

WHEN DEHOCKATTO PRINCIPLES CRASH TO LEAD, WE CEASE WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

> LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861.

For President's Inaugural see another column.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

appointed a Committee, consisting of dated. twenty-two members, to apportion the State into Congressional districts, on the basis of the census of 1860.publicans, with the exception of one Senator and two Representatives .principle with the Republicans.

thirds vote, hence, when we chumerate the passage of the Sunbury and for protection to iron and denied that the producer was protected by the bill."

If Mr. L. was then opposed to a tariff, and he no doubt was, why did on the Pennsylvania railroad, where the not tell the people so! This shows and the owner thereby prevented and observed and roads, money which is due to the State and should be in the Sinking Fund; appropriating \$30,000 of the people's money to Kansas; expending soveral thousand for the erection of a stoff and raising a stoff a stoff and raising a stoff and raising a stoff and raising a stoff and raising a stoff a stoff and raising a stoff a stoff and

Upon their return they should grant service of Philadelphia speculators; and that he endorsed every sentiment pass the bill for arming the militia of therein contained. the State, and the people will bless them for adjourning.

have voted, out of the State Treasury, \$30,000 towards the relief of Kansas, was asked. A proposition that each member of the Legislature should contribute himself the pitiful sum of ten dollars towards the same obtheir neighbors.

of each would be \$571 43 nearly.

The House Committee on Banks of side arms, for shipment out of Texas. our Legislature have agreed to report three dollar notes.

THE DEEDS ARE DONE.

Tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad day, and passed finally—yeas 18, nays | tor. 15, as follows:

10, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connell, Finney, Grogg, Hall, Imbrie, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Shindel, Ser. fill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, and Palmer, Speaker—15.
NATS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Fulmer, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irisls, Ketchum, Lawrence, Mott, Penney, Robinson, Welsh and Yardley—15.

25, navs 8, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Connell, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Ramilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Landon, Lawrence, McClum, Meredith, Nichols, Parker. Robinson, Schindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Yardiay and Palmer, Speaker—25.

RAYS—Mossrs: Boughter, Clymer, Grawford, Irish, Metching, Mott, Penney and Welsh—8.

Both bills are now in the hands of the Governor, and if he has not al. ready signed them, will speedily do space to give the House resolutions of the only Democrats who voted space to give the House resolutions and the space and sistently with the Constitution and the Laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when a whole of the space to give the House resolutions and the space and the space and the space and the space are space to give the House resolutions and the Laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when a whole space are space and the space are spaced as the spaced as the spaced are spaced as the spaced a so. The only Democrats who voted this week, but as we had the propo-

of Representatives on Monday agreed to
all of the Senate's amendments to the
Tariff bill, except that imposing a tax on tea and coffee, which was rejected. The bill was then referred to a Committee of that line, the statues of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed to a committee of the changed to a committee of the changed to a committee of the changed to company and the changed to compan Hunter, on the part of the Senate, and Morehead, its Sherman, Phelps and Morehead, the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to on the part of the House, After consultation, the Committee of the Senate agreed tation, the Committee of the Senate agreed the Federal courts, according to the course of the recommend the Senate to recede from the amendment in dispute. The report south of said line, within such boundary as Con-

was adopted in both Houses on Wednesday, and the bill is now, by the President's signature, a law.

Mr. Buchanan signed the New Tariff Bill on Saturday. Hence the new Tariff is a Democratic Oue. 1:

Is apparently such a one as the people of this State wanted, takes the place of the one enacted in 1857, and is one which could not have been obtained from the Lincoln administration.

During the debate on the amend.

ments imposing a duty on tea and coffee. Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, only chance to secure specific duties, and, at the same time, protect our suffering industrial intersts. To effect these great objects, the people would justify him in imposing a temporary duty on tea and coffee, which was taken off as soon as the public The Legislature of this State has debt was in a fair way of being liqui-

PRINCIPLES VS. PRACTICE.—Some time last summer the notorious Owen Said Committee is composed of Re. Lovejoy was brought on to Lebanon to address a meeting of Republicans in the Court House. He performed "Might is right" seems to be a first his allotted task, and after that the meeting adopted a series of Resolu-The Legislature adjourned on tions declaring Pennsylvania and the Friday to the 12th of March, so as Republican party pledged to a tariff. to allow the members an opportunity Lovejoy sat quietly by when the Resoto attend the inauguration of Presi- lution was adopted. Last week, in dent Lincoln. During this recess we | Congress, this same Lovejoy said that may as well glance at what it has done the was opposed to an increase of the soften six of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third branches are Republican, by a two- rings for the snouts of swine. He was

millions more will go to the bow-vows; one of the deceptions practiced upon in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of the grant of about \$750,000 to the People, and by which the most securing to the citizens of each State the privipennsylvania railroad for lateral railopposite elements were deceived into leges and immunities of the several States.

General Foster, appointed by the Democratic Convention which met vote stood as follows: of a staff and raising of a flag on the General Foster, appointed by the Convention. Capitol, besides many other minor on Friday, to convey a copy of the peculations, the tax-payers will no resolutions to President Buchanan, land, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Kansas doubt hold up their hands and bless the President of the House and the President of the House and the President of the Peace Conference, arrived at the Observation of the Carolina, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa-9.

The other clauses of the compromises were the other clauses of the compromises were the other clauses. doubt hold up their hands and bless the President of the Senate, the Speakthe proposed \$4,500,000 additional to night. Excellent speeches were made interview with the President the same Western railroads; compel the coun- on both sides. The President informtry banks to keep their money at the ed them he had read the resolutions,

From the White House the Com-country. Massachusetts also voted against the mittee proceeded to the residence of clause calculated to check fillibustering by the From the White House the Com-General Cass. That venerable states. acquisition of new territory.

There was no vote taken on the proposition as SPURIOUS CHARITY.—The two man received them kindly; and in rebranches of our State Legislature ply to an address by Mr. Henry Mc. After the whole plan had been passed, a state-Miller, of Montgomery, said a few ment was drawn up to accompany its presentation to Congress. This statement sets forth that the Conference having adopted "the following proposfull of import in relation to the existbeing a sum three times larger than ing troubles of the country, that many eyes were filled with tears.

Great excitement was caused last entire Convention. ject was not received, being declared week by the information that Gen'l tion. The delegates were instructed not to vote on the Territorial question without first submitting it to the Legislature. Under these instructions they did not vote on the Territorial clause, though all in favor of it. On the other larges, whether the charity is at their ings, whether the charity is at their ed to the Texan authorities, his enclause own expense or out of the pockets of tire command, with all the arms, stores, &c. All the forts are taken The appropriation of \$4,000 possession of by the Texan authoriby the Legislature to pay the Peace ties. Orders were issued by General Commissioners is generally regarded Twiggs to every officer under his as very liberal, and may in some mea. command, seventeen in number, to desure account for the appointment of liver up the arms, wagons, accountreall Republicans by the Governor. As ments, horses, &c.; only stipulating there are seven Commissioners the pay that the disarmed troops might be all business of the morning hour, passed to the permitted to march to the coast with consideration of Mr. Colfax's bill providing for

an amendment to the law regulating under Gen. Twiggs' command, was medification, finally passed, by a vote of 34 to 12. Banks, authorizing the Banks of this twenty-nine hundred, scattered along The Senate then considered the Miscellancous commonwealth to issue one, two and fifteen hundred miles of frontier. There are two hundred and six com- ding to agreement on Saturday, the Sonate's missioned officers in all, being more amendments to the Tariff bill were disposed of .than any other department of the was disagreed to. Before the whole were finalwas taken up in the Senate on Thurs- the army rolls as a coward and a trai-

Private advices received from lontgomery, say that Commission. ers have been appointed by the Southern Confederacy, and accredited to for the organization of the Territories of Colorathe new administration, and that in do, Nevada and Dakotah. Committees of Con-The bill to aid the Sunbury and the mountime no measures will be ference were appointed on the Oregon War Debt Brie Railroad Company was then tak- taken with a view to dislodge the fed- bill and the tea and coffee amendment to the en up, and also passed finally—yeas eral forces in possession of Southern Tariff bill. The House amendments to the Post-

ment rejected both the Crittenden ment. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Buker, resolutions and the propositions of the Peace Conference, and passed instead the House Resolutions of Mr. Mr. Stanton's Volunteer bill was taken up, and

Conference - Messrs. Bigler Simmons and be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Conimpair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in

amondment thereto, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State and Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by said that the Republicans were flinching in the support of the tariff at the bia, without the consent of Maryland, and with critical moment and if the bill went out the consent of the owners, or making to own-back to the Senate it would be lost, the power to interfere with or prohibit representation. the power to interfere with or prohibit representative and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking to carry on the Government, and to carry on the Government, and to recent the laws, and this was the tion 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 in or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the Unifed 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, but not for sale or traffic, shall exist; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxtion on persons held to labor recognize 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 transferred to other places for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited, and the right of transit through any State or Territory against its dissent is mobilitized.

ent is prohibited.

Section 4. The third paragraph of the second 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

Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Section 6. The first, third and fifth sections, to-

Aves-The States of Rhode Island, Connecti-

cut, New Jersey, Ponnsylvania, Delaware, Mary-

ndopted by heavier affirmative votes, indicating the variety of opinions entertained by the Commissioners. As for instance, Virginia voted against that clause which provides for the payment for nuna-way slaves whose recovery is obstructed. Massachusetts, to cap the climax, voted, with several of the New England States against the clause which prohibits the opening of the slave trade, or the introduction of coolie apprentices into the

a whole, but it was declared adopted by sections. ed amendments to the Constitution." rec them to the immediate action of Congress as cal-culated to restore peace and harmony to the country. A vote being taken on this recommendation to Congress, it was adopted unanimously, and

bility of casting the vote of the State in the af-

nea Greely is at Washington, and said to be full of disappointment and anger. He dined lugrubiously with Giddings on Tuesday of last week.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 25 .- The Senate, after the usuthe discontinuance of the postal service in the The whole number of enlisted troops but were rejected, and the bill with some slight seceded States. Various substitutes were offered Appropriation bill, and acted upon amendments The bill to commute the Tonnage lax on the Pennsylvania Railroad was taken up in the Senate on Thursday, and passed finally—yeas 18, nays tor.

In any other department of the was disagreed to. Before the wasness made to adjourn, the specific property of the service. In consequence of his coinglet being to prevent action on Mr. Stanton's Volunteer bill, which was subsequently to be taken up. The attempt, however, failed, and the Senate amendments to the Turiff bill were all agreed to except the one thentioned above. And committee of Conference was made to adjourn, the shight being to prevent action on Mr. Stanton's Volunteer bill, which was subsequently to be taken up. The attempt, however, failed, and the same property of the army rolls as a coward and a training the conference was made to adjourn, the shight being to prevent action on Mr. Stanton's Volunteer bill, which was subsequently to be taken up. The attempt, however, failed, and the committee of the taken up. The attempt, however, failed, and the committee of the taken up. The attempt has been up to the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has been up to the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward and a training the committee of the taken up. The attempt has a coward Committee of Conference was then ordered, and

a similar one asked for on the part of the Senate. Tuesday, Feb. 26 .- Quite a number of important bills were passed in the higher branch of Congress to day-among them those providing route bill were agreed to, and the bill goes to the President for approval. The Army Appropria-Congress previous to adjourn- tion bill was then considered until the adjournof Oregon, appropriating \$50,000 for the protection of emigrants to Oregon, was adopted. In the House, after the presentation of petitions, unde a speech, and denounced the bill as a measfor the above bills in the Senate are sitions of the Peace Congress in type we append them below, although not of much consequence now since their sitions of Mr. Corrin, of Ohio. and finally, on motion of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday at 1 o'clock, by a vote of 100 to 74. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three, and a number of motions were made to postpone action upon it, but they all failed.—
Mr. Gorwin finally moved to postpone the vote on the first resolution in the series reported by him, in order to consider the one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. This was disagreed to, and the House without further action after one of the most exciting days of the ses-

sion, adjourned at 8 o'clock WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.—This day's proceedings of Congress will probably stand recorded as the most important which have taken place at least of the most important which have taken place at least least of which to keep g od that unan important which have taken place at least leas most important which have taken place, at least during the present session. In the Senate, as usual, a great number of petitions with reference of companies were session. In the senate, as clause should be sufference of patitions with reference to companies were senated one. sual, a great number of petitions with reference to compromise were presented. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, reduction of such States may provide.

Section 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for nay and an adommercial stations, depots and transitrontes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from the States which allow involuntary, servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from Stat. In which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory, be acquired by treaty, unless the substitution of States hereinbefore mentioned, be cast as a part of the two-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

Section 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any

first proposition voted upon was the one provid-ing for calling a National Convention, which was rejected—109 to 74. The next proposition acted upon was that of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, which was also rejected—158 to 33. It was explained. however, that the reason for voting this proposi tion down was, that its adoption would have prevented any vote on the Crittenden plan, as submit ted by Mr. Clemens, of Virginia. The latter was next in order, and suffered the same fate as the pre-ceding ones. The vote stood 80 for to 113 against it. The question then recurred on the first reso-lation in the series reported by Mr. Corwin, which declare that it is the duty of the Government to enforce the Federal laws, protect the Federal property, and preserve the Union of the States, and they were adopted, 136 to 53. The House then took up the joint resolution reported by the Committee, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to provent legislation on the subject of Slavery outside the Slave States. This was changed on the motion of Mr. Corwin, so as tution authorizing such legislation, and the resolution, so amended, was rejected—the requisite two thirds vote not being obtained.

gress, were again extremely important. In the Senate Mr. Crittenden, from the Select Committee, to whom the action of the Peace Conference had been submitted, made a report recommending its adoption. Mr. Seward submitted a substitude, providing for the submission of the Constitutional amendment question to the Legislatures of the various States. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, offered a provise to the first section of the amendment proposed by the Conference, declaring against the right of any State to secede. Finally the report, the amendments, and Esction 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby the joint resolution adopting the report, were orforever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of dered to be printed and laid over.

The Senate then went into Executive Session and soon afterwards adjourned. In the House and soon alterwards adjourned. In the House, after the presentation of petitions, the first business in order was the motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. Corwin's proposed amendment to the Constitution, by which it was on Wednesday rejected. Messrs. Kilgore of Indiana, and Stanton, of Ohio, made strong appeals in favor of a reconsideration, and the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Stanton's speech, especially, was strongly for compromise, and was loudly applauded. He peremptorily demanded the previous ded. He peremptorily demanded the previous question, which was finally, after considerable confusion, ordered and the vote of Wednesday was reconsidered, 128 to 65. The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution, and it was adopted by the requisite two thirds vote— 183 to 65. The result was greeted with an irre-pressible demonstration of applause all over the House.

FRIDAY. March 1, was another exciting day in

Congress. In the Senate, the report of the select Committee on the Peace Conference proposition and the Crittenden resolutions was taken up, when Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, moved to strike out the first article of the former and insert the first article of the latter. Objection was made that the Senate had no right to change the character of the proposition, but the Chair decided the amendment in order. No action was taken. In the House, the first business of importance in order was the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and the first proposition of that report o be considered was the act for the admiss debate unnecessary, demanded the previous ques-tion. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the proposition on the table, which was agreed to 114 to 71. The awendment to the Fugitive Shave haw, more clearly defining the duties of judges and civil efficers, was not in order. This was adopted, after ineffectual attempts to ta ble it, 92 to 82. The next and last of the sories was an amendment to the act providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice, intended to prevent contradictory decisions by the Governors of States. This was rejected, 126 to 47, the objection being that it is direct interference with State Sovereignty. Territorial business came up, and the bills providing for the orgination of Nevada and Dacotah were passed.

The following is Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as definitely agreed upon: Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; Secretary of the Interior, Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Navy, Montgomery Blair, of Maryland; Postmaster Goneral, Gideon Welles, of Connecticut; Attorney Campan, Edward Batte, of Microsit, ney General, Edward Bates, of Missouri,

was delivered to him and Mr. Ham-

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.

Appreliension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, the property and their peace and personal security are to be ondangered. 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 from one of these speaces 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 inclinations and had never recented them. similar declarations, and had never recented 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 right of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its even domes. tle institutions, according to its own judgment ex-clusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends. And we denounce the law-less invasion by an armed force of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and 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 anywise endangered by the new incoming Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, con-

cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the deliver-

ing 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 set to any other than the 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

Committee of Thirty-three was considered. The | pealed than to violate any of them, trusting to find impealed than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional. It is earcely seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that peried 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 withal this scope for precedent. I, enter upon the same task for the brief term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Feder-i 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 law of all national governments.

pressed, in the fundamental law of all national government. It is safe to assert that government preperly never as provision in its organic law for its own termina. Continua co exclude all the express provisions our National Crustitution, and the Union will endure very, it being impossible to destroy it except by some ion not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, the United States be not a government proper but of patients with His eterpol truth and instice be an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less
than all the parties who made? One party to a contract
may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—The proceedings of Congress, were again extremely important. In the Senate Mr. Crittenden. from the Select Committee of Mr. Crittenden. from the Mr

ing this. There need on a bicodanes 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, occuly and lossess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect duties and impostable to be proposed to the Government, and to collect duties and impostable to the government, and to collect duties and impostable to the will be no invasion, no using of force against or among people asymbers. Where hostility to the United States in any individual State shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resi: enticitiens from holding federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obscavious 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 se would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, 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 is most favorable to calm thoughts and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification as shown at a money and in over a men and experiences.

taless current events and experience shall show a mod cation or change to proper, and, in every case and ex-gency, my best discretion will be exercised according tunces actually existing and with a view and restoration of fraternal sympathies and affect

and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who sack to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to those, however, who really love the Union. May I not speak before eatering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our National fabric, of all is bearfits, its memories, and hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain precisely what is due? Will you hexard so desperate a step white there is any possibility that any portion of the ill-you fly from have no real existence? Willyou, while the cotatin ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from, risk the commission of so fear ful a mistake? All profess to be estatent in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be matutained. Is it true then, that any right plainly written provision of the Constitution has been denied! I think not. Happily the human amind is so constituted that no party can read to the andacity 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 theral point of view, justify a revolution; it certainly would it such a right wore 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, goarned and the constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them; but no organic law can be framed with a provision of real possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or shall fugit to the constitution does not expressly say. From questioned this class of the constitution does not expressly say. From questioned this class of the constitution which the constitution deed not expressly and the provision of the constitution deed not exp That there are persons in one section er another who

was delivered to him and Mr. Hamlin, about 2 o'clock, when the Presilin, about 2 o'clock, when the President proceeded to deliver the following

INAUGURAAL.

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and take, in your presence, the oath preseribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me

whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a minority in majority not hence, arbitrurily seconds where a CATHARTIC is whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. A majority is impossible. Whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. I majority is impossible to be controlled by such a minority is impossible. Whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. I majority is impossible to be controlled by such a minority is impossible. Whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority is minority. I major the present Union now continuous again, precisely as portions, of the present Union now continuous again, precisely as portions, of the present Union now the more a CATHARTIC is where a CATHARTIC is meets on the control of the present using the union now continuous antions ontice.

I dent precisely as portions, of the present Union on the exact temper of doing the STATION OF COLDOVER. THE WHOLE BODY, IT ILE WHOLE BODY, IT ILE

Ido not forgot the pesition 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, while the 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 ovil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for others, and better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time, the candid citizen must con-At the same time, the candid citizon must con-less that if the polity of the government upon vi-tal questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary liti-gation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, hav-ing to that extent practically resigned their gov-ernment into the highest of that eminent ribunal. Nor is this view and assent non the court or the erament into the manus of that eminent trioungl. Nor is this view any assent upon the court or the judges. It is the duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended; while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clauses of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the Constitution and the law for slave clauses 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 re-

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly sup-pressed, would be ultimately revived without re-striction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partial surrendered, would not be surrender-ed 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 reachful each other, but the different parts of the reachyor each other, but the different parts of our county cannot do this; they cannot but remain face to face and an intercourse, either amicable or hostile, continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercouse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aligns make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully en detween 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 in either, you cease fighting, the identical erms 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 their revolutionary right to dismember or their revolutionary right to dismember or throw it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact many worthy and patriotic citizens are desired having the National Constitution amend-While I make no recommendations of amend-While I make no recommendations of amend-pts, I fully recognize the rightful authority of people over the whole subject to be exactised wher of the modes persoribed in the instru-nt itself, and I should, under existing circumlt itself, and L'anouid, under existing orreum-les, favor, rather than oppose a fair opportu-being afforded the neople to act upon it. will verbure to add that to me, the conven-om ode seems preferable; inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people them-be amendment to originate with the people them-elves, instead of permitting them to take or re-lect a proposition originated by others not espe-lially chosen for the purpose, and which hight the precisely such as they would wish to eir accept or refuse.

a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart 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 hone upon him to make terms for the separation of the States. The people them, solves can do this also if they choose, but the selves 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 unim-

action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, of the United States be not a government proper, but of nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on your side of the North South? That truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribungl, the American people, by the form of the Government of the Union is the Union is the Union is much older than the Constitution.

Was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association live it was natured and continued.

Lt. was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association, laiver from the continued by the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirthen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation, in 1778.

And finally in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union, but if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawful ly 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 and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of volence within any State or States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws the Unions unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, exall take care, as the Constitution and laws the Unions is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, exall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Deing this I deem the ordinance of the Union; that the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of Union; that it will constitutiously detendand maintain itself in doing this. There need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless the forced upon the National and the restal legal to the first the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of Union; that it will constitutiously detendand maintain itself in doing this. There need be no bloodshed or violence, and the return of that little to their virginance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the gover sitive point the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no 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 hold the right aide 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 foreaken this after quality and a better assortment of gifts than any other establishment. In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you; you have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no onth registered in heaven to destroy

will constitutionally delend and maintain itself in doing this. There need be no bloodshed or violence, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. there shall be none unless it be forced upon the Na. The Government will not assail you; you 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 enemics but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our

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

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