

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

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...

Gen. Cameron's Position.

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 President refused in the most positive manner to accept any declination...

WARD. The following order is published for the information of the Army.

By the direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Brigadier General David E. Twiggs be and is hereby dismissed from the Army of the United States...

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 new administration.

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...

The Traitor Twiggs. The treachery and baseness of several officers of the U. S. Navy from the Southern 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...

His act of treason is a thousand times worse than that of Arnold, who had the excuse of ill-treatment and persecution, a motive that Twiggs does not pretend to set up in justification.

What is to be his reward for all this? The command of the army of the South, a Contedercy, and a name that will sink in the nostrils of all honorable men as long as history shall endure.

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

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A NEWSPAPER published at Niagara Falls, called 'The Mule and the Bird', has the following paragraph:

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CORWIN'S PROPOSITION ADOPTED.

Report of Peace Conference Rejected.

The Crittenden Resolutions Lost.

THE INAUGURATION!

IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT 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 it passed, yeas 24, nays 12.

The Peace Conference resolutions were then voted on and rejected, yeas 7, nays 28. The Crittenden resolutions were then rejected, yeas 18, nays 20.

The Speaker then took a recess till 10 o'clock. The House re-assembled at ten o'clock. Speaker PATTERSON made a parting address, asserting his devotedness to the Union and all necessary compromises to heal the differences agitating the country.

The Speaker closed his address by announcing that the House adjourns sine die. With much good cheer, the members dispersed. The city is filled with rejoicing with strangers from all sections of the country, who have come to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

The weather was beautiful, and the civil and military pageants of one of the finest that have ever occurred in the history of Washington.

There was no disturbance whatever to interrupt the ceremony, which terminated in accordance with the program. The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 12 o'clock, for the admission of Senators by order of the President, by the arrangement of the Commission, and the Senators entered the Chamber at 1 o'clock.

It is scarcely questioned that the intention of the lawgiver is the law of the land. The members of Congress swear their allegiance to the whole Constitution to this provision, much as to any other.

To the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause and shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

The Diplomatic Corps occupied the right of the Capitol, next to the right of the Heads of Departments on the seats on the right of the Capitol, and the Assistant Secretaries of State, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy.

At 11 o'clock the President and Members entered the Senate by the main entrance. The galleries were filled with ladies, and the western door of the central building, which the Rotunda was used and the principal entrance thereto kept closed.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution, during that period a different and greatly distinguished citizen has in succession filled the Executive branch of our Government.

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 administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice; and on the conclusion of the President's Address, the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice-President, Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms, returned to the Senate Chamber and the President accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to the President's House.

THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—In compliance with a custom so 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. RIGHTS OF THE STATES. 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.

I have no personal interest in the matter, 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 the States 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 among the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, 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.

There is much to be said about the delivery of fugitives from slavery. The clause I now read is, "No person held in or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, or labor in another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

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own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and 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 the Union unbroken, and on the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable unless my rightful masters, the American people shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declaration of my faithful adherence to the Constitution of the United States, and that I will continue to do so, as far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which are, most favorable to calm thoughts and reflection.

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 will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and in conformity with the hope of a peaceful solution of the National troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

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 so, 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 you, on so great a subject, as the people of one National fabric, all its benefits, its memories, and hopes; would it not be wise to ascertain precisely what are due; will you hazard a desperate step while there is any possibility that any portion of the Union may from have no real existence; will you, while the certain ill you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from; will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained; but true to that which is written in the Constitution has been denied. I think not. Eagerly the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution; but I cannot believe that such a right would be 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, guard-clauses and prohibitions, that every constitutional controversy never arising concerning them, can be framed with a provision. Specially applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration, foresight can anticipate, nor any gives rise to reasonable length, contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall I not be surprised if a revolution is not justified, if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them, by affirmations and negations, guard-clauses and prohibitions, that every constitutional controversy never arising concerning them, can be framed with a provision. Specially applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration, foresight can anticipate, nor any gives rise to reasonable length, contain express provisions for all possible questions.

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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 be so remote as to face an intercourse either amicable or hostile; must continue either amicable or hostile; then to make that intercourse more advantageous than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss both sides, and no gain on either you cease fighting the identical terms are again upon you. This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right of dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather the than appear a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that, to me, the Convention mode seems preferable. Inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would not 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 confer no more upon him than he can make terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it, his duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people, is there any better or equal hope in the world?

Our present difficulties are either party without faith of being in right; if the Almighty Ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and 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 servants but little power for mischief; they have equally wisdom provided for the return of 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 taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are dissatisfied still have the old Constitution, unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws 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 hold 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 his favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine is the momentous issue of civil war; the government will not assail you; you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loath to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living 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 the better angels of our nature.

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. MANUFACTURED BY BAUGH & SONS. No. 20 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

FARMERS, REMEMBER! THIS article is prepared from RAW BONES, and contains a large amount of fertilizing constituents, embodied in no other form.

GRAND RAW BONES! (Guaranteed Pure.) The above is prepared from RAW BONES, and contains a large amount of fertilizing constituents, embodied in no other form.

IN PURSUE PUBLIC SALE. The above is prepared from RAW BONES, and contains a large amount of fertilizing constituents, embodied in no other form.

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