

The Union of lakes—the Union of lands, The Union of States none can sever; The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands, And the flag of our Union forever!

Democratic State Administrations.

GOVERNOR: Gen. Wm. F. Packard. SUPREME JUDGE: Hon. ELIAS LEWIS. CANAL COMMISSIONER: Hon. NINROD STRICKLAND.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath morning. Preparatory services to commence on Friday at half past 10 o'clock, and to be continued on Saturday.

We would say to those who do not attend the Lectures of Rev. Mr. SAMBLE on Wednesday evenings, that they deny themselves a rich repast. Strange that the body of all church membership should consider Prayer meetings as below the standard of their dignity; and yet this startling fact forces itself upon all who witness the vacated seats on such occasions.

THE NEW CABINET.

In the Gazette of Feb. 20, we remarked, that Mr. BUCHANAN, himself the ablest Statesman now living, would call to his aid not only the brightest intellects in the land, but men whose moral as well as political reputations would command the admiration of the civilized world.

Secretary of State, LEWIS CASS, of Michigan. Attorney General—J. S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of the Treasury—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.

Secretary of the Navy—ISAAC TOUCHEY, of Connecticut. Secretary of War—J. B. FLOYD, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Interior—JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi. Postmaster General—A. V. BROWN, of Tennessee.

Every name recorded above is as familiar to the great mass of the people of this country as household words. All have distinguished themselves as Statesmen of the highest grade, whilst their moral virtues are above even suspicion.

Among the most gratifying results now presented to our view is the announcement that Jeremiah S. Black, our immediate neighbor, has been selected by Mr. Buchanan to the distinguished post of Attorney General.

The editor truly remarks:—Judge BLACK is one of the greatest men in the country. With BUCHANAN as President, and BLACK in the Cabinet, the Keystone State can proudly point to such representatives at the National Capital as jewels of whom she is justly proud.

Judge Black was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and is now in the vigor of life. In 1842, he was appointed President Judge of the 16th Judicial District; in 1851 he was elected one of the five Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and, under the system of allotment prescribed by the act of assembly, he drew the short term, and was made Chief Justice. In 1854 he was re-elected to the Supreme Bench. He has never held an office of a purely political character, but has always been warmly and sincerely attached to the Democratic party, and has for years past been one of its brightest ornaments.

As a Lawyer he stands in the front rank of his profession, and commands the unbounded respect of its members. His literary attainments are of the very highest order. The death of Gen. Jackson in 1845, inspired the whole Democratic party of the nation with an earnest desire to do justice to his memory, and as the ablest members of the party in all sections of the country were called upon to pronounce eulogies upon his life and character, no event ever elicited more fully and completely a display of the talent and genius in the ranks of our organization.

Judge Black's Eulogy upon that occasion is universally conceded to have been vastly superior to any of those pronounced. His Eulogy upon Judge Gibson, and his recent address to a Literary Society upon religious freedom, are, like his eulogy of Jackson, and his opinions upon the Bench, models of English composition, which place their author in the very highest rank of writers. In manner, Judge Black is plain, frank, and artless—the very model of a Democratic Statesman. The purity of his character, the imbred and incorruptible honesty of his nature, the soundness of his principles, the superior brilliancy and clearness of his intellect, all stamp him with the genuine attributes of true greatness. The nation could not have marshalled into her service a nobler spirit, and we predict that Judge BLACK will win in the National arena, that mastery over the minds and hearts of those with whom he comes in contact, which he possesses over all by whom he is known; and the responsible duties of Attorney General will be discharged with a fidelity and ability unsurpassed by any of the distinguished men who have heretofore occupied that responsible position.

Altogether the Cabinet is one of the best that has ever been framed, and will be cordially endorsed by all sections of the country. All its members have been noted for the purity of their lives, the soundness of their principles, the integrity of their characters, and their intrinsic abilities. The anticipations which had been formed from Mr. BUCHANAN'S superior judgment have been fully realized, and the new administration commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. BUCHANAN is just such a paper as the Democratic Party expected from him. Meeting all the great issues boldly, he has rendered his policy so plain as to be understood by the most ordinary mind. His views on the all-exciting subject of Slavery are the views of nine-tenths of the people of the Free-men of this Nation, could a fair expression be had. We commend the great paper to the serious attention of all our readers.

The most important paper we have issued during the last quarter of a century, containing, as it does, the Inaugural of the first Pennsylvania President—a full List of his Cabinet—the Decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States on the Missouri Compromise Question, which has agitated the country from its centre to its circumference for many years—and the proceedings of the late Democratic State Convention, for a report of which we are indebted to that able Democratic paper, the Harrisburg Union.

After all the scurrilous abuse heaped upon the Democratic party for repelling the Missouri Compromise—the highest Judicial Tribunal in the world has decided that we were right, and that our opponents were clinging to a law which never had a legal existence, but was null and void from the date of its passage! What a glorious endorsement of a glorious party! This high Court has not only this decided, but triumphantly sustains the decision of Judge BLACK in the Passmore Williamson case! Black Republicans, you now stand rebuked in a quarter which will be acquiesced in by every man whose mind is not warped by senseless prejudice.

A man named Anderson, who was charged by the Democracy of York with having advised the infamous M'neer to vote for Cameron, appeared at the 2d of March Convention and demanded a seat, notwithstanding the Democracy of York, almost without a dissenting voice, had revoked his appointment!—In the face of this fact, who do you suppose came to his defence! THOS. C. McDOWELL, of Blair, and A. McKINNEY, of Greengrass, the head and front of the Foster Buller! This gives the key to the treason which resulted in the defeat of the Democratic nominee for Senator. The bolters sympathize with the Treators, and try to force one of their number into a Democratic State Convention against the expressed voice of the outraged Democracy of the gallant county of York. They stood solitary and alone, however, the contempt of the Convention. This, we hope, will open the eyes of honest Democrats who have heretofore sided with the bolters! Schnable gave the Ton-tills their proper position, and the Convention endorsed him.

Hon. John G. Hartley has moved back to his beautiful Farm near Bedford. We are sorry to lose his society, but we hope to see him very often.

The Oldest Mortgage on Record! The Pennsylvania Law Journal for 1845 gives the oldest Mortgage on Record in Pennsylvania—dated the 10th day of the 10th month, 1685—and what think you is the property mortgaged, and by whom is the mortgage given? A NEGRO MAN named JACK is the property mortgaged, and a QUAKER is the man who gives the mortgage on a human being to secure the payment on two several sums of money! We will publish the document entire next week, for the special benefit of the Black Republicans.

Hon. J. Clancy Jones, who has been ill for some time past, had so far recovered as to be able to leave Washington on 10th inst. for his residence at Reading, Pa., where he will remain, ere returning to that point, until his health may be somewhat established.

The New York Mirror says—The Abolitionists ought to be satisfied with Mr. Buchanan's administration, since he has placed a Black man and a Brown man in his Cabinet.

Installation of the New Cabinet.—At noon, on Saturday, at Washington, the new Cabinet ministers were duly installed in their respective Departments, with the usual ceremony of a cordial reception by their predecessors, and an introduction to most of the various employees who are to be under their direction.

Another Judge to Elect.

The vacancy occasioned on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, by the appointment of JEREMIAH S. BLACK to the Attorney Generalship, will require the re-assembling of the State Convention to nominate another candidate for this post, so that we will have two Supreme Judges to elect at the next election, which will add greatly to the importance of the campaign. As Hon. Wm. STRONG, of old Berks, a glorious old Berks, was the next prominent man before the Convention on the 24 inst., it is presumed that he will now be nominated almost by general consent. Mr. STRONG is a good man—the equal of any Lawyer in the State—and the county from which he hails, with her four and five thousand Democratic majority, calls for a hearty response to her wishes from all parts of the State. No other man than Judge Lewis could have succeeded over STRONG—and his only advantage was the high character he has made in his present position.

INAUGURATION OF HON. JAS. BUCHANAN.

A bright day dawned upon this great Nation on the 4th inst.—on which occasion, JAMES BUCHANAN, the most eminent Statesman of the age, was inaugurated President of the United States. The inauguration ceremony was held at the Executive Mansion, and was attended by a vast concourse of people. The President-elect was sworn in by Chief Justice Roger Taney.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The most interesting scene, though on a small scale, was that in the Senate Chamber. Owing to the small size of the apartment only a limited number of persons could be present. The President-elect took the place assigned to them, and in a few minutes, all being prepared, the venerable Chief Justice, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, advanced with the Holy Bible in his hand. The President-elect rose, and then, in the presence of all the Senators, he took the oath of office as follows:— "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

These in the Senate chamber then formed a line, and proceeded to the eastern portion of the Capitol in the following order:— The Marshal of the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court of the United States. The Secretaries of the Senate. The President of the U. S. and the President-elect. The Vice President and Secretary of the Senate. The Members of the Senate. The Diplomatic Corps.

The Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, Mayor of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who had been admitted to the Senate Chamber.

There was probably never assembled in Washington so vast a multitude as that assembled in front of the eastern portion of the Capitol. The procession that escorted the President and President-elect had been admitted, but all carriages and horses were excluded from that hour. There was a comely crowd of men, women and children, occupying every inch of space that afforded an opportunity of seeing the ceremony on the portico. As for hearing the address, that was a favor only enjoyed by the privileged few thousands that could gather closely round the speaker.

There was a good deal of confusion and rattling in the crowd, and many grew impatient, after waiting long hours, for the grand event of the day. A very spacious platform was erected on the portico, on which the President-elect was to deliver his inaugural address. The platform was a simple structure, but it was a fitting emblem of the simplicity of the inauguration ceremony.

In the very front of the platform was a seat for which the Chief Justice, the President-elect, and the Vice President were seated. Behind them were the Chief Justice and the members of the Supreme Court. Then came the Diplomatic Corps, and then the other persons who had been admitted to the Senate Chamber.

Inaugural Address.

March 4, 1857.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath of office, as your President, and to receive the trust and confidence of the people of the United States. It is a high and sacred duty, and I feel that I shall be able to discharge it to the satisfaction of the people. My only object is to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and strength, and for the ability to discharge the duties of this high and responsible office. I feel that I shall be able to discharge it to the satisfaction of the people. My only object is to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers; and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that I have no objection to a strict construction of the powers of the government; and I shall adhere to it as long as it shall be consistent with the spirit of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce a just and a happy consequence. Many such instances might be adduced, if it were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution; because all the great and useful powers, required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted in the express terms of the plainest interpretation.

It is a practical question, whether, in the exercise of a particular power, it is necessary to construe the Constitution liberally or strictly. It is a question which has been often discussed, and which will continue to be discussed, as long as we have a free government. I believe that the Constitution should be construed in the most liberal manner, consistent with its plain meaning. I believe that the Constitution should be construed in the most liberal manner, consistent with its plain meaning.

It may be proper that, in this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. Our interests with them are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, and which we should ever keep in mind. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, and to use no force as the best means of producing our own national interests, but a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, who are all of one blood, and who are all of one mind, should be the basis of our policy.

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UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case.

Washington, March 6, 1857. The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was delivered today by Chief Justice Taney. It was a long and elaborate statement of the views of the Court. They have decided the following important points:— 1st.—That negroes, whether slaves or free, are not citizens of the United States. 2d.—That the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional and void.

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On the 25th ult., at the residence of her husband in Cumberland St., of Mrs. B. B. BARR, Mrs. B. B. BARR, consort of Mr. Wm. McFERRAN, in the 80th year of her age. The deceased was an estimable lady, and was beloved by all who knew her. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.

MARRIED. On the 25th of December, 1853, at Pleasantville, by Rev. A. H. LONG, Mr. JEREMIAH CLARK to Miss SARAH LING, all of Bedford Co. Pa.

On the 21th of February, 1857, at Woodbury, by Rev. A. H. LONG, Mr. WILLIAM S. ELDER, to Miss ANN KEAY, all of Bedford Co. Pa.

