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THE BROOK.

I came from haunts of moat and fern,
I make a sudden ally;
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bluster down the valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between their ridges,
By twenty thorns—a little town—
And half a hundred bridges.

Till last by Philip's farm I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles;
I bubble into eddying bays,
I tinkle on the pebbles.

With many a surge my banks I fret,
By many a fold a fallow;
And many a fairy tangle wet,
With willow-weed and mallow.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing;
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling;

And here and there, a foamly flake
Upon me as I travel;
With many a silvery water-break
Upon my golden shallop.

I draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel covers;
I move the sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, I slide, I glom, I place,
Among my skimming swallows;
I make the nutted embankment
Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars,
In balmy undermeads;
I linger by my shingly bars,
I leiter round my oaks and hazels.

And out again I curve and flow,
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

THE INAUGURATION.

Military and Civic Display and Precautions.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatches to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1861.

The capital city is to-day the scene of a life and excitement unequalled in the history of the inaugurations that have taken place within its precincts since the formation of the government. The fears expressed of disorder, the anticipations aroused by a thousand flying rumors, the peculiar circumstances attending and resulting from the election, the condition of the country and the surrounding train of circumstances, all conspired to invest the occasion with an extraordinary interest.

With day break the vast crowds congregated here from all parts of the country began to move up and down Pennsylvania avenue. As early as eight o'clock A. M. throngs of men, women and children commenced assembling in and about the Capitol and Willard's Hotel, and at ten the adjacent streets were literally black with humanity. Those in front of Willard's found plenty of pasture in watching the passing in and out of distinguished callers on the President elect and the marching and countermarching of military companies on horseback and afoot, and hence did not mind the delay in the inauguration ceremonies occasioned by the late appearance of President Buchanan.

They joked and laughed, conversed upon the events of the time and the occurrences of the moment, and their good humor was disturbed only when subjected to the manipulation of the soldiers and policemen, who endeavored to restrain their movements.

Speculations based upon the rumors of impending disturbances of the inauguration were freely indulged in, and many retorted knowing ones frightened the timid by predictions of bloody scenes.

The procession commenced to form at about nine o'clock, the route being in front of the City Hall, at the corner of Fourth and a half street and the broad Louisiana avenue. It was under the charge of Marshal-in-Chief B. B. French, an old Clerk of the House of Representatives fifteen years ago—a commissioner of Public Buildings under President Pierce, his schoolmate, and an active citizen generally of Washington in all that pertains to its public affairs.

The procession commenced to move at about eleven o'clock, passing through Louisiana avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, thence to the Pennsylvania avenue, past Willard's Hotel, where the President elect was staying, on Fifteenth street, where it counted down, returned and halted on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the hotel.

The military formed in line on two sides of the hotel, and the spectacle then became exceedingly animated; staff officers and orderlies in their gay uniforms and marshals decorated with their badges, constantly galloped up and down the lines of soldiers and civilians, while bands performed patriotic airs, drums beat, bugles sounded and hundreds of standards fluttered in the air.

Mr. Buchanan did not get through with the signing of bills at the Capitol until after his term of office had actually expired.

At half-past twelve M., he appeared in his state carriage, with hired servants in front of the ladies entrance at Willard's where he alighted immediately and proceeded to his successor's room.

A brief conversation ensued, after which the two Presidents entered upon their first and probably last momentous common journey.

On appearing in the door a moderate cheer arose from the solid walls of human beings on each side of the passage way, which was kept clear to the curb stone by policemen and marshals. The throng in their eagerness to see the Presidents, pressed forward, and but for the strenuous efforts of the police, would have subjected them to an uncomfortable squeeze. They however safely arrived at the open barouche in waiting for them. The military then presented arms, the band played "Hail Columbia," and after a little confusion the procession commenced to move.

Senators Baker and Pearce rode in the same carriage with the two Presidents. It may be mentioned as an incident, however, that this broke down just before starting. In a second one were seated Judge Davis and Tom Marshall, of Ill., and Lincoln's two secretaries.

The military arrangements showed that apprehensions of a murderous plot against the President elect still existed. His carriage was so closely surrounded on all sides by marshals and cavalry as to hide it from view. A shot could not have possibly been aimed at him so dense was the military enclosure.

The guard of honor was selected from the most efficient companies of regular troops and marines. The latter branch of the service has almost invariably furnished the only government soldiers for the 4th of March ceremonies.

Platoons were likewise stationed every hundred yards along the avenue and several companies held in readiness at their armories to be dispatched to any point in case of an outbreak. Mounted orderlies were placed at every corner to give speedy information to General Scott, who remained all day as headquarters, and as ridiculous as it may sound, riflemen were located even on the roofs of houses adjoining the avenue to watch the approach of the supposed conspirators.

The new Vice President walked like a quiet citizen, in company with a single friend from his hotel to the place where he took the oath to perform the duties of the second office in the gift of the American people. What a contrast with the military pageant that attended the arrival of the officer but a single remove above him in his position in the government.

Leaving his carriage and leaning on the arm of his predecessor, President Lincoln walked slowly from his barouche to the threshold of the Capitol. Following him were Senators Foot and Baker. Mr. Lincoln looked pale and wan, fatigued and anxious. His vivacity appeared to have left him, and the instant he passed the portals of the Capitol of the nation he hung his head and looked upon the marble tiles in front as if he expected them to rise, and, like many of the heads of stone that have surrounded him for months past, offer him counsel and advice. There were not half a dozen persons at this entrance of the Capitol when the President elect passed in. Mr. Lincoln, with his three companions, immediately proceeded to the President's room on the Senate floor, and there was relieved of a load of villainous dust which in this dusty metropolis is not afraid to invest even Presidential robes.

The line of procession from the Senate chamber to the portico formed in the following order. Marshal of the District of Columbia, Judges of the Supreme Court, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, Committee of Arrangements, President of the United States and President-elect, Vice President, Secretary of the Senate, Senators, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, Governors and others in the chamber. When the word was given for the members of the House to fall into the line of the procession, a violent rash was made for the door,

accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance.

After the procession had reached the platform, Senator Baker, of Oregon, introduced Mr. Lincoln to the assembly.

Mr. Lincoln is received with cheers.— He lays down his manuscript, claps his hand in his pockets and pulls out a pair of steel bowed spectacles. This is a signal for merriment in one portion of the crowd. A lusty hawk eyed fellow cries out "Take off them spectacles; we want to see your eyes." I didn't know he wore glasses," remarked another, "they ain't in the picture," and similar remarks kept the audience who could not hear his voice in good humor, until a rousing cheer from the Presidential pageant enlisted their attention.

The following is the address, which he read in a clear, distinct voice:—

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 those 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 not 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 endurance of our political fabric depend. And we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as amongst 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 way endangered by the new 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, who lawfully demand it, 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 intent 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 that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, and "shall be delivered up," their oath is unanimous. Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal good will, 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 anyone in any case be content that his oath shall be linked 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 privileges 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 intend to evade the duty of my office, 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 unrepelled 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 with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional 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 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 nation-

al 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 a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it, or break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in a legal contemplation of the case, 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 confirmed by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly pledged and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1788, 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 that 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 shall 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 to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so obstinate as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there shall 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 unobtainable 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 post-offices wherever 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 upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes? Would it not be wiser to ascertain peacefully, why we do so? Will you, husband so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ill you fear, have no real existence? While the curtain lies gently to you, 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 we partly can reach to the reality of doing the thing. Think if you can of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. It is by the mere force of numbers, a majority should define 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 secured 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 foresight 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 a new 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 see-

ments 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 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 sovereignty 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 inadmissible, so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position 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 as to the object of that suit, and 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 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 it 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 the 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 the 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 into political questions.

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, for 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 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 but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Left to themselves to make intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating their bodies, the slaves make it less easy than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than law 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 that inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amendment or their revolutionary right of dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national flag torn and the Union dissolved. While 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 amendments 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 misconception 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 terms 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 undiminished to his successor. Why should there not be a patient 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 the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on our side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, 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 law of your own framing under it; while the new 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 loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Their 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 living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

During the delivery of the Inaugural, which commenced about half past one o'clock, Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union. President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word, and at its conclusion the latter administered the usual oath, in making which Mr. Lincoln was vociferously cheered. The Chief Justice seemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion. The inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath successively to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive. At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber, thence to his carriage; and the military forming up in the procession of the morning, accompanied him, with the Committee of Arrangements, to the White House. Everything passed off peacefully.

THE INAUGURAL IN THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural was here yesterday in three hours from Washington. It is regarded as incongruous and contradictory relative to constitutional rights. The assertion that the ordinances of the seceded States are void, and their acts insurrectionary, coupled with the determination to hold, occupy and possess the government property, and to collect revenue, are received as an open declaration of war. The assertion that no blood will be shed and no invasion made unless the South resists, is ridiculed.

Dispatches to-day from Montgomery universally concede war to be inevitable. The Southern Congress was engaged in organizing a standing army of ten thousand men. Eight thousand men can at once be placed on a movable war footing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5, 1861.

Our community has not been disappointed, and exhibited very little feeling on the subject. They are content to leave Mr. Lincoln and his inaugural in the hands of Jefferson Davis and the Congress of the Confederate States.

RICHMOND, Va., March 5, 1861.

There was a debate in the Convention to-day on Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address. The secessionists are death on the inaugural and are for hard blow, and this feeling is apparent among the people; but the Union men will oppose hasty action in the Convention, and, perhaps, prevent the passage of the ordinance of secession.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5, 1861.

So far as known most of the contents are satisfactorily received, especially relating to forts and the collection of revenue, because they are supposed to favor coercion.

RALPHIGH, N. C., March 5, 1861.

The inaugural was favorably received by the Unionists. They think it does well for Lincoln, though they don't approve of all of it. The disunionists are dissatisfied with it.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 5, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, if reported correctly, is universally condemned. Tennessee will fight him to the bitter end.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.

The opinions on the inaugural are unfavorable. It is believed that Mr. Lincoln is determined to retake the forts and force collect the revenue.

At Jackson and Columbia, Mississippi, and Tusculum, Alabama, it is considered a declaration of war.

At Vicksburg it is regarded unfavorably, and generally considered a silly production.

Two fools at Lowell, a young married woman and a bachelor, ran off lately. The husband saw them as they got seated in the cars, gave them a "blast," saved his hat, bid them enjoy themselves if they could, and then went home a happy man.