Peunsylvania Daily Telegraph, Monday Afternoon, March 4, 1861.



The Battle Won. The battle for cabinet appointments has ended, and the dust of the contest having cleared away, we find looming up into that prominence so richly deserved, Hon. Simon Cameron, who when he first came to this city thirty years ago toiled as a poor printer boy at ten dollars a month. What a silent commentary upon the well regulated institutions of this our free and noble country, and also what a lesson it is to the poor boy of this country, to study and profit by. Born of humble parentage, schooled by the cold and uncharitable world, he began his course-perseverance, indomnitable will overcoming all obstacles, he slowly but surely started on his glorious career, first a compositor, second an editor and third as a United States Senator. In the last named position he nobly battled for the rights of his native State, Pennsylvania, rebuking the treacherous conduct of George M. Dallas, at which time he asserted that he would labor during his senatorial career to re-establish the Revenue or Tariff law, and when that was done, he was willing to retire from the Senate. Mainly through his efforts that has been accomplished, and but a few days since was signed by the President. Had that not

been the case he would never have accepted the Department of WAR. But now that the Tariff being, or soon about to be, in full force and operation it matters little to him who holds the portfolio of the Treasury, as now, as always was, his highest (and it is a noble) ambition to serve the interests of the Old Keystone

Gen. Cameron's Position.

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State.

At the most earnest solicitation, Gen CAMERON has been induced to accept the appointment of Secretary of War. The General had declined the post, when tendered to him by the President, but the ner to accept any declination, and the Genant. The whole military department will ingratitude and treachery, and it is our have to be re-organized, which will involve the expense of millions of dollars.

It is true the Treasury Department would that he had been preferable if the Treasury had was too good official order dismissing him been in the same situation in which it was found when the Buchanan dynasty came, but into nower. Four years ago a surplus erein ; thirty millions of dollars was on hand, ernment now hat one dollar can be found tay millions. and in addition to this the and in addition to this the uired ex-

The Traitor Twiggs. The treachery and baseness of several officers of the U.S. Navy from the South ern States, since the secession movement began, had prepared our people to expect the betrayal of the trusts reposed in many of the officers of the Army and Navy who

are Southerners by birth, and who sympathize with the rebellious acts of their native States-but still the whole community was startled last week by the an nouncement that Gen. Twiggs, in command of the South western division of the United States Army, had surrendered the entire military property of the United States in Texas to the secessionists. We do not believe any event that has transpired connected with the secession movement has created so much sensation and aroused so much indignation. Twiggs has been connected with the United States Army for forty-nine years, and in that time has been particularly favored and petted. He is now seventy years old, and nothing can account for such a man violating his oath, and covering himself with everlasting infamy, except innate baseness and treachery at heart.

His act of 4reason is a thousand times worse than that of Arnold, who had the axcuse of ill-treatment and persecution, a motive that Twiggs does not pretend to set up in justification. The full particulars of Twiggs' treachery have not reached us at the time we write, but it is said that the value of the property he surrendered amounts to about three millions of dollars, and he added still greater infamy to his treason by disarming and disbanding all the forces under his command. It is reported that he compelled the officers and soldiers to surrender all but their sidearms, and attempted to virtually surrender them as prisoners of war to the State of Texas.

What is to be his reward for all this? The command of the army of the Southern Coulederacy, and a name that will stink in the nostrils of all honorable men as long as history shall endure. He is already too old to profit by his baseness; and like Arnold, he will be neglected and despised by those who benefit by his treason. As an honest man, if he desired to President refused in the most positive man- leave the service of the United States, he should have resigned his commission, and eral has been induced to enter into the have safely handed over to his successor Cabinet. Under the present position of all the property entrusted to his keeping; affairs the War office is the most import. but he has chosen to add robbery to his

> prayer that he will yet here prince and meet with a traitor prove true.

Throm the Army, viz :--General Orders-No. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT, AUJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

The following order is published for the in formation of the Army : WAR DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1861.



SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE





CORWIN'S PROPOSITION ADOPTED.

Report of Peace Conference Rejected. The Crittenden Resolutions Lost.

THE INAGURATION IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

THE INAUGURAL OF PRE SIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, March 4. The Senate continued in session till after day light. After the rejection of various amendments to the House Committee's (Corwin's) joint resolutions, a vote was taken and sed, yeas 24, nays 12.

t passed, yeas 24, nays 12. The Peace Conference resolutions were then voted on and rejected, yeas 7, nays 28

jected, yeas 18, nays 20. At 7 o'clock the Senate then took a recen till 10 o'clock.

House -- Reassembled at ten o'clock. Sneake PENNINGTON made a parting address, asserting his devotedness to the Union and all necessary compromises to heal the differences agitating the country. He was in favor of a Nazional Convention to remedy the supposed

rated. erflowing with stran The city is filled t ers from all section

came to witness The weather w ne of the finest that has military pagea ity of Washington. bance whatever to interever occurred There was up which transpired in ao upt the cer

for the admission of ho, by the errangement entitled to admission They en

e Presidents. Associate Judges of

Heads of Depart-f either branch of and rs of Congress elect. nd Navy who, by panks of Congress. I Territories of the ha rece vernors ou. and Exetaries of

States. Assistant and the Assistant master Ge Register, mptrollers, Audiurer. Commissioners. hand

of the Capitol. The families of the Dit the north door

ducted to the diplomatic Seats were placed it fit table for the President of c Corps entered and were cond, o the Secretary's ien lited States and I Air left, for the Sec the Secretary's the Supreme Court h

The Diplomatic Co right of the Chair, ne leads of Departments

the Senate, ex-members and members elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of the members of the Senate. All being in readiness, the oath of office was damistered to the President elect by the Chief Justice; and on the conclusion of the Presi-titution and laws, the Union is unbroken and wife may be divorted and go out of the sector of the Senate.

admistered to the President elect by the Chief Justice; and on the conclusion of the Presi-dent's Address, the Members of the Senate,

ompliance with a custom as old as the Govcompliance with a custom as the dot ernment 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 exitement.

RIGHTS OF THE STATES. Apprehension seams to exist among the peo-ple of the Southern States that by the accession

most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their in-spection ; it is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses vou.

I do but quote from one of those I do but quote from one of those 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 beor indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I be lieve 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 them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to them-selves and to me, the clear and emphatic reso

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

There is much cancer vs SLAVES. Ing of fuglives from a resy about the deliver clause I now read is as thevice or labor. The constitution as any other of uly written in the "No person held to see provisions: one State under the laws there or or labor in constitution is a constitution or labor in

oue state under the laws thereof another, shall, in consequence of regulation therein, be dischargen service or labor, but shall be deliv claim of the party to whom such the delive '' aping into law or n such o o n

oor may be due.

I dir left, for the Bed for the or State authority, but surely that dif-ference is not a very material one.-to Justices of occ, the right of but of little consequence to him or to others, to the material one in any case be content that his oath shall by which authority it is done, and should any in the seats on the but of ne in any case be content that his oath shall by inkent on a mersle memberantiel controver

There is no the government of lating two side or the Oby your Pills y and reme Court. be unkept on a merely unsubstantial controver-

the Senate, ex-members and members elect of own mere motion can lawfully get out of the suppressed, would be ultimately revived with

I therefore consider that in view of the con- an intrastation and isvorced and go out of the stitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and and wife may be divorced and go out of the uche s Auuress, une Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice-President, Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms, returned to the Senate Cham-ber and the President accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to the President's House. FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: --In commission of the Cham-ter and the senate of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so American people shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritive manner direct the before? Can aliens make treating easier the

contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of Union; that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself in doing this, there need be no bloodshed of violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the National authori-ty. The power confided to me will be used ty. The power connect to he will be have to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of

again upon you. This country with its insti-tutions belong to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the exist. ing government they can exercise their consti-tutional right of amending it or their revoluobjects there will be no invasion, no using of tionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I force against or among people anywhere. Where cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy hostility to the United States in any interior and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the and their peace and personal security are to be lately shall be so great and so universal as to inational Constitution amended. While I make endangered. There has never been any reason, prevent competent resident citizens from able cause for such apprehension. Indeed the holding federal offices, there will be no at most amole evidence to the contrary has all termine to force of horizon at competent resident are used on the provide the people over the whole subject to the contrary has all termine to force of horizon at competent resident at the whole subject to be every able cause for such apprehension. li tempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object while the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices; the at-tempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable, with all that I deem it better to forego for a time, the uses of such offices. The mails, unless receiled, will

friends can make laws? Can treaties be more

faithfally enforced between aliens than laws

faith faily enforced between anous than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss both sides and no gain on eith-er you cease fighting the identical terms are

will be followed unless current events and ex perience shall show a modification or change to Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not see n, has passed Congress to the efbe proper, and in every case and exigency my selves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read. Belves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read. Besolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States and especially the right of each State foorder, and control its own do-mestic institutions according to its own judg-ment croinsively, is essential to that balance of are persons in one section or another who not to speak of particular amendments, and the restoration of the states and section are persons in one section or another who not to speak of particular amendments, and the restoration of the states and section are persons in one section or another who not to speak of particular amendments, and the restoration of the states are persons in one section or another who are persons in the destart are another who are persons in the person are persons in the area another who are persons in the person are persons in the person are persons in the person are p ment exclusively, is essential to that balance of are persons in one section or another who so is of particular amendments, of our political fabric depend, and we denounce are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither is provision to be now implied as constitutional the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the affirm or deny; but if there be such, I need address no word, to those, however, who really press and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate fove the Union. May I not speak before en-teringupon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, all its benefits, its me e-ing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace and se certain precisely what are due; will you hasard is susceptible that the property, peace and se certain precisely what are due; will you hasard is do if they choose, but Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it, his consisted, too, that all the protection which can be gively with the constitution and the laws states, whelen, will be observfully given to all the ouse, as check haw ully demanded, for whatever other. There is much can be starves. There is much can be starves.

thick not. Happily the human mind is so con might Relief of nations with his elernal stituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can of a single in-stance in which a plainly written provision of and that justice will surely prevail by the the Constitution become here does do not be been able to be be been able to be been able to be be be be been the Constitution basiever been denied. If by judgment of this great tribunal, the American the mere force of numbers a majority should people by the frame of the Government un-deprive a minority of any clearly written Con-stitutional right it might, in a moral point of wisely given their servants but little power view, justify a revolution; it certainly would for mischief, and have with equal wisdom pro-if such a right were a vital one. But such is vided for the return of that little to their own claim of the party to whole subject; not has little to their own bor may be due." It is scarcely questioned that the state of a la-la in to cor case. All the vital ights of minori-ties and of individuals are so plainly assured to them, by intrinstions and negations, guar-the intention of the laws of the return of that little to their own had at very short intervals. While the po-ple retain their virtue and vigilance of ad-to them, by intrinstions and negations, guar-the intention of the laws of the laws of the proposition then that slaves whose much as to any other. To the proposition then that slaves whose shall be delivered fb, their caths are unable shall be delivered fb, their caths are unable for the would make the effort in mod. Now, if they would make the effort in sode temper, could they, not with nearly equal we firide not stration will have no immediate power, if it were admitted norties. If A justional controversies, and that you who are dissatisfied hold the right the majority more pairing more admitted and mit side in the dispute; there still is no single good for precipitate action. Intelligence.

the government must patriotism, christianity, and a firm reliance on the government must patriotism, christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored again the for continuing land, are still competent to adjust, in the best cence on the one way, all our present difficulties. Respectionescence on case In your hands my dissatisfied countrymen Reracinaus and not in mine is the momentous issue of civil and not issue of civil from them as a state (as all divide or ruin war; the government will not assail you; you controlled the transition of the second of the government will not assail you; you may not any the transition of the second of the government will not assail you; you may not any the transition of the government will not assail you; you may not any the transition of the government will not assail you; you may not any the transition of the government will not assail you; you may not any the government will not assail you; perisely a prise and the government will not assail you; the second the government will not be assail you; the exact the government will not be assail you; to compose the government will not assail you; to compose the government will not assail you; the exact the government will not be assailed to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds to compose the government will not be the government will not be the government will not assailed to the government will not be the government will not be the government will not assailed the government will not be the governm Ten with Mich., Jan. there such of affection. The mystic chords of memory Plainly "If the provide have and particle of the provide here and particle of the provide here and particle of the provide here and the particle of the particle of the provide here and the particle of the provide here and the particle of the particle ions and limits and li ture. BAUGE'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME MANUFACTURED. BY BAUGH & SONS. that suc the is stitutional questions, assumed that suc the is stitutional questions, assumed upon the subscription of the subscription of the that suc the subscription of the subscription in all while they are also childlet of partmet while they are also childlet of obvious parallel cases by all other store erroned possible that such decision may its feet for possible that such decision may its feet for possible that such decision may its feet on any given case will the evil be ruled with the chance this it may be by cu-differer is borne than could the evils of the confes same time the could be evils of the same time the could be evils of the confes same time the could be evils of the same time the could be evils of the confes same time the could be cut No. 20 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

The Speaker condid his a dire by an-nonacing that the He is adjourned from die. With much good hor, the member there-rated. the country, who have baugural ceremonies.-htiul, and the civil and

anged programme. nate Chamber were open rdance with Hate The door d at 11 o'c Senatois. f the Con

Ex Pie The Ck

The Congy Ofe e

The Mayors of Wash's Treasury, Treas-and the reporters in thland All of whom were a and Georgetown,

at the north door of th

the President elect ; a Committee of Arrange The Chief Justice

the Chair.

Officers of the Ar

The Crittenden resolutions were then

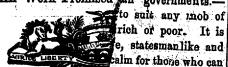
Consequently it would Phil delphi xpenses of traordinary ebil. - WARD. ARRES TRAIN leaves PHI sufficient, arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 arr refore, well decided to rives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. LCCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 7.00 a. m. under his

FASI LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.0

FAST LINE terres running and the running of the rest speech in HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION seat speech in Philadelphia at 2.06 p. m., and arrives the English

Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrivesy the Hinglish at 7.85 p.m. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, leaves fhiling which has .m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.4 20 m. Attention is called to the fact, that pal atmosphere of Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., convect at MOUNT JOY ACCOMMUDATION TRAIS. of the London Harrisburg at 9.45, p. m. SAMORSYKABLE for those

BANGEstkable for those Burt. East Division Pennyilgar adulators of All Work Promised In governments .-



calm for those who can orbid excitment, and

L Ohose who do not see that PENNS Zuractical art, and consists STEAM DYEING, accomplish, at any given 104 Market Stress possible things that the H A B B the st possible things that the WHERE even can imagine, but the best Nov8 daw1, 10 place."

FALL AN ONE ON GEBELY.-The fol-

aragraph has been going the ·PH GRAF the papers : These

Greeley tells the President elect that lipe a hundred years without finding another CLOT^{a thance to die,"} as by the Baltimore as-That same Horace did not keep his "intment to lecture in St. Louis lately ; can

To which the New York Times responds, Because he thought he could get a "better chance to die" by waiting a little longerandt was a simple matter of calculation and Horace clearly arrived at a very sens ble-conclusion. No one can blame him for not going to St. Louis when he was not wanted, but when a man is so Wise for himself, he should bot be so other wise in judgi g of others. Possibly the following paragraph : Mr. Lincoln knows about the well as Mr. Greeky does when he will have the best "chance to die."

1 of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Brigadier Gen-eral David E. Twiggs be and is hereby dismiss-ed from the Army of the United States, for his trachery to the flag of his country in baving surrendered, on the 18th of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge. J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War. S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Post MASTER GENERAL .-- It gives us great pleasure to observe that General GIDEON WELLS of Connecticut, has been appointed Post Master General under the as usually declare new administration. Mr. Wells is an active Republican, and no better person could have been found to fill that important station. From our intimate acquaine. statesmanlike and tance with him during the Fremont campaign we know that he will make an ex-

cellent and popular Post. Master General.

KIT CARSON, the famous hunter, guide and mountaineer, is living at Taos, New Mexico, as Indian Agent to the Uta tribe of Indians. His salary amounts to \$1,500 WHERE eves can image by done when ac-bis property is estimated at about \$6,000. He keeps fifty or sixty cows, five hundred head of sheep, and several horses and ponies. He married a Mexican woman, with whom he lives quite resignedly.

> A NORTHERN SLAVE STATE.-The late census has developed the fact that New Jersey is still a slave State, the "peculiar institution" on her soil never yet having been abolished, although it has nearly died out under what Daniel Webster would call the laws of God." The population of New Jersey is 644,080 whites, 24,936 free colored and eight slaves.

A NEWSPAPER puoli hed at Niagara

Falls, called The Mute and the Bland, has

of Statevy who, by Ix-Govers of Con-es of Dead Territogress ; Governors ries of the Union, Ix Gov. Assistant Secretaries of De the Assistant Postmister of States the Assistant rostmaster as on courtes, trollers, Auditors, Belister, aments, and the Treasury, Treasure, Combined, Comp-and the Mayors of Vashing pholoicitor of town on the right ad left ars, Judges, trance trance

Members of Congres and Membr main en-tered the Senate by the main en-occupied seats on the fit of the Cheleca en-The gallaries were filed with ladence, and tered the Caritol from he

tered the Capitol from he terrace, by cipal western door of the central builwho en The rotunds was osed and thehe prin-leading thereto kept clar. pg.

The other doors and intrances to thassages except those opened, ader the arra Capitol were kept closed.

At 11 o'clock the resident and gement sident) elect, accomplied by two n of the Committee of arrangements mass

ceeded in a carriage to the north dmbers the north wing of the apitol, and en prothere were conducted the President's The Vice President ect was accompany to the Capitol by a meber of the Common. of Arrangements, and tas conder to the Common. of Arrangements. and as conducted interview Vice President's room, nd afterwards intdittee Senate Chamber, whethe oath of office Senate Chamber, whethe oath of office the administered to him blhe Vice President, the The Diplomatic Colt and the Justices the Supreme Court ended the Senate Ohn ber a few minutes beforthe President elect of The Senate assemblest 12 of clock. The Senate being res to receive them, to President and the Preeut elect were int duced by the Commits of Atrangement.

duced by the Commit of Arrangement the seats prepared former. In the Sen

Chamber. After a short pause, se assembled in the Senate Chamber proce a thethe platform of the central portico of Capitol in the fo

he central points in the brief of Columbia. The Marshal of the brief of Columbia. The Supreme Court the United States. The Sergeant at Arm of the Senate. The Committee of Apgements. The President of thenited States and the President elect.

The Vice President a the Secretary of the

Senate. The Members of the late. The Diplomatio Corp

The Diplomatic corp H. ads of Departmen Governors of States and T-rritules, the Fors of Washington and Georgetwen, and er persons who had been ad ultied into the date Chamber. On reaching the fit of the poilton the President elect took thest provided for him The Bresidint and the platin.

ments coupled a post in the rear of the Next in the rear of se were the Chief Jus

Next in the tear of the were the Chief Jns tice and the Assent initiation of the Sapience Court on the left with the President, Séc The Diplomatic Ca pcoupied the seats in the rear of the imme Court. Heads of Departments, Govern and ex-Governors of Departments, Govern and ex-Governors

Again, in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civil-ized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced to that a freeman may not be in any case surren-from them. dered as a slave. And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enthe same time to provide by law for the Car forcement of that clause in the Constitution y which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the provisions and immunities of citizens in the several States.

I take the official oath to-day, with the exact the no mental reservations and with no pur-pose to construe the Constitution or laws to compo by any hypercritical rules, and while mony only do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced. I do sug-gest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstiments is people. tritional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inaugu ration of a President under our National Con-stitution, during that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the Executive branch cession, 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, herefore only mended, is now formid-ably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the of universal law and of the Constitution the Inion of these States is perpetual; perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental

law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that government, properly ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to exclude all the express provisions of our National Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being confeg upon hat if the polity of the government ple istal questions affecting the whole peenot apossible to destroy it except by some action Again, mylied for in the instrument itself.the nature of constant and association of States in increase of constant association of States in iract be peaceably unit merely, can it as a coo-Supre be irrevocably fixed by decisions a ordia Court, the instant they are, made in action litigation between parties in personal own litigation between parties in personal cally the people will have ceased to be their cally the people will have ceased to be practiparties who made. One de by less than all the parties who made. One is by less than all the own the paople will have ceased to be their into require all to lawfully rescind by, but does it of trighters, having to that extent practice is general princip. This is general princip and the proposition that in legal contemps we Jude wany assault upon the Court, of the trighter is a duty from which the the proposition is perpetually confirmed by the princip.

shri it is a duty from which they may not istory of the Union itself. The Union is much lder than the Constitution. It was formed in act by the Articles of Association in 1774. It whas manured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1775. It was further ma-there and the faith of all the then thirtees the is right, and only it is wrong claim ought not to be extended. This is inclusion of the land of the stand on the stand of the st ati

only substantial dispute; the fugitive slave use of the Constitution and the law for the in pression of the foreign slave trade are each pewell enforced perhaps as any law can ever be

arn their decisions to political purper section of our country believes

is right, and ought to be extended

GASH PPICE, \$15 PER 2,000 DB., IN STRONG SACES FARMERS, REMEMBER!

THIS article is prepared from RAW BONES

A THIN ATLICIO IS DEPENDENT ALL MODELLA AND ALL A

to time in wait ng for it, -- it acts at once. 4. It furnishes precisely the food required for the same time the candid citizen must

4. it furnishes precisely the food required for the rowing crop. 5. It permanently improves the soil. 6. It produces large crops of grass. 7. It provents the stacks of works. 1. It of does not exhaust the soil. 1. It does not exhaust the soil. 1. The second why you should use it, is that then or The last reagon why you should use it, is that then or the source it is to the truth of all these income. It will cost but little to give it a trai.

WE ALEO MANUPACTONS AN ARTICLE OF

GROUND RAW BONES,

(Guaranteed Pure,)

ASH PRICE, \$55 PER 2,000 POUNDS. yes Manures we warrant enuraly free from being manufactured under the personal The abs. k to decide cases properly brought before a, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek boing ma

to a of one of our Firm. BAUGH & SONS, No. 20 South Wharves, Philad's ghest Cash Price paid for BONES.

N PURSU UBLIC BALE.

be on Barting ANCE of an order of the Orte, on Batting ANCE of all offered to the sposed to premises : A offered bauphin county, will be exposed to premises : A offered batting and the sposed to strett, between at, the 23d day of March, 1861, on the strett, batting and strett, and strett, in the ony of provide the sposed at the strett, in the ony of the strett of the strett at the strett of a two-

Control of the second stress o lerk O. C.