

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

GARLISLE, PA., MARCH 7, 1861.

STAD from the South have made their appearance in our markets, but do not seem to be in demand—the price being too early. Our citizens would rather wait a little longer, and have them fresh from the Delaware river.

BURNING OF MOSCOW.—Our readers will no doubt be pleased to learn that this beautiful diorama, together with a splendid collection of dioptric Paintings and Ventriloquism, by Mr. Gallagher, may be witnessed three evenings of this week, commencing Wednesday night, at Rhean's Hall. Go and take the family.

PLANTING.—The weather has been so warm and pleasant for two days, and the frost being out of the ground, the farmers have taken time by the fore lock and commenced ploughing. The roads, under the influence of the warm sun, are again in traveling condition.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.—The present season is said by those whose interest it is to keep advised in such matters, to be an exceedingly favorable one for the growth of the wheat crop. So far as we have heard, the wheat fields throughout the county, and indeed through out the State, present a very flourishing appearance.

LOVELY WEATHER.—Everybody is charmed with the weather of the last five or six days, which has not been equaled at this season of the year within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Those, however, who are so loud in their praise do not reflect what it may likely lead to. A few days more of "cloud bringing out the buds, blossoms and flowers, which would run a most imminent risk of perishing by frosts in the latter part of the month. Such may be the case, but we hope not.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.—JACOB NEWCOMER, a wealthy farmer of Monroe township, committed suicide by hanging himself on Monday. He had been out of his house an hour or two, when his wife, not knowing where he had gone, went in search of him, when she found his lifeless body suspended from a rafter in his barn. She immediately gave the alarm, when several of the neighbors hurried to her assistance, and the body was taken down. Life had been extinct, however, for some time. Coroner SMITH of Carlisle, having been sent for, summoned a jury, and had an inquest upon the body, whose verdict was that the deceased came to his death by hanging himself with a leather strap suspended from a rafter in his own barn.

THE DECEASED was a respectable farmer, about 50 years of age, with a wife and several children. For some time he had shown symptoms of melancholy, and no doubt an aberration of mind was the cause of the rash act.

BEREAVY IN NEW CUMBERLAND.—On Wednesday night of last week, Theodore Willet's store, in New Cumberland, was entered by some felon, who succeeded in extracting therefrom thirty dollars in money, together with some clothing. An attempt was also made the same night to enter John G. Miller's store of the same place, but without success.

On Thursday, Mr. Scholl was doing some work in an old Saw Mill, at Bridgeport, where he found some concealed clothing, which proved to be Mr. Willet's. The clothing was left there until the following night when several men were set to watching. As may be expected the guilty fellow came to secure his plunder when he was caught and immediately taken into custody. The money was also found about his person. Nothing definite has yet been ascertained as to his name or residence.

THE TARIFF BILL (known as the Morrill Bill) has passed both Houses of Congress, being signed by President BUCHANAN, and will go into operation on the first of April. It affords ample protection to all our great interests, and is particularly favorable to iron-masters, dealers in coal, &c. The tariff was to have been (according to stump speakers last fall) one of the early measures of old ABE's administration. But, after the "Rail-splitter" opened his mouth on this subject, it was found that he was rather inclined to free-trade. Hence the friends of the measure hurried it through Congress before the inauguration of the new President. They preferred to trust its fate to "old BECK," rather than to "old ABE," and in this they were wise, for LINCOLN, like most men of his State, is opposed to protection. All the Republican members of Congress from Illinois, (LINCOLN's own State), opposed its passage from first to last, and LOVELY, LINCOLN's right hand man and mouth-piece, made a violent speech against it, denouncing Pennsylvania and all others who seek protection from a tariff. It is well, therefore, for the friends of the tariff, that the bill passed during Mr. BUCHANAN's administration. It never could have become a law under LINCOLN, and we have no doubt he will favor its repeal before the end of his administration.

NOTHING DONE.—Congress has adjourned without doing anything to reconcile our difficulties. Alas, alas!

THE TARIFF BILL SIGNED.—President BUCHANAN signed the new tariff bill on Friday. Had "old ABE" had a chance at it, he would have strangled it with a veto.

President Buchanan has approved the bill establishing the Territorial Government of Colorado.

THOMAS L. WILSON, Esq., a well known citizen of Harrisburg, and for many years Clerk of the late Board of Canal Commissioners of this State, died on the 28th ult., in the 61st year of his age.

In the Peace Congress, WILSON and MINNERTZ, of this State, opposed every proposition suggesting a compromise of our difficulties. Of course.

THE RAIL-ROAD BILLS PASSED.

In the State Senate, on Friday last, the bill to release by law, the Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company from the payment of Tonnage Tax; passed a final reading, by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connel, Finney, Grogg, Hall, Hamilton, Hestand, Irish, Ketchum, Lawrence, Mott, Penney, Robinson, Welsh, and Yartley—15.

On the same day, in the Senate, the bill to authorize the Sunbury and Erie Rail-Road Company to borrow five millions of dollars, on a mortgage which shall come in first and take precedence of the lien now held by the State, passed finally by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Connel, Finney, Grogg, Hall, Hamilton, Hestand, Irish, Ketchum, Lawrence, Mott, Penney, Robinson, Welsh, and Yartley—15.

It will be seen that Dr. CRAWFORD, the Senator from this District, notwithstanding he was not "pledged" on the subject, voted against both these swindling bills, and thus represented faithfully the wishes of his constituents. By pursuing this course he has proved himself a trustworthy representative, entitled to the confidence of the people of his district.

The loss to the State by the passage of these bills, is almost beyond calculation. The Tonnage Tax alone, is a yearly loss to the State, at this time, of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—equivalent to the annual interest of five millions of the State debt! In ten years from this time, the tax would have reached nearly double this amount. But, this is not all. The Pennsylvania Rail-Road owed the State seven hundred thousand dollars for the two last years' tax. The Legislature has wiped out this debt! So, by this act of our law-makers, the State is a loser of the Tonnage Tax, now amounting to more than quarter of a million a year, and also the \$700,000 that was due her!

The bill for the "relief of the Sunbury and Erie Rail-Road Company," just amounts to this—That Company was indebted to the State in the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars. The State held a first mortgage upon the whole line of the road, as security for this money. By the act of the Legislature just passed, this mortgage is wiped out, and the Company permitted to contract debts to the amount of five millions, and give a first mortgage for the same! The State is required to take a second mortgage on the road for the amount formerly secured by a first mortgage. The plain English and meaning of this, is that the State is swindled out of the \$3,500,000 the Sunbury and Erie Rail-Road Company owed her, for it is well known to every man that that road never can, never will, and never intends to pay the second mortgage.

The whole amount, therefore, is lost to the State.

We have thus given a statement of those bills as we understand them. Gov. CURRIE will sign them, and the people make up the amount that is lost to the State, by direct taxation. This was their verdict last fall—this is what they voted for. They were Republican measures—have been passed by a Legislature nearly unanimously Republican in both Houses—will be signed by a Republican Governor, and become laws. Very well—all this we told the people last fall. But they preferred to believe the Republican stump speakers, nearly every one of whom were in the secret that these bills were to be passed, if they (the Republicans) succeeded in electing their Governor and a majority of the Legislature. They did succeed, and the bills are passed. It is a severe lesson to the people, and will foist an immense tax upon them. All hope of paying off the State debt, or even diminishing it, may now be given up. The tax-payers must continue to groan under the heavy burthens placed upon them by a reckless Republican majority.

OUR PREDICTION VERIFIED. In August last we wrote the following article, and published it in the Volunteer issued on the 23d of that month: "It is a well known fact that the repeal of the tonnage tax is a favorite hobby of the Republicans, and if ever an act of Assembly is passed exempting the Pennsylvania Rail-Road from that tax, it will be the Republicans that will do it. Their present affected opposition to this measure is intended as a 'blind,' but we hope they will deceive no one."

That's what we said in August last. We then, on numerous occasions, warned the people against voting for CURRIE for Governor, and the Republican candidates for Assembly. Our words were not heeded. Indeed, reckless Republican stump speakers had the brazen impudence to represent that SHEARER and POZZA, the Democratic candidates for Assembly, and FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, were themselves in favor of the repeal of the tonnage tax. Every intelligent man knew that these representations were false, but yet, to a certain extent, they effected the object of the knaves who used them. The tonnage-tax has been repealed, and the Sunbury and Erie swindle also passed. CURRIE, of course, will sign both bills. That was understood before the election. Consequently—half a million of dollars additional tax must be paid annually by the people! Just as we predicted!

LINCOLN'S FLIGHT.—The greatest speed ever made upon the American turf, was the recent flight of Mr. LINCOLN from Harrisburg to Washington, via Philadelphia. The "time" made was superior to any ever made by Flora Temple, and his friends boast that he came in a little flushed and pale, but otherwise in excellent condition. A well known Southern jockey, plosed with the speed and bottom of the President, now claims the name of ABE LINCOLN for a fast horse which he is soon to place upon the turf.

THE WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.—At Charleston, S. C., last week the weather was unusually mild. Peach trees were in full bloom, green peas had been in blossom for a week, and strawberries were beginning to form.—The Mercury anticipates that about the middle of next month strawberries and green peas will be among the table luxuries supplied to Major Anderson at Fort Sumpter.

ANOTHER SWINDLE PROJECTED.

Senator Irish, of Allegheny, about a week ago, read in place a bill of very great importance to the Commonwealth. It is styled "An act relative to the securities of the Commonwealth," but is really an act to assist in the completion of the Pittsburg and Connellsville, and the Allegheny Valley Railroads. To the first named company it proposes that the State should exchange \$3,000,000 of the bonds of the Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company, out of the seven millions now in the sinking fund, for an equal amount of first-mortgage bonds on the Connellsville Road; and to the Allegheny Valley Rail-Road Company it is proposed to exchange one million and a half of the Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company's bonds for an equal amount of first mortgage bonds.

We will not be the least surprised if the above project also passes the present session, for we believe the Legislature, as at present constituted, is capable of any villainy. They have just repealed the tonnage tax, which is a yearly loss to the State of \$300,000, and in a few years would have amounted to half a million. They have also cancelled the mortgage for \$4,000,000, that was held by the State against the Sunbury and Erie Rail-Road. Now, according to the bill introduced by Mr. Irish, they are after \$4,500,000 of the money in the sinking fund! This project is similar to that first adopted by the Sunbury and Erie Rail-Road, to obtain money from the State. That road then gave a first mortgage to the Commonwealth as security for the amount borrowed. After spending the money, the Legislature wiped out this first mortgage, and agreed to take a second mortgage—in other words, the "let" is cancelled, and the State is swindled. We repeat, we will not be astonished if Mr. Irish gets his bill through. Go it, Republicans.

The Peace Convention finally adjourned on Wednesday night, the 27th ult., after agreeing upon a plan of settlement which we publish in another column. The first and most important article is substantially the extension of the Missouri Compromise line across the Territories to the eastern boundary of California, prohibiting slavery north of said line, while south thereof no change shall be made in the condition of persons held to service or labor. It also provides that there shall be no interference on the part of Congress or the Territorial Legislature with the right to take slaves into such Territory.

The next great question is, will Congress submit this plan to the States for ratification in the way prescribed by the Constitution for its own amendment? This would require a two-thirds vote of both Houses, which probably cannot be obtained at this session. But failing in this, the next best plan is to submit the proposed amendments in the way proposed by Senator BOLLER. Let this be done, and the popular majority in favor of a settlement upon the basis proposed, will be overwhelming as to assure the border States and compel the next Congress to submit the amendments in constitutional form.

THE MINORITY PRESIDENT.—In point of fact, the two Democratic candidates, Douglas and Breckinridge, received together a much larger number of votes than Lincoln did. The Tribune Almanac gives the full returns as follows: Douglas, 1,365,976; Breckinridge, 847,953; Lincoln, 2,219,920; Lincoln, 1,877,610; Democratic majority, 350,319.

If it be said that the Democratic vote as thus given, includes some Ball men in those States where there were Fusion tickets, we admit it; but on the other hand, the vote of South Carolina, whose Electors are chosen by the Legislature, is not included at all. Being unanimous for Breckinridge its popular vote, if cast, would have added 40,000 or 50,000 to the Democratic side. It is plain, therefore, that the Democratic vote, notwithstanding the split in its ranks, was some 300,000 to 350,000 larger than that given for Lincoln. If we add the 690,631 votes given to Bell, we have an aggregate majority against Lincoln of 946,950 votes, or, including South Carolina, 1,000,000 in round numbers.

SWARMING OF OFFICE SEEKERS.—The influx of politicians, according to all accounts, must be tremendous. The Northwest especially is represented by an army of office hunters. Present appearances indicate that the scramble for place will be more violent than under any preceding administration. Mr. Lincoln is much annoyed by the importunities of persistent aspirants who besiege his apartments from morning till evening, and will not be put off without exacting a hearing of their claims. As none can obtain his ear longer than a minute or two, their efforts cannot possibly produce the slightest effect.

SERIOUS CHARITY.—The two branches of our State Legislature have voted, out of the State Treasury, \$30,000 towards the relief of Kansas, being a sum three times larger than was asked. A proposition that each member of the Legislature should contribute himself the pitiful sum of ten dollars towards the same object was not received, being declared out of order. It makes a great deal of difference in men's charitable feelings, whether the charity is at their own expense or out of the pockets of their neighbors.

The President has approved the bill establishing the Territorial Government of Colorado, (including Pike's Peak). It is altogether silent on the subject of slavery.

Yon. David Taggart, of this State, is in Washington, presenting his claims for the appointment of Collector at Philadelphia.

A salute in honor of the passage of the tariff bill, and the adoption of a proposition of compromise by the Peace Conference, was fired in Norristown on Thursday afternoon.

The municipal authorities of Washington called upon the President to take leave of him on last Wednesday. After the interview with Mr. Buchanan was over, they paid a visit to Mr. Lincoln.

The N. Y. Tribune says it prefers the preservation of the Chicago Platform to "FIFTY UNIONS." This is the difference between parties—one willing to surrender all for the Union, the other not even a rotten plank in its platform!

We are Governed by Railroads.

A correspondent of the Chambersburg Times, thus speaks of the power for evildoing of the Railroad Companies: "The fact is, the Pennsylvania Rail-Road governs the State; at least, when we govern ourselves, it is by its gracious permission. It is a huge monopoly which elects our Governor, our State Officers, and our Legislators, and of these it does not elect, it buys enough to answer its purposes. The English government was right in passing stringent laws to restrict the power of corporations. This mammoth corporation now controls our Legislature completely. For the last four years the men connected with it have plundered the State at will. In 1857 they got the main line of the Public Works for \$7,500,000, almost worth more than double that, and not satisfied with that, had the time of payment extended for forty years, which is almost equivalent to forever, or to giving them away altogether, for the same power which has effected the repeal of the tonnage tax can easily release itself from what it owes to the State. And this will be done in a few years, when the excitement about the tonnage tax has died away. Its robbery now consists in withholding from the State the \$700,000 which all our courts, high and low, have decided it legally owes to the State. This is the sum; that by the terms of the bill, but not in reality, it is to donate to certain other railroads. The amount to each road would be so small, that they could not comply with the conditions in the bill, and so the money would remain in the hands of the Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company. And if the company is not coerced and does not wish to retain this money, why do they not pay it over to the State Treasury where it justly belongs? But the Legislature will not do this. They do wish to keep the money, and they intend to pay it to the State nor to any railroad. And why a corporation which, as their own report shows, makes over \$2,000,000 a year, should be exempted from a tax which they pretend to pay, in return for the exclusive privileges which the State grants them, is beyond any reason but one, and that is, that they have become so rich that they can purchase exemption. Therefore, in this noble old Commonwealth, as everywhere else, to be poor is to be criminal, and as a logical consequence, taxable. In these days, corruption stalks forth at noon-day. The Sunbury and Erie Rail-Road swindle, which was begun in 1855 is now consummated, and the State will lose \$3,500,000. The canals were given to this Company in 1858 for the sum just mentioned, when \$5,000,000 could have been gotten for them—and in fact was gotten for them after the State had parted with them. The extra \$1,500,000 going into the pockets of the speculators who had cheated the State. But this is not all; the State's mortgage for her \$3,500,000 is now very coolly postponed to one of \$5,000,000, and this she is to wait forty years for payment. Lincoln is not to interest until the railroad is completed, which is only one-half the road is now made, nor to be gone. The coolness with which this robbery is perpetrated this winter, in brazen and raffish even at this season. What a blessing to our poor unfortunate State, appears to be subject for plunder."

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT COMMITTEE.—The joint committee appointed by the two branches of the Legislature, to apportion the State into Congressional Districts, on the basis of the census of 1860, is constituted as follows: Messrs. McClure, Finney, Gregg, Schindler, Smith, Landon and Lawrence, of the Senate; and Messrs. Patterson of Juniata, Alexander and Armstrong of Lycoming, Blanchard and Lawrence, of Luzerne, and Pennington, of Philadelphia, Frontier of Susquehanna, Hopewell of Washington, Hill of Montgomery, Hahn of Schuylkill, Fugate of Chester, Fugate of Luzerne, Rife of Berks, Robinson of Mercer, Sheppard of Philadelphia, &c.

One Democratic Senator (Mr. Schindler), and two Democratic Representatives, (Messrs. Dunlap and Hill), and upon this Committee, a very small but respectable minority. It is evident that the Republicans intend to have things all their own way in making this apportionment.

PRESIDENT DAVIS CABINET.—The Southern Congress has confirmed President Davis' Cabinet appointments, as follows: Secretary of State—Mr. Tombs, of Ga. Secretary of Treasury—Mr. Memminger, of S. C. Secretary of War—Mr. L. P. Walker, of Alabama. Postmaster General—Mr. Ulot, of Mississippi. Attorney General—Mr. Benjamin, of Florida. It is rumored that Senator Mallory, of Florida, will be appointed Secretary of the Navy.

SAD CASE.—A little over two weeks since, a young lady, member of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Choir, in Boston, died of diphtheria. Her sister, also a member of the choir, started with the body on Monday morning week before last for the home of the parents, in a rural town in Maine. She had hardly reached home when she also was attacked by the same disease and carried off, and the sisters were buried side by side in the same cemetery.

General Twigg's name, it is said, will be stricken from the army list with disgrace, for his unprincipled and unexampled betrayal of the trust reposed in him by his Government. By one act he has dishonored the whole career of his life, and proved that his patriotism was only a feeling of attachment to the public treasury, from which he was so long fed.

Mrs. DOUGLAS IN A FIX.—A newspaper contemporary says that the beautiful and accomplished wife of Judge Douglas made a vagabond of \$100, prior to the late election, that she would sleep with the next President of the United States. We think the Judge will prefer to advance the money, and pay the vagabond.

GOING.—The Germans in the interior of Texas are preparing to leave the State on account of secession. The most of them will go to Central America, particularly to the plateau of Nicaragua.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER.—A hotel keeper residing near Oxford, Indiana, confessed, a few days ago, to having murdered a Dr. Rowe, who boarded with him. The murder was committed about a year ago, and King said he was assisted in killing by two other persons, instigated by the knowledge that the doctor had about \$2,000 on his person at the time.

The editor of the Western (Va.) Guard says: "He who asserts that we are an Abolitionist or a Black Republican, is a liar to all intents and purposes." Over this paragraph is a woodcut of a pistol.

Numerous petitions are being presented to Congress praying for the passage of the Bankrupt Law.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT ADOPTED BY THE PEACE CONGRESS. The following is the plan adopted, (in a form to constitute the thirteenth article to the Constitution) with the vote of each section: Section 1. In all the present territories of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line the status of persons held to involuntary servitude or labor, as it 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 the Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights thus arising from said relation. But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts, according to the course of the common law. When any territory north or south of the said line, with 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 the State may provide. (This was adopted by a vote of 9 to 8.)

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. No territory shall 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 thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty. (Adopted by a vote of 11 to 8.)

Section 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, establish, or restrict the power to purchase, or to purchase persons held to labor or involuntary servitude, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude 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, and compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, or to take away persons held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at shores, ports, or landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State, Territory, or of self or traffic, against the laws that may be enacted by Congress to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale or for other purposes, or the transfer of such persons to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited. (Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.)

Section 4. The third paragraph of the second article 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 fugitive slaves, or persons held to whom such labor or service is due. (Adopted by a vote of 15 to 4.)

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, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof. (Adopted by a vote of 16 to 5.)

Section 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with the section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the section of the first article of the Constitution, and the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States. (Adopted by a vote of 11 to 9.)

Section 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, or of slaves whose the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by force and violence, and the owner or thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. (Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.)

Treachery of General Twigg's. Latest from Fort Sumpter. Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to the Lincoln Administration. THE SOUTHERN CABINET. PARLEY OF GENERAL TWIGGS.—The War Department received a dispatch on Monday morning, from New Orleans, stating that the Texas papers contained the announcement that General Twigg had surrendered to the Texas authorities. One was the privilege and honor of the Texas papers, and the other, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by force and violence, and the owner or thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. (Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.)

Section 8. The Vice President shall be elected by the electors in each State, and shall hold office for four years, and shall be eligible for re-election. (Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.)

Section 9. The President and Vice President shall be elected by the electors in each State, and shall hold office for four years, and shall be eligible for re-election. (Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.)

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day, that Gen. Twigg had been shot by a soldier. This rumor has caused much solicitude and excitement. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In consequence of Gen. Twigg's late conduct in Texas, his name is to be stricken from the army rolls as a coward and a traitor.

Fort Sumpter.—Information from the highest sources in Charleston, gives assurance that no immediate attack is meditated on Fort Sumpter. Pickens has restrained any demonstration thus far, and was glad to be relieved of further responsibility by the action at Montgomery. Major Anderson writes that no unusual preparations have been recently made, and some of the works have been apparently suspended. The garrison at Fort Sumpter fired a salute of thirty-four guns on Washington's birthday. It is reported that Fort Moultrie responded, but how many guns were fired by the secessionists, is not stated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Corwin's Proposition Adopted.

REPORT OF PEACE CONFERENCE REJECTED.

THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS LOST.

THE INAUGURATION.

Immense Concurrence of People.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Senate continued in session till after day light. After the rejection of various amendments to the House Committee's (Corwin's) joint resolutions, a vote was taken and it passed, yeas 24, nays 12. The Peace Conference resolutions were then voted on and rejected, yeas 7, nays 28. The Crittenden resolutions were then rejected, yeas 18, nays 20.

At 7 o'clock the Senate then took a recess till 10 o'clock. House.—Re-assembled at 10 o'clock. Speaker Pennington made a parting address, assuring the Senate of his personal attachment to the Union, and all necessary compromises to heal the differences agitating the country. He was in favor of a National Convention to remedy the supposed or real grievances. The Speaker concluded his address by announcing that the House is adjourned sine die in accordance with the arranged programme.

The doors of the Senate chamber were opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the admission of the Senators and others, who, by the arrangement of the Committee, were entitled to admission. They entered as follows: Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents. Officers of Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court. The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and ex-members of either branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect. Officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, had received the thanks of Congress. Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmaster General; the Comptroller, Auditor, Register, Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the reporters in the Senate.

All who were not admitted at the north door of the Capitol. The families of the Diplomatic Corps entered at the north door of the Capitol, and were conducted to the diplomatic gallery. Officers of the Army and Navy, by name, had received the thanks of Congress. Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmaster General; the Comptroller, Auditor, Register, Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the reporters in the Senate.

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