CARLISLE, PA. Friday, March 8, 1861.

BOROUGH MEETING. The Republicans of the Borough of Carlisle are requested to held Ward Meetings,

THIS EVENING. for the purpose of nominating borough officors. to be supported at the ensuing election. The citizens of the West Ward, will meet at 7 o'clock at the hotel of John Hannon, and those of the East Ward at Heiser's hotel, at the same hour. A general attendance is re-MANY.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. In the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Lincoln, our readers will find the Inaugural Address, to which we need not invite their attention, as the auxiety with which it has been looked for, and the importance of the questions discussed in it, will induce every one to read it carefully. The address is pacific in its character; while he avows his determination to preserve the peace of the country, so far as it may be done in the discharge of his duty, he declares that he has no power to disregard the obligations resting on him under the Constitution. He announces his intention to collect the revenue and defend the public property, but says distinctly; that he will do so in such a manner as to avoid the necessity for strife or bloodshed. Every man will place his own construction on this address, and there will, of course, be differences of opinions in regard to it, but no unpredjudiced man can fail to perceive an honest, out spoken frankness, that laaves nothing to be misunderstood. He states what he bolieves to be his duty, as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, sworn to uphold the Government, and announces his purpose to perform it. The responsibility of peace or war now rests on the South, and whatever may be the issue, no reasonable man can doubt but that the President will do his duty, honestly and faithfully.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

Thursday, Feb. 28 .- In the Senate, a joint resolution was passed, appropriating \$4000 to pay the peace commissioners.

The bill for the commutation of the tonnge tax was then taken up on final reading, and debated at length. During the discussion a dispatch was read by the Speaker stating that the Tagiff had passed both Houses of Congress, and that the Peace Conference, after agreeing to recommend the reestablishment of the Missouri line, had adjourned sine die. The reading of the dispatch was followed by rapturous applause in the galleries. The question on the final passage on the bill to commute the tonage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad was taken and agreed to, year-18, nays 15, as

Yens-Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connell, Finnöy, Gregg, Hall, Imbrio, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Schindel, Serrill, Thompson, Whalton and Palmer, Speaker-18.

Nays-Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Crawfortl, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irish, Ketchum, Lawrence, Mott, Penny, Robinson, Welsh and Yardley-15.

The Senate then took up the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company. The question being on its final passage, the year and mays were called, and the bill passed-yeas 25, nays 8, as follows:

Yens—Messrs. Benson, Blood. Bound, Connel, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Landon, Lawrence, McElheiny, Meredith, Tichols, Parker, Robinson, Schildel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson Wharton, Yardley and Palmer, Speaker-25 Navs-Messrs, Boughter, Clymer, Craw ford, Irish, Ketchum, Mott, Penny and Welsh

The bill from the House, appropriating \$30,000 for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas, was taken up, and, after considerable debate, passed finally, under a suspension of the rules-yeas 14, mays 10. In the House the bill from the Senate.

appropriating \$4,000 to pay the Pennsylvania members of the Peace Commission, was passed by year 63, nays 15.

"The resolution from the Senate to adjourn till the 12th of March, was passed.

Mr. Sheppard reported a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to aid the starving people of Kansas. An amendment making the sum \$30,000 was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was:then passed.

GEN. Scott.-A Virginia editor advised all the young men at Southern colleges, to burn Gen Scorr in efligy, on the 4th of March. Such advice comes with a bad grace from a State which claims John B. FLOYD as a citizen, who, compared with Gen. Scott, "is like a monkey chained to the base of a

SHIPMENT OF COUTON NORTH .- Southern secession has had the effect of sending cotton by the northern route to the East. On one day last week, no less than eighteen hundred and sixty two bales reached Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Nor Connact .- The Lancaster Express says the report in circulation that President Buchanan had pardoned Judge Vondersmith, is not correct. His term of imprisonment, however, has been committed from twenty to three years.

GENERAL JACKSON ON COERCION-Advice of a Patriot .- General Jackson in his farewell address to the American people, in March; 1837, thus alluded to coercion. He

"If such a struggle is ever begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another, in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freemen. The victory of the victors would not secure to the blessings of liberty. It avenge their wrongs, but they would them selves share in the common ruin."

GUNPOWDER FOR CHARLESTOWN .- The Montgomery Advertiser of the 24th says that on Saturday there were forty-nine thousand oue hundred pounds of powder shipped from the Montgomery and West Point Depot for

## The Twiggs Tresson;

Dismissal from the Service for Treachery. Washington, March 2.—The Secretary of War has published an official order dismiss-ing Gen. Twiggs from the army for treachery to the flag of his country, in having surren-dered, on demand of the authority of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under

his charge.
Forty-three army officers have resigned their commissions since the passage of the South Carolina ordinance of secession, several of them, without reference to that suberat of sugm, wanted

INAUGURATION.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. AND HANNIBAL HAMLIN

resident and Vice President of the United States Washington, March 471861.

The throng of persons which crowded the city of Washington to witness the ceremonics of the inauguration, is said to have been greater than was ever known on a similar occasion. Hotels, boarding houses, and private dwellings were filled, and yet hunlreds could not obtain accommodations. The procession was formed under the di-

rection of Major B. French Chief Marshal. in the following order:-The Military Escort, under command of

Major General Weightman, led by a large company of United States Dragoons, and closed by a company of Sappers and Miners from West Point. A National Flag, with approbriate em-

The President of the United States, with the President elect and suite, with Marshals on their left, and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia (Col. Wm. Selden) and his deputies, on their right, flanked by the President's Mounted Guard. The Committee of Arrangement for the

Private Secretaries of the President and President elect.
The Republican Association, about 400

in number, with badges.
The Judiciary.
The Clergy.
Foreign Ministers.

The Corps Diplomatique.

Members elect, and ex-members of Conress, and ex members of the Cabinet.

Members of the Peace Congress. Heads of Bureaus

Governors and ex-governors of States and l'erritories, and members of the Legislatures of the same.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps,

and Militia, in full uniform.
Officers and soldiers of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, and of subsequent/periods.

The Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown.

Professors, schoolmasters, and students within the District of Columbia; citizens of he District, and of States, and Territories. The entire column moved towards the

when the military opened ranks, face inwards, and presented arms. The carriage contain ing the President elect then passed through the open line of military up to the north on National Constitution. During like period fifteen different and greatly distinguished cititance to the Capitol grounds. At this point zens have in succession administered the exethey were received by the Senate Committee of Arrangement, and conducted to the Vice Presidents room.

The order of arrangements as settled by the Committee, was as collows:

To the left of the Vice President were the Committee of Arrangements; immediately behind them the beads of the various De-

the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, Diplomatic Corps, ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Departments and Assistant Postmaster General, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges and Mayors of Wash-

ngton and Georgetown.
At five minutes to twelve Vice President Breckenridge and Sepator Foote, of the Committee of Arrangements, entered the Senate chamber, escorting the Vice President elect, he Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, whom they con ducted to a set immediately, to the left of the chair of the President of the Senate. As the hands of the clock pointed to the

and touching terms, to-which Mr. Hamlin appropriately responded.

Mr. Breckenridge then administered the onth of office to the Vice President, and then announced the Senate adjourned without day, and left the chair, to which he immediately conducted Vice Prosident Hamlin. Hon. Mr. Chorman was then sworn in for the State of North Carolinn; Mr. Charle for

New Hamshire; Mr. Chase for Olmo; Mr. Harris for New York; Mr. Harlan for Iowa; Mr. Howe for Wisconsin; Mr. Breckenridge for Kentucky; Mr. Lane for Indiana; Mr. Nesmith for Oregon; Mr. Mitchell for Kansas. At this juncture the members and members elect of the House of Representatives entered the Senate Chamber, filling every available place to the left of the Vice Presi

tic Corps was never so fully represented as on this occasion, perhaps to be the last time that all would ever again be assembled on such an occasion. The ministers, attaches, and others numbered in all some fifty and over, and their brilliancy of dress and number of decorations, crapes, etc., added much to the imposing scene. Some of the court uniforms were particularly gorgeous and attracted much attention.

The procession was formed, and marched

through the rotunda to the east part of the Capitol, preceded by the full bench of the Supreme Court in their robes of office. On reaching the front of the portico the President elect was conducted to the sent in full view of the immense concourse of people who thronged the vast area in front. His appearance was greeted with cheers. Mr. Lincoln then advanced, and in a loud

### clear voice, read the following: THE INAUGURAL.

Cellow Citizens of the United States: In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the eath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the Presi-

me to discuss these matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or ex

Apprehension seems to exist among the peo-Apprenension seems to exist among the peo-ple of the Southern States that by the acces-sion of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal securi-ty are to be endangered. There has nover been any reasonable cause for such apprehen-sion. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been

of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of these speeches when I de-clare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institutions of slavery in the States where it exists, I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have 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. You fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly to are greater than all the real ones of the completion of the co

balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends. And we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force 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 succeptible—that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the new incoming administra-

as to another.

There is much controversy about the deliv-There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution, as any other of its provisions.

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consoluence 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 rearcely 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 sup-

All members of Congress swear their sup-port to the whole Constitution—to this provis-sion as much as to any other—to the proposition then that slaves whose cases come with

of but little consequence to him or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one in any case be content that his onth shall be kept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again—In any history apon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and human jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman may not be, in any case according to a safe a safe a.

case, surrenderad as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution, which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the provisions and immunities the citizens in the several States?" I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the

Capitol along Pennsylvania avenue, amid the occasional cheering of the many thousands crowding every available point from which a sight of the pageant could be had.

The head of the procession having reached the Capitol, the column under order halted, the column to the page and the capitol, the column to the capitol cap trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is scarcely seventy two years since the

entive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and general with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore, only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual, programmer in programmer. partnents of the Government, Schators, al; perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, members of Congress, members elect, House in the fundamental law of all national govern-

members of Congress, members elect, House officers, Army and Navy officers, Governors of States and Territories, Comptrollers, Authorise of States and Territories, Comptrollers, Authorise of States, and Solicitors of the Treasury.

To the right of the Vice President were to the right of the Supreme Court, Senators, Senators, States of the Supreme Court, Senators, being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument it-self.—Again, if the United Stated be not a government proper, but and 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 it? One party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully resolud

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition, that in legal contem-plation the Union is perpetually confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is As the hands of the clock pointed to the history of the Union itself. The Union is other, nor build an impassable wall between hour of twelve, the hammer fell, and the second session of the Thirty sixth Congress came to an end. Vice, President Brecken-the Declaration of Independence in 1774.—It was matured and continued by reach of each other, but the different parts of ridge bade the Senato-farewell-in-well-chosen—the Declaration of Independence in 1776.—It cannot be and on intercourse either.

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 lawfully possible, the Union is less than before, the Constitution It follows from these views that no State upor 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 violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrec tionary or revolutionary according to circum-

chamber at the same moment, occupying to the right of the Chair. It was the union is unbroken, and to the right of the Chair. It was the subject of general remark that it was the last the constitution is all arranged and its subject of general remark that it was the last the constitution is all arranged and its subject of general remark that it was the constitution is all arranged and its subject of general remark that it was the constitution is all arranged and its subject of general remark that it was the Constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the constitution is subject to the right of the constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the constitution is subject to the right of the constitution is subject to the I therefore consider that in view of the Conas the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully xecuted 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 authoritive manner direct 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 or violence, and there shall be none un-ess it be forced upon the National authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect duties and imposts, but beyond what ral offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forge for a time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will be continued to be furnished in all parts of the Union, so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense dent before he enters on the execution of his of perfect security which is most favorable to flice.

I do not consider it necessary at present for here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modifica-

he restoration of fraternal sympathics and That there are persons in one section or an-That there are persons in one section or all other who seek to destroy the Union at all live. This same people have wisely given their servants but little power for mischief, will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such here, I need address no word to them. To such here, I need address no word to them. To return of that little to their own hands at very the such here, I have all here the such that he people relating their servants. pen to their inspection.

It is found in neutry all the published speeches such here, I need address no word to them. To thim who now addresses you. I do but those, however, who really love the Union may not from one of these speeches when I defar that "I have no purpose, directly or a matter, as the destruction of our National and the speeches when I defar that "I have no purpose, directly or a matter, as the destruction of our National and the speeches when I defar that "I have no purpose, directly or a matter, as the destruction of our National and the speeches when I defar that "I have no purpose, directly or a matter, as the destruction of our National and the speeches when I defar that "I have no purpose, directly or large that "I have no p fabric with all its benefits, its memories, and And more than this, they placed in the plat-form for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

| You fly from, risk the commission of so fear-ful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Linon, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true then, that any right which I now rend:

Resolved, "That the maintenance inviolate plainly written in the Constitution has been denied?" I think not. Happily the human reach to

denied.

If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive the minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution: it certainly would if such a right were a vital one. But with the property of the right were a vital one. But with the property of the right were a vital one. one. But suich is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them, by aftirmations and negations, guaranteenthind prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise radd, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the Laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another. rendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must one Cougress protect slavery in the Territories?
The Constitution does not expressly say. From
such tional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the impority must, or the Government must cease.

There is no other alternative for continuing

stitution, and which Mr. Lincoln repeated slowly and with impressive offect:

"I Abraham Lincoln, do Solemnly Swear than a precedent which in turn will divide or ruin that I will Faithfull. Execute the Office of a precedent which in turn will divide or ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. Foreignstance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present. Union how claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as sition then that slaves whose cases come with in the terms of this clause, and "shall be delivered up," their onths 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 whilch to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one.

If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of bat little consequence to him or to others, which is the essence of anarchy. A majority, held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with limitations, and always changing ensity with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy crto despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a warrant arrangement is wholly inadmissible. So that, rejecting the majority principle, unarchy and despotism in some form is all that

is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be lecided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that súch decisions must be binding in an case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit; while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration, in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government; and while it is obviously residual to the contract of th sible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for others, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must can fess that if the policy of the government. confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole peo-ple is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in per-sonal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may mot shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes clavery to be 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 clause of the Constitution and the law on the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enof the foreign slave traue are can be in a forced perhaps as my law ever can be in a community where the moral sense of the peo-nle imperfectly supports the law itself. The community where the moral sense of the peo-ple imperfectly supports the law itself. The grant body of the people abide by the dry lagal obligation is both cases, and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be werse in both cases

suppressed, would be ultimately revived with out 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 can not remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between remain face to face, and an intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that inter course more advantageous or more satisfac tory after separating than before? Can alieus 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

The foreign clave trade, now imperfectly

ighting, the identical questions as toterms are igain 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 to 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 recomentations 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 instru-ment itself, and I should, under existing cir

on both sides and no gain on either, you cease

cumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.
I will venture to add that, to me, the Con vention 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 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 of President elect was conducted to the sent may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or interfere with the domestic institutions of the platform, under a canopy, and in full view of the immense concourse of the United States in any individual States shall be repeated with cheers.

It is appearance was greeted with cheers.

The Lively there have a state of the sent may be necessary for these objects there will feet that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States in any individual States shall be regarded with cheers.

The Lively there have a state of the sent may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or interfere with the domestic institutions of the States in any individual States shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen in the federal Government shall never not seen that the Federal Government shall never not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never not seen that the Federal Government shall never not seen that the Federal Government shall never not seen that t vice. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to usy that, holding such a provision to be now implied as constitutional law. I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none apon him to make terms for the separation of upon nim to make terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimproved by him to his accountant. paired by him to his auccessor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is better or equal hope in the world?

tion or change to be proper, and, in every case and exigency, my test discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the National troubles, and justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people, by the form of the Government under which we

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 hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain preoisely what we do? Will you havard sodesperate astep while there is any possibility that any
nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to burry any of you it If there be an object to burry 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 dissitisfied, still have the old Constitution, unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own fruming under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power.

own judgment exclusively, is essential to that ; of a single instance in which a plainly written | right side in the dispute, there is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelli-gence, pairlotism, christianity, and a firm re-liance on Him who has never yet forsaken

this favored land, are still compotent 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 oivil 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 solenn one. ment, 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 may have strained it must not break our bonds of affectien. The mystic cherds of memory, stretching from every battle field and putractic 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 better any touched as surely as they will be better angels of our nature,

Administration of the Oath of Office. On concluding his address the President elect turned towards Chief Justice Taney, who advanced, and extending the Bible toward Mr. Lincoln, administered the following oath of office in the terms presented by the Con-

that I will Faithfully Execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, Preserve, Protect and Defend the Constitution of the United States." The Chief Justice seemed very much agitaed, and his hands shook very perceptably with emotion. The inauguration of to-day makes the eigth ceremony of the kind at which Justice Tancy has officiated, having administered the oath successively to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler. Polk, Taylor, Fillnore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln.

During the taking of this solemn attestation the deepest interest was manifested, and the multitude was stilled into the most earnest attention. When it was concluded, and those upon the platform followed the Chief Justice in congratulating the President elect upon his accession to office, the spectators joined in an enthusiastic acclaim of applause, whilst the swelling music of half a dozen bands, and the roar of cannon, announced that the important ceremony was completed, and Abraham Lincoln duly inaugurated as the sixteenth President of the United States.

The ceremony was exceedingly impressive. At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies the president was escorted to the Senate chamber, thence to his carriage, and the military forming as in procession of the morning, accompanied him with the Committee of Arrangements to the White House. On reaching the executive mansion the troops formed in double line, on the main avenue

party passed through to the blansion. Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Liucoln to the main hall, and there took his farewell leave of him, expressing the hope, in cordial terms, that his administration might prove s appy and prosperous one.

and the barouche containing the Presidentia

DEPARTURE OF MR. BUCHANAN .-- The Ex President left Washington on the 5th inst for his home, at Wheatland, and was escorted to the depoteby four military companies. He had an enthusiastic reception at Baltimore, and was escorted to Lancaster on the 6th by the Baltimore City Guards.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The thirty-sixth Congress has ended. and ts acts, now form part of the written history

of the country.

Friday Starch 1.—In the Senate, after the disposat of some unimportant business, the report of the select committee on the propositions of the Peace Conference was taken up. Mr Douglas, of Illinois, asked that the esolutions from the House be taken up also Agreed to.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, said that they ough o be sent to the committee, so as to make them intelligible.

Objection was made to taking up the reso Mr. Seward, of New York, offered his join

resolution as a substitute. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, moved to strik out the first article of the Peace Congres proposition, and insert the first article of th Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, raised a que ion of order against any amendments. Mr. Seward claimed that the amendment the Senator from Virginia would change it

whole character, and the proposition would then not be the recommendation of the Pent Congress and States represented in it, bt simply a recommendation of Congress. Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, spoke againt the propriety of making amendments. The chair decided the amendment to be a

order, and Mr. Hunter addressed the Sense at length, contending that the proposition we worse than any that had yet been offered. M. Mason also followed on the same side. Mr. Crittenden replied declaring that le ras willing to give up his own propositios

so that the difficulties might be settled. Te discussion was continued, when Mr. Wade.bf Ohio, made a motion to adjourn, but yieldd the floor to Mr. Lane. Mr. Trumbull renewed the motion. Is

said it was evident there was no use of staying here debating propositions which were intinded for the border States, when the Senatra from those States say they will have none oit. The motion was disagreed to-yeas 17, navs 31.

On merion of Mr. Douglas, the resolution from the House were taken up, and made he special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Mr. Lane, of Oregon, proceeded to speakin avor of the Crittenden resolutions, charachri izing the resolutions of the Convention a a cheat and humbug, when Mr. Green move to

adjourn. Carried-yeas 28, pays 22. In the House. - The Speaker announced that the business in order was the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, moved to postpine

till the Fourth of July. The Speaker quoted the rule, that a min ber reporting a measure may open and close Is there any | the debate, and therefore he awarded the floor to Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Lovejoy replied that the debate was now either to be opened or closed. He appealed from the decision of the chair, which decision the flouse sustained, and the pending proposition was-read-namely. An act for the admission of New Mexico into the United States

of America.
Mr. Corwin deeming explanation unnecessary, demanded the previous question on the third reading and engressment of the bill. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, moved to

lay on the table. Carried-yeas 114, nays 71. The House next considered the amendment of the act for the rendition of fugitives from labor which was passed. The chief fentures of these amendments are giving the fugitive slave who asserts his freedom the right of trial by jury in the State to which he is returned, with the aid of counsel and the process of procuring evidence at the cost of the United States; and releasing the citizens of denied? I think not. Happily the number of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State of order and control its own domestic institutions according to its. Think, if you can, own domestic institutions according to its. the free States from the obligation of siding the capture or detention of a fugitive slave

A motion was made to suspend the rules to ot in the propositions of the Peace Conference ut was disagreed to, and the House proceed d to the consideration of territorial business The House took up the Senate bill organi-

zing the territory of Nevada. Mr Grow explained that the bill proposed s government covering the western part of Utah and the Washoe silver mining region. 87.500 square miles with twelve or fifteen housand inhabitants. In answer to a question from Mr. Simms, Mr. Grow said that there was nothing in the bill about slavery. It was similar to the Colorado territorial bill with the exception of the name and boundaries. The bill was then passed-yeas 92, nays 50.

Mr. Grow called up the Senate bill to pro ride a territorial government for Dacotah He remarked that this territory is what is left outside the organization of the State of Minnesota, embracing 300,000 square miles, with a population of 6,000. The bill was similar o those for Colorado and Nevada, with the exception of the name and boundaries.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico was laid on the table by a vote of 115 to 71. Saturday March 1 .- In the Senate a num ber of bills were passed, several communicaions received, and a number of reports read. The Peace Convention propositions were tathree hours against the bill, and was answered Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. Reports were received from the Committees

f Conference on the Army and Indian bills, and were passed. Finally after midnight the Senate took cess until Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives 20,000 opies each of the report of the committee on vestigation on the abstracted bond case, and ary operations in the Crimea, and 20,000 copies of the Morrill Tariff bill, as amended on its, passage, were ordered to be printed. The Senate amendments to the Post-office Apropriation bill was considered. The amend ent abolishing the present Butterfield route &c., was agreed to. A message wastread from the President, in answer to the request t know the reason for assembling a number of Federal troops in Washington. A resolution rus adopted, stating it to have been a grave eror on the part of the Secretary of the Navy accept the resignation of those officers who vere in arms against their government. A of the House to the Hon. Wm. Pennington, Speaker thereof, for the faithful, courteous and impartial discharge of his duties during | trial. he present Congress. Several private bills vere passed. The committee of conference on the disagreeing amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill reported through Mr. How ard. He said that the House committee had, ustead of allowing \$1,200,000, as proposed by the Senate, reluctantly agreed to allow 500,000 to the Choctaws, balf in money, half bonds. The report was agreed to by a ajority of nine. The House then adjourned. Sunday evening, the Senate resumed the onsideration of the propositions by the Peace Conference, the galleries were crowded, and he confusion was at times so great that the ousiness was interrupted, until they were closed, Mr. Crittenden made a forcible speech n favor of the proposition, Mr. Trumbull of

and Mr. Hamlin was sworn in. The Senate was then declared adjourned sine die. The proclamation for an extra session was then read. In the extra session a number of new y elected Senators were sworn in. In the House, amid great confusion, a num ber of reports from the Committee of Confer ence were agreed to. The Select Committee, appointed to wait on the President, announced that he had no further official communican to make. Speaker Penning

ivered his farewell address, and the Hous

Illinois, opposed them. After a session of

twelve hours the Corwin resolution was pass-

ed as it came from the House. The Senate

then took a recess till 10 o'clock when Mr.

Breckinridge delivered his parting speech,

djourned sine die. The President has approved the Tariff bill and also the bills establishing the territorial governments of Colorado. Dacotah and Navada. In these nothing whatever is said about slavery.

Special Session of the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 5th - On motion of Mr Hale, of New Hampshire, za Committee was appointed to wait on the President, to inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Messrs Hule and Douglas were appointed he committed; and entered immediately upon

The Senate took a recess of half an hour, and on re-assembling, Mr. Hale reported that the committee had performed the duty as-ign ed to them, and that the President had inform ed them he would forthwith communicate a

message in writing. After a short interval, Mr. Nicolay, the private secretary of the President, appeared with the message, when, On motion of Mr. Hale, the Senate went into executive session. The Cabinet.

an hour and a half, and confirmed the following Cabinet appointments, which had been made by the President : Secretary of State-William H. Seward, of

The Senate remained in secret assion for

Secretary of the Treasury-Salmon P. Chase,

of Ohio. Secretary of War-Simon Cameron, of Pennsinovive Secretary of the Navy-Gideon Welles, of

Conneticut. Secretary of the Interior-Caleb Smith, of Indiana Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Mis-

Postmaster General-Montgomery Blair of Maryland. The votes by which these appointments were confirmed were unanimous for all except Mr. Bates and Mr. Blair, four or five vetes being

cast against each, that many objecting to them

because they were unwilling that any man from the slave States should go into the Cabiloor, auxious to hear the result of the Execu-

All idea of "reconstruction" is steadily resisted and denied by the leading politicians in the seceding States, and they affirm that in at least four or five of these States, nothing could induce a return to the Union-ne compromises, no concessions, no adjustment. This, (says the Alexandria Gazette) is disnionism, per se, but it is not the doctrine o large majority even of the secessionists in Virginia and North Carolina:

Sentence for Murder. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861. Young Armstrong was sentenced this morning to be hanged for the murder of Robert Crawford. Ite made a speech to the Court denying his guilt, but making admissions showing that he was in some way connected with the affair.

# Town and County Matters.

Meteorological Register for 1860

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THERMOMETER.					J. *
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IARKS - Rain. Below Zero, 4. 14.					

Business .- With the return of Spring, we have the usual indications of the Spring rade. Our Merchanis and business men are naking arrangements to visit the cities to replenish their stocks. Those who appreciate the advantages resulting from making their business known to the public, will find the HERALD a valuable medium for that purpose.

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW .- Prof. Gallagher, has now a very interesting exhibition at Rheem's Hall which will probably close this evening. It consists of diontric paintings, ventriloquism, and the mechanical piece of the burning of Moscow, during the campaign of Napoleon to Russia., Any one who wishes to spend two hours pleasantly ken up. Mr/ Lane, of Orogon, spoke for and profitably, cannot do better than invest fifteen cents in this exhibition. Young folks especially, will be amused as well as inter-

Suicide.—Jacob Newcomer a farmer residing in Monroe township, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Monday last. He was a man of about 50 years of age, and had for sometime back been suffering from fits of despondency, indicating insanity. f Mordecai & Delafield's report on the mili- When found he was quite dead, and Coroner Sultu being sent for, summoned a jury, who gave a verdict in accordance with the facts.

BURGLARY .- On Wednesday night of ast week, the store of Mr. Willets in New Cumberland was robbed of about thirty dollars in money and a lot of clothing, boots, shoes &c. The goods were found concealed among some lumber in a saw-mill, and supposing that the burglers would visit it at night to carry off the plunder, Officers Radabaugh and Garman of Harrisburg kept watch and captured the fellow about nine esolution was adopted, presenting the thanks o'clock. Mr. Willetts identified the purse and money which was found on his person. He was brought to town and committed for

METHODIST CONFERENCE.-The annual Conference of the M. E. Church, will ommence at Chambersburg on Wednesday. next, and will remain in session about ten days. Bishop Simpson will preside over the Conference; and it is expected two hundred and fifty preachers will be in attendance.

The Rev. Messrs. Chenowill and Gibson, who have had the congregations of this place in charge for the last two years, will, under the rules, be transfered to other stations; they have labored acceptably to the people of Carlisle, and their absence will be regretted by many "outsiders," as well as the immediate members of the two churches.

MOUNT HOLLY PAPER .-- We tender our thanks to Messes. Kempton & Mullen of the Mount Hally Paper Co., for a box of beautifully finished paper, expressly for Business Letters. This is something new, being put up in perfect sheets, without folding, ruled only on one side, and in quality, color and finish, exceeds any thing of the kind we have ever seen. In fact all the paper manufactured at the Mount Holly Mill, is very superior, a proof of which may be found in the ready sale it has met with; for although it is only a little over two years since the mill was started, they have been obliged to run it to its fullest capacity, to supply the demand .-Even now, notwithstanding the present politico-financial panic, which has prostrated all branches of trade, causing many of the Eastern paper mills to shut down, and others to run on half time the Holly Mill has continued to run day and night with increased labor.

In order to meet the wants of some of the Paper Houses who have heretofore imported their paper from England, Messrs KEMPTON & MULLEN, have recently introduced into their mill, new machinery for rolling the paper, which is done by placing each sheet of paper between two pieces of zinc," which, passing between heavy iron rollers, with a pressure o over one hundred tons weight, gives to the paper that beautiful, glazed, satin surface, so much desired by those who use gold or steel

This state is greatly indebted to the enter-prize of the Mount Holly Paper Co., because they have put into successful operation, the only paper mill in Pennsylvania, which now . manufactures writing paper The Company is composed of Mr. SAN'L KEMPTON Jr. and CHAS. H. MULLEN, who are the active members, and ROBT. GIVIN, SAM'L GIVIN and Wm. B. MULLIN, Esgrs. of this County, and S. J. MEGARGE Esq. of Philadelphia, who have invested a large capital in this establishment; and it's importance to this county may be judged from the fact that it employs about one hundred hands, mostly females, whose monthly wages require

from twelve to lifteen hundred dollars in cash. A few years ago, Pennsylvania supplied all the fine writing paper made in this country; but the introduction of expensive improvements in machinery, required associated capital to carry on the business; consequently, companies at the North and East, with chartered privileges, supersoiled the manufacturers in this State. who, unable to compete with them, were obliged to turn their mills to the making of Book and Printing paper.

We repeat then, that this State is indebted to the Mount Holly Paper Co. for being the first to get back a part of so valuable a branch of industry, and we hope they will not be the only instance; as it is said, there are some forty mills for making writing paper, East and North of us, who are obliged to come to this State to get their domestic rags, this being the only

rag sorting State in the Union. Mount Holly Mill is situated seven miles from Carlisle, in one of the most romantic districts of this county. The improvements A large crowd was assembled around the indicate taste as well as enterprize on the part of the proprietors, and visitors cannot but be gratified as well as interested, in noting the system and regularity which pervades every department of the establishment, in the process of preparing that medium, on which man-

> - by tracing magic lines are taught, How to embody, and to color thought."

PUBLIC SALES.

kind

RICHARD ANDERSON, at his residence in Churchtown, will sell on the 12th of March, horses, cattle, farming implements, blacksmith's tools, and household and kitchen fur-

niture. ISAAO GARMAN," will sell at his residence in South Middleton, township, formerly Sheaffer's Mill, horses, horned cattle, wagons, and a variety of other articles, on the 23d insk