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THE PLANTERS' ADVOCATE AND SOUTHERN MARYLAND ADVERTISER.—MARCH 11, 1857.

The Planters' Advocate.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1857.

☞ We have not thought it necessary to publish any of the details of the Inauguration ceremonies at Washington during the past week.—The principal events incident to change of administration, having transpired a week ago, have all been fully published by the city papers, whence they have no doubt come very generally to the knowledge of our readers. The Inaugural Address of President BUCHANAN, however, being a document of too much importance not to be read by every citizen, will be found in full on our first page to-day.

No previous inauguration was ever the occasion of convening in the Federal capital so large a gathering of the people from every section of the country; and no description of the extent of the crowd and press there that we have seen comes up to the reality. It was far beyond all the capacities for comfortable accommodation afforded by the city, and was highly gratifying, both as an expression of interest and pride in the new administration, and as an illustration of the national sentiments and patriotism of the people of the Union.

The pageant on the fourth was, of course, on an extensive scale, befitting the occasion. The military display was larger than has been usual, and proportionably imposing, and the whole effect of the procession was very fine. At the Capitol the pressure was immense. The ceremonies were of course precisely the same as on former occasions. Upon the appearance of the two Houses of Congress, the Judiciary, Executive officers, Diplomatic corps and other functionaries upon the platform before the East Front of the Capitol, in sight of the assembled multitude, the President elect stood forth and read his address, upon the conclusion of which he was sworn in by Chief-Justice TANEY. There was little of the ordinary demonstration of noisy enthusiasm; but the respectful and earnest attention of the great throng indicated the sober, rational view they took of the important act thus consummated.

The Inaugural Address was a fitting one to proceed from such a man as Mr. BUCHANAN. Its wisdom, precision, calm dignity and sober patriotism are qualities that must have characterized such a paper, coming from a statesman of such a venerable age, so long an experience, and such pround and serviceable antecedents. Probably no similar document has ever received so general an approval. The journals which supported his election have not been more emphatic or decided in their praises than the more respectable presses of the opposition. The venerable *National Intelligencer*, always just and discriminating, is unreserved in its approbation, and compares the address to the calm, dignified, statesmanlike papers of the time of Monroe. There is, indeed, much about it that recalls the genuine, straightforward and manly character of that earlier age of the republic. It contends against entangling alliances. It is opposed to encroachments on other powers, and argues for peace with all of them. It cautions against squandering the public money and the public lands, and strongly condemns all the incentives to public corruption. And there is a broad national sentiment in it, an eager anxiety for the preservation of the Union, and a pledge for the pursuit of a policy that will tend to conciliate and bind together in fraternal harmony the people of all the States.

Thus starts forth the BUCHANAN administration, long-hoped-for by those who expect great results from its wisdom! Its venerable chief was elected as the representative of principles of equality and justice, akin to the provisions of the Constitution, and has everywhere the confidence of his countrymen. The hopes inspired in the popular mind by his character and wisdom have produced a calm in sectional excitement which will be prolonged by the just sentiments of his inaugural; and give every confidence that the result of his labors and of his endeavors will be to restore kindly feeling in the nation and effect a return to the Union-loving sentiments of the olden time. That such things may be effected, must certainly be the prayer of all good citizens.

Special Session of the Senate.

The Senate of the United States has been in special session since the Inauguration, as is usual on the advent of a new administration. Its business is of course nearly altogether confined to confirming nominations and other executive businesss, but occasionally matters of more public nature are discussed. On Monday the regular standing committees were appointed, of which the following are the most important:

Foreign Relations—Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, Foot.

Finance—Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Biggs, Fessenden, Cameron.

Commerce—Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Bright, Hamlin.

Judiciary—Butler, Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Collamer, Trumbull.

Territories—Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Green, Simmons, Sumner, Wade.

The contested election cases of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, from Indiana, and CAMERON, from Pennsylvania, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, offered the following resolutions on the subject of the Rights of Neutrals and Privateering, and gave notice that he would call them up at an early day. It will be seen that they convey a handsome compliment to the course of Ex President PIERCE and Secretary Marcy:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate the complete exemption of all vessels of commerce and their cargoes from seizure or capture in time of war would be a signal blessing to mankind, and that to the accomplishment of an end so desirable the Senate will always be ready to give their hearty aid and co-operation.

Resolved, That the mere abolition of privateering would not accomplish that end, but would, in its operation, be unequal and unjust, depriving the United States of a most effectual means of hostility and retaliation against a superior naval power, which by means of its greater number of public ships might, almost with impunity, destroy or cripple our commerce, and therefore be inconsistent with the policy and interest of the United States.

Resolved, That the policy of the United States, coinciding with the general interest of mankind, is well explained and indicated in the statesmanlike letter of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, to the Count de Sartiges, of July 28, 1856.

Resolved, therefore, That the course pursued by President Pierce, as stated in his last annual message in reference to certain rules or principles of maritime law in time of war, agreed upon and declared by the plenipotentiaries of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, and submitted to him for adoption by this Government meets the cordial approbation and concurrence of the Senate.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Cabinet appointments of Mr. Buchanan have already become known to our readers, and they have no doubt had an opportunity of observing the general approval with which the press has received them. Some of them, such as CASS, COBB, TOUCEY, and others have been so long and favorably known in public life that their appointment could not fail to command the general approval; others, as THOMPSON and BROWN, though hitherto, to some extent, known to national politics, have not of late years occupied very prominent positions before the public; while FLOYD and BLACK, though each enjoying a large reputation, are now for the first time employed in Federal positions. Yet all of them are known to be sound, genuine, working men, admirably adapted to the duties which have been assigned to them. Their views are thought to harmonize upon the chief points of public policy, and their connection, under the circumstances, is looked upon as constituting a strong cabinet.

OF LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, it is hardly necessary that anything should be said, so long has he been connected with the affairs of the Government. From a very early age he has been in its service, both in military and civil capacities. His services, up to the year 1831, were principally confined to the Northwest Territory, which was the scene of his efficient labors. He was Secretary of War under President Jackson, and resigned that post to take the mission to France, which he filled with great distinction; having highly distinguished himself by his adroitness in defeating what was known as the "quintuple treaty," by the negotiation of which Great Britain hoped to retain the right of search on the high seas. In 1845 he was elected to the United States' Senate from Michigan, in which his second term of six years has just closed, and where in he has maintained a very high character as a statesman and a debater. He is seventy years of age. There was some opposition expressed to his appointment, on account of his alleged antipathy to England; but he recently took occasion to deny such insinuations in the Senate. His great age, his conservative principles, his almost unequalled experience in the affairs of the Government, and his undoubted ability, render him a safe and efficient agent in presiding over its foreign relations.

HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, is forty-two years of age, and, with a brief interval, has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1842. In the excitement growing out of the slavery compromises of 1850, he left that body to run as the "Union" candidate for Governor of Georgia, to which position he was elected by a triumphant majority. He is a man of undoubted abilities, clear-headed and far-seeing, conservative always in his views, and an eloquent orator. He was once Speaker of the House, and has always taken a leading position in its deliberations. The chief peculiarity of his opinions has been his thorough and uncompromising devotion to the Union, and his unswerving *national* course, which have caused him to be regarded as the representative of the moderate, or "Union" portion of the Southern people.

JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, the new Secretary of War, is between forty-five and fifty, and has been for some time a leading Virginia politician. He has been Governor of that State, as his father was before him; and his political experience has hitherto been confined to the State councils, this appointment being his first essay in national public life. He was an elector in the late contest, and distinguished himself by his exertions—particularly by his great speech in New York, in reply to Speaker Banks. Gov. Floyd enjoys a great personal popularity, and has the reputation of possessing brilliant talents.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy, is over fifty years of age, and is inferior to no man in the Cabinet for ability, or for his sound and well-tried principles. He was Attorney General for a portion of President POLK'S administration, and is best known as a member of the United States' Senate, in which his term has just expired. While a member thereof he attained great reputation for the strength and ability he displayed as a debater. The peculiar merit of the man is, that he has always stood true to his principles as a firm, consistent, *national* man. Coming from New England, he has yet never, in the slightest degree, been influenced by the peculiar views of that section, but has nobly stood by the side of Pierce, Douglas, and their compeers, in defending the rights of the South. He is known throughout the Eastern States as the most terribly efficient foe to their fanaticism and sectional sentiments. In maintaining thus steadily his national position he of course sacrificed his own election—and his appointment in the Cabinet was therefore almost inevitable.

AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, Postmaster General, is in his sixty-second year. He was in the House of Representatives from 1839 to 1845, when he was elected Governor of his State. He is a very fine speaker, and adheres to the doctrines of States' rights and strict construction. He is said to be a gentleman of fine personal character and attainments.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior, was for a long time in Congress. He earned a high character as an effective speaker, and was remarkable for his industry and qualifications for practical business. He is a freetrader and a States' rights man, and is between forty and forty-five years of age.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, the new Attorney General, is a very distinguished jurist, although never before in national political life. He was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania at the time of his appointment to the Cabinet. He is not over forty-five years of age, and enjoys the reputation of being a very able lawyer, and a man of great talents and accomplishments.

EX-SECRETARY DOBBIN.—This gentleman sailed from Washington for Norfolk, en route for home, on Monday, in the U. S. steamer Water Witch, Lieut. Gunnell, which was placed at his disposal by his successor, Secretary Toucey. A few days ago a master workman in the Philadelphia navy yard presented Mr. Dobbin with a beautiful mounted cane, made of the white oak timber of the old frigate Constitution, and ferruled with a bolt from the same ship.

SICKNESS OF MR. APPLETON.—The *Star* confirms the statement that this gentleman, the editor of the *Union*, is ill. It says he is suffering from the "prevailing epidemic," and has not left his room since the day of inauguration. His physician is of opinion that he is now recovering, but it will probably be some time ere he will be able to attend to his duties.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL, on the lowest, or Georgetown level, has been repaired so as to allow the admission of the water and the resumption of work by the numerous mills, which have been suspended for a month or more.

The Dred Scott Case.

Not the least of the important events which have marked the past week is the delivery by Mr. Chief Justice TANEY of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the great case of Scott *vs.* Sanford, commonly known as the "Dred Scott case," involving the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, and other important points. It appears that that high tribunal has taken the stand maintained by the Kanasas-Nebraska act of 1854. It will be remembered that the friends of that measure have earnestly looked forward to the decision of this case as settling its assumption of the wrongful legislation contained in the much boasted Missouri compromise, and as defining the powers of a territory. The principal point of the decision is where the Court pronounces THAT THE ACT OF 1820 (the compromise aforesaid) WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

This decision, coming authoritatively from the highest judicial tribunal, is an endorsement of the principles of the Kansas act, which proceeded upon the assumption of the unconstitutionality of the compromise; and it cannot fail to exert a great moral effect in every part of the country. It sweeps away, at one blow, all the twaddle about the sacred character of the act of 1820 on which the Black Republican party was erected, and will destroy, in the minds of all good citizens, the prejudice which was excited against the great Kansas principle. The following points were decided by the Court:

1. Negroes, whether slaves or free—that is, men of the African race—are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution.

2. The ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legel effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory on negroes not citizens by the Constitution.

3. The provision of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, *was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and void and of no legal effect to that end.*

There were other incidental points decided by the Court, the principal of which is that "the legal condition of a slave in the state of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other state, but on his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri."

We observe that the *Intelligencer* says of the decision that "whether as a decision of the Supreme Court or for the constitutional arguments on which it stands, it will work a powerful influence throughout the United States." Such a judgment, from such a source, must be received as a definite exposition of the law of the land; and as such it will be received and respected by the reasonable men of all sections.

The facts on which the case rested, according to the Baltimore *Sun* were "that the owner of the slave Dred Scott, who brings the action, carried him to Rock Island in Illinois, and Fort Snelling, north of the Missouri line, and resided there for years. He carried him back to Missouri, and then claimed that the *status* of slavery resumed. The court sustains the action. Judges TANEY, of Maryland; CAMPBELL, of Alabama; CATRON, of Tennessee; WAYNE, of Georgia, and DANIEL, of Virginia, concur on the constitutional point against the Missouri compromise. Judges NELSON, of New York, and GRIER, of Pennsylvania, adopted the Missouri decisions and thereby join the majority; that is, they stand upon the ground of the *lex loci* of Missouri, where recent decisions reverse old decisions by re-converting Dred, free in Illinois, to his old state of slavery when returned to Missouri. Judges MCLEAN of Ohio, and CURTIS, of Massachusetts, sustain the jurisdiction of the Court, with the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise.

FIRST STATE ELECTIONS OF THE YEAR.—The election for Governor and other State officers, members of Congress, and of the State Legislature was held yesterday in New Hampshire. The Hon. John S. Wells, lately a Senator of the United States, is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Messrs. George W. Kitteridge, George W. Morrison, and William P. Wheeler are the candidates for the same party for Congress. The Republican candidates are: For Governor, William Haile, and for Congress, James Pike, Mason W. Tappan, and Aaron H. Cragin, all of whom were member of the late Congress. This election will be noticed with interest as the first gun of the campaign. The canvass has been a remarkably quiet one.

VISIT OF TENNESSEANS TO GEN. PIERCE.—A number of the citizens of Tennessee now in Washington, ladies and gentlemen, paid a visit to General Pierce on Friday, at the residence of Gov. Marcy. It was a visit for the purpose of tendering the retiring ex-President the assurances of the high regard for his public services felt by the people of Tennessee. After being introduced to each one of the company, and giving to them all a cordial welcome, Marcus J. Wright, Esq., of Memphis Tenn., on behalf of the company, made an appropriate address, to which the ex-President feelingly responded, stating that it was his intention, at an early day, to visit the South, and that he should certainly make it his business to form the personal acquaintance of the people of Tennessee.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT FOR ONE YEAR.—The appropriation bills passed by Congress foot up $57,779,569—a considerable amount for the people to pay out of their earnings. The items are as follows: civil list, $8,512,104; army, $14,089,645; navy, $11,359,782; fortifications, $2,805,000, legislative, judiciary, &., 6,688,791; postoffice, $14,324,247. We have not yet reached the annual cost of the British government, which is estimated by the chancellor for this year at £65,474,000—equal, in our money, to $237,370,000, or about five times the cost of the United States government, with about the same amount of population.

INSTALLATIONS.—On Saturday the members of the cabinet of President Buchanan were duly installed in their respective departments with the usual ceremony of a cordial reception by their predecessors, and an introdution to most of the various employees who are to be under their direction.

VISIT OF CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS.—A number of citizens of Illinois, now in Washington, paid their respects on Saturday to President Buchanan, ex-President Pierce and Gen. Cass. They were introduced by Col. Harris in a few remarks, to which each of the distinguished gentlemen responded in brief but appropriate terms.

THE EARL OF ELLESMERE, whose death is announced in the English papers, was the royal commissioner to the New York Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1853.

Washington News.

The intelligent correspondent of the *Sun*, Ion, has the following speculation in his letter to that paper, dated the 9th instant:

The Central American treaty, the further consideration of which was postponed till the 5th of March, has not yet been taken up by the Senate at its present session, but to-morrow it will no doubt be recommitted, together with the amendmets heretofore reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That committee was appointed to-day for the present session, and consists of the following able and distinguished men—to wit: Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Foot. The committee will probably soon report upon the subject, whereupon the Senate will express their own determination on the subject, which will of course be considered by the Executive as advisory, and acted upon accordingly. In the interval between this and the next session, the treaty will without doubt be put in an acceptable shape to both of the parties to it.

As I informed you in my last, very few nominations are to be sent to the Senate at the present session. There is no pressing occasion for many new appointments, and they will be made at leisure and with deliberation, and, of course, just discrimination. The opinion gathers strength, however, that the democratic doctrine of rotation in office is to be faithfully observed and carried out. This was the understanding at Cincinnati, and was the identical ground upon which the nomination was decided. Mr. Buchanan himself succeeds Mr. Pierce upon this principle, and he has announced also, in his inaugural, that he "reserves the same dagger for himself," at the end of his four years' term. Besides, there are special reasons of public policy for changing from hand to hand the patronage of the Federal Government which do not apply to State and municipal officers. An official aristocracy in the Federal Government is not to be endured.

It is not, however, to be understood that the principle of rotation applies to any but well-paid officers of an important political character. The subordinates will be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their offices, which, as Senator Thompson, of Kentucky, said in a speech the other day, gives them a salary of four or five dollars a day, while they spend six.

The press has made a gross blunder in asserting that Gen. Cass will appoint a member of his family as Assistant Secretary of State. Nepotism will find little encouragement in the example of this administration.

Inauguration of the Vice-President.

The Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, on taking the chair in the United States Senate on the 4th instant, made the subjoined address:

Senators: In assuming the duties of this station I am quite conscious that I bring to their discharge few other qualifications than a deep sense of the importance of this body in the scheme of the government and feeling of respect for its members. Happily my duties are comparatively few and simple, and I am sure they will be made easy by a prevading sense of propriety, which will of itself be sufficient on all occasions to preserve the dignity and decorum of the Senate.

In administering the rules which you have adopted for the convenience of your proceedings I shall often need your kind indulgence, and I anticipate with confidence your forbearance towards the errors that spring from inexperience. Cherishing the hope that our official and personal intercourse will be marked by mutual confidence and regard, I look forward with pleasure to our association in the performance of public duties.

It shall be my constant aim, gentlemen of the Senate, to exhibit at all times and to every member of this body the courtesy and impartiality which are due to the representatives of equal States.

Mr. Buchanan's First Levee.

WASHINGTON, March 6, P. M.—President Buchanan's first evening reception this evening was attended by an immense concourse, embracing Senators, officers of the army and navy, residents of our three cities, and some hundreds from distant States. The President looked well, and was attired in a full suit of black. Marshall Hoover performed the ceremonies of introduction. To every visitor, distinguished or undistinguished, the President and his accomplished niece, Miss Lane, extended the same frank, cordial and sincere attentions. Every body felt they were in the presence of a plain republican President and family. The marine Band performed spirit-stirring music. Dr. Blake introduced visitors to Miss Lane. Ex-Gov. Bigler and lady and Senator Gwin and lady were amongst those who received great attention.

The Washington *Star* adds:

In the centre of the oval room was Miss Lane, the President's niece, who received visitors with an ease, grace and self-possession that indicated her to be no novice in such duties. Not a few impressible young men performed an extensive round of "great circle sailing" through the series of rooms, to get another look at her sweet face. To Commissioner Blake fell the agreeable task of making the presentations to Miss Lane.

Ex-President Pierce was present, and held a levee, as it were, in the East room, of friends and admirers, who pressed around him to take him by the hand once more.

In such a throng it was almost impossible to say who was there and who was not. We noticed Vice President Breckinridge; Messrs. Cass, Cobb, Floyd, and Toucey, of the new Cabinet; Senators Gwin, Bigler of Pennsylvania, and Mallory of Florida; Hon. Mr. Keitt of South Carolina; Gen. Quitman, Commodore Ringgold, Mayor Magruder, Reverdy Johnson, James Watson Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer, Beverly Tucker, Postmaster Loring of Salem, Massachusetts, Benj. F. Hallett of Boston, and Healy, King, and McMasters, the artists.

The Marine Band was in its usual apartment, and in the course of the evening performed several choice pieces, commencing with "Buchanan's Inauguration March."

Dr. Kane's Remains.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—During the time the remains of Dr. Kane were being conveyed this morning to the boat for Cincinnati, all the stores were closed, and business suspended generally throughout the city. The streets through which the procession passed were densely packed with spectators. The procession was over five squares in length. Numerous public buildings and business houses were beautifully draped in mourning, and the funeral trappings especially appropriate. The firing of minute guns, and tolling of bells, rendered the scene sad and impressive.

MADISON, March 6, 5 P. M.—On the arrival here of the steamer Telegraph with Dr. Kane's remains, minute guns were fired, and the city bells tolled, collecting thousands of people on the wharf. The boat arrived and departed amidst a heavy snow storm.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The procession in honor of Dr. Kane has just passed through our streets. The turnout was very large. The remains will leave here at six o'clock P. M., lay over at Columbus on Sunday, and arrive in Baltimore early on Tuesday in charge of Wm. R. Patterson, assistant superintendent, and messengers Emanuel Stockett and Thomas Griffith, of Adams Express Company.

COLUMBUS, March 3.—The remains of Dr. Kane arrived here last night at 10 o'clock. They were received by a great concourse of people, headed by the State authorities, and escorted to the new Capitol, where they will lie in state until Monday morning.

WHEELING, March 3.—We have just learned here that Dr. Kane's remains have been left over at Columbus instead of reaching here this morning as was expected. They will leave Columbus at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, and will not come to Wheeling, but will be received at Bell Air, on the Ohio side, and escorted across the river to Benwood by the Masons and military to the Baltimore train direct on Monday afternoon.

BENWOOD, March 9.—The remains of Dr. Kane left in the express train this afternoon for Baltimore. The train started at half past 5 o'clock, and will be due in Baltimore at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The flag of the steamer Brown Dick was draped in mourning, and also her cabin in which the remains were laid whilst crossing the river, and every mark of respect was paid at the stations of the Baltimore and Central Ohio Railroads on both sides of the river.

On the 12th ult. eighty-two men left San Antonio, Texas, under Capt. French, to join Walker.

Local and Personal.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the dwelling-house of Mr. GEORGE A. M. TURNER, in Aquasco District, near Woodville, in this county, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday, the 2d inst. We understand that all the furniture and other contents of the house were lost, but are not advised whether there was any insurance. Mr. TURNER will have the sincere sympathy of the community in his loss.

Graduated.—Among the graduates who received diplomas and the titular rank of "M. D," at the recent Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, were Messrs. COLIN HUNTER LAMBERT and WILLIAM H. GWYNN, Jr., two promising young citizens of Piscataway District in this county.

The Weather during the past week has been fully up to the well-earned reputation of the month of March—having been signalized by several violent changes. We had snow on Monday, to a slight depth—but enough, we hope, to be of some advantage to the wheat.

Correspondence of the Planters' Advocate.

Celebration at Georgetown College.

WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 25, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps it would be interesting to some of your readers to know the manner in which the great national festival of WASHINGTON'S birth-day was held amongst the younger portion of our community.

On Monday the 23d, in company with a friend, I attended the celebration given by the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College. The exercises on the occasion consisted of the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address and an Oration. The reader, Mr. C. J. FLINN, of Michigan, made some highly appropriate and eloquent remarks, previous to the reading of the Address, in which he touched, in a very feeling manner, on the character and last scenes in the life of the illustrious deceased. The orator, Mr. HENRY A. BOWLING, of Prince George's County, Maryland, certainly acquitted himself in a manner would have done credit to one more advanced in years and experience. He dwelt in a very eloquent tone on the noble spirit of Patriotism which characterized the Father of his Country, and the glorious principles of Liberty which had left as a legacy to his country. The deep attention, as well as the frequent applause of the auditory, betokened the interest and feelings of all present. We congratulate the Society on being so well represented by both Speaker and Reader, and we are glad to see that the Philodemic sustains its deservedly high reputation and character, as one of the first associations of the kind in the country, and we sincerely trust that it may always be as well represented as on the late festival of Monday.

Yours respectfully,
A WASHINGTONIAN.

From Washington--The New Cabinet--The Policy to be Adopted relative to Executive Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The new Cabinet was in session this morning, engaged, as is supposed, in the consideration of the policy to be pursued relative to the executive appointments.

All the departments have furnished lists of the officers who held places in the same under limited comissions, and the opinion prevails here that such officers will be permitted to continue until the expiration of their commissions, to be reappointed or not, as the administration may prefer; but, as a general rule, such vacancies are to be filled by new men, which some of the incumbents already understand; and this will be the case especially in New York, Philadelphia, and other principal cities. The minor places will of course be effected by this policy, which is regarded as one of rotation.

Almost an entire change of foreign ministers and consuls is anticipated.

The democratic members of the Senate, in caucus, have concluded to adjourn on Saturday next, provided the President has no occasion to detain them beyond that time.

Mr. Cass has rented the dwelling now occupied by Gov. Marcy.

Ex-Secretary Dobbin at the Navy-Yard; His Departure for Norfolk, &c.

WASHINGTON, Mrach 9.—Ex-Secrtary Dobbin was received at the Washington Navy-Yard to-day by a salute from cannon, the officers in full uniform, and the whole marine corps under arms, the marine band playing a national air. After an interchange of courtesies with numerous friends, he embarked on the steamer Water Witch for Norfolk, en route homewards, Secretary Toucey having placed the steamer at his disposal.

The new Senate committee for the District of Columbia, Messrs. Brown, Mason, Allen, Burk, Kennedy, Harlan and Chandler, had an official introduction and interchange of courtesies this afternoon with the officers war and navy and the several secretaries.

It is supposed that the President will to-morrow send in his appointments for confirmation by the Senate.

THE REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF CANTON.—The English files by the Persia do not contain anything to confirm the report of the destruction of Canton. The Liverpool *Post* says:

We have not any news confirmatory of the rumors of yesterday that Canton had been destroyed by fire from the British fleet. The only news from China comes to us from Paris, and that is to the effect that the Frenchfrigate Virginie arrived at Hong Kong on the 31st December, immediately landed 120 men to protect the factories.

The report does not receive full credit among the merchants in New York, but the effect of the rumor, nevertheless, has been to stiffen the tea market half a cent on the pound.

THE NEW CABINET.—The New York *Express*, one of the leading journals of the American party, speaking of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, says:

"Intellectually, the Cabinet is a strong one—and, what is very important, is of materials which can agree to work consistently together. The discordant elements may be Thompson, of Miss., and Brown, of Tenn.—but all the others have had for years and years concordant opinions.—The *cast* of the Cabinet, we may add, is pledge that national union sentiments will prevail, with justice to the North as well as to the South."

Of the Attorney General, it remarks:

"Judge Black is one of the very first lawyers in Pennsylvania, and will soon be at home in his part of legal adviser. He was in Congress many years ago, and has long been at the head of the Judiciary in Pennsylvania. The selection is a very judicious one, if, with his legal talent is united statesmanship."

VIRGINIA EMIGRANTS.—The steamer Virginia Belle which left Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., last week, carried 50 emigrants, consisting of families removing to Mississippi and Kansas. The boat took on several more families at points below Charleston, Va.

THE WHEAT.—The Staunton *Vindicator* learns that the wheat in some parts of Augusta county, Va., still presents an unpromising appearance, though the late fine weather has had a visible effect upon it.

TOBACCO.—The income derived in Great Britain from the consumption of tobacco was, last year, upwards of £32,192,943, the duty on which was over £5,220,000. This return is exclusive of cigars, which was about £150,000.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A slave man owned by Col. John H. Sothoron, of St. Mary's County, has been arrested on the charge of being an accomplice in the murder of William Webster two years ago.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, *March* 7.—*Wheat.*—Market steady at previous rates. About 5,000 bushels offered to-day. We quote fair to prime white at $1.50@1.60, and red at $1.40@1.44 ₱ bushel. Most of the offerings were sold at the quotations.—*Corn.*—Demand brisk and market firm. About 13,000 bushels at market, most of which sold, mixed at 54@55 cents, new white at 56@58 cts.; new yellow at 56@60 cents, old do, at 63 cts. ₱ bushel. These figures show an advance of 1 to 3 cents ₱ bushel. *Oats.*—About 700 bushels offered to-day, and small sales were made. We quote Virginia at 38₱40 cents, Pennsylvania Oats at 43@45 cents ₱ bushel. *Rye.*—About 1000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of 600 bushels Pennsylvania at 76 cents ₱ bushel.—*Seeds.*—Cloverseed has declined; sales to-day of 100 bushels ordinary to good at $7.75@8; 200 bushels prime do. at $8.06¼; and 40 bushels do. at $8.25 ₱ bushel.

MONDAY, *March* 9.—*Wheat.*—A good demand and prices steady. About 4,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of fair to good white at $1.50@1.58, prime do. at $1.60, and choice do. at $1.65. Sales also of good to prime red at $1.43@1.44 ₱ bushel. *Corn.*—Demand active and market firmer. About 35,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of white at 57@60 cents, and 9,000 bushels good to prime yellow a 57@59 to 61 cts. ₱ bushel. *Rye.*—About 1,500 bushels offered to-day, and sales of 1,300 bushels Pennsylvania at 76@78 cents. We quote Maryland Rye nominally at 75 cents ₱ bushel. *Oats.*—About 2,200 bushels offered to-day, and sales of Maryland Virginia at 38@40 cents, Pennsylvania at 45@46 cents ₱ bushel. *Seeds.*—Cloverseed drooping. Sales to-day of 20 bushels old Cloverseed at $7.50 for 64 lb weight; 50 bushels prime new do. at $8, and 75 bushels very prime do. at $8.12½ ₱ bushel.

TOBACCO.—The inspections of Tobacco were larger during the past week than for some time past. There were sales of 250 hhds. of Ohio at full rates. No Maryland sold. The demand for shipping and manufacturing purposes continues brisk. We now quote the range of prices as follows, viz:—Maryland sound common $6.50@7.25; good common to middling $7.50@8.37½; good to fine $9.12½@13. Bay Tobacco—Tip $7.87½@8.3½; seconds do. $12@13; superior $17.50@25.50; yellow $25.50@32.50, as to quality. We quote Ohio as follows: Ieferior to good common brown, $8@8.50; middling to good reds $9@10; good to fine reds and spangled $10@13; good to fine yellow $15@20; fine red segar wrappers $12@15. The inspections for the week were 34 hhds. Maryland, 191 hhds. Ohio, 12 hhds. Kentucky, and 34 do. Virginia.

Duel at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Thomas J. Munday and Dr. Bradford both of New York, in consequence of an affray at one of the principal hotels of this city on Saturday, fought a duel yesterday afternoon. Shots were exchanged but neither was hurt, and the difficulty was then amicably adjusted.

The Snow.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—About two inches of snow fell here to-day. This evening the weather is clear and cold.

At Petersburg it his been snowing nearly all day.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.—There is a rumor—probably unfounded—that a military expedition is being organized in Georgia and some of the adjoining States for a descent on Cuba, as it is presumed, or a filibuster foray of some description.

STOLEN.—The Boston *Post* says that the draft of Washington's Farewell Address, in his own hand writing, has recently been stolen from the State Department at Washington, and efforts to recover it have been unsuccessful.

An exchange paper doubts the report that the Emperor of the French has given 500,000 francs to the widow of Mr. Morey, the American who was shot in prison at Clichy.

A horse, named the "Albany Dray Horse," lately won $1,000 for its owner, in San Francisco, in a ten mile race. It made the distance in 30 minutes and 30 seconds, drawing a four wheeled "cart."

Colonel Fremont is busily engaged in New York preparing the reports of his last three expeditions for publication.

FITS! WHY PROMINENT

For along time there was a paragraph making its regular weekly appearance in our columns, with the brief, but emphatic words "Fits! Fits!" always at the head, to some an off nsive caption, but not so to the benevolent and humane, who could sympathize in the sorrows of others. Some persons are shocked at any indication of disease, and are even thrown into nervous excitement on witnessing a hearse or a coffin. Such are to be pitied. We should always strive to look disease and even death in the face with calmness, and especially take every opportunity of alleviating disease. Viewed in this light, the advertisements of S. S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., possess a certain interest, and those who know of any one suffering from Epilepsy, Spasms or Fits of any kind, should feel it a pleasure to cut out this advertisement, or in some other way send word to the afflicted of the great value of his remedies. They can be sent to any part of the country by mail. Price, $3 per box. Two, $5. Twelve, $24.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

REV. MR. CHESLEY having been unanimously elected Pastor of Queen Anne Parish and accepted the call, will preach his first sermon the FIRST SUNDAY IN APRIL.

March 11, 1857.

A Small Tract of Land for Sale.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell a small tract of land in the lower part of the county, adjoining the lands of Henry S. Mitchell, Mrs. Grace H. Clagett and Samuel Tayman, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Sweeney, containing

About Thirty Acres.

It is well located as a site for a country store or tavern-stand, and will be sold at private sale on accommodating terms. If not so disposed of before the

15th day of April next,

it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, at Tayman's store. Terms made known on application to the undersigned or on the day of sale.

EDWARD W. BELT, Attorney.

March 11, 1857—ts.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my "Kingsale" farm, on Thursday, the 5th day of March, a light sorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, and has a scar on her back, occasioned by a sore. I will give the above reward for her if delivered at "Kingsale."

THOMAS F. BOWIE.

March 11, 1857—tf

BASIL.

BASIL, by Mariner, out of Cassandra by Imported Priam, will stand at my stables, at $20 for thoroughbred and $10 for common mares, if paid by the 1st day of July—if not, $5 extra will be charged.

F. M. HALL.

March 11, 1857—tf

Garden Seeds.

WE have received our spring supply of fresh gaaden seeds.

BELT & WILLIAMS.

March 11, 1857.

LEMONS AND ORANGES, just received and for sale by

HALL & GREENWELL.

March 11, 1857.

Spring Goods.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening A LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, to which we invite the particular attention of buyers.

HALL & GREENWELL.

March 4, 1857.

United States Mails—Maryland.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FEBRUARY 2, 1857.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1st, 1857, to 30th June, 1860, in the State of MARYLAND, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m., of March 31st, to be decided by the 25th April following, on the routes and in the times herein specified:

3911 From Washington, D. C., by Georgetown and Tennallytown, to Rockville, Md., 16 miles and back, six times a week, in two horse coaches.
Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 7 am
Arrive at Rockville same day by 11 a m;
Leave Rockville daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Washington same day by 6 p m.

3912 From Rockville, by Forest Oak, Middle Brook Mills, Clarksburg, Hyattstown, and Urbana, to Frederick, 18 miles and back, three times a week, in two horse coaches.
Leave Rockville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, after the arrival of mail from Washington—say at 12 m;
Arrive at Frederick same days by 8 p m;
Leave Frederick Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Rockville same days by ½ p m.

3992 From Cambridge, Md., by East New Market, Federalsburg, and Horsey's Cross Roads, Del., to Bridgeville, 34 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Cambridge daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Bridgeville same day in time to connect with the mails for Wilmington—say by 3½ p m;
Leave Bridgeville daily, except Sunday, on arrival of the train from Wilmington—say at 2½ p m;
Arrive at Cambridge same day by 9 p m.
Proposals to convey the mail in two horse coaches, also to embrace *Hicksburg*, are invited.

3993 From Cambridge, by Aries, to Bucktown, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cambridge Monday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Bucktown by 11½ a m;
Leave Bucktown Monday at 12 m;
Arrive at Cambridge by 2½ p m.
Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

3994 From Federalsburg, by Crotcher's Ferry, Harrison and Vienna, to Drawbridge, 22 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Federalsburg Wednesday and Saturday on