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SUBMONS,
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and Ministers of the Gospel.

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### THE NEWS.

HON. JOHN J., CRITTENDEN.-There is very little doubt that the President intends conferring upon Hon. John J. Crittenden the position of Supreme Judge of the United States, in the vaeancy for which Judge Black was nominated.

THE PRESIDENT DECLARES THAT HIS INAUGURAL MEANS PEACE.—President Lincoln said to a Southern gentleman, edict Arnold, who negotiated with the inaugural was to be understood, that it meant peace.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.—The State is for the Union. The Convention, by a resolution, declared secession a dangerous political heresy. A resolution was also unanimously adopted tenderdistracted country.

WARLIKE .- A Montgomery corresof the Navy, is making preparations Davis has taken a splendid white house

property of the Federal Government to the Texas authorities.

patch from Montgomery, Ala., dated their flag. As for Twiggs the brand of the 8th, states that the army bill had traitor and coward is indelibly stamped rived at in the Cabinet council. passed. The Committee reported that upon him, and future ages will only 50,000 men will soon be ready to take remember him when they think of

PREPARING TO ATTACK FORT SUM-TER .- The Charleston Courier of Thursday last says the works in the harbor have made formidable progress within resentatives at Washington, upon the the past few days, under the direction | Corwin amendment to the Constituof Gen. Beauregard, in whose charge tion, shows codelusively who, of that the attack on Fort Sumter has been body are Abolitionists: placed. Three soldiers, whose terms Joint resolution to amend the conof enlistment had expired, left Fort Sumter on Wednesday.

the speech of Mr. Douglas in the Senate on the Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln. and has buried the partizan in the patriot, and will cheerfully support the President in every measure he may cívil war

an's term, he nominated to the Senate, Jeremiah S. Black for Justice of the Supreme Court. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. Black, leaving the seat vacant to be filled by Mr. Lincoln. We have no tears to cannot see how any reasonable and shed over the defeat of Mr. Jeremiah honest-minded man could oppose it. tive men in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and he can now take a back seat with those he persecuted when he had it in his power to do so.

ADDITIONAL PATRONAGE.—By the passage of the bills organizing the Territories of Dacotah, Colorado, and Nevada, the President will be called upon to appoint three Governors, three secretaries, nine judges, three district attorneys, three United States marshals, three registers and three receivers, and three surveyors general. Additional land districts were also created in Oregon and Washington Territory by the last Congress, which will require two new registers and two new receivers of the public lands.

# President Lincoln's Cabinet.

On the fifth the Senate remained in secret session for an hour and a half, and confirmed the following Cabinet appointments, which had been made by the President:

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-Gideon J. Wells,

of Connecticut: Secretary of Interior—Caleb Smith,

Post Master General-Montgomery

Blair, of Maryland. Attorney General-Edward Bates.

The votes by which these appointments were confirmed were unanimous for all except Mr. Bates and Mr. Blair, four or five votes being cast against

Railroad Company, at Parkesburg, Chester county, are about to be closed and their contents removed to the new shops of the company, at Harris- procurable, or water as icy cold as right of secession is apparently recog-

No act, says the Doylestown Demo erat, in the insane rebollion which is now going on in the Southern States, has been received with as much indignation and disgust by the American people, as the treason of Gen. Twiggs. force of nearly three thousand men, Gov. Houston has issued a proclamainfantry, artillery, and cavalry, sta- tion to that effect. of these troops, and the protection of were cast. a long line of frontier, but the governmillions of dollars. He was an old of ment. ficer, having served in the army since 1812, and the United States had raised vessels sent by the Federal Governhim from an humble position to one of the spid that Grand the spid the spid that Grand the spid that Grand the spid the spid the spid that Grand the spid t deliberately betrayed his trust and the oath of allegiance under the new committed treason. Not satisfied with | Government. agreed to turn over his officers and treason. men to the State of Texas as prisoners of war, subjecting them to the most guard the upper forts.

The Southern Congress humiliating terms. How much his conduct finds a parallel in that of Ben-Point with the garrison and dependencies. By this act he has not only cowardly villoin, and as such will be considered by all honorable men. Had he been an honest man, he would have ing the thanks of the Convention to resigned his commission, but that ed an ordinance transferring the army Senators Crittenden and Douglas for would have prevented him stealing operations to the Provisional Governtheir efforts to procure peace for their the public property, and thus defeated ment, with the arms and munitions of part of his designs. We see it stated that Captain Reynolds, Quarter Maspondent says: Mallory, the Secretary | ter at San Antonio, has turned over the stores at that place, to the enemy, for war on a large scale. The city and and joined the rebels. He is a fit subthe military are quite gay. President | ject for treason, and the service will be well rid of him. He was dismissed a TREASON ENDORSED .- The Legisla- and re-instated by Mr. Buchanan .ture of Lousiana has passed a series of We do not believe that the officers unresolutions approving of the conduct der Twiggs will agree to his treasonaof Gen. Twiggs in surrendering the ble arrangements. What say the veteran Bonneville, the gallant Nichols. Brooks, McCook? They will never THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS .- A des- become traitors to their country and

### Arnold. Who Are Abolitionists?

The late vote in the House of Rep-

STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved, By the Senate and Iouse of Representatives of the United ring, that the following article be pro-posed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Con-Senator Douglas is a patriot of the stitution of the United States, which, highest order. He is for the Union, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all in-

Constitution, viz: which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A few days before the expiration of Mr. Buchanheld to labor or servitude by the laws

of said State." The above was the joint resolution voted upon; which is a proposition so

let them be remembered: Somes, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart, of and Woodruff-65.

to the no-compromise, radical teaching of the Triburg and thus here.

each, that many objecting to them because they were unwilling that any men from the slave States should go into the Cabinet.

\*\*EXP\* A young many in Jersey City died a few days since from improperly treating frozen feet. She had been skand as leaving Virginia free to determine the Cabinet.

\*\*EXP\* A young many in Jersey City on either side as hurtful, unfriendly, and as leaving Virginia free to determine the fourteenth recommends a Conference of the Bortheau of the Lors of have feet and theles on the lors of the lors of Many that were frozen and returning home put them in hot water, which caused more der Slave States at Frankfort, Kentender of the Lors of have feet and the lors of the lors of Many that was a state of the lors of The shops of the Pennsylvania tification, the loss of her feet, and tucky, on the last Monday of May. death within eight days. Skaters and others finding their feet or hands from should rub them with snow, if

### IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR HOUSTON DECLARING TEXAS OUT OF THE UNION -ACTION OF THE STATE CONVENTION. GALVESTON, Texas, March 8.—On the 4th inst. the State Convention adopted an ordinance declaration Tex-He was in command of the depart- as out of the Union, such being the ment of Texas, and had under him a will of the people of the State, and

The complete returns of the election tioned at some dozen posts. He was give the secession ordinance a majority not only entrusted with the command of 28,000 votes in the 31,500 votes that

The Convention has also passed an ment had confided to his care public ordinance authorizing the election of delegates to represent the State in the property worth about one and a half Congress of the Provisional Govern-

Also, an ordinance declaring that

It is said that Governor Houston influence. In view of these facts, he will neither resign his office nor take

The Convention is engaged in the covering himself with infamy, he has discussion of an ordinance defining McCulloch has sent a detachment to

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 10 .- The transactions of the Congress yesterday were in secretsession. It is understood who called on him to know how his British to surrender to them West that the permanent Constitution will be completed to-night or on Monday,

and a recess will follow. It is also reported that the announcemade himself a traitor to his country, ment of a commission to Europe is but proved to the world that he is a premature, and it is believed that none will be confirmed until the conference with the Federal Government 'at

Washington is concluded. The Alabama Convention has adoptwar acquired from the United States. It also transfers the authority over the forts and arsenals to the Confeder-

### Letter from Major Anderson---The Cabinet and Fort Sumter

Washington, March 11. An official letter from Major Anderson, received on Saturday, says he few years ago for rascality in office, had only fifteen days subsistence and wood on hand. The question has therefore arisen with the administration whether reinforcements shall be attempted, or the fort abandoned .-The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted, from inevitable necessity, by the advice of Lieut. General Scott. There is, however, a conflict of opinion among the Republicans on this question and no conclusions have been ar-

> Virginia Convention. RICHMOND, Va., March. 10-The major ity of the Committee on Federal Relations made a report, in part recommending that the Border States hold a conference to determine their future action, and to oppose coercion.

Ex-Governor Wise submitted a minority report, giving a list of demands, requesting the States to give answers by October next, and in the meantime that every step be taken to preserve the peace, and that neither the Government nor the seceded States shall commence hostilities, the Government retaining only a sufficient force in the port, signed by three members, for the

ssage of an ordinance of secession. Mr. Barbour, of Culpeper, presented a minority report, declaring that the Government must immediately adopt measures to afford the people of the tents and purposes as part of the said slaveholding States full constitutional assurance of their safety in continuing ARTICLE XII .- "That no amend further association with them under ARTICLE XII.—"That no amend-further association with them under hold, occupy, and possess the property ment shall be made to the Constitution the common Government. Also, re- and places belonging to the Governcommending the Convention to appoint commissioners to confer with the authorities of the Confederate States.

The majority report embraces a series of resolutions. The first re-affirms the doctrine of State rights; the second declares that any interference with slavery by the Federal or other authorities, or by the people, is contrary fair and just, as well as necessary to to the Constitution, and offensive and restore peace to the country, that we dangerous; the third condemns the formation of geographical or sectional parties; the fourth demands a fair S. He was one of the most proscriptive men in Mr. Ruchanan's Cabinet We have the right to charge those who protection therein; the fifth declares voted against it with being Abolition- that in a time of profound peace with ists in the true sense of the word, and other nations, as now exists, and when in favor of Congress abolishing slavery no symptoms of domestic insurrection in the Southern States. We did not spear, it is unwise, imponing, and in the limits believe that sixty-five members of that of a State interested in the irritating body would dare place themselves up- pending questions of the deepest imon this revolutionary platform, and portance an unusual amount of troops on this revolutionary platform, and and munitions of war; the sixth indules the hope of a restoration of the country. Here are their names—

Union and fraternal feelings; the seventh recommends the repeal of all un-NAYS.—Messrs. Alley, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, BLAIR, Blake, Brayton, and proper amendments of the Con-Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Castitution; the eighth concedes the right rey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Conkling, Dawes, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, the ninth alludes to the position of the Casal Cook Cook Characteristics. Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hickman, Hind- Federal Government as disclaiming tween the exterior localities. If he mand, Hutchins, Irvine, Kellogg, of any power under the Constitution, to has power in the one case, he has the Michigan, Leach, of Michigan, Lee, recognize the withdrawal of States; Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Pettit, Fotter, Pottle, opinion of the power, desires to confer is his duty in the other. There was Edwin R. Reynolds, Royce, Sedgwick, upon the Government the powers necessary to deal peaceably with the distinction in this respect between the questions involved, and, if necessary, places in the interior and on the sea-Penn'a., Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Questions involved, and, if necessary, Vanderveer, Van Wyck, Wade, Walderveer, Van Wyck, Wade, Walderveer, Washburn, of Wisconsin, Valton, Washburn, Was Washburn, of Illinois, Wells, Wilson ics, and to pass laws as the separation of another clause—the most important may make proper. The eleventh recommends the people of the sister States but he was rejoiced when he read it. They are about the same who voted to respond, at their earliest convefor Blake's abolition resolution last nience, to the foregoing positions and clusively that the President is pledged winter. Among those who opposed amendments to the Constitution to be to a policy which looks to a peaceful the Corwin amendment, we regret to proposed hereafter, and in the event solution of our difficulties, and against that Virginia fails to obtain satisfacto- all others. He says: "The course find Mr. Blair, the Republican member that Virginia fails to obtain satisfacto- all others. He says: from this district. We do not believe ry responses from the non-slaveholding States, she will feel compelled to recurrent events and experience shall he presents the sentiments of his party, sume her sovereignty, and throw herfor we have already heard indignation self upon her reserved rights; the proper, and in every cuse and exigency expressed among his own political twelfth makes it an indispensible confriends at his vote. He has listened dition that a peaceful policy should be ing of the Tribune, and thus been pre- the forts, or exact the payment of imcipitated into the black gulf of Aboli- posts upon commerce, or any measure fraternal sympathies and affections." calculated to provoke hostilities; the thirteenth declares that the Conven-A young lady in Jersey City tion would regard any hostile action

Special Session of the Senate.

Washington, March 6, 1861. Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, offered resolution that the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural be

DEBATE ON THE INAUGURAL. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, said that, in voting for the resolution, or not the friends of peace have not cal revolutions. It is desirable he did not wish to be understood as much to rejoice at. The inaugural men should be willing and anxious endorsing the positions of the Inaugural. If he understood it correctly, for pose which seemed to stand out clearthat he intends to treat the States as if they were all in the Union, and re-

gards the acts of secession as mere nul lities. Certain States, claim to be independent, and if the President acts as he enunciates, there can be no result except a collision between them and the Federal Government. It is plain and unmistakable that he intends to occupy and possess the forts, arsenals, etc., in those seceded States, when we know this can be done by dispossesing the State authorities. The collections of the revenues therein must also lead to a collision of arms. After we declared our independence of Great Britain, nobody supposed the colonies would pay taxes; in fact, they refused to pay before the declaration of independence. He repeated that if the President's policy should be carried

out, there must inevitably be war.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, could not

consent that the Senator's remarks should go unanswered. He had read the inaugural carefully, with a view understanding what the policy of the Administration is to be as there in indicated. It is characterized by great ability and with great directness. On certain points a critical analysis is necessary to arrive at the true construction. He had partially made such an analysis, and had come to the condistinct pledge that the policy of the fully. Administration shall be conducted exclusively with a reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties. It is true the President indicates a certain line of policy, so to be conducted as to lead to a peaceful solution, but it was not as explicit as he (Mr. Douglas) desired.

He then quoted from the inaugural in support of his position saying that, unless the means be furnished, the President cannot execute the laws.— He thought the President, in his remarks on this subject, was referring to the future action of Congress giving him power to enforce obedience to them. The President must have been aware that in 1832 a law was passed to enable Jackson to enforce the revenue laws in the port of Charleston. The act expired in two years. Was it to be supposed that Mr. Lincoln thought he had more power without than Jackson had with the aid of legislation? He repeated, that when the President pledges himself to collect the revenues and enforce the laws, unless Congress with-holds the requisite means, he is to be understood, that his act is dependent tion of the inaugural; for the President says he shall perform his duty so far as practicable, unless his rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some manner direct the contrary.

The President further says: power confided to me will be used to ment, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." The President does not say that he will take possession of the forts, but that he will hold, occupy, and possess them, This was equivocal language; but he did not condemn the President for it. Beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be an invasion, no using of force among the people anywhere. If it is the duty of the President to enforce the revenue laws. it is his duty to enforce the other laws. It cannot be justified that the revenue laws should be enforced, and all the other laws which afford protection, as a conpensation for taxes, shall not be

He thought there were two points n which they could find a solution of these doubts. The President says: Where the hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force phnoxious stranpower in the other. If it is his duty

This brought him to the construction show a modification or change to be my discretion will be exercised according to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of In other words, the President says that if the collection of revenue will lead to a peaceful solution, then it will be colected. If the abandonment of such collection will have that effect, then it will be abandoned. So of the forts and arsenals in the seceded States.-He will recapture or not recapture The father and mother have thus been them, and will reinforce or not rein-

coercion, retake the forts, recapture the arsenals, collect the revenue, en force the laws, unless there was attached to each one a condition on in order to secure a peaceful solution,

and for no other cause. He submitted the question whether was much more conservative than he had anticipated. It was more pacific He repeated, that, after a careful exy and directly, if carried out, would amination and analysis, he was clearly ead to a war against the Confederated of the opinion that the Administration stands pledged to a peaceful solution, States. The policy indicated was stands pledged to a peaceful solution, therefore unwise, and should be avoided. The President expressly declares war, and not change its policy unless that was a stands pledged to a peaceful solution, and will do no act that would lead to war, and not change its policy unless that was a stands pledged to a peaceful solution, and will do no act that would lead to war, and not change its policy unless that was a stands pledged to a peaceful solution, and will do no act that would lead to war, and not change its policy unless that was a stands pledged to a peaceful solution, and will do no act that would lead to war, and not change its policy unless that was a stands pledged to a peaceful solution, and will do no act that would lead to war, and not change its policy unless that was a stands pledged to a peaceful solution. war, and not change its policy unless necessary to preserve peace. He thought the President had stated the cause of the trouble, clearly and had

indicated a remedy to himself, proceeds to show what did not produce the troubles. Mr. Douglas here quoted from the inaugural, adding that according to this it was the attempt to prohibit slavery or proabsence of express Constitution provision for eitheir purpose. If the President has truly stated the cause, what s the remedy? It is to adopt a constitutional provision on the subject .-The President speaks of such an amend ment as to define the power of Congress over the subject. He gives us to understand that there never can be peace until the question is settled, and that it cannot be settled except by an amendment to the Constitution.

The President stands pledged to let the people decide on the mode of amendment. He will not interfere.— He will not oppose it. If the the people say that Congress shall protect slavery everywhere, the President is pledged not to oppose it; and so, if the people say slavery shall not be protected everywhere. If they shall incorporate the Crittenden proposition, he will not oppose it. He is in favor of such amendments as will settle the clusion that it was a peace, rather than a war message. He had examined it candidly and critically, and thought there was no foundation for a different to decide what amendmens shall be opinion ; on the contrary, there is a made, and he will accept them cheer-

Taking this to be the meaning of the proposition, he (Mr. Douglas) found in it much cause for encouragement. In act of aggression; but all his conduct will be with a view to a peacuful solution. In the second place, as the difficulty is owing to the absence of any express provision of the Constitution on the slavery question in the Territories, he will advocate that the people change that instrument. departure Mr. Lincoln has made from his partyplatform should be taken as an act of patriotism, and not as an

act of infidelity. If he understood him, Mr. Lincoln had sunk the partisan in the patriot, and was entitled for this to the of all conservative men. He did not want it to be inferred that he sympathized with the Administration, or in any contingency that he and the President would be associated. He expected to oppose his Administration on those great principles which separated parties in former times; but on questions looking to the present Union, the subject of slavery by an amendment to the Constitution, if he understood the President's true meaning, he had put the proper construction on these parts of the inaugural, and he

The Union cannot be preserved by war—cannot be maintained by blood. It can only be done by peaceful means. and future difficulties can be prevented only by constitutional amendments to settle the slavery question by express provision. These two remedies clearly marked out by the President in the inaugural. He would ask the Administration to live up to the line of policy here indicated. So far from taking any political advantage, he would commend the act as one of high patriotism—while he dissented from the President, and would maintain his own opposition on all other questions.

# News from Europe.

The steamship Bremen at New York brings dates from Southampton to the 20th ult. There is nothing of striking interest. On the 18th, the Palmertson Ministry experienced a defeat in the House of Commons, a motion for a modification of the income tax so as to secure more perfect equality, having carried by the opposition. On the pre-vious evening, Lord John Russell had laid before the House the actual state of negotiations in regard to the mariof States to withdraw for just causes; gers among the people for that object." of negotiations in regard to the marithe alludes to the position of the The President draws a distinction beto the undetermined attitude of the American Government on the subject. The Conferences on the Syrian question were opened at Paris, where news had been received of new persecutions commenced against the Christians in Cochin China. The Bonaparte case had been decided adversely to the crease under the present bill would be American claimants. The Italian Parliament assembled on the 18th, and tons amounted to over \$27,000,000 last was opened by the King in person, in a brief, judicious and courageous speech, which the London Times refers to with warm commendation. Francis II was about to leave Rome with his family for Bayaria. At Rome the Nationa movement was under full headway; the streets were nightly illuminated in rejoicing at the fall of Gaota, and the immediate overthrow of the Papal Government was anticipated. A similar demonstration at Naples had caused a riot, in which the residence of the Span ish Ambassador was assaulted by the mob. The commercial news by this arrival is not cheerful. Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions were all languid and tending to a decline, while Consols were quoted at 911@917.

> SEVEN DEATHS IN A FAMILY .-- A family named Pate, residing in Spotsylvania county, Va., near the Orange county line, has lost seven children by diptheria, within the last three weeks bereft of their entire offspring, the force Forts Sumter and Pickens. He youngest, dying last.

is pledged, in either case, to a peaceful policy and acting with this view. If was there not inserted a pledge to use Act, by a vote of yeas 17, nays 10.

Office-Hunting. Among the most serious evils that afflict our country is the prevailing which the pledge was to be carried mania for office, which forms one of out? But the pledge is only to do it the most striking characteristics of the American people, and which seems to be an inevitable accompaniment of our free Government and frequent politimen should be willing and anxious to serve the nation when their aid is needed; but a serious loss is entailed upon all of it was dark and obscure, the pur- and conciliatory than he had predicted. the community at large, and particularly upon the mass of individuals personally interested, by the valuable time which is annually squandered fortunes spent, bright business pros pects blasted, and honorable and lucra tive employments shamefully neglect ed, and virtually abandoned, by those who, in grasping at an unsubstantial shadow of official preferment, sacrifice valuable realities. Now that a new The President, in a manner peculiar Administration has been established in power, a general change among those who hold subordinate positions is naturally anticipated; and for every desirable place in its gift there will be a host of applicants, nine-tenths of tect slavery in the Territories in the whom must, in the natural course of things, be disappointed, and with their hearts filled with mortification, regret the ardor with which they have pursucd an ignis fatuus through miry bogs and quicksands. Thousands of young men commit the gravest error of their lives by basing their prospects upon a hope of obtaining what they deem desirable appointments by their zealous support of the party to which they are attached. They are often as unfortunate if their anticipations are realized as if they are unsuccessful, be-cause in a few fleeting years a new pofitted for the ordinary pursuits of life

litical change is effected, and after having become to a great extent unthey are unceremoniously ousted from their coveted posts. In the lottery of politics there are few prizes and many blanks, and while the former are occasionally drawn, the great body of expectants obtain the latter. It is perhaps idle to attempt to caution the thousands of active partisans who are now busily engaged in preparing their petitions, soliciting the aid of influential friends, and playing in the most approved style the role supplicants and courtiers, of the certain discomfiture which in most instances awaits them. There is an attraction about the first place, it was peaceful, and not aggressive. The President will do no resisted. The list of national offices their pursuit which cannot easily be in the Blue Book looms uplike a spark ling placer before them, from which

they will be sure to enrich themselves, if, like California miners, they can establish better "claims" than any of their competitors. Free rein is given to their ambition and their imagination. The former in many cases leads to aspirations which are ridiculously disproportioned to their actual talents and political position, and the latter induces them to magnify their importance and to discern prospects of success which have no real existence. While Washington is thronged with hosts of eager office-seekers-rendered perhaps, more numerous than on any former occasion, on account of the radout of their usual employments by the

the rebel Government. It is not im- soon. was with him. He believed that he probable that among the other motives with two sets of place-hunters is now presented, and never before did our country contain so many men who were eager to quarter themselves upon its treasuries .- The Press.

# The New Tariff Bill.

The new Tariff bill is expected to yield an increased revenue of \$10,920,-840 on the principal imports.

For the last year the importation of woolens amounted to \$37,937,000, and the duties to \$8,155,000. The estimate ties \$2,276,000. The importation of silks for the last year amounted to \$30,767,000, and the duty to \$5.589,000. The estimated increase under the new tariff is \$2,312,000. The importations last year of manufacturers of flax and hemp, amounted to \$11,505,000, and the duty is \$1,728,000. The estimated increase of duty is \$575,500. The importation of iron, and the manufactures of iron, amounted to \$18,726,000 for the last year, and the duty to \$4, 458,000. The estimated increase up der the present bill is \$1,123,500. The importations of wines for the last year amounted to \$4,775,000, and at the present rate of duty-30 per cent.,—the revenue was \$1,434,000. We have put it at 40 per cent., which, of course, gives an increase of \$477.000. The importation of brandies for the last year was \$3,937,000, and the duties amounted to \$1,181,000. The inyear, and the duties exceeded \$6.500. 000. On the vast variety of fabrics of mixed goods, clothing &c., the increase is estimated at \$849,000. These leading articles amount to about \$200,000. 000 of dutiable goods, leaving \$79,000, 000 of mixed; a vast variety on which the estimated increase is 4 per cent., making \$3,160,000.

The total gains, therefore, on this estimate are \$13,764,840. Deduct from this the reduction on sugar and molasses—\$2,843,000—and it would leave an increase of \$10,920,840.

Proposed Amendment of the Constitution

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution has obtained the requisite two-thirds majority of both Houses of Congress, and will be submitted to the States for their ratifica-

Article XIII. No amendment shall be made to the. Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State; with the domestic institu-The Maine Senate has passed tions thereof, including that of persons this is not the true construction, why the bill to repeal the Personal Liberty held to labor or servitude by the laws was there not inserted a pledge to use Act. by a vote of yeas 17, nays 10.

### The Inaugural at Charleston.

[From the Charleston Courier, March 5th.]

THE IMPORTANT INAUGURAL.-The nxiously expected Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was pronounced on Monday, in the city of Washington, amid a bristling array of bayonets, masses of military mercenaries, and all the appliances of awe, and power, and intimidation with which despots are wont to assume the reins It was for America and for free elective institutions, a novel inauguration-the first, and we devoutly trust, the last of its kind.

We find but a revamping of quotations from party platforms and railway leclarations, and virtually nothing

In view of the solemn, practical fact that seven States, including two of the original founders of the Union and the Constitution, have dissolved, severally, connections with that Constitution, we find the President elect repeating the stale truisms of Northern school-boys concerning the indissoluble perpetuity of the Union.

Office-holders, in big wigs, and with solemn utterance, proclaimed the same doctrines eighty years ago concerning the indissoluble allegiance of the American colonies to the Crown, and the Divine right of King, Lords, and Com-

It was established and proven that the separation of the Colonies from the Crown could not be effected was, at least, proven to the satisfaction of a large majority of the dominant section and empire.

The result is before the world in a grand movement which showed that State maxims of traditional interest or kingeraft stood repealed before the free voice of an intelligent, brave, and resolute people.

We shall not quote passages of this

inaugural to express our dissent from our assertions and sentiments in detail. We refer our readers, for the present, to the words and the text, repeating our opinion that its utterances fall far below the demands of the occasion, and give a crowning proof of the total want of qualification in the Northern President elect, even could we admit him the possession of the proper motives and purposes.

The Union, as it was in 1856, cannot be preserved or restored, or reconstructed, according to the plan indicated in this ill-omened inaugural, and if any Union of all the States once united could be established, or preserved, under such a policy, it would be to the deadly injury of both sections, and to the utter extermination of all vital principles and essential elements of republican limited government.

We have too much faith in our race and history, and in the lessons of our fathers, and of the founders of Anglo-American liberties, to believe that this inaugural can be accepted as the sense of the American people, North or South. If it means anything deviating from the lamentably anomalous and pitiable condition which marked the expiring weeks of the preceding Administration, it means war to the extent of President Lincoln's powers ical change which is anticipated, and or influence. It is our wisest and best the large number of persons thrown policy to accept it as a declaration of war, and to await only for our own prevailing business derangement—it seems that Montgomery, too, as the which, before Heaven and Earth, we seat of the "new Confederacy" of the can proclaim was not of our seeking. cants for the positions which will be and act for themselves, their sires and created in the various departments of their posterity, and they must act

The men who went to war against which have induced the Secessionists a preamble, and those who went to to percipitate a revolution has been a war for the rights of seamen, without believed the President was going to believed the President was going to live up to it. He would not surrender and friends at the expense of the peolic was and Contreras this opinion until there should be reaunusual spectacle of two capitals filled battles, are prepared to do and suffer much in defence or search of honor, but they are not prepared for that most vulgar, irresponsible, and odious of all governments, the absolutism of an accidental majority—and that is the result of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, if acted out in the shaping of political destiny. We believe that a large portion of the North will not suffer a result—we know that the South will

Let the argument proceed to the next logical and necessary steps—an appeal to arms. We are as well ready as any free people can ever be expectis that the bill will increase these du- ed to be found in advance of the actual onset, and that argument, once applied. will bring us new forces and resources. We are ready. "

# The Southern Confederacy.

Washington, March 8.-Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, two of the representatives from the Southern Confederacy, are daily expecting their colleague, Mr. Roman.

Much solicitude is expressed as to

the termination of their business with the Government. Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth have .

as yet made no official communication to the Administration, owing to the sickness of Secretary Seward, and an informal intimation that a little time would be agreeable.

The commissioners have been actively occupied since their arrival in consultation, and unofficial intercourse having reference to the object of their mission

THE STRUGGLE FOR PLACE. - A. Washington correspondent of The Press of Monday, says:

"Now that the curiosity-mongers have quitted the hotels and the Avenue, and have gone home freighted with the pleasant memories of the inauguration, and the crowning fete of the Union ball, the arrivals have been mainly from the anxious expectants of office—patriots eagerly desirous to serve their country for any given amount of compensation. The mone tary crisis has doubtless contributed to swell the throng of place-seekers, who come up to the capital from all quarters of the country.

These patriotic gentlemen must learn to possess their souls in patience, and not give way too suddenly to their feelings. The fiast changes will be made in the Public Departments, as the Chiefs of the different Bureaus wish to be certain that they are surrounded by men faithful to the Constitution and the Union, and not by traitors in disguise. It will be some time before the business of the Departments will move along smoothly, and, until this takes place, the appointments in the customs, post office, Mint, navy-yards, and other public places, will not be made.