WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

"We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857.

THE NEW CABINET.

The following gentlemen were yesterday nominated by the PRESIDENT and were forthwith unanimously confirmed by the Senate for the several Executive Departments of the Government:

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, Secretary of State.

HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior.

JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.

AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, Postmaster General.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT seems to have had some little difficulty in the arrangement of his Cabinet, but we may say, in general, that as far as we are acquainted with the characters of the gentlemen composing it, he has settled on a very respectable one. The venerable *Premier*, Mr. CASS, has been so long engaged in public affairs, and has filled so ably the most distinguished posts under our Government, that he has acquired a universality of reputation sufficient to give character to a much inferior body than that of which he becomes the head. Among the remaining members of the new Ministry will be recognised the names of some who have already occupied distinguished positions in one or the other of the branches of the National Legislature, and who, to the qualities and virtues which adorn private character, add a high reputation for practical statesmanship. Others, if before untried in the sphere of Federal politics, have filled with distinction important and responsible stations in their respective States, and have given satisfactory evidence of administrative talents and general ability.

Public rumor having already assigned to most of these functionaries some connexion with the personnel of the incoming Administration, and the propriety of the appointments, so far as prefigured, having been very generally concurred in not only by those who, from political affinities and partisan associations, might be deemed most immediately concerned, but also by the assent of the public voice in different quarters of the country, it perhaps only remains for us to express the earnest hope, as we cherish the expectation, that the new Cabinet will be found fully adequate to discharge the public duties committed to the care of its several constituents, and will thus justify the choice which the President has made in the appointment of those who will be no less his official advisers than the administrative Heads of the respective Departments of the General Government.

Let us hope that the new Administration may be able to accomplish all the good which the country expects at its hands, and that it will leave undone all the evil which a few prognosticators have been in unnecessary haste to predict.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

A bill to add ten steam sloops-of-war to the navy had been for several weeks reported from the Naval Committee, but the vigilant chairman, Mr. BENSON, of Maine, was unable to get the House to consider it in the regular manner. It was, however, at a late period of the session, attached to the naval appropriation bill by the committee of conference, and a compromise made by authorizing the construction of five sloops instead of ten, and appropriating one million of dollars as a beginning. The measure received the sanction of the two Houses and of the President. A provision was also inserted to provide for the addition of one thousand seamen to the present list of seven thousand five hundred. This is a good use of a portion of the surplus revenue. The people are always gratified to find this arm of the public service strengthened.

THE NEW TARIFF.

It will be some days yet before we shall be able to give our readers an official copy of the new tariff act. The newspapers of the commercial cities have attempted to ascertain its principal provisions, and the following are given as the leading articles embraced in the change:

All wool costing 20 cents or under per pound at the place of exportation will be admitted duty free; all other descriptions of wool will pay 24 per cent.

Iron and sugar will pay 24 per cent.

Dyestuffs generally will be admitted free.

Wines and liquors will pay 30 per cent.

Alkalis will pay 4 per cent.

Woollen fabrics generally will pay 24 per cent.

Woollen blankets will pay 15 per cent.

Dyed, printed, stained, or bleached cotton fabrics will pay 24 per cent.

Brown or unbleached cotton goods will pay 19 per cent.

Linen fabrics of all descriptions will pay 15 per cent.

Spices will be admitted free.

There is also a long list of articles of less importance added to the free list, which have heretofore paid from 10 to 30 per cent.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.—It is the custom of the Officers of the Army and Navy, on the installation of a new Administration, to pay their respects in full military costume to the President of the United States and the several Heads of Departments. This ceremony was yesterday performed by the Officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps towards the President, who received them with his usual urbanity.

The citizens of Louisville are making arrangements for an appropriate reception of the Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, late Secretary of the Treasury, on his return to his residence in that city.

THE DEMOCRACY OF MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Free Press contains an address of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Michigan to the Democracy of the State. The authors recite the various measures of the "Republican" majority, and complain of the election of a Senator of the United States in the place of Gen. CASS; of the resolutions of instruction; of the appropriation of money from the treasury for Kansas; of prodigality in the use of the public funds; of the passage of a general banking law; of the improper disposition of the grant by Congress of four million acres of the public lands, whereby various companies will be enriched, and one of which has diverted the road from a direct line about forty miles; of the diversion also of the grant of swamp lands made by Congress; and of various other acts of dereliction which it would be useless to recite. The authors of the address also call upon all good men to save the courts and the judiciary from the contaminating influences of fanatical abolitionism. Having, as they say, sounded the alarm, they leave the result to the people.

LETTERS FOR MEMBERS ELECT.—The Postmaster of the House of Representatives desires it to be stated that letters are daily received at his office addressed to members elected to the next Congress. He will have them promptly delivered when furnished with the proper address.

HANDSOME GIFT.—The Paris correspondent of the London Atlas reports that the Emperor has given five hundred thousand francs (say $94,000) to the widow of Mr. CHAS. MOREY, the American who was shot by the sentinel in the debtors' prison at Clichy. Dr. CHADBURNE, of Concord, (N. H.) the father of Mrs. MOREY, sailed for Liverpool in the last steamer from Boston, on his way to Paris.

The growth of Winona, Minnesota, in 1856 is shown by the fact that 272 new houses and five churches were erected during the year. Winona is the first Minnesota town of any size on the Mississippi river.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Opinion of the SUPREME COURT in the case of *Scott vs. Sanford* was delivered yesterday by Chief Justice TANEY. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court, and decides the following all-important points:

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 legal 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.

In deciding these main points the Supreme Court determined also the following incidental points:

1. The expression "territory and other property" of the Union in the Constitution applies in *terms* only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

2. The rights of citizens of the United States emigrating into any Federal territory, and the power of the Federal Government there, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which define in this, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress.

3. As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in Federal territory other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial Government organized by it under the Constitution.

4. 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.

The delivery of this Opinion occupied about two hours, and was listened to with profound attention by a crowded court-room; and, whether as a decision of the Supreme Court or for the constitutional arguments on which it stands, will work a powerful influence throughout the United States. Its conclusions were concurred in, we understand, by six of the Justices of the Court—namely, Justices TANEY, WAYNE, CATRON, DANIEL, GRIER, and CAMPBELL.

Mr. Justice NELSON read an Opinion in which he did not enter into the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, but held, and on that ground affirmed the judgment of the Court below, that a slave carried into a free State, whatever might be the laws of that State, remained a slave whenever returning to the State in which his owner resided.

Mr. Justice CATRON also delivered an Opinion, in which the freedom of the Northwest Territory was made to be the act of the State of Virginia, which was the original proprietor of the Territory, and which alone, and not Congress, had the right to prohibit slavery there. He expressed himself in very decided terms against the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise.

We are informed that Opinions dissenting from the judgment of the Court will be delivered this morning at 11 o'clock by Justices McLEAN and CURTIS.

INTERESTING TO THE ARMY.

The following "General Orders," dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 28, 1857, have just been promulged:

I. The following regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published for the information of all concerned:

1. A court-martial cannot assign and make over the pay of a soldier to any other person; and the receipt of such person will not be a sufficient voucher for the disbursing officer. Nor can a soldier be required to receipt for money paid without his consent to another person. The law prohibits any receipt or voucher in accounts of public money, unless the full amount of the receipt is paid to the party who signs it.

2. The uniforms of hospital stewards shall be the same as that of ordnance sergeants, except that the pompons shall be of the colors prescribed for the Medical Department, and the epaulets and chevrons of buff.

3. The regiments serving on foot, being usually employed as light troops, will be habitually exercised in the system of tactics for light infantry and riflemen adopted by the War Department March 29, 1855.

II. The bounds of the Department of Texas are extended to include the limits of the State of Texas.

III. The following act of Congress, in relation to the military establishment, is published officially to the army:

AN ACT to increase the pay of the officers of the army.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the commencement of the present fiscal year the pay of each commissioned officer of the army, including military storekeepers, shall be increased twenty dollars per month, and that the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be thirty cents per ration.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be authorized, on the recommendation of the council of administration, to extend the additional pay herein provided to any person serving as chaplain at any post of the army.

Approved, February 21, 1857.

IV. The post recently established near Tuczon, New Mexico, is announced as a chaplain post, in lieu of Fort Defiance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

DIED AT HIS POST.—A sad but beautiful and touching scene was witnessed at the late accident at the Du Page bridge. On the morning after the accident the slow tolling of a bell was heard. On looking to see whence it came, it was discovered to proceed from the engine as it lay submerged in the water. The waves as they foamed and surged over the sunken engine swayed the bell, which alone with the smoke-pipe appeared above water, and caused it to give a slow tolling sound. When the engine was raised from the water the engineer was found in a standing posture, with his stiff, cold, icy hand firmly grasping the throttle valve, as though amid the thick darkness he had discovered the perilous condition of the train and had sprang to avert the ruin. But it was too late—the engine and train, with its precious freight of life and property, went down; and during the dreary night the engine bell and the mad rushing of waters rang out a solemn requiem for the dead! It is probable that had not the freight train gone down as it did the passenger train from Chicago, due two hours later, and loaded with sleeping passengers, would itself have taken the fatal plunge.—*Joliet Democrat.*

GRAND ROBBERIES ON A RAILROAD.—Some time ago information was given at the Mayor's office of the existence of an extensive and organized gang of thieves, who made depredations along the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railroad, stealing goods at various times from the freight cars to the amount of $50,000. The chief rendezvous was at some point in Ohio, and Mayor Weaver immediately dispatched High Constable Hague and seven other members of the Mayor's police to that vicinity, who, in conjunction with officer Pinkerton, of Chicago, have at length succeeded in arresting ten of the ringleaders at some point near Crestline. Checks to the amount of $30,000 were found scattered around in various directions. A large amount of goods have been recovered.

From subsequent information received we learn that nine others of the gang have been arrested, making nineteen in all. The arrests were made at various points, Crestline, Wooster, Mansfield, Oreville, etc. One woman only was arrested as having been concerned in the robberies. She was merely a receiver of stolen goods.

[*Pittsburg Gazette.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—While at Baltimore on the 4th instant, on his way to attend the Inauguration, Mr. SAMUEL BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Branch Mint in New York, was severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the overcoat pocket of his friend and travelling companion, ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of New York city. The weapon went off as Mr. F. was taking off his coat, and the ball entering Mr. Butterworth's thigh ranged upwards. Though but a flesh wound it is said to be severe.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR ARSON.—At Bangor last week a man named Curran was sentenced to the State prison for life for setting fire to the barn of Abraham A. Lewis, of Orono, it being connected with a dwelling house in which were a family.

Recollect that Spanish coin is not depreciated. The United States mint for two years will pay the full current value for it in the new cent pieces.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

The following communication has been obligingly furnished us by Prof. HENRY. Its contents are valuable both as a record of an interesting natural phenomenon and as a statement of details important in a scientific point of view:

FORT TEHON, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 18, 1857.

SIR: Knowing the great interest which you feel in every thing that concerns science, I have taken the liberty of writing to you for the purpose of informing you that on the morning of the 9th instant, at 6 o'clock A. M., an earthquake commenced its shocks at this place, and that it still continues them. I cannot, however, but think that its greatest force has been expended. The most violent shock which has occurred took place at twenty minutes before 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th instant.

From the most reliable information I can obtain the earthquake has been progressive in its action from southeast to northwest. Its shocks have occurred at no regular intervals, neither have they been at all alike in their violence. The interval has at times not been greater than five minutes, and at others it has exceeded from three to five hours. The average interval has been, I think, one hour. Generally those shocks have been most severe which have been preceded by the greatest intervals.

For the general phenomena previous to the commencement as well as during the continuance of the earthquake I would respectfully refer you to Hitchcock's Geology, thirtieth edition, page 296. The descriptions there given have been fully verified in this case. The shock referred to as occurring on the morning of the 9th instant has been most terrific in its effects. It has demolished many of the houses in this vicinity, torn up the largest oak and pine trees by the roots, and opened a large and continuous crevice in the ground for, as far as heard from, over two hundred miles. The general direction of this crevice is almost duly rectilinear from southeast to northwest, coming from the valley of the Mohave river, passing about three miles to the west of this post, and entering the sea above San Louis Obispo. In some places it is over three feet in width; in others it has closed, and in doing so has raised large mounds of earth. The ground on either side of it, for twenty or thirty yards, is very much cracked and torn up, but with these exceptions no other crevice of any consequence has been opened. The shocks have been generally felt at right angles to the direction of the main crevice, those on this side coming from the southwest, those on the other coming from the northeast. I have heard of no elevations or depressions in the ground in any direction.

May I not ask if it is not an unusual thing for an earthquake to act in so directly a *straight line,* and if it is not also unusual for an earthquake to confine its *main action* to so *narrow a zone,* for I cannot but regard those shocks, felt on either side of this zone, as but *secondary?*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ROBT. WILLIAMS,
First Lieutenant first Dragoons.

Professor HENRY,
Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, MARCH 4—P. M.

In the absence of the Inaugural Address until a late hour this evening, the new tariff bill has claimed considerable attention amongst our commercial men. It is conceded on all hands that immediate relief will be experienced in the money market by the reduced receipts from duties at the subtreasury. Importers will of course postpone their orders for foreign merchandize until they can reap the benefits of the diminished duties; and, in regard to the shipments already under way or ordered, it is clear that nothing more will be thrown on the market than the exigencies of supply and demand may call for, the remainder being warehoused until after the first of July next, thereby checking very materially the flow of money into Uncle Sam's coffers. It is contended by some that the relief thus temporarily afforded will be more than counterbalanced by the pressure that is likely to ensue when the act goes into operation. But this again can be but temporary, and, being removed, permanent beneficial results, at least so far as the public treasury is concerned, are generally calculated upon.

In the United States Circuit Court in this city to-day the General Government appeared as the defendant in a patent case. The plaintiff was Mr. F. E. Sickels, the patentee of certain improvements in the machinery of steamers, which improvements having been introduced into the United States steamer Bibb, a motion was made for an injunction to restrain their use on that vessel. The merits of the question having been recently decided in similar cases in favor of the patentee, the Court ordered an injunction to issue, it being understood that it should not be served until the expiration of thirty days, thereby giving time to the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the propriety of paying the patentee for the use of his improvement.

The cold weather of the past few days has interposed another partial barrier to navigation, especially in the upper part of the Hudson, where several steamers during their progress between this city and Albany have become fixtures in the ice, much to the inconvenience of the passengers who are on board.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The Baltimore papers speak in terms of high and deserved praise of the excellent management of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the late extraordinary demands upon it. The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday evening says:

"The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has performed wonders during the last few days in carrying passengers to and from Washington. Yesterday, between 4 and 12 o'clock A. M., they sent down ninety-five cars loaded to their utmost capacity with human freight. They brought up eighty-five heavily laden cars between 3 and 10 P. M. This morning sixty-five cars, filled with passengers, came up, the company also conveying large numbers to Wheeling and the far West. Within the last few days the company have carried more than thirty thousand passengers over the road between Baltimore and Washington, and we are pleased to be able to record the fact that not a single case of personal injury of the slightest description occurred on the road during the entire season of unprecedented excitement. For the complete and satisfactory arrangements of the road the public are mainly indebted to Dr. WOODSIDE, the indefatigable master of transportation, who, although confined to his room by sickness, has evinced his accustomed activity, and from his sick bed gave all the necessary orders for the harmonious working of the road. Dr. Woodside has been ably seconded by WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, his assistant, as well as by Mr. JOS. BROWN, the general supervisor of trains, and Mr. A. DIFFY, his assistant. Mr. Henry Tyson, master of machinery, and Messrs. John R. Smith and James Adams, of the machinery department, did most effective service. Besides these excellent officers Messrs. L. M. Cole, general ticket agent, Messrs. J. T. England and T. H. Parsons, the experienced agents at the Camden and Washington stations, and conductors Showacre, Collins, Hoover, Gorsuch, Dukehart, Thompson, and Rawlings, were all most actively and successfully engaged in carrying out the admirable arrangements of Dr. Woodside."

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday morning says:

"The number of persons carried into Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio railway during the four days ending with noon of the fourth instant is said to be, as nearly as it is possible to get at it, between 10,000 and 11,000. As the same number will be likely to be brought away from Washington during the succeeding four days, we have thus the extraordinary and probably altogether unprecedented aggregate of 21,000 persons transported in eight consecutive days by a single track railroad between two of the principal cities of the Union, forty miles distant. When it is borne in mind that this has been done promptly and regularly, and in the most satisfactory manner; that it has been attended with no loss of life or limb, or even the slightest personal injury; and that (as far as the officers of the road are advised) not a single article of baggage has been lost, it certainly presents a favorable result, of which the railroad company and the Baltimore community may well be proud.

"The master of transportation, Dr. WOODSIDE, although confined by illness, with his usual industry and forethought, prepared his arrangements at home. They were put into execution by his assistant, WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, and by Mr. JOS. BROWN, general supervisor of trains, and his assistant, Mr. Deffrey. The officers of the other departments contributed their aid, particularly Messrs. Tyson and Rennie, heads of the machinery, and Mr. Jno. R. Smith, James Anderson, and William Hughes, and the several engineers of the six excellent locomotives engaged in this laborious duty.

"The heaviest trains in this week's work on the road have been drawn by the large ten-wheeled engines, which have thus proven themselves a most reliable and efficient machine, carrying from twenty to twenty-four cars packed with people in less than two hours between Baltimore and Washington. The conductors on these human caravans were Messrs. J. W. Showacre, John Collins, Geo. Hoover, George A. Rawlings, Wm. P. Gorsuch, J. P. Dukehart, and Edward Thompson, and their peculiarly heavy task seems to have been cheerfully and properly performed.

"We are thus particular in attempting to give due credit in this connexion, because the universal sentiment demands an expression of our approbation of the complete and harmonious manner in which the officers and men of the road have executed their great and responsible undertaking."

MR. BUCHANAN LEAVING HOME.

The Lancaster papers give glowing descriptions of the incidents connected with the departure of Mr. BUCHANAN on the 2d instant from his home at Wheatland. The opposition vie with the Democratic presses in the minuteness of their details and in the warmth of expression in regard to their respected neighbor. The proceedings at Wheatland and Lancaster were not only of the most harmonious and impressive character, but must have been very gratifying to the distinguished individual whom it was intended to congratulate.

The morning was very cold, and, considerable snow having fallen, it was at first expected the procession would be small.

"About six o'clock the bells of all the churches, the court house, fire companies, &c., commenced ringing, and continued for almost half an hour, added to which the occasional boom of cannon from College Hill aroused our citizens, and reminded them that one of the proudest days in the history of our city had arrived."

The procession from Lancaster to Wheatland is then described.

"It was all along supposed that Mr. Buchanan would meet them at the head of West King street; but, some misunderstanding having occurred, the body marched to his residence, and were received by the President elect with that blandness of manner that distinguishes him, adding, however, an expression of regret that they should have put themselves to so much inconvenience and discomfort for his sake."

After completing his household arrangements Mr. Buchanan was seen to issue from a door in one of the wings of the house, where he bade farewell to all the members of his household, and, in company with his niece, Miss LANE, took his seat in the carriage.

"As he did this a slight murmur of applause ran through the crowd. Quite a number here shook hands with him, and, in response to the greetings of many, he politely returned the compliment in his own graceful style.

"Every thing having been arranged, the procession again started for the city, placed in the same position as before, with the escort in front and Mr. Buchanan's carriage in the rear. Arrived opposite College Hill, the cannon again pealed forth its thunders and shook the buildings with its report. A large number of citizens came out from the city some distance to meet the procession, and fell into line. As it proceeded along West King street the additions became very numerous, and the body was strung out to a great length, numbering, we should suppose, over 2,000 persons. All along the line of this street vast crowds of people were stretched, all desirous of showing their approbation of the man who was so soon to be elevated to the highest post in the nation, while the ladies in great numbers crowded the windows and balconies of the houses, waving their handkerchiefs and adding the principal figure in the scenes of the day. In many places flags and emblems were displayed.

"As Mr. Buchanan changed from the carriage to the cars the pressure to get a sight of him was even greater than before, and many rushed up to bid him adieu. He seemed to be greatly affected, and answered all their congratulations with an earnestness and sincerity that showed he felt what he said. After he had been seated at the window of the car, he again shook hands with numbers who pressed up to do so. As the train moved off he politely returned the demonstrations of respect, in return to which the crowd sent up cheer after cheer, that plainly showed there was nothing but the heart-felt outpouring of its sentiments at work."

Another article refers to the good-feeling prevalent on the occasion, and its earnest manifestation in spite of the weather. It says:

"The people turned out by thousands on thousands. The whole open space in front of the railroad depot was crowded full of men, women, and children, anxious to see the Lancaster President take his departure; and, vast as was the crowd, there was not a single person in it to whom he was not personally known. Political friends and political foes seemed alike anxious to do him honor. On this occasion the rancor of party spirit was forgotten, and the man himself and his good deeds were alone thought of—he was emphatically our own James Buchanan. In him no one thought of seeing the chosen leader of a victorious party, the declared principles of which they believed to be at variance with the best interests of their country. No one thought of this, for it was only in the kindly aspects of his nature he was considered. The old looked upon him as the friend of their earlier days; the young as one who in every way was worthy of their respect; the rich as a man who never flattered them on account of their wealth and power; while the poor remembered him only as the man who, while Secretary of State, thought of their destitute condition, and through all coming time, so far as in his power, provided for them a sure defence against the biting blasts of winter. It was, indeed, a noble gift, a charity nobly planned, and which will be forever remembered. Thousands of men richer than Mr. Buchanan ever was or will be never did a tenth part the good which has already sprung from this single act of munificence.

"Among the thousands present this morning when Mr. Buchanan left Lancaster we think there was not a single one who did not entertain towards him the best and kindest feelings. Even his opponents, we know, wished him full success in his coming Presidential career. In the case of almost any other man there might have been a secret wish that he should commit blunders, but in his case we know it was different. Apart from all convictions of the righteousness of certain measures and principles, it was hoped he might carry these principles and measures into operation because they wished to see his character as a public man descend to posterity with all the lustre with which, as a private citizen, it is already adorned. One thing is certain. Among the masses all wish him well, and, if he turns out hereafter to be an unpopular President, it will not be because there is in this community the least disposition to magnify his errors.

"Mr. Buchanan appeared to be well and in fine spirits. He bids fair to live many years after his term of office shall have expired. As he has already declared he will not serve longer than a single term, we hope he will get safely through it, and in 1861 we shall give him as hearty a welcome to our midst and receive him with as heartfelt good-will as was shown towards him this morning on his departure."

The Lancaster escort consisted of a large number of citizens and the Lancaster Fencibles, who accompanied the President to Washington. At Columbia and Wrightsville and the different towns on the route the same interest was manifested to give him a suitable demonstration. Several volunteer companies joined the escort at Wrightsville, and the whole journey to Baltimore was a triumphant career.

The demonstrations at Baltimore have already been noticed, but it may be remarked that the brief period which Mr. BUCHANAN allowed himself in that city prevented a consummation of the full measure of respect intended for him. His arrival in Washington in advance of the hour announced to the public also abridged the ceremonials arranged for the occasion. But the incidents on inauguration day made up for all previous deficiencies. The weather and the feelings of the multitude were in happy accord, and nothing was wanting to render the scenes agreeable to the many thousands in attendance, and an augury of good is drawn from all that transpired.

BANKS IN MISSOURI.—The act lately passed on this subject by the Legislature of Missouri provides for a parent bank and six branches, with an aggregate capital of five millions of dollars. Heretofore there was but one bank in the State, but the influx of bank paper from other States seemed to render the late act a measure of necessity and self-defence.

The marine losses for the past month are stated at forty-four vessels of all classes, valued with their cargoes at $1,060,700. Besides the above there are thirteen missing vessels reported, which, if unheard of in the future, will add about $450,000 to the losses, besides a large number of valuable lives.

COURT-HOUSE BURNT.—The court-house at Oglethorpe, in Macon county, Georgia, together with the records of the ordinary and clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ultimo.

Five murderers, who were sentenced for life to the State prison of Michigan, at Jackson, escaped together Monday night.

OPENING OF THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—Important intelligence has been received from Tampico announcing the completion of the preliminary carriage-road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Two carriages passed over to the Pacific terminus on the 4th of January, and returned next day.

LAW DECISION.—Judge HAYS, in the Common Pleas Court at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has decided that a trustee is not liable for loss sustained by a temporary deposite in an institution in good credit, provided he acts in good faith and makes the deposite as trustee.

The Mobile paper from which we copied on the 27th ultimo the late news from Mexico made sad work of the name of one of the bearers of despatches. Instead of Captio *Demmino*, it ought to have printed it Captain DENNISON.

DUELLING IN GREAT BRITAIN.—It appears by a late complaint of Lord Cardigan before the House of Lords that aggrieved parties in Great Britain are not permitted under any circumstances to resort to duels for satisfaction. Lord C. has lately been assailed by a publication of a staff officer. His only recourse was to appeal for protection to the Commander-in-chief. This appeal was the more necessary as his only redress, for the articles of war are so stringent on duels that the loss of commission and imprisonment would follow as the result of a challenge. Lord Panmure, the Secretary of War, in expressing his opinion of the conduct of Lord Cardigan in the matter, highly approved of his not resorting to a challenge.

☞ Another failure of the Northern Mail occurred last night.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1857.

Mr. YULEE presented the credentials of the Hon. STEPHEN R. MALLORY, elected by the Legislature of Florida a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1857; which were read.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial, addressed to both Houses of Congress, from certain subjects of Great Britain, praying Congress to refuse its sanction to the convention signed at Paris April 16th, 1856.

Mr. S. observed, on presenting this memorial, that it was one out of several placed in his hands making the same request of Congress. The right of petition was secured to citizens of the United States, but not to aliens. As, however, the paper was respectful in its language, so far as our own country is concerned, he would present it, and move that the motion to receive be laid on the table.

Mr. MASON observed that a document of a similar character, and making the same request, had been sent to him while presiding officer of the Senate, but that after consideration he thought it best to withhold it in order that there might be no precedent set for the reception of foreign petitions, and would suggest, therefore, that the better course would be to move that the petition be not received.

Mr. SEWARD acquiesced, and moved that the memorial be not received; which was agreed to.

The following is the document:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned, loyal subjects of her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, showeth:

That on the 16th of April last a declaration was signed at Paris by the British and Russian Ambassadors which contained, among other things, the following paragraphs:

"Privateering is and remains abolished.

"The neutral flag covers enemies' goods."

That the Crown of England has power to make war and peace, but not to change the laws of the land without consent of Parliament.

That the said declaration, which is an unauthorized act of Lord Palmerston, and which has had no authority from the Crown or Parliament, assumes to have both, and to stand for law.

That the coupling together of a doctrine which the United States desires to establish with one that they cannot assent to shows an evil design of Lord Palmerston against the United States.

That as Lord Palmerston's act in surrendering the maritime rights of Great Britain is an act of high treason, these rights will revert to the Crown and nation so soon as the guilty party shall be impeached for that crime, all authorized declarations or conventions in any wise notwithstanding.

That your petitioners have heard that the President of the United States is about to propose terms on which the declaration of Paris would be agreed to by the United States.

That such an act would be an act of connivance with Lord Palmerston in his attempt to put down the British Constitution, and to possess himself of an arbitrary power equally foreign to that Constitution and to the Constitution of the United States.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable bodies will refuse their sanction to any convention with Great Britain founded on the illegal, treasonable, and invalid declaration of Paris.

Signed by order of the committee, and on their behalf, by
C. D. COBBET, President.

CHARLES F. JONES, Sec'y.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, presented a memorial from certain residents of Council Bluffs, asking the confirmation of military land warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, in cases where excesses above said warrants were paid in cash by the persons locating them; which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. PEARCE,

Resolved, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, occasioned by the expiration of the term of the Hon. JAMES M. MASON, be now filled by the President of the Senate.

Mr. MASON, having been re-elected to the Senate, was again appointed by the President.

A message was received from the President of the United States, through Mr. HUNTER, of the State Department, which the Vice President announced to be of an Executive character.

Mr. BIGLER said he rose to a question of privilege. There had been placed in his hands, with a request that they might be presented to the Senate, protests against the validity of the election of his colleague, (Mr. CAMERON.) The protest from the House was signed by forty-four members, and that of the Senate by fifteen, detailing the grounds on which the protests were based. He would ask that they be laid on the table until the committees were appointed, when he would move their reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAMERON was understood to express the hope that the protests in question might receive the prompt action of the Senate; and when the committees were appointed, if his colleague (Mr. BIGLER) did not at once make the motion, he (Mr. C.) would certainly do so.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after a brief period spent therein, adjourned to Monday.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1857.

HARVEY T. CLEVELAND, Esq., of New York, GEORGE W. GAYLE, Esq., of Alabama, and S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., of California, were admitted attornies and counsellors of this court.

In the matter of the United States *vs.* Sherman M. Booth. On consideration of the motion made in this case on a prior day of the present term by Mr. Attorney General CUSHING, it was ordered by the Court that this cause should be docketed upon the record previously filed by the Attorney General, and that the case stand for argument at the next term without further notice to either party.

No. 7. Dred Scott, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John F. A. Sandford. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Missouri. Mr. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court for the want of jurisdiction in that court, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction in that court.

No. 127. The United States, appellants, *vs.* Francis Larkin et al. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the northern district of California. On the motion of Mr. Attorney General CUSHING, of counsel for the appellants, (on the 4th instant,) and with the consent of Mr. LAWRENCE, of counsel for the appellees, this cause was dismissed.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE IN KANSAS.

The St. Louis papers bring us the particulars of the late disturbance at Lecompton, Kansas. Gen. RICHARDSON, who died suddenly four days after the occurrence of the unfortunate difficulty, in a letter addressed to Mr. PASCHALL, of St. Louis, says:

"The Governor had visited the Council; went from thence to the House of Representatives, spent some time there, and when he opened the door leading into the ante-chamber W. T. Sherrard was there, awaiting his return, no doubt. Sherrard cursed him. The Governor paid no attention to him, but walked on, when Sherrard spit on his back as often as twice, so say the two gentlemen who were with him at the time. I have no idea that Gov. Geary knew the extent of the insult until the persons who were with him informed him that Sherrard spit upon him as he passed out."

The General, after referring to the action of the Legislative Council in relation to the insult to the Governor, says:

"I am satisfied in my mind, from what I have learned and know, that Sherrard would have killed the Governor if he had resented the indignity. The Governor was unarmed.

"How long is our cause to be placed in jeopardy by irresponsible young men who have no interest in this or any other country? I am satisfied that we have more to fear from our pretended friends than from our open enemies.

"I trust such disgraceful scenes may not occur again in this Territory. I do not agree with the Governor in every thing which he has done, yet I give him all the praise for the good he has done, and freely say that I believe him honest and desirous of doing all the good he can."

On the 18th ultimo some of the citizens of Lecompton held a meeting to denounce the indignity offered to Gov. Geary. Speaking of this meeting the St. Louis Republican says:

"Upon resolutions denunciatory of the insult offered Geary being read, Sherrard came forward and said that the committee who had reported them and every man present who endorsed them were 'liars, cowards, and scoundrels.' A Mr. Sheppard, who resides on a claim near Lecompton, remarked that he was neither a liar, a coward, nor a scoundrel, and that he endorsed the resolutions as right; whereupon Sherrard drew his revolver and commenced firing upon Sheppard, wounding him twice. Sheppard drew and snapped four caps, and the fifth shot hit Sherrard. The people of course became much excited at this wanton violation of their rights, and several shots were fired, when Sherrard and Sheppard both fell, apparently dead, and the affray was fortunately ended.

"John A. W. Jones, Esq. was arrested by Mayor Stewart as one of the persons who fired upon Sherrard, and he has been held to bail in five thousand dollars."

NEW YORK HATS.

SPRING FASHIONS.—STEVENS, Browns' Hotel, has this day received the New York Spring Fashion for gentlemen's dress Hats from "Beebe."

STEVENS'S
feb 24—3tif [Star] Hat Store, Brown's Hotel.

MACKEREL, SALMON, AND CODFISH.—Just received—
20 barrels extra large No. 1 Mackerel
5 tierces choice Salmon
3,000 Grand Bank Codfish
100 boxes scaled Herrings
5 barrels Tongues and Sounds
Also, Split Peas, Beans, small Hominy
Head Rice, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Rice Flour, &c.
For sale by
feb 25—6tif GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE LIGHT ARTILLERY PRACTICE of Major FRENCH's company on the Mall yesterday afternoon attracted crowds of persons of both sexes, of whom a majority were on foot, but not a few in carriages. The ground chosen for the exercise was to the south and west of the Washington Monument, where, notwithstanding the admonition against too near approach, the various movements of the company were closely followed backward and forward by a multitude consisting of at least three or four thousand persons. Such was the excitement that, with all the danger and toil, even ladies participated in it. Nobody was hurt, so far as we could see or learn, although there were some amusing *bouleversements* by a few of the too daring spectators. Those who were satisfied with a more distant but really better view stationed themselves on the high ground to the southeast, and continued of course undisturbed by the various evolutions of the artillery, though occasionally made to smell gunpowder. The exercise was fine, and appeared much to interest and gratify the six to eight thousand persons gathered to witness it. Six shots per gun per minute, or twenty-four explosions from the battery, proved how much dreadful execution even so small a party may deal upon an enemy. The afternoon was fine overhead, but the ground was damp, and a stiff west-northwest wind suggested to many of the spectators an earlier return from the scene than would have been the case at a more advanced period of the season.

THE SIGHT-SEEING of the Fourth furnished a most favorable opportunity for the operations of robbers and thieves in and about the dwellings of citizens, which were so generally vacated of their occupants for three or four hours during the middle of the day. Our police have been successful in detecting one James Wilson, who, boldly carrying the "war into Africa," selected, amongst others, the house of the Deputy Marshal, Mr. GEO. W. PHILLIPS, as the scene of his enterprise. The *Star* of last evening reports the amount and value of what was taken from Mr. P. to be a gold watch and heavy gold chain, a considerable amount of jewelry, two ten-dollar gold pieces, and $900 in Corporation stock. All the property has been recovered but the Corporation stock. He likewise took from Mr. R. M. Hanson's residence money, jewelry, and metal ware to the value of nearly $200; from Mr. Ely Handy similar articles worth $56; from Mr. Nicholas Acker do. worth $105; and from Miss Kneller and Mr. L. F. Bihler several articles of less value. He also robbed, in connexion with one William Martin, a person named Horace Keys, on the same morning, at the Annapolis Junction, of a gold watch worth $105. Happily, through the information of some children, Wilson was arrested, and, having undergone an examination by Justice Donn, is now safely lodged in jail for trial at our Criminal Court. Martin also has been arrested.

The house of the Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND was entered on the 4th and about $500 worth of articles stolen. The thief was also in this instance arrested, through the strenuous exertions of Mr. Sunderland's immediate neighbor, Justice Walter, and pursued by him at the risk of his life. All the articles stolen by this man have been recovered save a valuable watch chain and bracelet, which the thief had time probably to hand to an accomplice on the pavement before he himself was pursued and taken.

MANY VISITERS yet remain in Washington, and a good many uniforms besides those of Major French's artillerymen were seen at the gathering yesterday on the Mall. The Richmond Young Guard remained over till this morning, going down by boat to Aquia creek.

WE copy the following from the American Journal of Dental Science:

"TOOTH SOAP.—We have received from Mr. E. M'Clain, of Philadelphia, a sample of a Detergent Soap for the teeth—a substitute for dentifrice. He calls it Peruvian Tooth Soap, and tells us it is composed of Peruvian Bark, Myrrh, Orris Root, Bole Armeniæ, and the best Olive Oil Soap. We have used it, and found it agreeable and effective."

☞ This article is now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Mechanics' Fair. mar 7—eo1w

VILLAS AND COTTAGES.—A series of Designs prepared for execution in the United States, by Calvert Vaux, architect, late Downing & Vaux, Newburgh, on the Hudson; illustrated by 300 engravings; $2.

Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry, together with the Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, by G. B. Docharty, LL. D.; 75 cents.

History of King Richard the First of England, by Jacob Abbott, with Engravings; 60 cents.

Learning about Right and Wrong, by Jacob Abbott, illustrated with 90 Engravings; 50 cents.

Just published, and for sale at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore,
mar 7 near Ninth street.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED.—JOHN SAUL respectfully invites the attention of gardeners to his extensive stock of Garden and Flower Seeds, consisting in part of Early York, Large York, Drumhead, Flat Dutch, London Market, Early Battersea, and other fine Cabbages; Early Short-top Radish, extra early Peas, round purple Egg Plant, with every other vegetable and herb in the trade.

Flower Seeds.—An extensive collection of the most choice and rare varieties which are put up in collections, and can be sent any distance by mail.

Being a practical horticulturist and personally acquainted with the growers of these seeds, he can warrant all of first quality, fresh, genuine, and correct to name.

Seed Store, 396 Seventh street, corner of H.
mar 7—eo6t

BURNETT'S KALLISTON for rendering the Complexion clear and beautiful.—The following testimonial furnishes conclusive evidence of the efficacy of this famous cosmetic:

"MARLBORO', JULY 11, 1856.

"Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.—*Gentlemen:* The package of Kalliston came to hand last evening, and I am glad to have an opportunity to state to you how much we value it. My family have used it almost daily for more than two years, and now they think they cannot do without it.

"A single application has repeatedly removed the freckles from the face of my little boy, leaving his skin smooth and fair. And, in all cases of sunburn or irritation of the skin, from whatever cause, it has thus far proved itself a perfect and very pleasant remedy.

"I can, if you desire it, refer you to several cases of obstinate cutaneous disease in which I know the Kalliston has had a wonderfully good effect; one in particular, the daughter of Mr. P——, one of my neighbors, had suffered for many years from eruptions and painful inflammation of the skin, (probably the effect of bad vaccine virus,) leaving it in several places puckered and quite red. A few weeks ago I recommended to him your Kalliston; he has since informed me that the effect of its use has been very marked and beneficial, that the skin has become soft and smooth, and the inflammation and redness has nearly disappeared. This is an important case, and I will tell you more about it when I see you.

"I owe it to you to state that I did not believe in the efficacy of any cosmetic until I tried your Kalliston, and I cheerfully give my testimony in its favor.

"Yours, respectfully, J. M. BOYD."

For sale by W. H. GILMAN,
mar 7— corner of Penn. av. and 4½ street.

WORKED AT THE MET. M. INSTITUTE FAIR.

C. B. HUTCHINSON'S Patented Barrel Machinery, unequalled, with which staves and heads for 1,000 barrels a day can be finished from the log, ready to be set up, at less than three cents a barrel. For particulars or the purchase of rights apply to B. MILBURN, Washington, D. C., proprietor for the States of Virginia, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and New Mexico. oct 21—eoifep

NEW PARASOLS AND PARASOLETS.—We have just received from the manufactory samples of the newest and most desirable styles of the above goods, comprising all the different colors. The above goods will be open for sale to-day. W. M. SHUSTER & CO.
Central store, opposite Centre-market,
feb 20—3tifd between 7th and 8th streets.

BEAUTIFUL FLOUNCED BEREGE ROBES. We have just received a lot of beautiful Flounced and Satin Plaid Berege Robes of the latest importation, to which we desire to ask the attention of the ladies.
W. M. SHUSTER & CO.
feb 10—d10if No. 38, opposite Centre Market.

PARASOLS OF NEW and SELECTED STYLES.

OPENED to-day—
2 cases Parasols of the newest and most select styles; all offered at our proverbially low prices.

100 pieces new Lawns for dresses at 12½ cents per yard.

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

One price only; no deviation.

We prefer not to open any new bills.

All bills rendered January 1st will be settled prior to beginning new ones.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases. PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central stores," west building,
feb 21—6tdif opposite Centre market.

IMPAIRED ORGANS OF THE HUMAN SYStem Resuming their Healthy Functions.—Dr. MASSY, of Baltimore, has treated with a success unprecedented many chronic diseases, some of which are defective hearing and vision, spinal irritation and curvatures, nervous and muscular debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, affections of the throat, lungs, liver, stomach, kidneys, together with most diseases incident to females.

N. B. As Dr. M.'s personal attention is more especially required here at this time, he will remain in this city chiefly a few weeks longer. Office and residence 469 West Fayette street, Baltimore; and rooms on Penn. avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, south side, Washington.
feb 21—eodif

SPECIAL REQUEST to those of our customers who have not closed their bills as rendered 1st January, nor called to say why they could not. We again respectfully but positively request them to do so. To those who have so promptly paid their bills we return our many thanks, and shall be happy to serve them at all times with a well-assorted stock of the best class, and at fair low prices.
COLLEY & SEARS,
mar 2—6teoif 523 Seventh street.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.

The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Lottery, Class No. 54, drawn March 6, 1857:

60 55 22 10 78 41 15 58 31 16 50 28

R. FRANCE & CO.
D. H. McPHAIL, Commissioner. mar 7

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, MARCH 6.—The Cunard steamship Persia, from Liverpool the 21st ultimo, has arrived with three days later news from Europe than was received by the Atlantic.

Lord NAPIER is a passenger in the Persia.

The Earl of ELLESMERE died at Bridgewater House on the 18th of February.

D'ISRAELI was to attempt the overthrow of the Ministry by moving an amendment to the financial budget, proposing that the estimates should be adjusted over the period of the next three years, so as then to allow of the total repeal of the income tax.

The Persian difficulty had taken an unexpectedly unfavorable turn, the Persian Envoy having suddenly ceased negotiations at Paris and refusing to visit London.

The French Government had instructed its representatives at London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin to invite those Powers to accredit their resident Ministers at Paris as Plenipotentiaries to settle the Neufchatel affair. The conference meets early in March, but it is feared that an adjustment will be difficult. The principality question was still unsettled.

There is nothing new from Italy or Turkey.

The Russians have resumed the Circassian war.

The English Government has a despatch announcing the total destruction of Canton.

The ratification of a treaty between Russia and Persia was exchanged on the 18th January. By this treaty Russia gets a large tract of land on the frontier of Turkey, giving her the complete command of the road from Trebizonde to Erzeroum.

A colliery accident had occurred near Wombwell, South Yorkshire, by which one hundred and fifty lives were lost.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week ending February 20th were 62,000 bales, including 17,000 on speculation and 4,500 for export. The Persia's advices from this side caused an advance of ⅛, but all qualities subsequently declined ⅛, with a quiet market. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 8⅝d, middling 7 13-16d, middling uplands 7⅝d. Breadstuffs were generally quiet. Corn was 6d lower.

The Remains of Dr. Kane.

LOUISVILLE, MARCH 6.—An imposing procession of Masons in regalia, firemen, and citizens received the remains of Dr. Kane this morning, and, marching through the principal streets, attended them to the steamer.

Important from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 6.—Advices from Westport state that a meeting of citizens passed resolutions to resist every effort from every quarter calculated to renew the former troubles, and extending a hospitable welcome to emigrants from all sections of the country, and pledging themselves to let the laws of Kansas and Missouri punish all violators of the law.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, MARCH 6.—Cotton has declined ¼ cent; sales 4,000 bales; Orleans middling 14½ cents; Uplands middling 13¾ cents. Flour, State $6.30 a 6.50 cents; Southern $6.75 a $7. Wheat, white $1.80, red $1.57. Corn, mixed 74 cents; yellow 75 a 80 cents; white 76 a 80 cents. Pork, mess $23.75 a $23.85. Beef, Chicago repacked $16. Lard 14½ cents. Whiskey, Ohio 27½ cents. Coffee, Rio 10 a 10½ cents. Sugar has declined ¼ cent; Cuba 8¼ a 9⅝ cents. Spirits turpentine is dull at 50 cents. Rosin is buoyant at $1.75 for common.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 6.—The receipts of Beef Cattle yesterday were light, and the sales show an improvement since last market day of fully 25 cts. per 100 lbs. There were 515 head beeves offered at the scales, 100 of which were driven to Philadelphia, 40 to Wilmington and Washington, and the balance (375 head) were taken up by Baltimore butchers at prices ranging from $4.50 to $6 on the hoof, equal to $9 a $11.50 net, and averaging $5.25 gross. Hogs are in better supply, but the demand for them continues brisk and prices are well sustained. Good lots sold at from $9 to $9.75 per 100 lbs. nett. Sheep are scarce and prices have advanced. Sales were made at $5 a $6.75 per 100 lbs.

No. 30.

"WHEN CHURCHYARDS YAWN"

And fell disease is fattening upon the best and fairest of our race, it reminds us to check the earliest symptoms of disease, and the Cold, which soon becomes the Cough and afterwards the Consumption, should not be neglected. Hundreds rush to death with eyes wide open, reading every day the virtues of Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound, and forgetting to apply the wonderful remedy ere it is forever too late. Remember this medicine. Weeks and Potter, 154 Washington street, Boston, are General Agents for its sale in the United States. W. H. GILMAN,
feb 7—eo3t Washington.

WASHINGTON CANES, from Mount Vernon.—The noble trees of the lawn and forest upon which the Father of his Country once looked, and which shaded and cooled his brow, will, according to the nature of things, soon mingle with the earth; and in a few years those who possess a genuine article from this sacred spot will esteem it highly and hand it to posterity as above price.

A large number of these trees have been cut and seasoned, and are being manufactured into Canes, after the model of General Washington's own cane. Persons desirous of possessing one can do so on application to the subscriber, who has been appointed agent for their sale in Washington.

A certificate accompanies the sale of each cane. A liberal deduction made to the trade. C. W. BOTELER,
mar 3—eod6tif (Star) Iron Hall.

THE CELEBRATED PRIZE BEEF, "BUCK" and "Breck."—The undersigned having recently purchased one of the valuable beeves known as "Buck" and "Breck," would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that on *Tuesday, 10th of March,* he will sell at his stall, No. 7 Centre Market, the choicest specimens of PRIZE BEEF ever offered in this or any other market.

"Buck" and "Breck" were raised in Fauquier county, Virginia, and for quality have never been excelled within the limits of the Old Dominion.

Those desiring choice pieces will please send in their orders to WM. P. SHEDD'S, 502 Eleventh street, near Penn. avenue.
J. C. CORNELL,
(Successor to J. J. Shedd,) Stall No. 7,
mar 7—eo3t [Star] Centre Market.

CAUTION.—A note drawn by Martin Buell for six hundred dollars, in favor of C. E. Walker, and endorsed by said Walker, and also by Buell and Blanchard, dated Washington, March 2, 1857, payable at the Bank of Metropolis, has been lost. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said note.
mar 7—3t BUELL & BLANCHARD.

MULES, MULES.—Just arrived from Kentucky, 100 head of very superior large size mules, and for sale on accommodating terms by JAS. H. SHREVE,
mar 7—3t 7th street, between H and I.

A YOUNG LADY, graduate of a leading Northern Seminary, wishes a situation immediately as English Governess. Has taught three years, and can give unqualified references. Address "Teacher," Box 557, New Haven, Conn.
mar 7—w1t&cp2t

FOR RENT—The house (No. 134) in the Seven Buildings, formerly occupied by the Brazilian and Mexican Ministers. A brick stable attached. Possession given immediately. mar 7—eod6t

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—One very fine suit of rooms, on second floor, consisting of Parlor and Chamber attached, and several other rooms near the State Department, can be had, on reasonable terms, by early application to Mrs. KNOTT,
mar 7—eo3t 252 G street, near 15th.

GOLDEN HILL ACADEMY.

THE next session of our school commences the 25th day of April and closes the 24th day of September next.

Board and tuition for five months (half in advance)	$85 00
The students furnish their own lights and all the furniture of their rooms. If a parent or guardian prefers it, the furniture for the room will be supplied at an additional charge of	15 00
	$100 00

For further particulars address me, or either of us, at "Drake's Branch," Charlotte county, Virginia.
THO. T. BOULDIN, A. M. W. V.
mar 5 EDWARD A. ROBERTS.

FOR RENT—A convenient three-story Brick House, situated on Delaware avenue, only one square north of the north Capitol gate, not two minutes' walk to the Capitol. The house was occupied for many years by the late Chief Justice Cranch. Pump of excellent water at the door. Inquire of Mr. Langly, one of the guards at the Capitol, or the subscriber, No. 622 Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill. Possession given immediately.
mar 5—3taw2w ROBERT BEALE.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—
200 bushels strictly prime Pennsylvania Clover Seed
50 bushels superior Timothy Seed
Just received and for sale by
E. E. WHITE & CO.
No. 63 Louisiana avenue,
feb 24—6tiTuThS between 6th and 7th streets.

FRENCH GELATIN, a superior and beautiful article for jellies, shred and sheet.
Coxe's Gelatin, in packets.
Cooper's refined Isinglass, sheet and shred.
Pearl Tapioca and Sago, for Puddings, &c.
Just received at GILMAN'S
feb 26—3t New Drug Store, 350 Penn. avenue.

CLOTHING Made to Order.—New Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvet Silks and Satin Vestings. Gentlemen wishing to consult economy, taste, and elegance in having their Fall and Winter Clothing made to order are invited to examine our new assortment of fine goods, which we will make to measure in style inferior to none, at much cheaper rates than the usual city prices. WALL & STEPHENS,
322 Penn avenue, between 9th and 10th streets,
sep 27—iftf and 394 Penn. avenue, near Nat. Hotel.

LANDRETH'S Warranted GARDEN SEED, for Hot-Beds, &c.—Just received a complete supply of fresh Seed for early planting, among which are Early Cabbages, Lettuces, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Peppers, &c.

Also, a fine supply of Early Peas—Landreth's Extra Early, White Marrowfat, Tom Thumb, &c.

Together with every variety of Garden, Flower, and Bird Seed, from D. Landreth, at the Agency, 353 F street, between 9th and 10th sts.. near the Patent Office. feb 5—eo6t

BRITISH ARMY RAZORS.—Just received a full supply of these justly celebrated Razors, which we sell at 50 cents.

Also, Hollow Ground Army Razors, from the same maker. Price $1. At W. H. GILMANS,
Pharmacy, corner Penn. avenue and 4½ street.
feb 25—[illegible]

NEWSEUM
Newseum Collection