The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
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NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
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President Lincoln's Inaugural Address.—At considerable extra labor we give Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural in this week's *Globe.* Read it carefully.

The Latest News.

Congress.—Corwin's joint resolutions to amend the Constitution, which had previously passed the House by a two-thirds vote, passed the Senate on Monday morning by 24 yeas to 12 nays—two-thirds voting for the resolutions. The Peace Conference resolutions were voted on and rejected by the Senate—as were also the Crittenden resolutions. The Senate was in session all day Sunday and Sunday night.

The Inauguration of President Lincoln.—The inauguration came off without difficulty. Quiet and good order prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The crowd in the city was supposed to number fifty thousand—office-seekers and strangers generally.

The Tariff.—The Tariff Bill as passed by Congress, was signed by President Buchanan on Saturday.

Lincoln's Cabinet.—President Lincoln's Cabinet is composed of the following gentlemen:

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Secretary of War—Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of Navy—Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

Secretary of Interior—Caleb Smith, of Indiana.

Post Master General—Gideon J. Wells, of Connecticut.

Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, is a free trade Abolitionist.

President Tyler Denouncing the Peace Conference.—Messrs. Tyler and Sedden were serenaded at Richmond, Va., on Thursday night last.—Both spoke, and ex-President Tyler denounced the result as a worthless affair, and said the South had nothing to hope for from the republicans. Mr. Sedden said it was a delusion, a sham, an an insult and offense to the South.

—The secession sentiment is increasing among the people of Virginia, and if any measures of coercion are adopted the North may rest assured that Virginia will secede. The action of the Peace Congress is generally condemned in that State.

—The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing Gen. Twiggs from the army for treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

"The Crisis."

At this writing, Tuesday, it is impossible for any man, with the confused state of affairs as they exist at Washington before him, to give an opinion worth anything, as to what will be the condition of our national troubles a week hence. We may and we may not have civil war forced upon us. One thing is certain however, there will be a change of programme for better or for worse in less than ten days. The Republican Abolitionists and the Southern Disunionists continue to work harmoniously together to bring about a complete destruction of our once glorious Union. The distress of the country and the prayers of the people have had but little effect upon their rascally conduct. Our only hope is in Lincoln and his Cabinet. If he has taken to his bosom an Abolitionist, he cannot expect the conservative men of his own or the Democratic, or any other party, to sustain him. If he throws overboard the Abolitionists, he will have the good men of all parties to defend and protect him.

The Minority President.

In point of fact, the two Democratic candidates, Douglas and Breckinridge, received together a much larger number of votes than Lincoln did.—The *Tribune Almanac* gives the full returns as follows:

Douglas,	1,365,976
Breckinridge,	847,953
Democratic vote,	2,213,929
Lincoln.	1,857,610
Democratic maj.	356,319

If it be said that the Democratic vote as thus given, includes some Bell men in those States where there were fusion tickets, we admit it; but on the other hand, the vote of South Carolina, whose Electors are chosen by the Legislature, is not included at all. Being unanimous for Breckinridge its popular vote, if cast, would have added 40,000 or 50,000 to the Democratic side. It is plain, therefore, that the Democratic vote, notwithstanding the split in its ranks, was some 300,000 to 350,000 larger than that given for Lincoln. If we add the 590.631 votes given to Bell, we have an aggregate majority against Lincoln of 946,950 votes, or including South Carolina, 1,000,000 in round numbers.

THE INAUGURAL.

Fellow-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 these matters 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 has never been any reasonable 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 these speeches when I declare 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 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 on which the perfection and endurances of our political fabric depend.—And we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any sort of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible—that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the new incoming Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, 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.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor.—The clause I now read is as 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, be discharged 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 reclaiming 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, and "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous.

Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one.

If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one in any case be content that his oath shall be kept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again—In any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in the 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 provisions and immunities of the citizens in the several States." I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts to Congress as proper to be enforced.

I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations to conform to and abide by all these acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is scarcely seventy-two 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 Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet without this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. 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 laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the Government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.

I shall 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 contract merely, can it be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, 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 and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 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 1778, and finally in 1789. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was to form a more perfect Union; but if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution; having lost the vital element of perpetuity it follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union. That resolves or ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that I will constitutionally defend and maintain it. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the National authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the 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 in any interior 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 these offices, the attempt to do so, would be so irritating and so nearly unfeasible with all, that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses 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 the most favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of the Government, can give them. The course here indicated, will be followed, unless current events and experience, shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion shall be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another, who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them.

To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before entering on so grave a matter as the destination, of our national fabric, with all its benefits, it memories and hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain previously, why we do so? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from, have no real existence. Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are *greater than all the real ones you fly from?* Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all Constitutional rights can be maintained.

Is it true then that any right plainly written in the 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 should 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 a 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 specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No President can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories?—The Constitution does not expressly say.—Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities.—If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease.

There is no other alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede, rather than 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, why may not any portion of the present Confederacy, a year or two hence, 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 interest among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly, 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 changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people.

Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissable, so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forfeit the position assumed by some that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government. And, while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can be better borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess, that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions, affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes that slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes that it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps as any law ever can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking we cannot separate, we cannot remove our respective sections for each other, nor build an impassible 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 but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible then to make 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, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old 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 recommendations 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 afforded 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 permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated 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 have not seen, 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 misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to be now implied as Constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix lines for the separation 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 the present Government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a political confidence in the ultimate justice of the people.—Is there any better or equal hope in the world. In our present differences is either party without faith of being in right if the Almighty Ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice on your side of the North or on yours of the South. That truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgments of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My Countrymen—One and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by time.

But no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied, held the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.

In your hands my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war, The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.

You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend it."

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies.—Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave, to every loving heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be the better angels of our nature.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington City, March 4, 1861.

The Compromise Propositions.

The Washington *National Intelligencer*, of Thursday last, in a masterly article, uses the following eloquent language:

"Whatever may be the individual opinion entertained by any member of the present Congress respecting the eligibility of these propositions, in whole or in part, he may, in any event, with entire consistency and in perfect conformity with his duty as a representative, aid in transmitting them to that tribunal whose ratification they must receive before they become integral parts of the national charter.—Who will deny to the people of the States an opportunity to express their wishes in respect to the adoption of these amendments? What party shall assume to set itself up in contempt of that popular arbitrament which sooner or later it must confront? If the people are opposed to the propositions, they will so express themselves, and the propositions will fall to the ground. If the people, on the contrary, are inclined, as we feel assured is the case, to ratify these amendments, they will deeply resent the action of any party which proceeds on the theory of balking their wishes.

"For ourselves, we are free to say that we gladly accept, and cordially recommend these propositions as a basis of adjustment. We urge them now upon the preliminary action of Congress, and we shall urge them for final ratification by the several States. We see in them a ground upon which conservatives in the North and in the South may make a common and determined stand against the continuance or revival, in any form, of the sectional agitations which have so long vexed the nation until at last they have partially destroyed its integrity. If we do not misconceive the purport and mission of these propositions, *they are destined, by the popular adhesion they shall receive, to strike a death-blow at political ultraism, whether finding its representatives in the North or in the South.*—By their acceptance or their rejection the candidates for popular favor in the immediate future must be prepared to stand or fall. Sooner or later the will of the peope will make itself heard in the final deliberate adoption or in the final deliberate rejection of these propositions. We do not doubt their verdict; and we feel fully persuaded that the people of the South may now bide their time in entire confidence that the people of the North will in the ratification of these constitutional guarantees, afford the best possible evidence of a spirit at once conciliatory and fraternal."

☞ The Tariff established in New Orleans upon imports from abolition States, has caused an advance in whiskey. The duty on said contraband is 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the venders of the ardent have advanced their prices 35 cents per gallon. That's heavy on the consumer.

Interview Between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas.

A special dispatch to *The Press*, dated Feb. 27th, says:—"Mr. Douglas called upon Mr. Lincoln last night at Willard's Hotel, and told him that he sought an interview at the risk of being misunderstood, but that the critical condition of the country required every friend of the Union to lay aside partisan feeling and personal delicacy. He had just learned that there was imminent danger that the Peace Conference would dissolve without agreeing upon any basis of adjustment. In that event, he apprehended that the Border States might resolve promptly to secede from the Union, before any plan could be matured for referring the matters in dispute to the people of the several States. A fearful responsibility would rest upon the President elect if the Union were dissolved under his Administration, unless he did everything in his power to save the country from such a catastrophe. That Mr. Lincoln alone could now save it. He implored him to speak to his friends in the Conference, and save the country. Mr. Douglas did not desire Mr. Lincoln to explain his views then to him, but to speak promptly and unequivocally to his own friends. Twenty-four hours more and it might be too late. He reminded Mr. Lincoln that he had children as well as Mr. Douglas, and implored him, "in God's name, to act the patriot, and to save to our children a country to live in." Mr. Douglas said to Mr. Lincoln that he was now, as heretofore, his political opponent, and expected to oppose the political measures of his Administration, but assured him that no partisan advantage should be taken, or political capital manufactured, out of an act of patriotism which would preserve the Union of these States. Mr. Douglas added that he had now performed his duty, and asked Mr. Lincoln to perform his.

Mr. Lincoln listened respectfully and kindly, and assured Mr. Douglas that his mind was engrossed with the great theme which they had been discussing, and expressed his gratification at the interview.

At the close of the interview, Mr. Lincoln called around him a number of his political friends, and consulted with them in reference to this appeal of the "Little Giant."

FROM WASHINGTON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Plan of Adjustment Adopted by the Peace Conference.

The Vote by States Upon Each Proposition.

Washington, Feb. 27, '61.

The following are the propositions adopted, and a correct list of each vote given in the Peace Conference to-day on the plan adopted as a basis for the final settlement. The vote in each case was cast by States. The first section was that offered by Mr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, and the second section that offered by Mr. Summers, of Virginia:

ARTICLE 13.

Section 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the course of the common law. When any Territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee—9.

Nays—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont and Virginia—8.

Divided—New York and Kansas—2.

Not Voting—Indiana.

Section 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

Yeas—Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia—11.

Nays—Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Vermont—8.

Divided—New York and Kansas—2.

Section 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining, and taking away, persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic, against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land.

The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandize, is prohibited.

Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia—12.

Nays—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont—7.

Divided—New York and Kansas—2.

Section 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Yeas—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia—15.

Nays—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire—4.

Divided—New York and Kansas—2.

Section 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Yeas—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Kansas—16.

Nays—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Virginia—5.

Section 6. The first, third, and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Tennessee—11.

Nays—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Virginia—9.

Divided—New York.

Section 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases where the marshal, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia—12.

Nays—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, North Carolina, Missouri, and Vermont—7. Divided—New York.

Not Voting—Massachusetts.

The Peace Conference adjourned *sine die* at one o'clock. Many of the commissioners have already left for home.

Presentation of Memorial of the Peace Conference to Congress.

At two o'clock this P. M., Dr. Puleston, Secretary of the Peace Conference, was introduced to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and presented the following memorial, with a letter from President Tyler, and the amendments adopted by the Conference.

A like communication was handed to Vice President Breckinrige for presentation in the Senate:

To the Congress of the United States: The Convention, assembled upon the invitation of the State of Virginia, to adjust the unhappy differences which now disturb the peace of the Union, and threaten its continuance, make known to the Congress of the United States that their body convened in the city of Washington, on the 4th inst., and continued in session until the 27th.

There were in the body, when action was taken upon that which is here submitted, one hundred and thirty-three commissioners, representing the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas.

They have approved what is herewith submitted, and respectfully request that your honorable body will submit it to Conventions in the States, as article *thirteen* of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Attest: J. Henry Puleston, Sec'y.

Another Step of Progress.

The action of the Senate of Pennsylvania, on last Thursday, was of the most important character. On that day the bills commuting the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and providing for the speedy completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, passed finally, and they now only require the signature of the Governor to become laws of the Commonwealth. These bills were not passed without a severe struggle. At every step they encountered the most bitter opposition.—Prejudice was arrayed against them, and ignorance combatted them; but in spite of all they progressed—growing in favor with the intelligent people each day, until the final action of the Senate placed the enduring seal of approbation upon them.

When we look back upon the struggle which attended these measures, and recall the difficulties which stood in the way of their success, we cannot but feel rejoiced at this happy termination. Never for one moment did we doubt their justice; and entertaining this conviction, we never despaired of their triumph. However much necessary and just legislation may be opposed by those who lag in the rear of human advancement, this opposition must eventually yield to that liberal and progressive spirit which so eminently marks the present age, and is so peculiarly a characteristic of the American people. The history of Pennsylvania is a record of struggles with old-time bigotry, and of triumph over it. Our present enviable position as a great Commonwealth of free people, *was not reached by a path of roses;* but it has been gained by hard toil on the part of those who set themselves to work to carve a way through the flinty incrustations which surround the minds of those who blindly ignore everything except the fossilized prejudices of the past.

Of the effect of these bills on the future of Pennsylvania it is unnecessary to speak. This is not the age of prophecy, nor do we aspire to the dignity of being a prophet; yet we will hazard the prediction, that in five years from this time the wisdom that conceived them and the justice which carried them into effect will be acknowledged by thousands who now clamor against them. They will develope our resources, stimulate our trade, enhance our wealth, and encourage the enterprise of our people. All this they will do without, in the meantime, inflicting burthens upon any portion of our citizens. No increase of taxation will be demanded, and no man now living within our borders will be inconvenienced to the extent of one dollar by their enforcement.

It is somewhat remarkable that the bitterest opposition to these enactments came from portions of the State where the people have no interest in them one way or the other—from those who could have been reasonably expected to look upon them as unprejudiced judges. Such was the case in the North-Eastern part of the Commonwealth, and particularly in the counties of Berks, Carbon, Lehigh and Northampton. The people of these counties have railroad facilities which render them independent of all other portions of Pennsylvania, and these facilities have developed their resources to a most marked extent. Their taxes are not higher than are those of the people who live on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and yet they insisted that the citizens who use this improvement should be burthened heavily, extraordinarily and unnecessarily. They closed their ears to all arguments and refused to listen to all appeals; and not satisfied with their obstinacy and illiberality, they have waged a crusade against the men among them who rose superior to prejudice and conceded justice alike to all the people of the State.

But these persecuted men will outlive the storm that assails them. They have acted as legislators should—forgetting local prejudices for the common good, and the time will come when the correctness of their course will be admitted even by their persecutors.—A thousand examples could be instanced to show the folly of yielding a blind obedience to bigotry and intolerance, even when they rave most loudly, and this case is not, we think, destined to be an exception to a rule so general.

It is but just, in this connection, to pay a tribute of admiration to Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who has been mainly instrumental in having an odious restriction removed from the trade and business of one-half of our people. His course on this subject has been so prudent, so fair, and so honorable, as to command the respect of the enemies as well as the friends of the reform. With an energy as remarkable as it is commendable, he persevered in the great work he had undertaken, and he commanded success by deserving it. He has succeeded against obstacles which would have caused most men to give up in despair; and he has, besides, gained a reputation for ability and gentlemanly deportment throughout the entire Commonwealth, which will be as enduring as it is exalted.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

Patriotic Sentiments.—A gentlemen, says the *Harrisburg Sentinel*, well known in the political circles of Pennsylvania, and highly esteemed, in writing to his son, who is at present a distinguished member of the Senate of this State, uses the following patriotic and truthful language:

"God grant that you may be spared to pursue the good work you have commenced! Sacrifice every prejudice—all pride of opinion—everything, in fine, but principle, to heal the wounds of our bleeding country. For rest assured, my dear boy, that those good men who are instrumental in doing this will live in the hearts of all true lovers of liberty to the end of time—while the mere partizan, or miserable demagogue, who attempts to retard the glorious work, will be utterly forgotten, or remembered only with scorn and contempt."

The gentleman referred to above is Judge Palmer, of Pottsville, who embodied the above eloquent and patriotic paragraph in a letter to Hon. Robt. M. Palmer, Speaker of the Senate.

☞ Broad Tape for Venitian Blinds,—Plain and fancy, received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.