Inauguration of President Taylor.

The ceremony of inaugurating President Taylor took place on Monday last in the presence of many thousands of the citizens of this free land. The President was conducted to the Senate Chamber by an immense procession, as is usual on such occasions. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun furnishes the following particulars, which will be read with interest:

The Senate Chamber was opened at 8 o'clock, for the admission of Senators and others, by the sergeant-at-arms of the Committee, and continued to admission.

The galleries were filled by the public generally, the reporters and letter writers, and the diplomatic gallery quickly by ladies, attended by gentlemen.

Of late of the army, navy, and marine corps, and other privileged persons, filled the floor and Library of the Senate Chamber.

The Senate commenced its session at 11 o'clock, though a number were present much earlier.

The diplomatic corps, with the judges of the Supreme Court, entered the Senate Chamber at 25 minutes from 11 o'clock.

The Vice President-elect and the ex-Vice President entered at half-past 11 o'clock, with the exception of a few minutes, they were followed by them to their respective chairs.

The President-elect and ex-President did not arrive until half-past 12 o'clock, and followed by the committee of arrangements at the reception, and conducted to the seats prepared for them in front of the table of the Secretary, in the Senate.

At 12 o'clock and 40 minutes, those assembled on the floor of the Senate proceeded to the extension of the Capitol in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; the President of the Senate; the President-elect and ex-President; the Vice President, ex-Vice President-elect; the judges of the Supreme Court; the diplomatic corps; the mayor of the city of Washington, and the other members of the committee of arrangements, on the floor of the Senate.

The marshal, followed by the other officers, proceeded to the portico, the President-elect and ex-President, the ex-President, the Vice President, and the judges of the Supreme Court occupied a position in the rear of the President.

The Vice President, secretary and members of the Senate, and the diplomatic corps occupied the seats provided for them, and were arranged in their respective classes. The speaker, clerk and members of the House of Representatives, and others, were in the House.

The ladies, and other persons by the rules of the Senate, had occupied the seats provided for them, and were arranged in the programme, according to the rules, with the exception of a few persons, who, before the eastern portico, and front of the Capitol, had erected a platform, which was occupied by a portion of the public ground, within the enclosure beyond. All horses and carts were excluded from the square. Cannon were placed in the square, and fired at the President-elect of the United States.

The President-elect, at half-past 12 o'clock, commenced reading his address, and continued to read it for about half an hour, when he concluded the reading of the address, and the oath of office was then administered to the President-elect by Mr. Chief Justice Taney, and the President-elect, followed by the Vice President, Secretary, and other officers, returned to the Senate Chamber.

There were some additional particulars in connection with the arrangements and ceremonies, which it may be proper to notice, and some minutiae. When the Senate had assembled, a resolution was offered by Mr. Bright, which was unanimously adopted, and entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms, and accompanied by the Senate's Committee of Arrangements, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, bringing up the rear.

Just before the President, &c., entered the Chamber, the sound of cannon and the shouts of the multitude announced the arrival of the artillery at the Capitol, and the principal door of the Senate Chamber, which had been closed, was kept open opened to admit the distinguished guests who had previously arrived, was again thrown open for his reception.

But before his arrival at the entrance, Mr. Thomas Smith, usher to the principal lobby through this door, apparently without intention, had gone off hastily from his post of duty in the hall and galleries, the ladies also fainting in with right good will.

"Mr. Smith, Mr. Smith"—A speech from Mr. Smith.—"Hear him"—were also heard from the gentlemen's gallery—but all was soon again hushed and silent as the grave, when the President and ex-President entered.

Four large crimson velvet Arm Chairs were occupied by the President and ex-President, and ex-Vice President Dallas and Mr. Johnson. The President entered immediately following the Chief Justice, Taney and Associate Justice McLean, who were seated directly in front of and with the other officers of the Senate. The Senate Clerk being also present, and seated to the left of Judge McLean, in the seat to the left of the President's chair. The Senate was then called to order by the Chief Justice occupying seats in the Speaker's chair.

On the return of the Vice President and Senate to the Senate chamber, Mr. Bright moved that the Senate, which was adopted, "that until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting shall be 12 o'clock, M.; and then—

On motion of Mr. Dayton, the Senate adjourned.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by this country's citizens imposed on me the Chief Magistrate of a Republic, holding high rank among the nations of the earth, here and elsewhere, are fully appreciated. I feel profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which has been tendered has devolved upon me the discharge of the most ardious duties, and involves responsibilities of the highest character, I am serious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the ambition of a private citizen, is but one of vital responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I am not left to my own unaided resources. The Legislative and Judicial, branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Department such individuals of talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of duties to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do what is right, and to do it impartially, generously, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution, which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by it, its authority, and to the practice of the government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. The examples of those illustrious patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his author, who is hailed by many, as the Father of his Country.

"To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and appoint Ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and they can be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their exercise.

Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that the Government, so far as I could influence its administration, would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or section of the country, I this day renew the declaration I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination, to spend, if need be, all my strength, and, if need be, my life, if it be required, in the support of the principles of the Union as the guardian of my political faith, the support of my political faith, the support of the Union, the source of all the blessings we enjoy as a people to be transmitted, unimpaired and as I hope, improved by my administration, to my successor. Of the means to be employed in the support of the Union, I shall rely, first, on the intelligent and patriotic portion of the community of the country, which, I believe, will always, in the last resort, be found the conservative element in our political system. Next, I shall rely on the good sense and patriotism of the great body of the people, who, I believe, are ever ready to rebuke those who, in their zeal for what they deem the right, would, if they could, by their action, imperil the Union, which they prize as the source of all their political blessings.

Next, I shall rely on the patriotic feeling and the sense of duty of the Executive Officers, who, I believe, are, with few exceptions, worthy of the trust reposed in them. Lastly, I shall rely on the Divine Ruler, who has so long and so mercifully watched over the destinies of our country.

Accept, sir, my thanks for the kind manner in which you have discharged this duty; and, assure you, in return, my sincere thanks to the ladies for their beautiful gift, I pray that health, peace and prosperity may long be continued to them.

POWERS OF THE TREASURY.—The inaugural address, delivered on Monday at noon in the Capital of this great republic, was, at five o'clock, being circulated in every Department of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation, and to pass such laws as public interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will cordially unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the stable state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care, which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we now occupy. Let us ever seek to deserve that continuance, by prudence and moderation in our counsels; by well directed industry, and by a conduct and spirit which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our wide-spread Republic.

Gen. Taylor and the Bible.

We have already mentioned that the Index of Frankfort, Kentucky, had presented the President Elect with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, on behalf of the United States, bound together in one volume. The design on the part of the Index was a significant one, but how delicately and beautifully conceived! In response to the presentation, Mr. Johnson—who made the presentation address on behalf of the Index—the old hero replied as follows:

"The confidence and respect shown by this country's citizens will ever be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic, holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, here and elsewhere, are fully appreciated. I feel profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which has devolved upon me the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves responsibilities of the highest character, I am serious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the ambition of a private citizen, is but one of vital responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I am not left to my own unaided resources. The Legislative and Judicial, branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Department such individuals of talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of duties to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do what is right, and to do it impartially, generously, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution, which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by it, its authority, and to the practice of the government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. The examples of those illustrious patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his author, who is hailed by many, as the Father of his Country."

"To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and appoint Ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and they can be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their exercise.

Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that the Government, so far as I could influence its administration, would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or section of the country, I this day renew the declaration I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination, to spend, if need be, all my strength, and, if need be, my life, if it be required, in the support of the principles of the Union as the guardian of my political faith, the support of my political faith, the support of the Union, the source of all the blessings we enjoy as a people to be transmitted, unimpaired and as I hope, improved by my administration, to my successor. Of the means to be employed in the support of the Union, I shall rely, first, on the intelligent and patriotic portion of the community of the country, which, I believe, will always, in the last resort, be found the conservative element in our political system. Next, I shall rely on the good sense and patriotism of the great body of the people, who, I believe, are ever ready to rebuke those who, in their zeal for what they deem the right, would, if they could, by their action, imperil the Union, which they prize as the source of all their political blessings.

Next, I shall rely on the patriotic feeling and the sense of duty of the Executive Officers, who, I believe, are, with few exceptions, worthy of the trust reposed in them. Lastly, I shall rely on the Divine Ruler, who has so long and so mercifully watched over the destinies of our country.

Accept, sir, my thanks for the kind manner in which you have discharged this duty; and, assure you, in return, my sincere thanks to the ladies for their beautiful gift, I pray that health, peace and prosperity may long be continued to them.

POWERS OF THE TREASURY.—The inaugural address, delivered on Monday at noon in the Capital of this great republic, was, at five o'clock, being circulated in every Department of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation, and to pass such laws as public interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will cordially unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the stable state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care, which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we now occupy. Let us ever seek to deserve that continuance, by prudence and moderation in our counsels; by well directed industry, and by a conduct and spirit which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our wide-spread Republic.

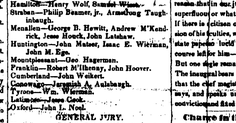
THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 9, 1849.

CITY AGENCIES.—BALTIMORE, Corner Calvert & Third streets, and Baltimore, Eq. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, Philadelphia, and Wm. Tassmore, Eq. South-east corner of Baltimore & South sts.

Subscribers may authorize agents to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.



☞ Whigs, don't forget the

SPECIAL ELECTION

for a Member of Legislature,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 16TH.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

GETTYSBURG, March 7, 1849.

The Whig County Committee, called together in consequence of the issuing of the writ for a Special Election to fill the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the resignation of Hon. JAMES COOPER, have adopted the following Resolution:

"That the Delegates who assembled in May last, to nominate the Whig County Ticket, be re-convened on Monday next (the 12th inst.) at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court-house in Gettysburg, to nominate a Candidate to be supported on the 16th inst., to fill said vacancy."

By order of the Committee,

A. R. STEVENSON, Chairman.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the Delegates from the several townships and boroughs in Adams county, who constituted the Convention which assembled in Gettysburg on the 25th day of May last, are requested to meet at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on MONDAY NEXT, (the 12th inst.,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a Candidate for the Legislature to serve out the term for which Mr. Cooper was elected.

A. R. Steevenson, D. Horner,
George Arnold, D. A. Buehler,
Wm. D. Hiner, B. F. Gardner,
D. Mellinger, [County Committee.

Resignation of Mr. Cooper—Special Election on the 16th inst.

On Saturday last, Mr COOPER presented to the Speaker of the House of Representatives his resignation as a member of the House. The Speaker immediately issued his warrant for a Special Election on the 21st inst., to supply the vacancy—the Commissions requiring at least 15 days notice thereof. Mr. STANTON, however, on Monday morning introduced a bill into the Senate to authorize the election to be held on the 16th inst., (the day of the township Elections,) and to confer on candidate passage through both Houses, with an approval by the Governor—thus saving to the County some $300 or $100. The Proclamation of the Sheriff, ordering the Election on the 16th instant, will be found in today's paper.

Meeting of the Whig County Convention.

The subdenomination of the call for a Special Election on Friday next leaves but a brief period in which to attend to the customary arrangements. It is hoped, however, that our political friends will discharge their entire duty on Friday next, and not permit the enemy to steal a march upon us. Our opponents will no doubt endeavor to surprise us by flagging our friends, and we must be on our guard by adopting, at the same time, measures to have their efforts brought out. They have called upon their Executive Committee to meet on Saturday of to-morrow, when the necessary plans will be concocted. Be forewarned, then, friends, and do not let yourselves be caught "napping." The importance of the township elections themselves should drive out a full vote. The choice of a member of the Legislature superadded to this, at the present crisis, should be a matter of no moment to nearly fed, ought to induce every true Whig to be at the polls. The Whig County Convention will assemble in Gettysburg on Monday next, to select candidate to be supported on the 16th inst. The tickets will be printed and distributed immediately thereafter.

THE DUDGEONS!!!—We are regretted by the Whigs of the Union, that the tickets put in circulation in various parts of this Judicial District, the ticket has withdrawn as a candidate for the Legislature, in order that he may be enabled to succeed Judge Jessup in totally destitute of foundation, and is a sheer bilication.

Mr. BUCHANAN desires us to say that he has never thought of allowing his name to appear here, he will leave the matter entirely in the hands of his friends and the appointing power.

☞ The other papers in the District, both in York and Adams, will confer a favor by copying this decide.

NOW TO BE HAPPY,—an admonitory cautn for general and family present, on Hopkins, Engineer, and Mental Hydrometer, by R. J. Cornwall, M. D.—something another of the series of interesting and valuable cheap publications in the course of publication by T. S. Hon, New York. The present number is on the subject of 94 closely printed pages, devoted to an interesting discussion of the laws of life, health and happiness, which is well worth the price, and the perusal of how real value to the careful reader, than a with score of the flash publications of the day—Wholesale recommend it to general perusal—Price 25 cents. J. S. HARRISON, Citizen Hall, New York.

P. MEAR & Co., publishers of the "SOUTHERN AMERICAN," have favored us with a Pamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States, together with all the forms necessary for applying for a Patent, information in regard to the expense, with remarks on the same, &c., which is also required at the Patent Office, and every information that is necessary to instruct a person in taking his own applications.

Price 12½ cents single, or 10 copies for one dollar—sent by mail to any part of the United States. Address MESSRS. MEAR & CO., New York.

☞ In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. STERETT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill more effectually to prevent the destruction growing corn in the counties of Adams, York and Montgomery, with amendments.

The New Cabinet.

President Taylor has selected the following gentlemen as his official advisers, whom names, it is understood, were sent into the Senate on Tuesday and confirmed on Wednesday:

State Department—John M. Clayton, of Delaware.
Treasury Department—Wm. M. Meredith, of Pa.
War Department—Gen. Wm. Crawford, of Georgia.
Navy Department—Wm. B. Preston, of Virginia.
Interior Department—Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.
Postmaster General—Jacob Collamer, of Vermont.
Attorney General—Reverdy Johnson, of Md.

The reader will perceive that Mr. Secretary Dan. Taylor has gathered around him a strong Cabinet. The individuals named are all men of distinguished talent, and of the highest character and standing. Each one will doubtless be found equal to the duties of the office to which he is assigned, and will give strong assurance to the country that the new Administration will be characterized by marked ability. It is true that there are two or three, of our distinguished men whose name is not appear in the list, whom we had hoped to see in the Cabinet. But it were impossible to select seven representatives from amid the talent and worth with which the Whig party so pre-eminently abounds, and not justly many who might have worn admirably, many upon whom office, honorably earned, would reflect new distinction, than their own worth would bring to the office.

Mr. CLAYTON is well and favorably known to the country as one of the ablest men in the Senate, and his selection has been hailed with pleasure by the entire Whig party and the reflecting portion of the Democratic party. Mr. PRESTON is honored with the Treasury Department—the most important of the Cabinet offices, so far as his interests are concerned. Her representative Mr. MEREDITH, is one of the most brilliant lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, and will bring to the management of the department under his control, unequaled ability and tact. Mr. EWING is a man whom we would have preferred to see in the same post, but it will do. Mr. CRAWFORD has been honored with the highest office in his own State, and sustains a high character for talents and business capacity. Mr. PRESTON, although a young man, has distinguished himself in Congress as one of the ablest debaters and most accomplished statesmen of that body. Mr. COLLAMER is also a member of Congress, and favorably known for his sterling talents and sound judgment. Mr. JOHNSON is well remembered as Gen. Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury, who was one of the first to retire upon discovering the perfidy of John Tyler. That he would be a valuable member of the Cabinet, every true country man, even were his ability, and integrity not so generally known, Mr. JOHNSON has but few, if any, superiors in Congress.

All of these are, moreover, stalling Whigs, who have time and again asserted their devotion to the Whig party by eloquent and efficient advocacy of Whig principles. Their appointments are a fair and just satisfaction to the country—their services, we hope, will contribute much towards re-uniting back the Government to the purity of its earlier administration.

Adjournment of Congress.

Both branches of Congress adjourned on Saturday morning at about sun-rise. The most important business was transacted during the last hours of the session. Among the bills which passed, may be mentioned that for the establishment of the Interior Department, the bill for coinage of Gold Dollars and double Eagles—the Post-office, Civil and Diplomatic, Army and Navy Appropriation Bills, &c. Mr. Walker's amendment, to extend the laws of the United States, as far as practicable, over the new territories acquired from Mexico, after being somewhat modified, was adopted by the Senate, and lost in the House. The Post-office, Civil and Diplomatic