

The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Standard is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified four weeks before their time is out, by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly, \$4 per annum, in advance.
Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Madison County.—J. J. Gudgeon, Unionist, elected. Majority against Convention 300.

Henderson.—W. M. Shipp, Unionist, elected. Majority against Convention 74.

Haywood.—John Y. Hicks, Unionist, elected. Majority against Convention 38. Mr. Hicks formerly resided in Wake County.

Jackson.—T. D. Bryson, Unionist, elected. Where is Mr. Thomas?

Macon.—Rev. C. D. Smith, Unionist, elected.

Cherokee.—Mr. Davidson, Unionist, elected.

The Unionists have made a clean sweep beyond "the ridge." Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Yancey have all gone for the Union. Where, oh where is Mr. Clingman?

Where is Mr. Avery? His own District voted against him by 500 majority, and yet he declared in the Senate that a vast majority of his constituents were anxious to leave the Union. Where is the News? Who is the best Democrat now, Mr. Atkin?—You, who have been repudiated by your own people, or Holden, who polled his largest votes in Wake at the strongest Democratic precincts?

Hyde.—E. L. Mann, Unionist, elected by a majority of 324. Majority for Convention 315.

Martin.—Elder Cushing B. Hassell, Disunionist, elected without opposition. For Convention 662, against Convention 22.

Richmond.—Walter F. Leake, Disunionist, elected by a small majority. Majority for Convention 150.

Montgomery.—S. H. Christian, Unionist, elected. The County has voted largely against Convention.

Bladen.—George Cromartie, Unionist, elected. Cromartie 589. Purdie, Disunionist, 415.

Jones.—W. Foy, Disunionist, elected by 123 majority.

Ashe.—Union delegate elected, and 700 majority against Convention.

Judge Ruffin.

We learn that Judge Ruffin made a profound impression on the Peace Conference by his learning, ability, frankness and patriotism. In the language of a friend who had opportunities of observing and judging of the value of his services in that body, "he was a head and shoulders taller than any man in the Conference."

Messrs. Reid, Barringer, and Davis differed with Judge Ruffin and Gov. Morehead on several sections of the Franklin substitute, and the vote of the State was cast accordingly. When the vote was thus cast against the first section which relates to slavery in the Territories, Judge Ruffin rose to enter his dissent and that of Gov. Morehead to the vote of the majority. He said, among other things, that he had taken his seat in that body with a sincere desire to establish justice and restore harmony between the States; that he not only hoped that this would be done, but he would labor to accomplish it; that he was older than the federal Constitution and Union, and did not wish to survive them; and that, as he had lived under them for more than seventy years, and had enjoyed their protection and benefits, he desired to die and be buried under them, and to transmit them as a precious inheritance to coming generations. These remarks were greeted with enthusiastic applause by the Northern commissioners, and indeed by all who were anxious to settle existing difficulties.

We do not propose to-day to discuss the Franklin substitute. We may do so hereafter. But we will say this, that for one we will accept it. It gives to the South quite as much as was claimed by the last Democratic State Convention of North-Carolina, and quite as much as was claimed by the Tennessee resolution in relation to slavery in the Territories; and we will show this to be so by the record itself, if necessary. We will not go with Messrs. Barringer, Reid, and Davis in demands and movements which will still further excite the public mind and still further divide the Union, against the opinions and views of such men as Ruffin and Morehead.

Our only purpose at present is to refer to the impression produced by Judge Ruffin on the Peace Conference, and to express our own wish and that of all with whom we have conversed, that he would furnish to his fellow-citizens of the State, by letter or otherwise, a full account of the action of that body, together with his views on the various sections of the Franklin substitute.

The nominal Editor of the State Journal calls attention to and endorses an account of the late Union celebration in this place by a correspondent who speaks of those who were in the procession as "a horde of fanatical howlers." The correspondent also calls on "gentlemen" of the Union party to check these "fanatical howlers." This is just like the oligarchy. They have no respect for the people. The great mass of the procession referred to was composed of honest and intelligent laboring men, and the oligarchs appeal to the "gentlemen" against these laboring men. When the oligarchs find a laboring man who will serve them they use him and pet him, but as soon as they are done with him they cast him aside and no longer think of or care for him. When such men differ with them they call them "fanatical howlers," and appeal to "gentlemen" to make these "howlers" know their places. This is a specimen of the rule which would be established if these oligarchs and enemies of the people could have their own way. We now tell these exclusives, who are offended whenever an honest working man happens to "come between the wind and their nobility," that the people have the power in this State, and that it would be well for them to understand and act accordingly. We are not in South-Carolina, but in North-Carolina, where an honest working man is as much entitled to his opinions, and just as good as the owner of Bank stock or of hundreds of negroes—aye, better by far than the giddy-brained upstarts who would deprive them of freedom of action and of speech, and many of whom, by the way, have never earned a dime for their own support. We repeat, the oligarchs who are at the head of the disunion party, do not care for the people any longer than they can use them. They are a very good people as long as they can lead or drive them through the agency of cliques, caucuses, and conventions; but they become at once a very bad people—a set of "fanatical howlers"—whenever they claim and exercise the right of thinking and acting for themselves.

The Result in this State.

Our table in another column will show that the Unionists have carried the State Convention by a large majority.

The vote for and against Convention is very close. The majority thus far for Convention is 1,519. We still incline to think that the people have authorized the Convention by a small majority, but the official vote will be necessary to determine the result. If the Convention should be called it will probably assemble about the 20th or 25th of March.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural.

Our readers will find this document in our paper of to-day. On all sides we hear the question, *what do you think of the Inaugural?* We have read it with the utmost attention—we have formed an opinion upon it, and we intend to express that opinion.—We shall do this fearlessly and firmly.

Our opinions in relation to the Chicago platform, Abraham Lincoln, and the black Republican party are well known. We are as hostile to Mr. Lincoln and to the sectional party that elected him as any reasonable man in the South. We will never submit to the administration of the government on the principles of that party so far as they relate to slavery in the Territories; but while we say this for the hundredth time, we also hold that justice should be done even to Mr. Lincoln and his party, and that he would deliberately fan the flame of sectional strife, instead of doing all he can to put out the fires of discord which threaten to consume the temple of the Union, is guilty of an inexplicable crime. We want peace, not war. We want Union, not disunion. We want justice for the South, but we must do justice to the North. We long for light, not darkness. We believe that the Union can be preserved, and we are willing to bear and forbear—to watch and wait—to labor in a fraternal spirit to achieve this most desirable result. When the enemy offers us the olive branch we will not reject it. When he approaches us pointing to his oath, yet in a spirit of amity, we will not rush upon him with the sword. When he pleads for the Union, we will point to the Constitution; and if both of us should then pause, we would then go with him to the fountain of all power, the people of the States, and seek there, and establish there, if possible, new foundations for equality and brotherhood.

So far as coercion is concerned, Mr. Lincoln occupies the very ground occupied by Mr. Buchanan.—We have compared the Inaugural in this respect with Mr. Buchanan's message, and the fact is so.—We cannot, as an honest man, denounce in Mr. Lincoln what we approved in Mr. Buchanan. The man had just taken an oath to support the Constitution and to enforce the laws. What was he to do? Was he to say to the seven cotton States, you are out of the Union? Who gave him that authority? Has Congress said it? No. Have the American people said it? No. The mails are still furnished to these States, and Mr. Lincoln says he will continue to furnish them unless they are repelled. But he says he must execute the laws, and in the next breath he virtually omits the cotton States as Mr. Buchanan omitted South-Carolina, for the simple reason that he has no officers in those States and cannot execute them. He says that in "interior localities" where competent resident citizens will not or cannot hold the offices, "there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers" on the people. But he says he will collect the revenue in the cotton States. How? He must do it, if at all, at the Custom Houses, for he has no authority to do so on shipboard. The law provides only for the collection of the revenue at the Custom Houses. Congress has made no other provision. What then? Why he can do nothing in this respect. Mr. Buchanan could do nothing in this respect in South-Carolina, yet he said, as Mr. Lincoln says, that the laws must be enforced.

If Mr. Lincoln were mad enough to attempt to subjugate the Southern States, or even if he were disposed to do so—as his Inaugural shows he is not—he has no army at his command. He might spare a thousand troops from the forts and frontiers, but what could these do against the armies of the fifteen slaveholding States? Then he has no money. The Treasury is empty. Then he has no authority for raising troops, even if he had money to pay them. The "force bill" so-called, was defeated in the House of Representatives. What then? He is powerless. He is not only powerless at present, but the tone of his Inaugural shows that he is alarmed in view of the calamities that impend. Will he be stronger in future? We do not believe he will.—His party is already demoralized, and in addition to this, the great body of the Northern people will never consent to an aggressive war on the South.—If the seven cotton States had remained in the Union, both branches of Congress would have been against Mr. Lincoln by large majorities, and the Senate could have dictated all his important appointments. But they abandoned the Union—abandoned it selfishly and for no sufficient cause, and left us at the mercy, as they say, of a dominant sectional party. Shall we go out simply because they did? We trust not. Have we of the middle States no self-respect—no will of our own? We think we have some will of our own, for we are still in the Union.

Mr. Lincoln will have no more power to enforce the laws in the "Confederate States" than the late President had; and we all know that Mr. Buchanan enforced no law in South-Carolina after that State assumed to secede, and the only coercion he attempted was in the shape of letters and newspapers which he showered from his mail batteries all over that State. Mr. Lincoln is inclined to favor a Convention of all the States. We think the condition of the country and the progress of events will compel him to assemble Congress at an early day. If he should do that, a Convention of all the States could be called, and such a body, we make no doubt, would be able to reconstruct the Union on an enduring basis. Failing to do that, however, it could at least provide for a peaceful separation of the States.

We do not propose to comment further on this document. It is before our readers, and each one of them will read and study it carefully for himself.—We approve portions of it, and we disapprove other portions. It is not a war message. It is not, strictly speaking, a black Republican message; for while he recognizes slavery in the States as perpetual, and as never to be interfered with in any way by the abolitionists, he deliberately refrains from pressing the main principle in his platform, to wit, the exclusion of the South from all the Territories of the Union. It is not unfriendly to the South. It deprecates war, and bloodshed, and it pleads for the Union. That any portion of it will be approved by the Disunionists we have no idea. If it had breathed violence and war—if it had claimed the government for the North exclusively, and had threatened the South with subjugation, the Disunionists would have shouted for joy, as they did in Charleston when they learned that Lincoln was elected, for they would then have been sure of the attainment of their darling purpose, the permanent and final dissolution of the Union.

J. H. Reagan, of Texas, has been appointed Postmaster General of the Confederate States, in place of Mr. Elliott, of Mississippi, declined.

Gov. Ellis in Wilmington.

We learn from the Journal that Gov. Ellis was in Wilmington on the 5th, had a reception at the hands of his brother disunionists, and made a speech.—The Journal says:

"The Governor referred to the position of public affairs in Congress and throughout the country—to Mr. Lincoln's declarations—to his sneaking into Washington—to the total failure of all plans of adjustment—to the coercion policy of Lincoln's message—to the necessity of resistance, and to the inevitable course of things leading North-Carolina to join her fate with her sisters of the South, and that at no distant day. He did not know how the election in this State had resulted, but however it had resulted the march of events was still onward. If we had not a convention now, we would have one very soon. When he looked around and saw the spirit manifested here he felt that the spirit of resistance to oppression which animated the men of '76 was still alive, and its fires still burning."

Neither the law nor the constitution gave the President power to coerce any State, and the attempt to do so would be an act of usurpation that the people themselves had the natural and indefeasible right to resist, even should it be necessary to do so without waiting for the forms of authority.

Old Virginia could not accept the so-called compromise or adjustment. She had put her foot down, and her terms had been rejected, and she must either go out or back down. Would she back down? He did not believe it.

Gov. Ellis referred to the "coercion policy of Lincoln's message." Now there is no more coercion in Lincoln's Inaugural than there was in Mr. Buchanan's annual message; but it did not jump with the Governor's unholy designs against the Union to admit this fact.

The Governor also referred to "the necessity of resistance." But what if the State should not resist, Governor, until an attempt shall have been made to subjugate the South, or until some unconstitutional act shall have been passed by the general government—what then? Are you for "resistance" now? We believe you are. Try it, sir. You also declared "if we had not a Convention now, we would have one soon." That is the report of what you said as given in the Journal. The Herald reports you as saying "that if the people had defeated the Convention they would be driven to the necessity of reconsidering their conduct by circumstances about to transpire, over which they had no control." Great respect for the people, indeed, has the Governor! They must "reconsider their conduct!"—they must resist!—they must do as John W. Ellis tells them to do! The servant has become the master.

Our readers will now perceive that what we said in November last is true, that Gov. Ellis is a rank disunionist. Indeed, so deeply is he committed to the schemes of Yancey and others, and so thoroughly is he bent on destroying the Union, that if a Convention should not be called according to the Constitution, we believe he will give his countenance and aid to a revolutionary movement for a Convention similar to that threatened to be set on foot in Wilmington and Goldsborough. Let him attempt it, and let the disunionists attempt it if they dare! Reverence for the law and for the Constitution is still uppermost in the hearts of the people of this State; and if John W. Ellis or any one else should attempt to trample on the Constitution, or to act the part of the usurper, the people will rise in their might, with arms in their hands, and consign the traitors to condign punishment. A similar threat was uttered in the Senate of this State by Messrs. Thomas, Burton, and Erwin; and this speech of the Governor proves what we thought then, that these gentlemen were acting with him and under his advice.

And yet Gov. Ellis claims to be a Democrat. He is not a Democrat. He is an oligarch. He has no respect for the will of the people, and the fact is proved by this speech of his in Wilmington. No man can be a Democrat—no man can be a Republican of the Jefferson and Jackson stamp, who treats the will of the people, as Gov. Ellis is doing, with contempt. The people must "reconsider their conduct!" Why, this Governor is as arrogant and as impudent as Gov. Tryon ever was. He is the master, and the people must move as mere automata in obedience to his gracious orders! Mr. Clingman issued his orders from Washington that the State "must" secede or take part with Lincoln in making war on the South; and now we have the chief oligarch himself lecturing the people for having voted against a Convention, and telling them they must "reconsider their conduct" and do better!

The Herald also reports the Governor as complimenting George Davis for his casting vote in the Peace Conference against the Franklin substitute. "He would as soon," says the Herald, "see the Chicago platform inserted in the Constitution as the Peace Conference plan." This is a gross reflection on Judge Ruffin and Gov. Morehead, and other distinguished and patriotic members of the Conference from both sections, including Messrs. Rives and Summers, of Virginia, who voted for that plan.

But we will not pursue the subject further to-day. What a sad spectacle, to see the Governor of this patriotic, Union-loving, conservative old State, with the oath to support the federal Constitution fresh up on his lips, conspiring against the Union which that Constitution established, and exerting himself to the utmost to increase the bitter feeling already existing among our people, and to hurry them into the vortex of revolution and civil war!

Slavery in the States.

The House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, before they adjourned, passed by a two-thirds vote a proposed amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing for all time to come slavery in the States. The proposed amendment passed the House by 135 to 65, and the Senate by 34 to 12. The people of this County and State have been told that the Republicans intended to abolish slavery in the States and to reduce the whites to an equality with the blacks; and about the time, or soon after the people were thus told, the amendment referred to was passed by a Senate and House controlled by the black Republicans. The following is the joint resolution, with Mr. Corwin's amendment:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz:

Art. XII. No amendment of this Constitution, having for its object any interference within the States within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in section second of the first article of the Constitution as 'all other persons' shall originate within any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union."

Corwin's amendment: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

It has now to be sanctioned by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, when it will become a clause of the Constitution of the United States.

Let us have the Letter!

On the day before the recent election Mr. Lewis read to the people at Green Level, in this County, a letter addressed to him by Hon. L. O. B. Branch, in which the latter endorsed the disunion ticket in this County, and in which he also charged that the course of the Standard and other Unionists in this State was tending to unconditional submission to black Republican rule. This is the substance of what Mr. Lewis read from the letter as well as we can remember it.

Let us have the letter, Mr. Lewis.

The State Journal of the 23d February classes Mr. Branch with the States Rights party. States Rights with the Journal means disunion. A man is known by the company he keeps.

Mr. Branch's constituents have a right to know his opinions. He struck at us in the dark through his letter to Mr. Lewis, and we again say, Mr. Lewis, let us have the letter!

We learn that Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Gilmer, of this State, were offered seats in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Bell replied that under the circumstances he could not accept unless the incoming President would furnish him with a written programme of his policy; that if this should be done, and he should be referred to as embodying the views of the President. Mr. Gilmer, we learn, made the same reply; but in both cases the positions referred to were at first declined, and the terms as above given were not required until they were pressed a second time to consent to occupy seats in the Cabinet.

We give the above as rumor, but we have no doubt it may be relied on as substantially correct.

J. W. B. Watson, Esq.

A communication having appeared in the Standard during our absence on the campaign, stating that J. W. B. Watson, Esq., had been nominated by the Disunionists of Johnston, and the impression having gone abroad that that gentleman is a Disunionist, it is due to him that we should represent his position correctly.

The nomination referred to was made against Mr. Watson's wish, and he declined to accept it. The fact that he declined was well known in Johnston, and was stated by the Union candidates on the stump. At the precinct he attended on the day of election no vote was cast for him, he having urged the people not to vote for him but for the Union ticket. Mr. Watson was urged to accept the Union nomination, but declined it, not because he was not thoroughly with the Unionists, but because he did not desire a seat in the Convention, having served the County in the Senate for some three months to the neglect of his private interests.

Mr. Watson is a devoted and thorough Union man, and all statements to the contrary are calculated to do him injustice.

VOTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

For Delegates to a Convention, and for and against a Convention.

COUNTIES.	UNION.	DISUNION.	CONVENTION.	NO CONVENTION.
Ashe	1	..	700	
Alamance	2	..	284	1116
Anson	2	..	..	..
Alexander	..	1	718	273
Burke	1	..	1219	389
Brunswick	..	1	627	81
Bertie	..	1	178	639
Beaufort	2	..	597	650
Bladen	1	..	480	460
Caswell	2	..	692	137
Cherokee	1	..	..	..
Currituck	..	1	300	..
Cowan	1	..	204	224
Carteret	1	..	4	..
Cumberland & Harnett	3	..	1083	959
Cabarrus	1	..	592	..
Caldwell	1	..	504	..
Catawba	..	1	918	15
Columbus	..	1	621	8
Cleveland	..	2	1270	11
Chatham	..	2	911	36
Camden	3	..	283	179
Duplin	1	..	1352	7
Davis	1	..	263	73
Davidson	2	..	366	181
Edgecomb	..	2	1588	1
Franklin	..	1	794	7
Forsyth	2	..	286	144
Guilford	3	..	118	277
Granville	..	3	1055	74
Gaston	..	1	864	164
Gates	1	..	276	..
Haywood	1	..	..	..
Henderson	1	..	..	..
Hyde	1	..	315	..
Halifax	2	..	1049	21
Hertford	1	..	216	26
Iredell	2	..	191	182
Johnston	2	..	741	62
Jones	..	1	200	..
Jackson	1	..	..	..
Lenoir	..	1	447	19
Lincoln	..	1	708	8
Montgomery	1	..	..	..
Martin	1	..	692	2
Macon	1	..	..	..
Madison	1	..	30	..
Mecklenburg	2	..	1448	25
Moore	1	..	135	125
McDowell	1	..	638	21
Northampton	2	..	76	32
New Hanover	..	2	1781	21
Nash	..	2	989	8
Onslow	..	1	631	8
Orange	2	..	458	143
Pitt	2	..	996	17
Person	1	..	593	16
Perquimans	1	..	189	..
Pasquotank	1	..	920	430
Rutherford & Polk	2	..	882	..
Rowan	2	..	139	..
Richmond	2	..	45	2466
Randolph	2	..	808	570
Rockingham	2	..	454	817
Robeson	2	..	..	..
Stanly	1	..	..	..
Stokes	1	..	400	..
Sampson	2	..	950	530
Surry	1	..	207	1130
Tyrrell	1	..	548	483
Warren	2	..	774	33
Watauga	..	..	..	..
Washington	1	..	298	418
Wilkes	2	..	55	1875
Wayne	8	..	1250	242
Wake	8	..	1406	1246
Yadkin	1	..	24	1483
Yancey	1	..	..	..
	79	38	39,236	37,717
			37,717	
			1,519	

MANAGER OF MISS HARRIET LANE.—Miss Lane celebrated the close of her uncle's administration by being married yesterday to Mr. James Carlisle, the most brilliant lawyer in Washington.—World.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

March 17th, Tarborough,
" 19th, Scotland Neck,
" 21st, Woodville, Bertie county,
" 22d, Windsor,
" 24th, Williamson,
" 26th, Greenville,
" 27th, Trinity, Beaufort county,
" 28th, St. John's, Durham's Creek,
" 29th, Bath,
" 30th, Zion Church, Beaufort county,
" 31st, Washington,
April 3rd, St. Luke's, Washington county,
" 4th, St. David's,
" 5th, Lake Chapel,
" 7th, Plymouth,
" 9th, Gatesville,
" 11th, Lassiter's Chapel,
" 13th and 14th, Elizabeth City,
" 16th, Currituck,
" 18th, Woodville, Perquimans county,
" 19th, Hertford,
" 21st, Edenton,
" 23rd, P. M. Murfreesborough,
" 25th, Jackson,
" 26th, Burgwyn's Chapel,
" 28th, Wilson.

THE INAUGURATION ON MONDAY.

The thousands who had, for several days been pouring into the city, were active bright and early. In fact many permeated the streets during the whole of Sunday night, having found it impossible to secure any accommodations or sleeping conveniences.

The morning opened with a threatening sky, followed by a little rain, but soon the sun peered forth and shed his genial rays (obscured occasionally by passing clouds) upon the surging, restless, and anxious throng, seen wending their way along Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's Hotel and the Capitol. The only drawback was the clouds of dust created by the high wind.

At an early hour this city began to wear the appearance of a gala day. The stars and stripes were thrown to the breeze at an early hour, while innumerable flags and banners were displayed in almost every section of the city. In all the governmental departments, corporation offices, banks and other places, there was a general suspension of business, whilst the closing of all the public schools and private seminaries, crowded the streets with joyous juveniles, all in holiday attire.

By the hour of nine, the thoroughfares were all rendered lively by the marchings of the several military companies to their headquarters near the City Hall, whilst thousands upon thousands of visitors were availing themselves of the very best opportunities to survey the imposing pageant and proceedings.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PROCESSION.

The grand pageant, enlivened by several fine bands of martial music—the new, appropriate and brilliant uniforms of the volunteer military, many of the companies recently organized, moved off at 12 o'clock. The warlike bearing and equipments of the government soldiery, all of whom had at some period been engaged in actual service, attracted great attention. A hundred new and splendid flags and banners in line, with apparently a forest of bristling muskets and bayonets, rendered the scene intensely interesting. The procession moved on to the Capitol amidst the hearty enthusiasm of the thousands who thronged the avenue on each side, as far as the eye could reach.

SCENES AT THE CAPITOL.

Whilst the imposing procession was occupying the attention of the thousands outside of the Capitol, the doors of the Senate were opened at 11 1/2 a. m. and in a short time the vast chamber was thronged with a brilliant array of distinguished men, including the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the United States Supreme Court, Senators, officers of the Army and Navy, Governors and ex-Governors, Officers of the several Government Departments, Mayors of Cities, &c., all of whom were admitted at the north door of the Capitol. The families of the Diplomatic corps occupied the diplomatic gallery.

The ladies' gallery presented a brilliant array of fashion and beauty.

President Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln occupied seats in front of the desk of the Secretary of the Senate, with the committee of arrangements on their left, and the Judges of the Supreme Court on their right.

The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock, and the oath of office administered to Mr. Hamlin, Vice President elect