admittance from that direction, and by moving to the right, the President, col. Hunter and Dr. Carson, acting as Marshal, the committee, and the officers of the Revolution, and the officers of the late war named above) entered over the parapet at the western door. Even there the press was so great as to create alarm, lest some one might be thrown into the ærea, or trodden under foot. At half past 11, the President entered the Senate chamber, and was seated in front of the Secretary's table. The ministers and charges of foreign nations resident near the United States, were seated on his left, and vacant seats for the Supreme court on his right. The President of the Senate and Senators in their seats, and the western gallery, and the ærea in the chamber without the bar of the Senate, crowded with the members of the late House of Representatives, and such of the fair as were so fortunate as to obtain a view of the imposing spectacle. For ourselves, it was the proudest moment of our existence. When we saw the President seated by the side of the Representatives of other nations—he habited in a suit of plain black cloth, manufactured by his enterprising fellow citizens of Baltimore—they with the embroidered coats, glittering with gold, and ornamented with stars and ribbands—he the representative of the supremacy of the will of the people—they, wearing the badges of hereditary power—we were impelled to contrast the plain citizen, whose confidence is placed in the virtue, the intelligence, and the affections of a great people, with the tawdry pageant of hereditary power, who on such occasions, would look to the bayonet, and the strong arm of military force, to protect him against the violence of the people, whom he considers himself born to oppress.—Where lives the American who does not rejoice in the contrast.

At 12, the President, with the Supreme court, the Senate and its officers, accompanied by the Marshal, and his private Secretaries, proceeded to the east front of the capitol. His appearance on the platform was announced by the cheers of the thousands and tens of thousands of spectators, all anxiously looking for his approach. In a moment all

was silence; he bowed, and pronounced in an audible voice, his Inaugural Address.—[Published last week in my paper—Ed. Sun.]

When the address closed, the gratified multitude again rent the air with cheers, and the President after taking the oath of office, proceeded on horseback to the President's house, where, for several hours, he received the salutations of such of his friends as could force their way through the immense crowd. At about 4 o'clock he returned to his lodgings at Gadsby's much fatigued. To day he has been engaged in public duties.

The day itself was remarkably pleasant, & all nature seemed to rejoice with the people.

The number of persons present at the inauguration, has been variously estimated—we believe it could not have been less than thirty thousand; yet, in this immense crowd, not one single accident, tending in the least to disturb the order, or to mar the harmony of the occasion, occurred,

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) MARCH 4.

By the brig *Emeline*, Capt. Andrews, arrived yesterday from St. Jago, (Cuba) we have received Kingston papers to the 23d Jan inclusive. We find, however, nothing of any importance beyond what is comprised in the following summary:

His British Majesty's ship *Kangaroo* was lost on the night of the 18th December last, on the outer reefs in the neighborhood of Hog Sties.

Mr. Owen, of New Lanark—This celebrated individual has arrived at Kingston, from thence he proceeds on a journey to Mexico by the packet for Vera Cruz, whence he will go directly to the capital. From Mexico, after coming to an understanding with the Government, it is supposed he will proceed to New Orleans, thence ascend the Mississippi and after visiting New Harmony, will attend the celebrated meeting appointed to be held in Ohio in April next.—If Mr. Owen can come to terms with the Mexican Government, he will, it is said, return to Lanark in the course of the year, to make arrangements for finally fixing his residence in America.

Commodore Laborde was daily expected at Vera Cruz with his squadron; and it is expected that Gen. Bolivar, with a Columbian force, would endeavour to precede him, for the protection of that key to Mexico, against the Royal Troops; but it is not heard, however, that any expedition was fitting out from Columbia, by any other source, consequently, no credit is placed in the report.—*Gazette.*

Cuba was once famous for mines of gold, and a project is now on foot for extensively working a silver mine recently discovered at Villa Clara, said to be uncommonly rich. It may be expected, however, that the soil of Cuba is richer, and will be far more productive than the "bowels of the land," an equal quantity of labor and capital being employed. The annual exports of this island are valued at eighty millions of dollars, about as much as the whole exports of the United States.—This looks very strange; but shews that extraordinary production of value for export, has no necessary relation to the happiness of a community.

Niles.

Fortune's Frolics—A poor weaver in Manchester, England, named David Kindsay, lately fell heir to the estate of his relation col. Lindsay, of the Mount, near Cupar Fife, Scotland, valued at £300,000.

Washington.—The officers' quarters, at the Marine barracks, in this city, were destroyed by fire in the afternoon of the 20th inst. The fire is said to have been caused by the burning of a chimney, by which a piece of timber let into it was ignited. Many houses have been thus destroyed. A carpenter who has not sense enough to arrange his joints, without supporting them by the chimneys, ought not to be trusted with the building of any house.

POLLY & PATTY.—Not a thousand miles from Boston, the following important philological decision took place. Says Abigail to her mother what do the words *Pall* and *Pat* mean, that we so often see in the newspapers, at the bottom of paragraphs? I don't know, Nabby—but we'll ask uncle Jonathan who was down in Boston two years before the old French war broke out.—"One of these words (said uncle Jonathan) is spelt wrong, it should be *Poll*—the words stand for *Polly & Patty*, two Boston gals, what tells all the news."

From the *Indiana Republican*.—In our paper of to-day, will be found some remarks made by Mr. Hendricks, in presenting the joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, on the subject of the right which the State has to the vacant lands within her boundaries. Mr. Hendricks' remarks are in perfect accordance with the views and wishes of the Legislature. It is no task, but appears to be a pleasure to Mr. H. to obey the instructions of the Legislature, the lawful constituents of our Senators.

After Mr. Hendricks had closed his remarks, Mr. Noble, a Senator from Indiana rose and said, "It had become his duty, in connection with the remarks of his colleagues, to present to the Senate a memorial from the Legislature of Indiana, relative to the continuation of the Cumberland Road within the limits of Indiana.

"Mr. N. proceeded to remark that it would

ever afford him pleasure to promote the views of the Legislature of this State, but there were questions of policy on which he could not, consistently with his declared principles, obey the instructions of the Legislature. If he was to be proscribed for such opinions, he could not help it, and was not much disposed to fear it."

We regret very much that Mr. Noble felt it his duty to oppose the instructions of his constituents, and as we conceive, the best interests of the State of Indiana. If Mr. Noble did not believe in the right of instruction, and was determined not to obey the instructions of the Legislature, surely he was not bound to oppose their wishes. We think his remarks, to say the least of them, were uncalled for and entirely gratuitous. They look very pretty on paper, and probably may suit some parts of the United States, but we do not believe they are well adapted to the meridian of Indiana.

An improvement is announced in the manufacture of hats, which has so long remained stationary. This is the stiffest part of the costume of our English ancestors, and may well be improved A New York paper says—

We have this morning been shown one of Wilson's five dollar hats of the Toledo shape, which is really beautiful. It is remarkably light, weighing only six ounces, possesses a fine lustre, is made of good materials, and its figure besides being fashionable, is what is of more consequence, extremely convenient to the wearer. This we believe includes all that is wanted in a hat, and that is afforded for \$5.

Laws of Indiana.

An act to amend the act, entitled, "an act for assessing and collecting the revenue," approved, January, 30th 1824.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That hereafter, if any lands or lots, the property of any feme covert, infant, idiot, or insane person, shall be sold for the non-payment of the taxes and charges thereon; it shall be lawful for such feme covert, infant, idiot, or insane person, to redeem such land or lot, at any time not exceeding three years after the sale thereof, in the same manner as is provided by the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 2. That hereafter, each collector shall be entitled to the following fees for his services in collecting, viz: nine dollars, for every one hundred dollars, by him collected of state tax; and six dollars for every one hundred dollars of county tax, by him collected; and in the same proportion for sums collected of state and county revenue, when the same are paid into the respective treasuries.

SEC. 3. That hereafter, it shall be the duty of the assessor or assessors, of the different counties in this state, to list and assess all taxable property, both real and personal, that will be subject to taxation, on the first day of May next following the time of such assessment.

An act providing for the more certain preservation of the evidence of the title of real estate.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That whenever any person shall request the clerk of the supreme court of this state, to record any deed of conveyance, or other evidence in writing, affecting the title of real estate, it shall be his duty to record the same in his office: *Provided however*, That the said clerk shall not admit to record, any deed of conveyance, or other evidence in writing, affecting the title of real estate, unless a certificate of the recorder of the proper county, where such deed of conveyance, or other evidence in writing has been recorded, in pursuance of the laws of this state, shall accompany such deed of conveyance, or other evidence in writing, under his hand and seal; nor unless the same shall have been acknowledged according to law.

SEC. 2. Such deeds of conveyance, or other evidence in writing, affecting the title of real estate, so authorized to be recorded by the clerk of the supreme court, shall be taken and received in evidence, in all the courts of record in this state, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions, as the records of the several recorders of the counties in the state.

SEC. 3. The said clerk of the supreme court, shall receive for his compensation for recording such deeds, or other evidence in writing, eight cents for every hundred words, and the like compensation, for any transcript he may be required to give, of such deeds of conveyance, or other evidence in writing.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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MARRIED.—On Friday evening the 20th instant, by the Rev. Mr. HITT, Mr. LEWIS RICHARDSON, son of Dr. Wm. H. Richardson, of Lexington, Ky. to Miss SARAH M. daughter of Mr. David S. Bonner, Merchant of this place.

Borough Tax.

THOSE OWING BOROUGH TAX, are informed, that unless it is paid soon, I shall be under the necessity of collecting by advertisement, sale, &c.

MARTIN ROBINSON, Col. B.F.

February 25, 1829. 3-3t

When absent from town, SAM'L HILL, Esqr. will receive, and receipt for Borough Taxes, for me;

M. R.