The Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA. THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for ad vertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three er six months. Where advertisements are accompanied

680

with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Alloona | read: "Resolved, That the maintenace, inviolate.

Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

are now some 32 names on the roll of the lawless invasion by an armed force of the members of the "Zouave Cadets about to what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes." be started in this place. They hold a I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing meeting in Lowther's Hall on Saturday most conclusive evidence of which the case is evening next, to transact important busi- susceptible, that the property, peace and secu-• ness, where all who desire to join the rity of no section are to be in any wise endancompany are invited to attend.

The Ladies' Home Magazine for

March has been received and its contents inspected and found to be of the first-class. The engravings are equal to the best and now read is as plainly written in the Constitution the literary contributions from the best authors in the country. Any lady who thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consewishes a good cheap magazine can not fail to be pleased with this work. Price be delivered up on claim of the party to whom \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Address such service or labor may be due." It is scarce-T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Fellow Ditizens of the United States :- In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itsel?, I appear before you to address you briefly, Pind to take, in your presence, the oath preseribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office. I do not consider it ecessary, at present, for me to discuss those natters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There never has been any reason or cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample

evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare to you that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them; and more than

this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now Tribune, and the most influential and largest circulating of the rights of the States. and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judg-

ment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance ZOUAVE CADETS .- We learn that there of our political fabric depends, and we denounce gered by the incoming administration. I add too that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the Laws, can be giv-

en, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another .---There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor. The clause as any other of its provisions : "No person held service or labor in one State, under the laws quence of any law or regulations therein, be ischarged from such service or labor, but shall ly questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what

we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the The "Furmer and Gardener," and the law giver is the law. All members of Congress "American Bee Journal," for March have been to this provision, as much as to any other. To received. These standard publication are is- the proposition then, that slaves whose cases sued by A. M. Spangler & Co., 25 North Sixth | come within the terms of this clause, and "shall Street, Philadelphia, at prices which place them Now, if they would make the effort in good make the effort in govy within the reach of every Farmer and Apiarian. temper, could they not, with nearly equal una- ity? The Constitution does not expressly say. Both of them, together with a handsome Premi- nimity, frame and pass a law, by means of um Book, are furnished at \$1,50 per annum .- | which to keep good that unanimous oath? There This we believe to be cheaper than any similar is some difference of opinion whether this clause Must Congress protect slavery in the Territoshould be enforced, by national or State authorpublications in the country, and ought to se- ity, but surely that difference is not a very macure for them an immense circulation. Those terial one, if the slave is to be surrendered, i who desire to see them can obtain specimen can be of but little consequence to him or to them into majorities and minorities. If the others by which authority it is done, and should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept ? Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the other. If a minority in such case will secede sateguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman may not be in any case surrendered as a slave. And might it not be well at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." I take the official orth to-day, with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the Constitument, which we publish in another col- tion or laws by any hypocritical rules, and while umn, was adopted by a vote of 24 yeas to 1 do not choose now to specify particular acts 12 nays. The vote on the Crittenden res-gest that it will be much safer for all in official and private stations, to conform to, and abide by, all those sots which standanzepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find im-punity in having them held to be unconstitut tional It is scarcely 72 years since the first inauguration of a President under our national Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Govmore anxious to see and read the Inaugu-many perils, and generally with great success ; yet with all this scope for precedent. I now entional term of four years, under great and pe culiar difficulties. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of the universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that government proper has never had | it being limited to that particular case, with the a provision in its organic law for its own termination. It shail continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution. and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a Government proper. but an association of States in the nature of a preme Court the instant they are made inordicontract merely; can it be peaceably unmade by | nary litigations between parties in personal acless than all the parties who made it ? One party to a contract may violate it or break it. so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general. principles, we find the proposition that in a legal contemplation of the case, the Upion is peretually confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in part, by the articles of Association in 1774. It was matured ard, of New York, for Secretary of State; and continued by the Declaration of Indepen-Mr. Bates, of Missouri, for Attorney dence in the year 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States. expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of Confederation in | for the suppression of the foreign slave trade. 1778, and finally in 1789. One of the declared are each as well enforced perhaps, as any law objects for ordaining and establishing the con- can ever be in a community where the moral stitution was to form a more perfect union ; but | sense of the people imperfectly supports the if the destruction of the Union by one or by a law itself. The great body of the people abide part only of the States, be lawfullypossible, the by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a Union is less than before the Constitution having lost the vital element of of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Inion, that resolves and ordinances to that perfectly suppressed, would be immediately reffect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any States or State against the an- fugutive slaves, now only partially surrendered, thority of the United States are insurrectionary

stitutionally defend and maintain itself. In | tween aliens than laws among friends ? Supdoing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power | gain on either, you cease fighting, the old idenconfided to me will be used to hold, occupy and tical questions as to terms of intercourse are possess the preperty and places belonging to he Government, and to collect duties on imports; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States, in any inbe ignorant of the fact that many worthy and terior locality, shall be so great, and so universal, as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object while the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of those offices. The attempts to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable with all, that I deem it better to forego for some time the use of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union, so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which must follow favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of Government, can give them. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events | purpose, and which might not be precisely such and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my discretion will be exercised according the Constitution, which amendment, however, to circumstances actually existing, and with a I have not seen, has passed Congress to the efview and a hope of a penceful solution of the fect that the Federal Government shall never national troubles, and the restoration of the interfere with the domestic institutions of the fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and I depart from my purpose, not to speak of parglad of any pretext to do it I will neither af arm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address no words to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our National. fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and hopes. Would it not be wise to ascertain previously why we do so? ill you hazard so desperate a step while there choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer press any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence ? Will you, transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his succeswhile the certain ills you fly to are greater than sor. Why should there not be a patient confi all the unreal ones you fly from ? Will you risk dence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is the commission of so fearful a mistake. All there any better or equal hope in the world? profess to be content in the Union if all con-In our present differences is either party with

stitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the out faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Constitution, has been denied? I think not.-Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority shall deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution-it certainly would if such right were a vital one; but such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can be framed with a provision and well upon this whole subject. Nothing pecifically applicable to every question which valuable can be lost by taking time. If there nay occur in the administration. No be an object to hurry any of you, in hot foresight can anticipate, nor any document of baste, to a step which you would never take dereasonable length contain express provisions for | liberately, that object will be frustrated by

stitutional controversies, and we divide upon

ment but acquiescence on the one side or the

rbitrarily secede again precisely as portions of

the present Union now claim to secede from it ?---

All who cherish disunion sentiments are now be-

ing educated to the exact temper of doing this

in some form is all that is left.

Resolved. That it is the duty of the Federal declared purpose of the Union that it will con- | Can treaties be more faithfully enforced be-Government to enforce the Federal laws, propose you go to war, you cannot fight always, tect the Federal property, and preserve the DYSPEPSIA, and when, after much loss on both sides and no Union of these States. Resolved, That each State be requested to revise its statutes, and, if necessary, to amend again upon you. This country with its institu- the same as to secure without legislation by tions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Congress, to citizens of other States travelling therein the same protection as citizens of such Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing States enjoy ; and also to protect the citizens of government, they can exercise their constituother States traveling or sojourning therein tional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot against popular violence or illegal summary

pupishment, without trial in due form of law for imputed crimes. patriotic citizens are desirous of having the Resolved, That each State be also respectfully national constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendarequested to enact such laws as will prevent ments. I fully recognize the rightful authority and punish any attempt whatever in such State of the people over the whole subject, to be ex- to recognize or set on foot the lawless invasion ercised in either of the modes prescribed in the of any other State or Territory.

Resolved, That the President be requested to instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose a fair transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to opportunity being offerel the people to act the Governors of the several States, with a reupon it. I will venture to add that to me the quest that they be communicated to their re-Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch spective Legislatures. Resolved, That as there are no propositions as it allows the amendment to originate with from any quarter to interfere with slavery in

the people themselves, instead only of permitthe District of Columbia, or in places under the ting them to take or reject a proposition origiexclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and situate nated by others not, especially chosen for the within the limits of the States that permit the as they would wish to either accept or re- holding of slaves, or to interfere with the interfuse. I understand a proposed amendment to State slave trade, this Committee does not deem it necessary to take any action on those subjects.

The joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, reported by the Committee of State including that of persons held to service. Thirty-three, was next considered, as follows: To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both ticular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to be now implied as con-Houses concurring. That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several stitutional law. I have no objections to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief States, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to fix times for the separation of the States.to all intents and purposes as part of the said The people themselves can do this also if they Constitution, vizz ARTICIE XII. That no amendment shall at

all be made to the Constitution which will ent government as it-came to his hands, and to authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere, in any way, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of the said State.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North. or on yours

of the South, that truth and that justice will A Card to the Suffering surely prevail by the judgement of this great The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary tribunal, the American people. By the frame of the Government under which in Japan. was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician we live, this same people have wisely given their residing in the great city of J eddo. This recipe has cured public servants but little power for mischief. great numbers who were suffering from Consumption and have with equal wisdom provided for the Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility return of that little to their own hands at very and nervous depression caused by these disorders. Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of charge. wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years. My countrymen, one and all, think calmly Mr. Silas J. Liscomb, of Birmingham, says:

" I have found in Borhave's Holland Bitters a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit." all possible questions. Shall fugitives from la- taking time. But no good object can be frus-Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pitt

To Consumptives. And those afficied with

NERVOUS DEBILITY. HEART DISEASE, FEVER & AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for yoars devoted his time to curing his Parishoners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's daty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those whe require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge). with directions for proparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fover and

Ague, Constipation, Heart Disense, Dysperain; Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescription are used by the most eminent Physiciaus in London, Paris, and New York. These wishing them will REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN. please address Nov. 15,'60.-1y.

To Consumptives.

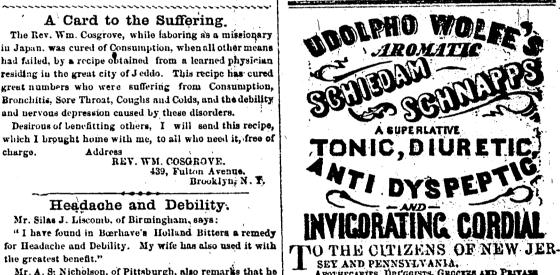
The advertiser, having been - restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption-is auxions to make known to hisfellow ufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will sond a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTIMA, BRONCHITTE, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his, remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.

Get. 4, '00.-15.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a sothing Syrup for children teething, which groatly facilitates the process of teething, by sotening the gums, reducing all inflammation-will allay all pdin, and is sure to regulato the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column



RAILRO Represe Train East arriv 6 West 6 Fast 6 Heat 6 Mail 66 East 6 Mail 66 East 6 6 West 6 6 West 66 The HOLLIDAYSBUI Trains East and West... INDIANA BRANCH Williamsburgh, New York. Accommodation Train and West and Express 7 Nev. 20, 1860. Gouncil met pursuant to ison, Chief Burgess, and A. Murvine; and C. R. He The minutes of last m A number of proposals offices of Street Commissi and Clerk, were present received and acted on. The Council proceeded Williamsburgh, Kingt County, New York missioner, by ballot, which liam W. Suyder, for one y On motion of R. Greenw Ely be, and is hereby app

orough, for one year. On motion of C. R. H Woodkok, Esq., be, and h to the Council, for the ensu The Council, then proce and Treasurer, which re-Woodkok, Clerk, and Danie A bill was presented, Hickey for \$3.31, for lumb On motion, the Presider M. J. Mervine; a Committe the streets lately opened, A communication was

Fire Company" of Altoona ha table for further consid On motion, Resolved, The e granted the privilege o Council room, On motion, the Council meetings on the first Mond On motion, adjoured to April, 1861, at 7 o'clock, P. GOING TO TUR CITY

the city without having stop, hoping certainly Upon their arrival m them in, and it frequ are badly taken in. and

hoped for after sundr

disasters. To avoid

persons visiting Phila

Altoona

ALTOONA

Bastern Way Western Way Holiniaysburg Western Through Bastern Through

Western Through.

Bastern Way

OFFICE HOURS :-- Duri 7 80 P. M. On Sundays,

RAILRO

LOCA

Proceedin

Western Way.

copies without charge, by addressing the publishers as above.

nor The plan of adjustment adopted by the Peace Conference lately in session in Washington, was brought before the U. S. Senate at its last session on Monday morning last, and was voted down by the decisive vote of 7 yeas to 28 nays. The plan of adjustment agreed upon by the Committee of 33, with Corwin's amendolutions was 19 yeas to 20 nays. From the summary manner in which the Senate disposed of the Peace Conference proposition, we infer that the effort of that body at Union-saving was not of much avail.

Presuming that our readers are ral of President Lincoln than anything else we could give them, we have published it entire this week. The effect of that document will be immediate and important, and therefore all should read it carefully. So far as we have heard opinions expressed with reference to it, either by conservative friends, or opponents, they have been favorable. Of course there are ultra men in all parties. who will be dissatisfied-some because it does not favor co-ercion, and others because it does not give up everything to the South. In our opinion it is constitutional, and the President will be sustained by the Union men North and South.

THE LIATEST .- Washington, March 5. -President Abraham Lincoln performed his first official act to-day by nominating to the Senate, for confirmation, Mr. Sew-General; and Mr. Wolles, of Connecticut, for Postmaster General.

The advices from the South to-day look decidedly warlike. From Virginia the news encourages the opinion that that State will not secede-at least immediately The big office-seekers have visited Mr. Lincoln this morning. Over twenty clerks from the Gulf States resigned today. There are plenty to take their places.

would not be surrendered at all by the other. or revolutionary according to circumstances. Physically speaking we cannot separate : we THREATENING LETTERS.-Numbers of ting elements in its composition, or sufficient I therefore consider that, in view of the Concannot remove our respective sections from each cause from any source, for a dissolution of this | can have the pills sent to any part of the country (confi threatening letters are still sent to Mr. stitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and other, nor build an impassible' wall between government; that we are not sent here to de- dentially) by mail, "free of postage." Sold also by AUIN Lincoln by cowardly enemies, who may be to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as them. A husband and wife may be divorced, READ, Huntingdon, and by one Druggist in every village stroy, but to sustain and harmonize the instituinterested in knowing, says a Tribune the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach tions of the country, and to see that equal justitude that the laws of the Union be fuithfully execu- of each other But the different parts of our tice is done to all parts of the same; and finaldispatch, that their mean missives are qui- ted in all the States. Doing this I deem to be country cannot do this. They cannot but re- ly, to perpetuate its existence on terms of Sole Proprietor, New York. N. B .- The above Pills have been counterfeited, and are etly consigned to the flames, without giv-ing the least concern to the person most form it so far as practicale, unless my rightful amicable or hostile, must continue between Resolved. That the faithful observance, on the offered to Ladies at prices ranging from 25 cents to 75 cta. (dear at that.) Look out for them. The genuine, hereafincreased, or being any longer a source masters, the American people, shall withhold them. Is it possible, then, to make that in-increased, or being any longer a source the requisite means, or in some authoritative tercourse more advantageous or more satisfacto- obligations to each other and to the Federal ter, will bear the signature of S. D. Howe, sole proprietor. of sunoyance to his family, who are not manner direct the contrary. I trust this will ry after separating than before? Can aliens Government, is essential to the peace of the not be considered as a menace, but only as the make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Price-\$1. Purchase of the above gentlemen, and you will) and the genuine article, and one you may rely upon. Junuary 81, 1861.-Jy.

trated by it Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Con-

short intervals.

May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territo-ries? The Constitution does not expressly say Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Construction does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our connever yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent t adjust in the best way all our present difficulties. countrymen, and not in In your hands, my dissatisfied

minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the Governall have the most solenin one to " preserve, protect, an a-fend' it. I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent we must not be enemies. Though passion may have which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a strained, it must not break our bounds of affection.

which in turn will divide and run them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any such a minority. For instance, why may not any will be by the better angels of our nature. portion of a new Confederacy a year or two hence

The Basis of Adjustment.

We subjoin the entire series of resolutions reported by the Committee of thirty-three, as Is there such perfect identity of interests they passed the House of Representatives finalamong the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed sely, with Mr. Corwin's amendment :

cession ? Blainly, the central idea of secession Resolved. That in the opinion of this commitis the essence of anarchy. A majority held in tee, the existing discontents among the Southern restraint by constitutional checks and limitapeople, and the growing hostility among them tions, and always changing easily with the deto the Federal Government, are greatly to be liberate changes of popular opinion and sentiregretted; and that, whether such discontents ments, is the only true sovercign of a free people. and bosfility are without just cause or not, any Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anreasonable, proper and constitutional remedies. archy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible.--and additional and more specific and effectual The rule of minority, as a permanent arrangement. is wholly inadmissable ; so that rejecting as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to the majority principle, anarchy and despotism preserve the pence of the country and the per-I do not forget the positions assumed by theerfully granted.

some, that Constitutional questions are to be Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repredecided by the Supreme Court, nor do 1 sentatives of the United States of America in Condeny that such decisions must be binding gress assembled, That all attempts on the part of in any case upon the parties to a suit, he Legislatures of any of the States to obstruct as to the object of that suit, while they are also or hinder the recovery and surrender of fuguentitled to very high respect and consideration tives from service or labor are in derogation of in all parallel cases, by all other departments the Constitution of the United States, inconsisof the Government. And while it is obviously tent with the comity and good neighborhood possible that such decision must be erroneous in that should prevail among the several States, any given case, still the evil effect following

and dangerous to the peace of the Union. Resolved, That the several States be respectchance that it may be overruled, and never befully requested to cause their statutes to be recome a precedent for other cases, can better be vised, with a view to ascertain if any of them borne than could the evils of a different practice. are in conflict with or tend to embarrass or hin-At the same time the candid citizen must conder the execution of the laws of the United fess that if the policy of the government upon a States, made in pursuance of the second section vital question effecting the whole people is to of the fourth article of the Constitution of the he irrevocably fixed by the decision of the Su-United States for the delivery up of persons held to labor by the laws of any State and escaping therefrom ; and the Senate and House tions, the people will have ceased to be their Representatives earnestly request that all own rulers, having to that extent practically reenactments having such tendency be forthwith signed their government into the hands of that repealed, as required by a just sense of constieminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view tutional abligations, and by a due regard for any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It the peace of the Republic; and the l'resident + is a duty from which they may not shrink, to of the United States is requested to communito decide cases properly brought before them, cate these resolutions to the Governors of the and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn several States, with a request that they will lay their decisions to political purposes. One secthe same before the Legislatures thereof retion of our country believes slavery is right, and spectfully ought to be extended, while the other believes

Resolved. That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the it is wrong, and ought not to be extended, this is the only substantial dispute. The fugutive isages and laws of those States; and we recogslave clause of the Constitution, and the law nize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of so-

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constifew break over in each. This I think cannot tution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, on be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in the subject of fugutive slaves, or fugutives from both cases after the separation of the sections service or labor, and discountenance all mobs than before. The foreign slave trade, now imor hindrances to the execution of such laws. and that citizens of each State shall be entitled vived with out restriction in one section, while to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflic-

has experienced much relief from its use for Headache. Take a half tea-spoonful three times a day, an hour before meals. Eat moderriely, and then of wholesome food. and you will find this is really a remedy for Sick and Neryous Headache, Weakness of any kind, Costiveness, and Piles. Being perfectly simple in composition, it may be taken without fear by the invalid. Possessing a fine aromatic flavor, it is very grateful to the debilitated stomach.

Address REV. WM. COSGROVE.

Headache and Debility.

Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial. Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial is remarkable for its wonderful beneficial effects in the treatment of children. For croup, dysontery, and teething, it has never been surpassed, and mothers should at all times be provided with a surply, as they value the lives and the comfort of their little ones. The preparations of Blood Food are among the most important discoveries of the age. They are not medicines, but food for the blood : already prepared for absorption, pleasant to the taste, and natural in action; and what one gains, he retains. The Blood Food is a scientific discovery, differing from all patent medicines; and for consumption, throat diseases, liver complaints, dyspepsia, and other diseases incident to the human frame, is unequalled for its healing and strengthening qualities.-Columbia, Ohio, Ga

zette See advertisement. For sale by A. Roush, Altoona, Pa.

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!! One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest enconiums from the press and the people, is Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters. Who would endure the tortures arising from the terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills, alternately, when a guarantee of their peculiar rights and interests | remedy can be obtained for a mere triffe? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, unpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and til it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak

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Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Putrid Sore Mouth DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sore Nipples. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Sores. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Cuts. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Burns.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sores. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Chapped Lips DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Gums. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE is the best Purifier of the Breath of anything known.

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Ladies, if you delight in . . . white teeth, use the CAN-KERINE, and your desires will be realized. We pledge our word that it is entirely free from acids and all poiso ous substances, and can be given to an infant with perfect safety. It will preserve the teeth and keep the gums free from ulcers. It is equally efficacious for nursing sore mouths. In all the thousands remedies that have been put forth for the cure of the various diseases above, none can equal the Cankerine. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. J. BURRILL & CO., Proprietors, 63 Maiden Lans, N. Y. For sale in Altoona, by G. W. KESSLER.

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all ob structions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventative

There is not a lady living but what at some period of her life needs just such a medicine as "Duponco's Golden Pills." One of the first ladles of Chester told the Agent there that she had received so much benefit from the use of them, she woold be willing to pay \$5 a box, rather than be without them, if she could get them no less. The ingredients composing these pills are made known to every Agent. They will tell you they are perfectly harmless

and yet will do all claimed for them. Full and explicit firections accompany each box. Price \$1.00 per box.-Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Druggist, sole Agent for Altoona, Pa. Ladies by sending him \$1.00 to the Altoona Post Office

S. D. HOWH,

FAMILIES. WOLFE'S Pure Cognac Brandy. WOLFE'S Pure Maderic, Sherry and Port Wine. WOLFE'S Pure Jamaica and St. Croix Rum. WOLFE'S Pure Scotch and Irish Whisky.

I beg leave to call the attention of the cifizens of the United States to the above Wines and Liquors, imported by UDOLENO WOLFS, of New York, whose name is familiar in every part of this country for the purity of his celebrates Scurpan Scusapper. Mr. Wolfe, in his letter to me, speak ing of the purity of his Wines and Liquors, says: "I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in the city of New York, that all he Brandy and Wines which I bottle are purch imported, the Brandy and Wines which I cottle are purposed imported, and of the best quality, and can be relied upon by every purchaser." Every bottle has the proprietors name on the wax, and a fac simile of his signature of the certificate.— The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For sale at Retail by all Apothecasics and Grocers in Philadelphia. GEORGE II. ASHTON, No. 832 Market St., Phila.

Sole Agent for Philadelphia. Sole Agent for Philadelphia. Read the foilowing from the New York Convier: ENORMOUS BUSINESS FOR ONE NEW YORK MERCHANT.—We are happy to inform our fellow-cilizens that there is one place in our city where the physician's mothecary, and country merchant, can go and purchase pure Wines and Liquors, as pure as imported, and of the best quality. We Liquors, as pute as imported, and of the description of this mer-do not intend to give an ela borate description of this mer-chant's extensive business, although it will well repay any stranger or citizen to visit. Udolpt O Wolfs's extensive ware-house, Nos. 18, 20 and 22. Beaver street, and Nos. 17, 19 ready for shipment could not have been less than thirty thousand cases; the Brandy, someten thousand cases - Vin-tages of 1836 to 1850; and ten thousand cases of Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Janafes and St. Croix Rum, some very old and equal to any in this country. He also had three large collars, filled with Brany. Wine, &c., in casks, under Castom-House key, ready for ottling. Mr. Wolfe's sales of Schnapps last year anionated one hundred and eighty thousand dozen, and we hope is ess than two years he may be equally successful with h

Brandies and Wines. His business morits the patronage of every lover of his pecies. Private families who wish pure Wines and Lignors or medical use should send their orders direct to Mr. Wolfs, intil every Apothecary in the land make up their mines o discard the poisonous stuff from their shelves, and re-place it with Wolfe's pure Wines and Liquors. We understand that Mr. Wolfe, for the accommodation

f small dealers in the country, puts up assorted cases of would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by druggists and dealers nents in the United States, who sell nothing but imitations, ruinous alike to human health and happiness. For sale by A. ROUSH. [Sept. 13, 1869-6m is.

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Silk . Popling, Brocade Popling, Chene Valencies, Kep Poplins, Figured Cashmeres, Mottled Merinos,

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Logether with a full stock of all kinds of Domostic and Staple, Dry Goods, Clouking, Cloths, Cassimeres, Estinetts, Tweeds, &c. Ladies, Misses and Children's Shawks, Closks and Cloth Dusters. Hosiery, Gloves, Woulen Goods, Carpeta Oil Cloths, Bed Comforts: Blankets, &r. &c. We ask particular attention to our present stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES. which we feel sure are cheaper than they can be bought claswhere. We have also our usual supply of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware,

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Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the Country, Upward of iwelve hundred young men from twenty eight different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

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ALL IN BOTTLES.

fore starting, to stop at. above Race. This the " Engle Hotel." h refitted by Measrs. Rh will always find devote the wants and comfort "Revere" is central trial, and we feel as pleasant house during us for the advice. I

THROUGH STOCK T Tuesday mornings las each side, on the Pen run through from this out change of locomo heretofore. The imp risburg are now nearl dation of workmen they are completed, of a month or two, al exception of the Lo

through from this to of men or motive pow MORE COTTON .-- OT arried in Pittsburgh

bipment over the P the Eastern markets. sued by the Southern to the injury of their The fact that so much via Northern routes, growers of the South Northern transporters stitutors of the secedin

PAPER NECK-TIES. made by a firm in Ne paper neck-ties, print gingham with great e Scientific American Bar son of the single style teen thousand dozen. the articles in this ne sume they will soon b

> Locel U. FRID

The Crittenden resolution the day, and were calle as and mays being called On motion of McMinn of suffering Kansas, was re Cramer, of (R. I.) introdu ons, which was ably discu food, of (Dol.) and Lehr of marks, the Senate adjourne

PUSNING ALONG .--- We m . Roush. He does not be be by any foul mean ther men, but by strict at ertion to satisfy the want gain a share of the pul years have proved that he Is has, in that time, buil many an older hand,

Ite bim a call. AT The African Moth e, will be consecrate xt, 10th inst., at 3 u'clo es will be conducted by will be taken up to econt repairs. The pu invited to attend.

The length of the 1 haw advertisements pro-meding matter this we bipts and Expenditure rest to our readers, th examine the Boroug in which their servau