



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

Where parties are unknown to us, our rate for advertising 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 or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied 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 Altoona Tribune, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and the Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

ZOUAVE CADETS.—We learn that there are now some 32 names on the roll of members of the Zouave Cadets about to be started in this place. They hold a meeting in Lowther's Hall on Saturday evening next, to transact important business, where all who desire to join the company 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 the literary contributions from the best authors in the country. Any lady who wishes a good cheap magazine can not fail to be pleased with this work. Price \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia.

The "Farmer and Gardener," and the "American Bee Journal," for March have been received. These standard publications are issued by A. M. Spangler & Co., 26 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, at prices which place them within the reach of every Farmer and Apian. Both of them, together with a handsome Premium Book, are furnished at \$1.50 per annum.—This we believe to be cheaper than any similar publications in the country, and ought to secure for them an immense circulation. Those who desire to see them can obtain specimen copies without charge, by addressing the publishers as above.

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 amendment, which we publish in another column, was adopted by a vote of 24 yeas to 12 nays. The vote on the Crittenden resolutions 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 more anxious to see and read the inaugural 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 secession, 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 latest—Washington, March 5.—President Abraham Lincoln performed his first official act to-day by nominating to the Senate, for confirmation, Mr. Seward, of New York, for Secretary of State; Mr. Bates, of Missouri, for Attorney General; and Mr. Wallis, 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 to-day. There are plenty to take their places.

Threatening letters.—Numbers of threatening letters are still sent to Mr. Lincoln by cowardly enemies, who may be interested in knowing, says a Tribune dispatch, that their mean misdeeds are quietly consigned to the flames, without giving the least concern to the person most interested, or being any longer a source of annoyance to his family, who are not permitted to see them.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

President Lincoln's Inaugural Message.

Follow Citizens of the United States.—In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed 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 necessary, at present, for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is so much anxiety and excitement. Appointments 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 apprehensions as 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 not 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. I will not nominate or appoint to office any man who is known to be a seceder, and I will not do 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 read: "Resolved, That the maintenance, inviolate, 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 judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power which preserves our Union, and no lawless invasion by an armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes." I now reiterate these sentiments, and draw the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any way endangered by the incoming administration. I add to that all the provisions of the Constitution with the Constitution and the Law, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.—I here declare my solemn belief in the sanctity of fugitives from service or labor. The clause now read is plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, or discharge from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for the retention of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision, as much as to any other. To the proposition then, that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, I do not dissent. I do not dissent from that which the Constitution and the Law require. I do not dissent from that which the majority must, or the Government must, execute. There is no other alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If the majority will not acquiesce, they must acquiesce; they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, may any one of the States secede from this Union, and arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it?—All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to preclude the propriety of the secession of a State? Mainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate change of popular opinion and sentiment, is the only safe guardian of the peace and stability of a free government. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible.—The rule of majority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism are the only alternatives.

I do not forget the positions assumed by some, that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to carry their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended, and the issue between them is a political one, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law. It is no fault of theirs if others seek to carry their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended, and the issue between them is a political one, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law. It is no fault of theirs if others seek to carry their decisions to political purposes.

Physically speaking we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other. But the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot be re-main face to face, and an intercourse, either personal or political, must continue between them. It is possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?

Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when you cease fighting, the old identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose a fair opportunity being offered to the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to reject a proposal made and suggested by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I do not make, has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconception of what I have said, I depart from my purpose to speak of the Convention mode, so far as to that holding such a provision to be now implied as constitutional law, I have no objections to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the direct vote of the people of the States.—The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer present government as it comes to his hands, and to 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.

The Basis of Adjustment.—We submit the entire series of resolutions reported by the Committee of thirty-three, as they passed the House of Representatives finally, with Mr. Corwin's amendment: Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the growing hostility among the people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostilities are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper and constitutional remedies, and the means of their removal, should be recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Resolved, That the several States be respectfully requested to cause their statutes to be reviewed with a view to ascertain if any of them are in conflict with or tend to embarrass or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which relate to persons held to labor by the laws of any State and escaping therefrom; and the Senate and House of Representatives earnestly request that all enactments having such tendency be forthwith repealed, as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic; and the President of the United States is requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay the same before the Legislatures thereof respectively.

Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the usage and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it exists, to interfere with slaves or servitude in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society. Resolved, That we recognize the justice and expediency of the specific provisions of the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discontinuance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to the private property and immunities of citizens of the several States. Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source, for a dissolution of this Government; and we are not sent here to demand that we sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same; and finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States. Resolved, That the faithful observance, on the part of all the States, of all their constitutional obligations to each other and to the Federal Government, is essential to the peace of the country.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to enforce the Federal laws, protect the Federal property, and preserve the Union of these States. Resolved, That each State be requested to revise its statutes, and, if necessary, to amend the same as to secure uniform legislation by Congress, to citizens of other States travelling through the same, and to protect the citizens of other States traveling or sojourning therein against popular violence or illegal summary punishment, without trial in due form of law for imputed crimes. Resolved, That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any attempt whatever in such State to recognize or set on foot the lawless invasion of any other State or Territory. Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they be communicated to their respective Legislatures. Resolved, That as there are no propositions from any quarter to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, or in place under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and situate within the limits of the States that permit the holding of slaves, or to interfere with the interstate slave trade, this Committee does not deem it necessary to take any action on those propositions.

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