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CRIPTION PRICE, \$2,00 per annum. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM F. PACKER, Lycoming County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia City. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. NIMBOD STRICKLAND, Chester County.

The Inauguration. A pretty full and accurate account of the inauguration of President BUCHANAN is given in our columns to-day. The only mistake that we discover is in the time and place where the oath was administered by Chief Justice TANEY to the President. It was done on the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, in presence of the vast multitude of people there assembled, and after he had delivered his Inaugural Address.

The New Cabinet.

The new Cabinet was sent to the Senate, on Friday, and confirmed by that body. In its complete condition it stands as follows: Secretary of State-Lewis Cass, of Michi-

gan. Secretary of the Treasury-Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

Secretary of the Navy-Isaac Toucey, Connecticut Secretary of War-John Buchanan Floyd,

of Virginia. Secretary of the Interior-Jacob Thompson,

of Mississippi. Postmaster General-Aaron Venables

Brown, of Tennessee Attorney General-Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.

The Cabinet of President Buchanan

We hail with satisfaction the announcement made of the names of the distinguished gentlemen whom President Bu-CHANAN has called around him as his "Constitutional advisers." We congratulate the people of these United States,-the fountain of all power, -on the fortunate choice he has made. With that prudence which has ever characterized him, he has, since his election well weighed the various distinguished men who have contributed to the honor, safety and welfare of the Union, in the troublous times which lately threatened our political prosperity and fortunes, and after due and proper deliberation he has made his selections. It was no easy task, but we err greatly if Commissioner. The contest was quite an friends of the Constitution and the Union.

The limits of this article forbids us to do more, at present, than to give a mere passing notice of the distinguished men who compose the Cabinet of the new President, and we do so, as some of them, although known to the country generally, yet there are others whose of the State will rally as one man to the names, to many of our readers, may not be so hearty, zealous and vigorous support of the familiar. They are all firm and consistent

members of the Democratic party. LEWIS CASS, formerly a General in the Army of the United States, during the War of 1812, afterwards Governor of the then Territory of Michigan for very many years; Secre- he was Auditor General of the State, and his tary of War, under Andrew Juckson, and career in the State Senate was unusually Minister to France. While in the latter situ- brilliant. His intellectual attainments are of ation, on his own responsibility, he filed his protest, in the name of his Government, debaters in the State, and his long experience against the Quintuple Treaty, which had been in its political affairs has enabled him to concluded among the Great Powers of Europe, had the effect of putting an end thereto. Since then the able and efficient champion of | hands. On the stump he is fully able to cope his country's honor and interests on the floor with the best orators of the opposition, and tion, preparing to take their places in the line of the U.S. Senate. Gen. Cass brings with after his election, he will make an admirable him into the Department of State a mind Governor; for no man in the Commonwealth richly stored with every knowledge of foreign more thoroughly understands all her varied and domestic affairs, and, without doubt, of interests, and no one could display more en- to the President's House and the public Deall living statesmen is, nerhans, the ables man who could have been called to that im- her welfare. portant office. No man is more fully known to the whole people, and no one more fully enjoys their respect and esteem for services rendered his country. HOWELL COBB, of the State of Georgia, once Governor thereof. Secretary of the Treasury. is well known to all as the sound and conservative statesman, the learned and eloquent orator and debator, who has so ably sustained the interests of the whole Union, not only in the House of Representatives of the United States, over which he has once presided as Speaker, but who devoted his time, talents

AABON VENABLE BROWN, OF TENDESSEE, INAUGURATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN. Postmaster General, since leaving the public councils Governor of that State, was known, during the period he served in Congress, as the firm and devoted friend of Gen. Jackson. and the able and consistent advocate of Demcratic principles. A ready debater, on all subjects to which he gave his atttention, he was ever found ready when his party and friends were attacked to defend them. Courteous to all, he commanded the respect of his State, possessing the good opinion of those with whom he had been associated. Untiring in his industry, and possessed of great business capacity, he will, in the laborious De day.

partment placed under his charge, do justice to the Government, as well as to the people, and add fresh honors to his name, and to the State he represents.

Of our own distinguished jurist, who has been selected by the President as the confidential and public legal adviser of himself and his Cabinet, JEREMIAH SULLIVAN BLACK, The event of the night was the Democratic Attorney General of the United States, it would appear superfluous to speak. He is so well known within the limits of Pennsylvania -indeed, we might add beyond them-that the benefit of the poor of Washington City .it would seem almost unnecessary to add a word of comment. Late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and now a member of that bench, he is famed for his high judicial character, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all parties within his native State. Although there are many distinguished men in Pennsylvania, from among whom President bells. BUCHANAN might have selected a member of multitudes. Pennsylvania Avenue presented his Cabinet, we doubt much, and we say it a most animated appearance. without disparagement of others, whether, from many private dwelling houses. among them all, he could have chosen one movement of military companies, preparing whose appointment will give more general to take their place in the line of procession,

satisfaction. cene. After thus briefly summing up the different members of the new Cabinet, we must conlowing gratulate the new President on the happy selections he has made, and again further congratulate the country on the President's

and distinguished a body of Constitutional advisers.

being surrounded by so patriotic, wise, able

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met, in Harrisburg, on the 2d inst., and nominated Gen. WILLIAM F. PACKER. of Lycoming county, for Governor, Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philaadelphia, for Supreme Judge, and Hon. Niu-ROD STRICKLAND, of Chester county, for Canal respective candidates-all of whom were able favorites with great energy and zeal. But everything passed off with the most kindly feeling, and now that the preliminary contest is sand, rank and file. ended, we have no doubt that the Democracy

nominees Gen. PACKER has for some years past occu pied a very prominent position in Pennsylvania, and been in the foremost rank of our leading men. Under Gov. Porter's administration a high order. He is one of the most skilful blue. become fully informed in regard to all its threatening the freedom of the seas, and which | varied interests. The management of the | white batons two feet long, with ends two canvass could not have been entrusted to abler

Fifteenth President of the United States. INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DAY. WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1856. - A brighter day seldom dawned upon the Federal city than the 4th of March, 1857, which was to the retirement of Franklin Pierce and the accession of James Buchanan to the

Presidency of the United States. The sun rose clear in an unclouded sky. The air was opponents, and retired to Tennessee from cool, without being uncomfortably cold; and Congress to become the Governor of that those who remembered the chill atmosphere, the murky sky, and the snow storm that dis tinguished the Inauguration day of Franklin Plerce, could not fail to draw a favorable omen from the the pleasant contrast of this The city had been filling up with strangers from all parts of the Union for a week or two,

and yesterday and this morning, many thou-sands arrived by the trains and steamboats. Last night, there were thousands who encamped in parlors, dining-rooms, and other apartments, the sleeping rooms of the public

and private houses being totally unequal to the accommodation of the vast multitude. Inauguration Ball, given by the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association of Philadelphia It took place at Carusi's Saloon. The tickets

were five dollars, and the proceeds were for A large miscellaneous company was present, and the President and Vice President elect were present for a short time, being received with acclamations on their arrival. There were in the course of the evening salutes fired

rockets discharged, and various other demonstrations in view of the coming event. The city woke early this morning, aroused by new salutes and the ringing of the The streets were alive with moving Flags waved from all the hotels and public buildings, and The gave a particularly lively character to the

Among the companies present were the fol-

The Lancaster Fencibles, Captain Duchman the special escort from Wheatland); the City Guard ; the Charlestown, Mass., City Guard the Auburn, N. Y., Willard Guard ; the Albany, N. Y., Burgess Corps ; the Cumberland Continentals, Captain Thurston; the Allegheny Guards, Captain Schley; Richmond Montgomery Guards, Captain Moore; Richmond Young Guard; the Alexandria Rifles, Captain Herbert; the Alexandria Mount Vernon Guards; the Portsmouth Rifles, Capt.

Richardson : the Baltimore Law Grays, Capt Bowers; and the Baltimore German Rifles. There were also the following companies from Washington City : The National Guard, Capt. Tait; the National Grays, Captain Towers the Washington Yeagers, Capt. Schwarzman the Boon Rifles, Capt. Bright; the Montgom he has not succeeded in pleasing all true animated and close one, and the friends of the ery Guards, Captain Key; the Washington Light Infantry, Captain Davy ; the Washingand worthy men-urged the claims of their ton Highlanders, Captain Watt; and the Union Guards, Lieut. Williams. Altogether, the volunteers in the city, taking part in the ceremonies, numbered not less than a thou-

There were also detachments of U.S. Light Artillery from Fort McHenry, and a corps of some three hundred U. S. Marines. They were all under the command of General John

A. Quitman. The streets were further enlivened by the rapid movements of the Marshals and their These numbered altogether nearly two hundred men from all parts of the Union. The marshal-in-chief and aids were designated by yellow scarfs, with white rosettes, and blue The mar saddle cloths, with gilt edging. shals were designated by blue scarfs and white rosettes, and blue saddle covers trimmed with And they carried a baton two feet long, of blue color, with gilt ends about two inches deep. The assistant marshals wore pink scarfs with white rosettes, white saddle overs trimmed with pink. They also carried

inches deep. The Fire Companies and the various political and civic societies were also early in mo of procession. Towards nine o'clock they and the military all began to form in procession on New York Avenue, the right, consisting of the deal of confusion and delay in forming into line; but the procession got into motion about 12 o'clock and advanced down Pennsylvania Its appearance, as a popular Avenue. dem onstration, without the trapping and insignia of royalty, was very fine, and the masses of the people in the Avenue cheered frequently as it passed. On reaching the National Hotel there was a halt, and after a short delay an elegant barouche, drawn by four horses, containing the President and President elect joined the procession immediately in the rear of the military. The Vice President elect was also en carriage, with several other gentle in an or men, and the two carriages were surrounded by the Keystone Club, preceeded by the military and representation by a lady dressed as the Goddess of Liberty on a high platform drawn by six horses, followed by a miniature ship-of-war of considerable size, made by the mechanics of the Washington Navy Yard -The crowd cheered tumultuously as the Pres ident elect appeared. The procession then moved on in the order agreed upon as follows THE ORDER OF PROCESSION. Marshal in Chief. Aida Aida The military under the command of General J. A. Quitman. National Flag with appropriate emblems The President of the United States, with the President elect and suite; with Marshals on the left: and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia and his deputies

In front of the eastern lobby were the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court- in their official robes. Various distinguished army and naval officers were also present. In front of the Secretary's desk were chairs for the President and President

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. On the an nouncemen of the arrival of the President and President elect, all rose to their feet. The President and President elect took the place assigned to them, and in a few minutes all being prepared, the venerable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, advanced with the Huly Bible in his hand. The President elect rose, and then 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." Those in the Senate Chamber then formed

line and proceeded to the eastern portico of the Canitol in the following order ; The Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court of the United States. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The Committee of Arrangements.

The President of the United States and the President elect. The Vice President and the Secretary of the

Senate. The Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps. Heads of Departments, Governors of States Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and all other persons who and been admitted into the Senate Chamber. Scene in Front of the Capitol.

There was probably never assembled in Washington so vast a multitude as that as sembled in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol. The procession that escorted the President and President elect had been admitted ; but all carriages and horses excluded from the enclosure. There was a countles crowd of men, women and children occupying every foot of space that afforded an opportu only enjoyed by the privileged few thousand that could gather closely around the portico There was a good deal of confusion and scuffle in the crowd, and many grew impatient, after waiting long hours, for the great event of the day. A very spacious platform was erected on the portico, on which places were

assigned for all those who had been admitted to the Senate Chamber. Al last the procession emerged from the Capitol door and ap As the tall figur peared on the platform. f the President elect, clad in the famous black suit with the thirty one stars embroidered or its lining became visible, there rose a deafer ing shout from the vast human mass. It spread over the whole multitude, and it was some time before it could be quieted. The The President elect, with hat in hand, bowed re peatedly in acknowledgment of the popular celamations.

In the very front of the platform was a seat o which the President elect was conducted. In his rear were the President and Committee of Arrangements; back of them were the Chief ustice and Judges of the Supreme Court. the Vice President and the members of the Sen-Then came the Diplomatic Corps, grand tenue, and then the other persons who had been in the Senate Chamber When quiet was restored after the acclamations that rected the President elect, he proceeded, at 13 o'clock to deliver his

Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS :- I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath, "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." In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the peonle of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having letermined not to become a candidate for re election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government. except the desire, ably and faithfully to serv my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance. But when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the man-ner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, "that the will of the main rity shall govern," to the settlement of the nestion of domestic slavery in the territories Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any territory, nor to exclude it therefrom," but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institu tions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also precribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it shall be re ceived into the Union with or without slaery, as their own Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of ime when the people of a territory shall de cide the question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical im-portance; besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, shall cheerfully submit, whatever that may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the num-ber of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a constitution, with view to its admission as a State into the But, be this as it may, it is the im-Union. perative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and indedent expression of his opinion by his vote This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, sub ject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself, everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question emains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution, slavery in State is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States May we not themselves wherein it exists. then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so much dreaded by the Fother of his so much dreaded by the Father of his Country — will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and prac-Throughout ical importance. the progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twen-ty years, whilst it has been productive of no tive good to any human being, it has been a prolific source of great evils to th master, to the slave, and to the whole counor try. It has alienated and estranged the people of sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very exist-ence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system, there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the peo-Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But the question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than of any mere political question, because should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our ountrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the amily altar. Let every Union loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to sup press this agitation, which since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legiti mate object. It is an evil omen of the time that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union, and that estimates have been presented of the pecu-

niary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections

Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calcu-lations are at fault-the bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South the East and the West of our confederacy .-Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy. To the North not more than to the South-to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence. that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish, until it shall have been peacefully in strumental by its example, in the extension of civil and

religious liberty throughout the world. Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption .--Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this is decayed of money has usurped its place, and the lo although the forms of the free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever be-fore been embarressed, from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It oduces wild schemes of expenditures, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and pronoting expedients to obtain public money.-The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief very great evil. from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can b found in the Constitution. Amongst these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Na vy-which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, nov reater than that of any other nation-as well as to the defence of our extensive sea coast. It is beyond all question the principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to de fray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the goverment -----To reach this point, it was necessary to resor to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufacturers, specially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals or in-terests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparitive insignificance, as temptation to corruption, when compared the squanderings of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the Public Lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the im provement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to preserve these lands, as much as may be, fo ctual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our

children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious Such emigrants have done much to liberty. promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens: and in this charact they should ever be kindly recognized. 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 be ginning. Without entering into the argunent, I desire to state, at the commencemen of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the gov ernment is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the Consitution. Whenever. in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never fail-ed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adnced, if this 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 re quired for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by Whilst deepl the plainest implication. convinced of these truths, I yet consider clear, that under the war making power Con gress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against for eign invasion. Under the Constitution, Con gress has power "to declare war"-"to raise and support armies"—"to provide and main-tain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasion." Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is secured that "the Uni-ted States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion. Now is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions, ex-cept by means of a military road through the territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of 'war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader. In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own we should then have no other available ac cess to the Pacific coast because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossibl to conceive that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet dony to them by any fair construction the only possible means b which one of these States can be defended Beside, the government ever since its origin. has been in the constant practice of construct ing-military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economi cal mode in which the government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I beleive that many of the diffi culties in the way which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be right that on this occasion I should make som brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles approved by our experience, from which we should never We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this, not merely as the best means of promoting on own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards fellow men wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank -neither seeking to obtain more, nor acept-ing less, than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy eve since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kind-ly spirit to all nations, and require justice them in return. It is our glory that whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except final adjournment. The new grounds will by purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by cover 73 acres, instead of 23, as at present.

the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Πn willing to take advantage of the fortune war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peac for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of jus tice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nations will have a right to interfere or to complain, if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions, Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall proceed to take the oath prescribed by now the Constitution—whilst humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence on this

JAMES BUCHANAN.

At the close of the Address, the ex-President advanced and offered his congratulations to the President and he was followed by the other dignitaries. The crowd at the same time renewed their cheering, and the guns on Capitol Hill bellowed out the news that a new President had entered upon his term of office. The salute consisted of thirty-one guns-one

great people.

for each State in the Union. The ceremony being concluded, the President returned to the Senate Chamber, and soon after resumed his seat in the carriage, and was conducted to the White House, the ex-President and others accompanying him. The military and a great portion of the civic procession formed again, to escort the Presient and those along with him to the Executive Mansion.

Twenty-four military Companies; sever Clubs and Associations, and several Fire Companies participated in the procession.

The Vice President's Address.

Vice President BRECKINRIDGE, upon taking the Chair of the Senate, on the 4th inst., delivered the following Address :

SENATORS-In assuming the duties of this station, I am quite conscious that I bring to their discharge few other qualifications than deep sense of the importance of this body in

the scheme of the government and a feeling of respect for its members. In administering the rules which you have adopted for the convenience of your proceed-ings, I shall often need your kind indulgence, anticipate with confidence your forbear ance towards the errors that spring from in

experience. Cherishing the hope that our official and personal intercourse will be marked by mutual confidence and regard, I look for ward with pleasure to our association in the performance of public duties. It shall be my constant aim, centlemen of the Senate, to exhibit at all times, and to

> tives of equal States. ---The New Cabinet. We have heretofore referred at some length

to five of the above gentlemen-Messrs. Cass, Cobb, Floyd, Thompson and Brown. Although general rumor had designated Mr. Brown for the Navy Department he has been made Postmaster General, and Mr. Toucey appointed to the former place. Mr. Toucey has long been known as one of the most influential, talented and orthodox Democrats of New England. He was the late representative of Connecticut in the United States Senate, and during his term endeared himself to the patriotic men of the country, by his stern resistance to all the dogmas of Black Republicanism, and by the unflinching and undeviating consistency and ability which marked his en. tire Senatorial career. Mr. Toucey's political

life has been a long and an honorable one, and his appointment will be hailed with universal satisfaction. We have never had a political duty to perform which gave us more sincere and heartfelt gratification, than that which we feel in an-

nouncing the appointment of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, as Attorney General. He is one of the oldest, truest and best friends of Mr. Bu-

made mention of some two or three weeks since, as having heen purchased by Mr. David Killinger, of this city, from Mr. Charles Smith, of West fullowfield twp., Chester co., was slaughtered on Friday last. Its weight was 1068 lbs. THE DEMOCRATS OF EARL REJOICING .- The ollowing communication is from an attentive correspond ant at New Holland :

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

RETURN OF THE FENCIBLES .- The Fencibles eturned home on Thursday night, at 9 c'clock, from their rip to Washington. There was a large crowd of their friends and admirers at the Depot awaiting their arrival, and, on landing from the cars, they were greeted with three rousing cheers. They then marched to their Armory, at Fulton Hall, their band discoursing most soulnspiring music. After a few remarks from Capt. DUCHMAN, and cheering him instily, they "broke ranks."

The Fencibles are in raptures with their visit to the city of magnificent distances," and also at their receptio in the different towns and cities through which they passed. [At Baltimore, however, they were grossly in sulted by some of the rowdies with which that city is infested. The authorities, it would seem, have no control whatever over the lawless spirit manifested ; or, if they have, do not exercise it. So much for "Americans ruling America."] At Washington they were the "observed of all observers," and their gallant commander, the veteran DUCHMAN, was one of the "lions" of the day. There was not a company at the Inauguration which drilled, marched or looked better. Their excellent band also attracted a reat deal of attention. Long may the Fencibles live to dream over the many pleasant incidents connected with their escort of the 15th President of the United States to the Capital

CITY TREASURER.-At a meeting of Councils, on Friday night, Dr. SAMUEL WELCHENS was elected City Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes. The Dr. is amply qualified to discharge the duties, and will make a gourteous and efficient officer. The salary has been increased to \$600 per sunum.

eeting the Intelligencer, Examiner, In-At the same m land Daily, and Lancaster Democrat (German.) were selected as the journals for publishing the City Ordinances.

POCKET PICKED .- In the immense concourse of people at the Railroad Depot, on yesterday week, to witness the departure of Mr. Buchanan, there were, of course, some of the "light-fingered gentry," Our friend, Mr. Patrick McEvoy, was relieved of his pocket book, contain ing the sum of \$50 in notes, and government bonds to the amount of \$1,000. Information was immediately telegraphed to the proper officers to suspend payment on the nds and have the presenter arrested.

TURNPIKE ELECTION .- The following gen tlemen were, on Wednesday last, elected officers of the Manor Turnpike Company :-- President--Daniel Harman ; Managers-Abraham Peters, Jacob Bausman, Jacob M Frantz, Jacob K. Shenk, John Lintner, Samuel Bausman Treasurer-George F. Breneman.

SHERIFF'S SALE .- The Sheriff sold at the Court House, on yesterday week, No. 1 Cotton Mill. It was struck down at \$23,000 subject to mortgages amounting

to \$100,000. It is understood that the purchasers of the Mill are the former stockholders, who intend to resume operations without delay.

THE LANCASTER BANK ASSETS .- We hear of several instances, says the Daily Evening Frypress, where the assets of the Lancaster Bank will fail short of the apprisement, not on account of the insolvency of the debtors, but because of the neglect, on the part of the Bank, to exhibit a fair statement of cortain accounts .-This would appear to be the case with the claims put down against Dr. J. H. Kurtz, who furnishes us with the follow

ing statement of facts: GENTLEMEN : The \$4000 bond has been paid in full, and GENTLEMENT The $\frac{54000}{2}$ bond has been paid in full, and i no loncer in too bank $-\frac{55.00}{2}$ had been paid on it at the time the apprises metre observed that rate. The $\frac{5425}{2}$ in which Sberid Ube is drawer, and I represented as en-dorser, and not carried out as collectable. I am not legally bound har. I had endorsed a note for that amount, but the bank never protosted if at maturity, not was it ever presented to me for collections and, therefore, I think it is wrong to create an impression that is calculated to injure my credit, when node by will be benefited by it. All I owe in the Lancaster Bank is $\frac{5055}{2}$, and that is a joint debt of a true. every member of this body, the courtesy and impartiality which is due to the representa-

a trim. I hope that those editors who published the appraise-ment of the bank, will have the kindness to give the above an insertion – Respectfully, J. H. Kurtz.

JURORS .- The following Grand and Petit

Jurors have been drawn to serve at the April Term of the Quarter Sessions' Court, commencing April 20, 1857 :

Quarter Sassions' Coart, commencing April 20, 1857; Gaxob JCoews, —San'l Alloson, Martic; A. N. Breneman, City: Bed, Raxdorf, Penn, Jacob Buch, Warvick; David Burthing, Colerain; Henry Breneman, Columbia; Robert Bursk, Upper Leaceck; Advin S. Eblerich, Maner, Urlah Eckert, Paradise Benjamin Gockbey, West Cocalleo; John Hanaker, West Donegal, David Henr, Strasburg, Christian Hocker, Strasburg; Jeseph S. Lefever, Paradise; Christian Heichy, Cernaryon, John Mitler, Leacock; William M'Dan-nel, Mount Joy; John C. Smith, Providence; John B. Shelly, Wanger Lew, Leach Scity, Miner, Markhun Smoker, Earl donnt Joy; Jacob Seitz, Monor; Abraham Smoker, Earl Benjamin Witmer, East Earl: Adam Von Neida, East

Mount Joy, Maob Seitz Moner, Audahan Subser, Edit, Benjamin Witner, East East, Mahn Yon Neida, East Cocalico.
PETIT JERONS.-Daniel A.tivek City: Thomas Ambeer, Martic Kinzer D. Bender, Upper Learock, Charles Bender, Maor: Beredict Bucher, East Cocalico, Jacob Bucher, Jr., West Earl, Joseph Boyer, Mount Joy; John W. Buckwälter, Upper Leacack: Peter Beam. Leuvock; Eons Conrad, East Lampeter, Abreham Erisman, Rapley, Abraham Erhart, Rapie: James Evilham, Salisbury: John W. Findley, Ful-ton: John Friday, West Donegal; John Frecht, East Co-calico; Henry S. Fry, Columbia; Samuel Hess, Feynes, William Hayes, Colerain; John Haverstick, Lancaster; Henry C. Herr, Manor; John Hostetter, Penn: John Jones, Sadsbury; Unista M. Kreider, West Hempfield; Martha King, West Donegal; Charles Kelly, Maristita; Gorge Kreider, Providence; David P. Locher, City; Jacob H. Lan-dis, Manor; Junius P. Marshall, Sadsbury; Henry Musser, Earl; Park Mason, Manor; William Phillips, Calerani; Ambrose Pownall, Sadsbury; William Phillips, Calerani; Lin Rutter, Salisbury; John K. Smith, West Hempfield; Henry Seymour, West Hempfield; Prederick Senor, City; Jacob Steiner, Washington Bor; Christian Warfel, Cone-tog; John S. Wallaco, East Earl; Sam'l A. Worth, Colerain: Day Wood, Fulton; Frederick Zitzman, Warwick.

A FINE HEIFER .- The heifer which we chanan, and his appointment will be hailed

and energies to the service of the Union throughout its length and breadth. Who that heard him during the late campaign in

* the North, but at once recognized in him the champion-not of a section-but of the entire. confederacy. He brings into the laborious Department, which he has been selected to fill, a full knowledge of all its branches and duties, and with an industry and untiring zeal to perform its requirements. His appointment cannot fail to please all true Union loving citizens. He is in the full bloom of health and youthful vigor, and we predict for him one constant current of successful administration.

JOHN BUCHANAN FLOYD, late Governor of Virginia, is the son of the late John Floyd, who likewise filled that distinguished station. He is well known to the people of the United States, for the bold and manly course he displayed during the late exciting contest. He is a man of nerve, action, talents and industry, and in selecting him, for the post of Secretary of War, Mr. Buchanan has shown his usual foresight, for we have no hesitation in asserting that he could not have made choice of a better man, or one more fitted to discharge, with ability and impartiality, the duties of Secretary of the Department of War.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, lately a Senator of the United States, and the only member of the present Cabinet, (save Gen. Cass,) who has ever before held a seat in that of a former President's, having been for a short time the Attorney General of Mr. Polk. Mr. Toucey is a ripe lawyer, a sound statesman, a gentleman of distinguished talents. and of high administrative capacities. We hail his appointment with satisfaction as Secretary of the Navy. Selected from the North-East-uninfluenced by those associations, which, whether justly attributed or not, have always been said to exercise an influence upon the Heads of this Department, coming from or connected with the seaboard, or its local interests, he will, without doubt, discharge the duties of his office with justice to all concerned, administering the affairs of the Navy in such a manner as to excite the good will and opinion of the whole service, and reflect credit upon himself and the administration.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, is a gentleman in the full strength of life, who has been a member of Congress, at different times, but who has been in retirement since the passage of the Compromise measures, so called, of 1850, having been defeated by the secessionists. / He is a State's Rights' Democrat, so called, but no favorite of that branch of the Southern politicians who favor disunion. He is intimately acquainted with the Land, Indian and other interests, which form the different Bureaux of the Interior Department | Wilkesbarre. -- is laborious in business, and will perform the duties with satisfaction to all concerned. We expect for him a successful administration appointed in our expectations.

rgy, industry and patriotic zeal in promoting Of Judge Lewis it is unnecessary to speak. The great learning and ability he has displayed

on the Supreme Bench, has justly placed him in the front rank of American jurists, and his triumphant re-election is already a foregone onclusion. '

Mr. STRICKLAND is emphatically one of ature's nobleman, an honest man. He is also ighly intelligent and capable, and in him the people will have a faithful and trust-worby public servant.

We shall speak more at length hereafter in egard to the merits and qualifications of our candidates.

Senator Bigler.

This gentleman has proven himself to be a representative in the United States Senate worthy the great State of Pennsylvania. He is jealous of her rights and a watchful guardian of her interests. This was most conclusively shown on Tuesday last, when a proposition was made by Mr. Adams in the Senate to remit the duties upon the iron used on such railroads as would carry the mails for eight years, and which was further attempted to be amended by admitting Railroad Iron free .-Governor BIGLER opposed both these propositions as fatal to the interests of Pennsylvania.

and through his able and energetic efforts they were defeated. The great Keystone State may well felicitate herself upon having such a distinguished and influential Senator in the National Councils.

Col. S. C. Stambaugh.

The hospitalities of this gentleman are proverbial in Washington, and his rooms are constantly crowded with personal and political friends from morning till night. He is especially attentive to Pennsylvanians, and is at all times willing to go any length to minister to their pleasure and comfort. The Col. is a true friend of President BUCHANAN, and a whole-souled Democrat, who deserves, as we hope he may receive, some lucrative situation under the new administration.

The Washington Union. This sterling Democratic organ has changed hands-Mr. Nicholson retiring, and Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, assuming the proprietorship and editorship of the paper. Mr. Appleton is a ready and forcible writer, and we doubt not the Union, under his auspices, will be an able and faithful exponent of the Democratic party. The paper is to be en- elect, and they bowed their acknowledgments larged and otherwise improved in appearance.

159. Governor Bigler has presented to the U. S. Senate the Protest of the Democratic Senators and Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, against the proceedings a double line of soldiers, through which the under which Gen. Cameron claims his seat in the Senate. The question, it is supposed, will be decided this week.

PRESENT FOR MR. BUCHANAN .- Mr. Windham Robertson, ex-American Consulat Triste. who arrived at New York on Saturday in the Edinburg, has brought with him a magnificent enameled gold chronometer watch, which has been made to the order of some Italian republicans, for a present to President Buchanan.

A Murderer Arrested. McKim, the supposed murderer of Nor cross, has been arrested in the mountains near

We direct attention to the advertise. ment of Jos. M. Phillips, in another column. of the important Department over which he The Mill property he offers for sale is a very has been placed, and feel we shall not be dis- desirable one, and offers great inducements to capitalists.

on the right. A rigged ship-an emblem of duty and power. e Committee of Arrangments of the Senate. The Jackson Democratic Association. The Judiciary.

The Clergy. Foreign Ministers. · The Corps Diplomatique. Members elect, members, and ex-members of

Congress, and ex members of the Cabinet. vernors and ex Governors of States and Territories, and members of the Legislature of the same. Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps

and Militia Officers and soldiers of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, and of subsequent periods. The Corporate Authorities of Washington and

Georgetown. Other political and military associations from the District and other parts. All organized civic societies.

Professors, Schoolmasters and Students, with-in the District of Columbia, citizens of the District, and of States and Territories. There were a number of fine military bands

n the procession, including several from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, which gave additional eclat to the scene. As the line moved towards the Capitol, the crowd which was much more dense at this end of the avenue than at the other, repeatedly cheered the President and Vice President on all sides.

As the head of the column reached the north gate of the Capitol which it did not do until bout 1 o'clock, halted, and the military opened ranks, facing inwards and presenting arms forming what the French call a carriage of the President and President elect drove to the gate. There they alighted, and were received by the Committee of the Senate appointed for the purpose. There was an enclosed passage constructed thence, through which they were escorted to the north door o the Capitol, and then to the Vice President's

room. 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 admitted but these comprised all the chief dignitaries of the government. The semi-circular gallery was filled with ladies at an early hour, and members of the 34th and 35th Congresses were admitted to the Eastern lobby. The Diploadmitted to the Eastern lobby. matic Corps were in full force, all the Ministers and Charges being in their full official costumes and looking quite resplendent along side of the republican black coats of the rest of the assemblage. They occupied a space set apart for them on the left of the principle entrance. On the other side the Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, and some other privileged persons were accommodated.

with joyous acclamations throughout the whole State. He may not be so well known to the country at large as his merits deserve

but when it learns to appreciate him, the universal sentiment of approbation with which this admirable selection is received in Penn sylvania, will be shared by the whole nation.

Judge Black is one of the greatest and best men of 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 Sixteenth 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 for years past has been one of its brightest ornaments. As a lawyer, he stands in the front rank of his profession, and com-

mands 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 Black is plain, frank and artless-the very pervading every sentence.

model of a Democratic statesman. The purity of his character, the inbred and incorruptible the New England Democratic journals, thus honesty of his nature, the soundness of his speaks of this masterly production of our principles, the superior brilliancy and clear- new President :-ness of his intellect. all stamp him with the genuine attributes of true greatness. The dress. It is clear, decided, bold and direct.nation could not have marshalled into her ser-

Black will win in the national arena, that alism, and regards the great doctrine of mastery over the minds and hearts of those popular sovereignty as settling the question with whom he comes in contact, which he nossesses 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. We most cordially endorse it in all its parts and as a whole. 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 jndgment have been fully realized, and the new administration commences its career under the most auspicious circumstan-

ces.—Pennsylvanian. The proposition to enlarge to a considerable extent the Capitol grounds at Washington, was agreed to by both Houses previous

New Holland: New Holland: New Holland: New Holland: New Holland: New Holland: MESSES. EDITORS: --The Democrates of Earl assombled in the Town Hall, in this village, this evening, for the purpose af celebrating the Inauguration of James Buchanan. The meeting was very respectable in character and numbers, and organized by choosing Issae Holl, Presidant, Lewis Diller, Wn. U. Custer, Wendel Holl and Beqiamin Davis, Vice Presidents, and John H. Hull, Scretary. The utmost good feeling peruaded the assomblage, and many were the mutual congratulations made shat this day witnessed the crowning success of the great National Democratic party.--the Inauguration of Lancaster County President.--and that for four years more, at all events, the country would be safe, and our glorious Union would re-main one and inseparable. W. Seeger Darrow delivered a most eloquent and pleasing congratulatory address. He was listened to with desoursed and marked attention, and loudy and frequently ap-plauded. The New Holland Brass Band was present, and discoursed

plauded. The New Holland Brass Band was present, and discoursed

The New Holland Brass Band was present, and discoursed most excellent music. Though but recently organized, this Band may safely challenge competition with any other in our county. Too much credit caunot be accorded Mr. C. Hepting, of Lancaster, whose success as a teacher of music, in this instance, has surpassed, by far, all reasonable axpesta

expectations. An ample and varied supply of refreshments was on hand, available at all times, and were partaken of by ths numbers assembled with right good cheer. After the per-formance of several National airs by the Band, the crowd dispersed with repeated cheers for Buchanan and Breckin-ridge, and the success of the new administration. II.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS .- These indious and troublesome complaints are almost sure to pave the way for more formidable lung diseases, which, if treated in time, could be easily cared by a few spoonsful of that now popular and useful medicine, called "Pectoral Syrup," prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, of 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. You can buy it a Heinitsh's, 13 East King street.

----The Inaugural Address.

The inaugural address of President BUCH-ANAN is a noble, straight-forward, statesmanlike paper-in manner and matter a worthy called upon to pronounce eulogies upon his sequence to the admirable letter, in which, as life and character, no event ever elicited more a candidate, he accepted the nomination of the fully and completely a display of the talent Cincinnati Convention. Though that letter and genius in the ranks of our organization. was addressed to a party, yet its high tone, Judge Black's eulogy upon that occasion is its wise words, and its comprehensive and universally conceded to have been vastly su-perior to any of those pronounced. His culo vorable judgment of the entire nation. The gy upon Judge Gibson, and his recent address same unlimited approval may be justly and to a Literary Society upon religious freedom, confidently predicted for his Inaugural .-are, like his eulogy of Jackson, and his opin- Though this is addressed to the Nation, yet ions upon the bench, models of English com- the Democratic party that called Mr. Buchposition, which place their author in the very ANAN to the Chief Magistracy, will see the funhighest rank of writers. In manner, Judge damentals of their good and glorious old cause

The Boston Post, one of the ablest of all

There is nothing non-committal in this ad-It reiterates the views expressed in the letter of acceptance, as to the bane of slavery agitavice a nobler spirit, and we predict that Judge tion, as to the disunion tendencies of sectionthat has so long convulsed the country. The pledge is given that the people of a Territory like the people of a State, shall be protected in the exercise of their rights, against all outside interference. The tone of the address, on this great and vital subject is calm and conciliatory, but of great firmness, and will command the enthusiastic endorsement of the democratic party. The portion of the address relating to our

foreign policy is brief and conciliatory, but bold and decided. It is happily worded to win the confidence of the community. While the progress of events may necessitate a further extension of our territory, yot our whole history forbids that we should do this at the expense of national dishonor.

This noble Inaugural will speak for itself to the intelligence and the patriotism⁵ of the American people. It is conservative so far as it relates to great principles and constitutional rights; it is progressive so far as it respects the extension of American ideas and power by the laws of justice and honor. It is preeminently a Union and a National address As such it constitutes a platform on which defenders of the constitution and of the principles of civil and religious liberty, and of this Union may rally, and thus save our noble institutions from the baneful influences of religious intolerance and geographical parties.