

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the new cabinet as hitherto announced.

The President received company yesterday between 12 and 2 o'clock. The presence was so great, that he was obliged to retire before seeing all who had called.

The question has been raised whether Mr. Hannegan's appointment as Minister to Prussia is valid, for it is said to have been made by Mr. Polk at a quarter past seven o'clock on Sunday morning the 4th of March.

The old Secretaries of War, State, and the Navy, and the old Postmaster General will retire to-day from their respective chairs, to make room for their successors.

The admirable judgment displayed by the President in the selection of his cabinet advisers is the theme of universal approbation among friends and opponents dwelling and sojourning in our city. The administration press, as far as the intelligence has gone and returned, endorse the wisdom of the choice, without stint, and even the opposition papers are betrayed into involuntary applause.

The model inaugural speech of the President excites, so far as heard from, the loudest praises in its favor, both for its manner and matter. We give to-day some opinions upon it, and shall continue to reflect, from time to time, the public sentiments thereon.

The Commissioner of Patents is in a bad way. He threatens not to hold office under any administration to which he is opposed, but holds on to his office with a firm grasp. Mr. Graham says nothing about the matter, but resigns. Mr. English, a clerk in the Treasury, follows Mr. Graham's example. We like this acting better than talking. But it has just struck us, that perhaps Mr. Burke is perfectly consistent in making the declaration he did a few days ago. Perhaps it is not opposed to the present administration. If so, we welcome him to the ranks of the great Taylor Republican party.

If our diplomatic Representatives abroad would imitate the recent example of Mr. Rowan, our Chargé at Naples, in vindicating the honor of our country, when assailed, the American flag would soon come to be as much respected as that of Great Britain. The case was this. An American sailor, in a state of intoxication, was killed at Messina by a Neapolitan soldier. The moment Mr. Rowan heard of it, he embarked on board the U. S. steamship Princeton, which was lying at Naples and reported to Messina, where he addressed a prompt note to the proper authority demanding redress for the outrage. He was as promptly informed, that the murderer had been expelled from the Army and given over to the civil tribunals to take his trial according to law.

The Union is down upon Mr. Meredith, because on the 21st of November last, he incited these words: "The passage of the act of '46 involved insult as well as injury to Pennsylvania, and her people must have been blind to their own honor and interest if they had not resented it." We see nothing in this declaration to find fault with. It is true to the letter. The signature of the act of '46 by President Polk was an insult to Pennsylvania, after his Kane letter, and the people of Pennsylvania have resented it. They have avenged themselves upon the author of the Kane promises by turning them out of power, neck and heels. For the Union to suppose that President Taylor and Mr. Meredith will turn round and do as Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker, is to identify the two parties upon points of character in which there is not the slightest resemblance!

The Union concedes to Mr. Meredith's eminence at the bar, but denies to him experienced and qualified statesmanship. We believe that Mr. Walker stood in the same category when he entered the Treasury, but he has proved that a person may be a qualified statesman and yet without experience. The opportunity developed Mr. Walker's powers. Why may it not do the same for Mr. Meredith? Let the Union wait and see, before it condemns.

The Union fears, that in the "Home Department," it will witness "colossal" enough, and a "waste of waters." This discouraging reflection, is fully appreciated by the friends of the distinguished gentleman, whom the President has called to the Home Department, but let the Union smother as it may, the country has every confidence, that Mr. Ewing will organize his new Department in a manner, that will fill the just expectations of the public. He will make the solitude of home affairs to blossom with the rose, and the waste of waters that have so long spread over our internal interests will be rapidly assuaged by the fine administrative talents of the Ohio Statesman.

The Baltimore Patriot says, that whatever may be said about the cabinet otherwise, no one will doubt its whiggery. And it may have added—its Taylor Whiggery, for every man in it is an original Taylorism to our certain and positive knowledge. They were among the very first, who came out of Egypt, and what is more, not one of them ever sighted again for his fish-pots after they left the land of Canaan.

Yesterday, Mr. Foote made an explanation with reference to the difficulty between Mr. Cameron and himself on the last night of the session of Congress. He said that in a moment of excitement, Mr. Cameron made use of what he conceived to be offensive language towards him, and he passed over to that gentleman. Mr. Cameron's open hand came in collision with his person, and he returned the movement, that it might not be thought he silently acquiesced in the indignity. He wished to have difficulty with no man. In the course of thirty minutes after the occurrence, a reconciliation took place, and they were as good friends as ever. He complained that the newspapers had magnified the affair beyond the proportion of truth.

The Select Committee, ordered to be appointed, yesterday, consists of Messrs. Benton, Felch, Mason, Webster, and Pearce, and they will inquire into the eligibility of Gen. Shields to a retention of his seat in the Senate.

The various Standing Committees of the Senate, to continue until the end of the present Executive session, were appointed. The Senate then transacted business with closed doors.

The Baltimore military companies, when here on the occasion of the inauguration waited on Mr. Reverdy Johnson and paid their respects to him, through their chairman, Col. Hicksman. In reply to an allusion of Col. Hicksman's respecting his appointment to the Attorneyship General of the United States, Mr. Johnson observed that "it would be his study and ambition to justify the confidence of the President, and to realize, as far as he was able, the hopes of his friends." There is no gentleman, in the whole Union, whose appointment to this responsible station, will give more gratification, than that of Mr. Johnson. It is unquestionable, and we predict for his term of office the most brilliant success—a success commensurate with the majesty of his client and the court before whom his causes are to be tried.

The Union thinks, that we are going to have a strong party administration and is very indignant at the idea. Even admitting that such may be the case, we must be permitted to question the delicacy and good taste of a paper, that has supported an ultra party administration with all its might and main, in flying into a passion, because it should happen that "the boat has got on the other leg." But, let the Union restrain its virtuous indignation. Partisanship is dead, and patriotism has been the death of it.

The Charleston people have responded to Mr. Calhoun's address on the slave question, and they have resolved, that so far as they are concerned, they will resist every effort to apply the Wilmot proviso to the new territories, and if defeated, they will never yield to the law applying said proviso to those territories. They hold the same language in regard to the abolition of slavery in this District. These resolutions are of the same order as those entertained by the Northern people on the other side of the question. What is to be done in this emergency? The part of wisdom would dictate a compromise of conflicting opinions, and we have full faith, that such will be the issue of impending events.

The Southern people were induced to vote for General Taylor because he was a Southern man, and would, of course, secure for the South a fair share of our new territorial acquisitions. The Southern people did not such thing. It is a libel upon their intelligence to make such an assertion. But if such were the fact, why did the Southern people who voted for Gen. Cass do so? As well might we impugn their motives for such an act, and declare, that they did so, with a view to deprive the South of carrying slavery into the new territories. The Southern people who voted for old Zack, did so, because they had confidence in his honesty, capacity and fidelity to the whole Union, and because he repudiated the assumption of the legislative power by the Executive. They knew, that, if let alone by the Executive, Congress would do justice to the South in its future legislation upon the territories, and that Gen. Taylor, if President, would guard the Constitution from violation in the last resort—all that any part of the Union can ask at the hands of any President. The future will prove that the popular judgment of Old Zack was correct to the letter.

Ends Mr. Meredith makes the official gullotine red with the blood of Democrats, he will not fill the hopes of the Whigs. Philadelphia, Penn., Dem. Nor of the Democrats either, for there is a manifest desire on the part of the Democratic leaders that the administration should prove to be prescriptive, knowing that prescription is a most effective incentive to union among the opposition. Indeed, the Union has already said, that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and hence the peachment among Democratic presses just now, we suppose, for Democratic, who believe that the offices of government are made for their especial benefit, but they do not amount to more than an omnibus load in each locality. The President does not look to them for support, but to the whole people, and on this point, the willows.

The papers are in error about Mr. Hannegan. He goes to the Court of the Prussian King at Berlin, Mr. Donelson, the late Minister to Prussia, was appointed last season to the Court of the German Confederation at Frankfurt.

Among the private letters received in this city from the Pacific by the Great Western, which we have seen, mentioning a painful rumor that Messrs. Newman and Pomeroy, clergymen of the Church of England, were to be appointed to the office of the new Bishop of the West Indies, and comes from a highly respectable source. It refers to the statement incidentally, as if it were well understood here, but gives no particulars. Newark Daily Advertiser.

The new arrangement of the Cabinet is entirely satisfactory, and will be received with much favor as the original programme. The transfer of Mr. Preston to the Navy Department, was in accordance with his own wishes, and the appointment of Mr. Reverdy Johnson as Attorney General, is a compliment to his eminent legal abilities, the propriety and force of which the country will acknowledge without a dissenting opinion. North American.

We want for the South all the benefit of the chance to be derived from the administration of the Louisiana Sugar Planter, Augustus Constitutionalist Democrat. A selfish wish, to say the least of it. It would have been more patriotic for our contemporary, to have remembered, that the South is not the United States. The administration of the Louisiana Sugar Planter can never, in the nature of things, be sectional. His character and that of his powerful cabinet forbid the idea. The whole Union will be made to reap its benefits, and we trust there will never be a party found in any section so prejudiced as to refuse to enjoy those benefits because they shall not be sectional.

The late President of the United States, although the bill for the organization of the Minnesota Territory was so altered as to confer on him such a power, as to nominate and appoint to the offices in that Territory. Union of yesterday.

Which act, we learn, has met with the decided condemnation of the ultra Democrats. Mr. Polk, a party man, in this last act deserves well of the moderates of all parties, and for doing what conforms to a high sense of delicacy in the position he then occupied, he is condemned by his rabid partisans. Such is the slavery of party!

We should deceive the people if we held out any hopes of the political character of the cabinet. It is not to be trusted, and we have no doubt, that it will be a party cabinet.

You will surely be so, if you hold out to the people the hope that the cabinet will turn their backs upon the promises of the President, as the late cabinet did in regard to the promises of Mr. Polk. See Kane letter and tariff act of '46.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says the President is unaccustomed to the wiles of the demagogues of Whiggery. We believe he is equally unaccustomed to the wiles of the demagogues of Democracy, but we have no fear for the result. He is too old a mariner to be caught by the wiles of either.

It is rumored in Maryland, that Gov. Thomas intends to appoint Mr. John Nelson to succeed Mr. Reverdy Johnson in the Senate of the United States, until the vacancy shall be filled by the Legislature, which will meet again on the 1st of January, 1850.

The Senators of the New York Legislature have signed a request to the Governor to call an extra session of that body—for what object, the press does not inform us.

The Union prophesies that the Cabinet can come to no good. If this should be so, it will only tread in the footsteps of its immediate predecessors!

Two slave traders have been arrested in Augusta, Ga., and committed for trial for offending against the laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves into Georgia for sale.

Donovan's Panorama. This beautiful painting continues to draw crowded houses, and is, in fact, one of the most fashionable places of resort in our city. We are "glad on't," and hope the gallant captain will have what he so richly deserves, always a crowded house.

We are indebted to Adams & Co's Express, for late Northern papers in advance of the mails.

NEW DISCOVERY. Considerable interest was excited yesterday at the Rotundo in the Capitol, by the exhibition of a metallic case for preserving the dead, patented by Mr. A. D. Fisk, of New York. He has proofs of actual experiments of his ability to preserve a corpse in its original, natural appearance for any desired time or purpose. The case is of very handsome construction, entirely new in style, does not weigh but about 120 pounds, is of great strength, and by its peculiar form will be as cheaply made as good mahogany coffins. It must prove of great service in our navy, in passenger ships, and for all the purposes desirable in the disposition of the dead. It is to remain at the Rotundo one or two days, and should be seen by those who have an opportunity.

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NEW ORLEANS, March 3, P. M. Steamer Convey burns—Loss of Life and Property. The steamer Convey, bound from Memphis to this city, came to anchor yesterday by some unknown means, near Harpers Point, and was burnt to the water's edge. Two of the passengers jumped overboard and were drowned. I have not ascertained their names. It is further apprehended that others may have perished in the flames. There were 3000 bales of cotton on board the Convey, all of which was totally destroyed. The boat partially intact.

The Mississippi river has again commenced rising, and very many are apprehensive of a serious overflow. Up to this time, however, all is safe. The rising of the river has reached here by Telegraph, and produced a favorable effect on the cotton market. During the past week fully thirty thousand bales have been put on advanced rates at the market closing day today. The weather has moderated and we have had some rain; our city, generally speaking, enjoys good health, and business is progressing in every branch. The California gold fever will rage with considerable effect. Baltimore Patriot.

When referring it will be to the people of Pennsylvania that we want to see the benefit of the chance to be derived from the administration of the Louisiana Sugar Planter, Augustus Constitutionalist Democrat. A selfish wish, to say the least of it. It would have been more patriotic for our contemporary, to have remembered, that the South is not the United States. The administration of the Louisiana Sugar Planter can never, in the nature of things, be sectional. His character and that of his powerful cabinet forbid the idea. The whole Union will be made to reap its benefits, and we trust there will never be a party found in any section so prejudiced as to refuse to enjoy those benefits because they shall not be sectional.

The great prevailing and characteristic trait of the address is, however, the deference manifested in relation to the other—the legislative and judicial branches of the government. The constitution has not been violated, and the Executive is no longer despotic. The Constitution has now an existence and a power, beyond and superior to the will of any one man, whatever his station. It is not to be trampled upon, and the outrage answered by the incident branches of the government, has not been a usurpation of the Executive prerogative, or an interference with the administration of the government. We had reached the point where the forms of republicanism gave greater power to the despots, than they enjoy were untrammelled, and against popular sentiment, a force of artillery. Twenty-five years' sanction to this usurpation would have rendered the forfeiture of the Executive office, and the inauguration of a new President, a mere formality. We look to the world in the eyes proudly as did those who listened to the inaugural of Washington, and we are not ashamed to be called the servants of the people—Philadelphia News.

The style of the address is a literary production, in the highest sense of the word. It is in the style of a statesman, and in the style of a philosopher. It is in the style of a patriot, and in the style of a statesman. It is in the style of a philosopher, and in the style of a patriot. It is in the style of a statesman, and in the style of a philosopher. It is in the style of a patriot, and in the style of a statesman.

The first object of the administration are of a character that must draw prejudice, dispel doubt, and kindle admiration and confidence. Political opponents will forget the Whig in their love of the United States, and in their respect for the President. The Whig will be forgotten in the love of the United States, and in their respect for the President. The Whig will be forgotten in the love of the United States, and in their respect for the President.

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MR. HALLARD PRESTON. "They who suppose this Union can be or will be dissolved on the issue of the Wilmot Proviso must be signing their own death warrant." This is the closing sentiment of the eloquent and able speech of Mr. Preston, in Congress, which we published in our last number. What say you people of Baltimore, and of the Whig Congressional district? Do you not see the accuracy of your leader's orator's prepared to sacrifice the Union upon the question of the Wilmot Proviso? Have you thought of it? Have you considered the much assiduously to put himself in his profession, as he has since his residence in this city, we predict that but few years will roll around before he shall have attained an eminence in the dramatic corps that will do honor to himself, and be a source of night to his numerous friends.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STRANGERS, AND MR. UPWARDS OF THREE THOUSAND PERSONS LEFT THE CITY YESTERDAY, SEVEN EIGHTHS OF THEM IN THE EVENING. A great number of ladies and gentlemen were seen, wading in the mud along the line cars, looking for seats. We noticed an orange seller struggling with his basket to get out of the way. His foot was fastened to the mud, and he was obliged to stop. His orange seller, however, was not so unfortunate. He was able to get out of the mud, and he was able to get out of the mud, and he was able to get out of the mud.

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By the President of the United States. JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare, that the following named territories, to-wit: the Territory of New Mexico, and the Territory of Utah, are hereby declared to be public lands, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States.

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By the President of the United States. JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare, that the following named territories, to-wit: the Territory of New Mexico, and the Territory of Utah, are hereby declared to be public lands, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States.

By the President of the United States. JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare, that the following named territories, to-wit: the Territory of New Mexico, and the Territory of Utah, are hereby declared to be public lands, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States.

By the President of the United States. JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare, that the following named territories, to-wit: the Territory of New Mexico, and the Territory of Utah, are hereby declared to be public lands, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States.

By the President of the United States. JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare, that the following named territories, to-wit: the Territory of New Mexico, and the Territory of Utah, are hereby declared to be public lands, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States.

By the President of the United States. JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare, that the following named territories, to-wit: the Territory of New Mexico, and the Territory of Utah, are hereby declared to be public lands, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States.

By the President of the United States. JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare, that the following named territories, to-wit: the Territory of New Mexico, and the Territory of Utah, are hereby declared to be public lands, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States, and are hereby reserved to the United States.