Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, March 7, 1861.

The Allies of Secession.

No one who observes the times and reads the papers can fail to see that there is a secession element outside of the Cotton Confederacy. It is found in the North and South often professing loyalty to the Union but ever steady in the purpose of revolutionizing our government. John Brown was hung for disunion doctrines put to practice. What a pity he did not delay his plans a little longer till treason become the fashion--he might have been a hero in 1861.

Some persons suppose secessionists are alone in the South. It is a mistake. The abolitionists are just as strong for it and with a greater show of reason upon their side. The Tribune sits with the Charleston Mercury laughing right heartily at the Peace Conference as the "old gentlemans convention." The disunionists of the North and South look to no compromise and really want none, and in Congress and convention have used every artifice to defeat the plans of reconciliation. What do they care for the peace and happiness of our great country. The negro fills their heart, and is everlastingly before their eyes, and they are ready to prepare a bloody sacrifice of white men for him around which he can dance and howl with joy. Southern disunionists say we will leave the Union if you dont give us all we demand and just as we demand it.—Northern disunionists say, "go and we will build you a bridge of gold to go on." We have no idea that the abolitionists and the abolition wing of the Republican party want any of the Slave States to stay in the Union.—They want to abolitionize Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and all the Border States.—They want a field to work in with no Constitution and no United States Government to put them down. Already, it is said that Redpath and John Brown, jr., burning to avenge their comrades of Harper's Ferry are forming their associations and marshalling their clans to be ready to pounce down on the South as soon as the bond of the Union is severed. We believe there is a determined purpose among the ultraists North and South to defeat all compromise, and it becomes the great body of those who are loyal to the Union in both sections to unite and defeat the sectional conspiracy against our govesnment.

What Can we expect from Congress.

Great stress is laid upon what Congress has done or may do in our present troubles, and threats of secession are uttered, in case our difficulties are not adjusted at once.

The whole thing is unreasonable. The majority of the Congressmen were elected on purely party issues as a reward for party services, and do not represent the sentiments of their constituents. They are surrounded by party pledges and party platforms and seem unconscious of the great changes which a few months have wrought among the people.—Some men like Seward Stanton Gilmer and others appreciate the change and endeavor to conform to it, but the Summers Masons and Hales are like toads in a well; they cannot see beyond the little world around them. Let every State wait until the people shall have an opportunity of being heard and all will be well.

The Secession that we Want.

The Southern States have the best and fairest portion of the Union and ought to be the greatest. But we have been mere dependents upon the North. When any great enterprize is to be undertaken Northern men and Northern Capital are looked to for aid. We depend on them for our manufactures our goods and even for banking stock. Let us have secession from this policy. Let us strive for independence and we will have no need of favors.

Notices.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The March number of this excellent periodical has come to hand. There is always a sweetness, freshness and high toned morality connected with this Magazine, that commends it to the approval of every lady and gentleman, and makes it a welcome visitor to the hearthstone of every family. The present number is a most excellent one—equal we think to any of its predecessors.

Price $2,00 per annum.

AMERICAN FARMER.—The March number of this old and highly popular journal is before us. The contents for the month are interesting and valuable and cannot fail to be prized by agriculturists. The Farmer is published by Worthington and Lewis, and price one dollar per annum in advance.

We return our thanks to Hon. H. W. Davis for copies of his speech, also to Hon R. Batton of Tennessee for a similar favor.

Meeting at Oakland.

OAKLAND March 2d 1861.—The mountains have ever been the abode of Liberty, and believing with Webster that Liberty and Union, are inseparable, some patriotic spirits of this town spare no efforts in impressing the worth of the Union on the hearts of our people. The "Star spangled Banner" flaunts daily from the top of our town pole, and over nearly every house, waves the emblem of the American's glory.

Through the exertions of Messrs. Jno. M. Armstrong and C. W. White, Wm. Walsh Esq. of Cumberland was induced to address a 'working men's Union' meeting convened this evening.

After an organization by the election of proper officers, C. W. White esq, addressed the meeting, and was followed by Wm. Walsh Esq. of Cumberland. Both gentlemen showed the inconsistencies of the South Carolina *fulitaire* and their denunciations of all Secessionists and Abolitionists elicited the heartiest applause.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Maryland Commissioners to the Peace Conference, by their consistent and patriotic course in voting on the Compromise resolutions, are entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the people of this State and of all others who are true to the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we believe Allegany to be the Banner County, and Oakland the Banner town of our State. We have nearly a hundred voters in town, a half dozen of whom are said to be secessionists, though some of these deny it when it is expedient to do so.

Resolved, That we hail with joy, the fidelity of our citizens of foreign birth to the Union, and must admit that in this emergency many of our adopted citizens by their pure pairiotism, should put to the blush some of the native born.

Resolved, That we do not despair of an honorable and equitable adjustment of our present national difficulties, and that we will stand by the Constitution and the Union, to the last extremity. We will therefore continue our Union demonstrations however unpalatable they may be, to secessionists in our midst.

Mr. John Mathews being loudly called for, responded in an eloquent speech, referring especially to the fact that not a single citizen of foreign birth in our midst was a disunionist.

After passing a resolution to publish the proceedings in the Civilian and Telegraph, the Alleganian, and the Baltimore American, the meeting adjourned.

E. D. KEPNER, President.

Dr. A. C. COBLEY, } Sec's.
C. HEYDRICK, }

The Inauguration.

Never has an Inauguration been looked for with such great anxiety as the one that has just passed. For weeks, the papers have been filled with rumors of plots and conspiracies, and speculations about the policy of the incoming administration.

The 4th of March however passed quietly and the President has spoken. Of course there are and will be numerous opinions about the Address, and as we shall present it to our readers they can judge for themselves.

Inaugural Address.

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

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

I do not consider it necessary at present to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered.

There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do 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 is. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Those who nominated and elected me did so with 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, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another.

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

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the lawgiver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause "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?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him, or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to *how* it shall be kept? Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safegards of of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as 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 privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?"

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest 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 final impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in the contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national goverments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peacefully unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One paaty to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak; but does it not require all to lawfully recind it.

Descending from these general principles we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the Articles of Association in 1174. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1176.—It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778.

And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was '*to form a more perfect Union.*' But if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is *less* perfect than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union—that *resolves* and *ordinances* to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider, that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoines upon me, that 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 paacticable, unless my rightful masters the American people shall withhold the requisite means, or in some antharative manner direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it *will* Constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and so universal as to present competent resident citizens from holding the Federal 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 exercises of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished to all paats of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought 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 with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it?

Will you hazard so desperate a step, while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you—while the certain ills 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. Is it true then that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that 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 a 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 revolution—certainly would, is 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 them by affirmations and negations, guarranties and provisions in the Constitution, that contooverseies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say;—*May* Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say:—*Must* Congress protect slavery in the Territories?—The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our controversies, as we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Goverdment must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the Government is acqviescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn, will divide and ruin them.

For a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it. All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such a perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only, and prevent new secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with 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 or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible,

The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissable, so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarch or despotism in some form is all that is felt.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court. Nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case, upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, 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 possible 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 other cases, can better be born than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceaced to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Nor is there, in this view, any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to politicl purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is *right*, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is *wrong*, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute.

The Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the Foreign Slave Trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself.

The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, tnd a few break over in each. This, I ahink, cnnnot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases *after* a separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build any impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may divorce and go out of the presonce and beyond the reach of each other—but the different parts of the country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either imicable or hostile must continue between them.

Is it impossible then to make that intercourse more advantageous, or more satisfactory, *after* separation than *before*? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the indentical old questions as to the terms of intercourse 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* rtght 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 recommendation 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 than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add, that to me the Convention mode seems perferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by other, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or approve.

I understand that 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 misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the Strtes. The people themselves can do this also if they choso, 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 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? In our present difficulties is either party without faith or being in the 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 that justice will surely prevail, by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, thss same people have wisely given their public servants but little power to do misbhief, and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administrations, 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 camly 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 now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired; and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own farming under it; while the new Administration will have no immediat power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied held the right in she dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, hatriatism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty-

In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow-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 cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and heart-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of their nature.

The reading of the address occupied about half an hour. Its delivery was loud, earnest and emphatic, and though but a few of his words, reached further than to the middle circle of the multitude by which he was surrounded, yet the whole; mass evinced their interest by frequent outbursts of applause whenever a momentary pause suggested its applicability.

The Border States and the Union.

A great deal has been written about the influence, that might have been exerted by the Border Slave States, in procuring concessions from the North, if they had united in demanding them with the Gulf States. It is thought by some, that a united and defiant South would soon have brought the North to terms. We believe it a mistake founded upon a wrong conception of the people of the North. They are as brave and high-minded as we are, as has been fully proven. They are not disposed to grant any thing to defiant armed demands, and had that attitude been assumed, the settlement of our difficulties would no doubt already have commenced upon the battle field. As an exhibition of the reception of the position of the Border States in the North, we give an editorial from the New-York times one of the ablest of the Republican Journals. The editor says:

The general reply to all propositions for conciliation has been, 'We cannot compromise with traitors.' It was assumed that the whole South had resolved to repudiate the General Government, and it seems useless as degrading to offer terms to men who had decided in advence upon their rejection.

This plea was not without force at the outset of the secession movement. So long as there was no party in the Southern States prepared to avow its devotion to the Union, it certainly did seem worse than idle to discuss terms of compromise and conciliation. But the elections in the Border States have changed all that. First, Virginia pronounced her desire to remain in the Union if she could do so with honor. Tennessee next declared her devotion to the Union by an overwhelming majority, and now Missouri adds her voice to that of her sister States. There can be no doubt, therefore, that *all the Border States* are in favor of preserving the Union, are determined to adhere to it against all its enemies, and will, unless driven off by unfriendly action, stand by the Government in its efforts to maintain it.

These elections and the state of Southern sentiment which they reveal, present an entirely new basis for the action of Congress. They are entitled to attention and respect, especially from the Republican party, which is soon to assume all the responsibility of conducting the government. They certainly negative and nullify utterly the plea that there can be no compromise with traitors and rebels. No one asks such a compromise.—The 'traitors and rebels,' of the seceding States repudiate all thought of compromise or conciliation. Nothing can suit them better than the *Tribune's* policy of contempt and coercion. It serves their ends, by driving the Border States into rebellion with them, and thus strengthening their Southern Confederacy.

What we are asked to do is to make common cause with *our friends*, in the Border States,—to invite them to join us, on common ground, in sustaining the government, and in perpetuating the Union which our Fathers formed. They ask at our hands no sacrafice of principle,—they exact no terms inconsistent with loyalty to our own convictions.—They simply ask that we will give them guarrantees for the truth of our declarations, and take some steps to end the Territorial dispute which has been at the bottom of our sectional differences for the last ten years. A declaration, such as the house of Representatives has just adopted almost unanimously against interference with Slavery in the States;—an Enabling act for New-Mexico which will settle the whole controversy concerning Slavery in the Territories, without violating any principle of the Chicago Platform, and some provision concerning the future acquisition of territory,—these points, frankly proclaimed by the Republican Party and made the basis of their action, would create a platform on which *every Border State* could join them in maintaining the Union and supporting the Government which is to have control of its destinies for the next four years.

We find it not easy to understand why any Republican should resist a policy so thoroughly in harmony with the professions of the party, and so imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the times. Every Republican is now more than ever interested in preserving the Union and in securing for the Government a successful and satisfactory Administration. We must repeat therefore, what we said the other day, that none but those who are *at heart* Abolitionists or Secessionists, or both, will resist every endeavor to retain the Border States in the Union by such acts of friendly conciliation as involve no sacrafice of principle, but only indicate a love of the Union and a desire to preserve it on its original basis. The Union men of the Border States have a right to ask so much at the hands of the North;—and if the Republican Party is stolid enough to reject the proffered friendship, they may rely upon it their opponents will profit by their folly and speedily expel them from places of power which they were unfit to wield and unable to hold.

Adjournment of the Conference.

The Peace Conference called at the suggestion of the Legislature of Virginia, after a laborious session of twenty-one days, adopted a plan of compromise and concilation, and finally adjourned at one o'clock, on the 27th ult. It now requires a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress to render it effective, so that it can go before the Legislature of the several States for ratification.

The Compromise as Adopted.

The followlng are the proposed amendments to the Constitution as adopted by the Conference:

Section 1—In all the present territory of the United States, North of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of North latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishmant of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory South of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the course of common law. When any territory North or South of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of Government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

Section 2.—No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery, and for naval and commercial stations, depots and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall Territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

Section 3.—Neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereof shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate abolish, or control, within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognised by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining, and taking away persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognised by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or by river, of touching at ports, shores, or landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist, but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or trafic against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land.

The bringing into the District of Columbia persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transfered to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited.

Section 4.—The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the persons to whom such service or labor is due.

Section 5—The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, in the United States and the Territories, from places beyond the limits thereof.

Section 6.—The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Section 7.—Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to to the owners the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the Marshal, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from doing so by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive, and Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizent of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States.

These propositions of the Peace Convention were killed in the Senate. To Mason and Hunter of Va., belong the principal honor of their defeat. The Corwin amendments to the Constitution were adopted by both Houses.

Practical Experience.

IS BETTER THAN

Experimental Science.

The science of medicine, as practiced in hospitals and families, by nine-tenths of our regular physicians, is an *experimental science*. It has no fixed immutable principles; it is not founded on a consistent philosophy. Now, mark the difference between the *experimental remedies* of the profession, (which even the great Majendie declares fail more frequently than they succeed,) and those of Prof. Holloway, a man who has built up a new system of medical treatment, in which, as we verily believe, there is not a single flaw from its foundation to its summit.

We have authentic statistics before us, which show that the annual consumption of Holloway's Pills exceeds that of all the advertised preparations of the same class at present before the world. This, of itself, in a country where the opinion of the majority is considered entitled to supreme respect, should be a sufficient warrant of superiority. But we have seen a still stronger proof of their inestimable properties, in the shape of a copy of the record of certificates and testimonials of cure received by Prof. Holloway, directly and through his agents, during the last five years. The yearly average almost exceeds belief.—It is upwards of 75,000, or more than two hundred per day. There is no question as to the accuracy of this statement. Most of the documents are authenticated by legal forms, and the names of persons distinguished in every department of public life figure in the index to this voluminous history of triumphs of a grnd discovery. There is no experimenting here—no playing as fast and loose with health and life. It is one glorious uninterrupted march of success, in which all internal diseases have been attacked and extinguished.

Among the most common and fatal diseases incident to our climate, are those which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels. We have seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of this nature, and when we aver that they are a *specific*, covering all the varieties of these complaints, we 'speak what we do know.' Permit us, in all kindness, to recommend all who suffer from bilious disorders, whether acute or chronic, to resort at once to this remedy. It is not our wont to obtrude advice on our readers, nor is such our intention now; but we are so thoroughly convinced of the uniform efficacy of these Pills, in every disease that effects the great secretive organs, that we cannot forbear giving them our earnest endorsements and recommendation.—*N. Y. 'Dispatch.'*

None but a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people.—On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr, J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it *cures* the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligant Physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.*

POSTPONED

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order passed by the Circuit Court for Allegany county, the undersigned as Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of George Hutton, an Insolvent debtor, will sell at public auction, at the public square, in the city of Cumberland, on

Saturday the 16th of March next.

at 2 o'clock, P. M., two undivided fifty-fourths of a tract of land called

"Yough Manor."

Also, two undivided fifty-fourths of a tract of land called

"Strawberry Plains."

Both of these tracts of land are situated in the western portion of Allegany country, and are very valuable on account of their inexhaustible quantities of minerals and timber, and also for their valuable soil.

Terms of sale as prescribed by said order of Court, are, half of the purchase money in Cash and the Balance in two and four months. The deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee. H. R. ATKINSON,

Feb. 21, 1861—ts. Trustee.

Sabbath-School Books,

German and English.

25 per cent. Discount.

Pastors, Superintendents, or individuals will be supplied with any of the Books of the American Tract Society, now on my shelves, as I wish to dispose of my present stock.

GEO. T. KNORR,
Agent for Allegany county,

Feb. 21, 1861—2t. Bedford & Columbia St.

ROAD NOTICE.

WE, the Examiners appointed to view the route for a public Road, commencing at the west end of the Stone Bridge, in the Narrows, and ending at the intersection of Allegany and Fayette streets, in Cumberland, hereby give notice, that we will meet at the Bridge on the National Road, in the Narrows, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday 28th March 1861, for the purpose of examining the route for said road and reporting on the same.

S. P. SMITH,
T. F. WHITE,
CORNELIUS CONNER,
Examiners.

Feb. 21, 1860—1m.

FOR RENT.

The large store-rooms now occupied by Alexander King, at the corner of Baltimore and Canal Street. They are admirably located, and afford ample room for the largest grocery and provision business and must always command a large canal trade. Also the two store rooms next west of Shriver's drug store, in the same block. These present good location for clothing confectionary and dry goods trade—Possession of these last two will be given immediately and of those occupied by A. King, on the first of April next—Apply to

G. A. & C. B. THRUSTON.

Feb. 18, 1861.

Insolvent's Notice.

Moses Glass, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 10th day of January, 1861, that Moses Glass give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the 2nd Monday of October next, is fixed for the said Moses Glass, to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers, and sureties may propropose or allege against him, and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the second Monday of October next, as such notice.

Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.

Feb. 21, 1861—3m.

1861. E Pluribus Unum 1861.

With the New Year.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORY.

AND

FAMILY WEEKLY PAPER.

THE

New-Yorker,

Presents itself for a still larger support.

STRICTLY NON-SECTIONAL.

The Complete Weekly Mirror of the World.

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FOR 1861.

Will contain the Choicest Reading matter including Original Revolutionary and Local Tales, Original Stories, Original Romances, the Agricultural markets carefully prepared, Readable Editorials, Original Poems, Portraits, Illustrations by the best Artists from time to time.

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Other Novelties

not to be had in any other Weekly Paper. ☜

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TERMS—Invariably in advance.
Single copies. $2 00 per annum.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent for a 3 cent stamp.

As a farther Inducement to persons wishing to aid us in increasing our List, by sending us $4.00 we will send Two copies of the New-Yorker to ANY address for one year, and any one of the following Valuable Books: THE SOCIABLE, or One Thousand and One Home Amusements; THE YOUNG FARMERS MANUAL AND WORKSHOP, 450 pages, 200 Illustrations; THE POLITICAL MANUAL; being a complete view of the Theory and Practice of the General and State Governments of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, the Constitution of the United States, &., or if preferred, you may retain $1.00 instead of the Gift.

☞ Country Editors publishing the above with this notice, twice a Month for two Months, within four Months from this date, and sending marked copies to this office, will receive post paid by mail one Superior GOLD PEN 10 Carat. ☜

C. MATHEWS, Proprietor,
105 Fulton St., New York.

Febuary 9, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned as trustee, by Margaret Adams, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, the residence of Mrs. Adams, near the Steam Flour Mill of R. D. Johnson, Esq., for cash, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on

Thursday, the 14th day of March,

1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large amount of personal property, consisting in part of 17 stacks of excellent Hay, a lot of Wheat, part threshed and part in stack, about 150 bushels Rye in stack, 8 head of Horses, a very fine lot of superior Devon Cows, Calves and Heifers, a fine young Devon blooded Bull and an Ashe Bull, also a lot of extra and fine brood Hogs, including several fine brood Sows and pigs, also fifteen Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, five Stoves, also, Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows and other Farming Utensils, with Chairs, Carpets, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

JOHN HAYS,

Feb. 14, 1861—ts. Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

MORTGAGED PROPERTY

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage, executed to the undersigned by Wm. Oss, bearing date on the 10th July, 1860, and recorded among the land records of Allegany county, in Liber H. R. No. 12 folios 165, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock P. M., on

Saturday, the 9th day of March,

1861, for Cash, two tracts of land lying in Flintstone district of Allegany county.

First,

"Hamilton's Choice,"

containing 148½ acres.

Second,

"OSWELL,"

containing 182½ acres, more or less.

These lands are well timbered. ☞ The sale to take place at Flintstone.

DANIEL DUNCAN,

Feb. 14, 1861—3t. Trustee.

Cephalic Pills.

CURE Sick Headache.

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea