SHAD from the South have made their appear izens 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 nings of this week, commencing Wednesday take precedence of the lien now held by the night, at Rheem's Hall. Go and take the State, passed finally by the following vote: family. Jan 18 18 18 18

PLOUGHING.—The weather has been 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 sea son is said by those whose interest 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 throughout 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 equalled at this season of the year within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Those, however, who are so loud in its praise do not reflect what it may likely lead to. A few days more of would bring out 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, 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 his lifeless body suspended from a rafter in his barn. She immediately gave the alarm, assistance, and the body was taken down. Coroner Smith of Carlisle, having been sent for, came to his death by hanging himself with a

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.

BURGLARY IN NEW CUMBERLAND .-- On State. Wednesday night of last week, Theodore Wilby some felon, who succeeded in extricating 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 concealed clothing, which proved to be Mr. Willet's. The clothing was left there until the following night when several men were set to watch. As may be expected the guilty fellow came to secure his plunder when he was caught and immediate- if they (the Republicans,) succeeded in elec- but on the other hand, the vote of South Caroly taken into custody. The money was also found about his person. Nothing definite islature. They did succeed, and the bills are has yet been ascertained as to his name or

Bill.) has passed both Houses of Congress. been signed by President Buchanan, and will fords ample protection to all our great inter- less Republican majority. ests, 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 life 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 Buck," rather than to "old to this measure is 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 ple against voting for Curtin for Governor. State,) opposed its passage from first to last, and Lovejov, 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 bly, and Foster, the Democratic candidate for bill passed during Mr. Buchanan's administration. It never could have become a law peal of the tonnage tax. Every intelligent under Lincoln, and we have no doubt he will favor its repeal before the end of his admin- false, but yet, to a certain extent, they effecistration.

The Republican members of our State | Sunbury and Eric swindle also passed. Cur-Legislature, after they passed the iniquitous TIN, of course, will sign both bills. That was Railroad bills, adjourned for two weeks, for understood before the election. Consequence the purpose of paying a visit to Washington. | -a-half million of dollars additional tax must They will have an opportunity there to spend be paid annually by the people! Just as we a portion of their ill-gotten gains. predicted!

Norming Done .-- Congress has adjourned without doing anything to reconcile our difficulties. Alas, alas!

THE TARIFF BILL SIGNED .- President Buhave 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 to the late Board of Canal Commission-61st year of his age.

osition suggesting a compromise of our diffi- will be among the table luxuries supplied to for the Union, the other not even a rotten ted to Congress praying for the passage of the

#### THE RAIL-ROAD BILLS PASSED!

In the State Senate, on Friday last, the bill Company from the payments of Toninge Tax, assed a final reading, by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connell, Fin-

NAYS—Messrs. Broughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irish,

Ketchum, Lawrence, Mott, Penney, Robinson, Welsh and Yardley-15.

On the same day, in the Senate, the bill to on a mortgage which shall come in first and

Yeas Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Con-rell, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Landon, Lawrence, M'-Clure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, chindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Yardley, and Palmer, Speaker-25. NAYS-Messrs. Broughter, Clymer, Crawford, Irish, Ketchum, Mott, Penney, and

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 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 geht!-In ten years from this time, the tax would have reached nearly double this amount.the buds, blossoms and flowers, which would 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 Tonnago 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 Eric Rail-Road Company," just amounts to gone, went in search of him, when she found this-That Company was indebted to the State in the sum of three millions five hundred thou sand dollars. The State held a first mortgage when several of the neighbors hurried to her upon the whole line of the road, as security for this money. By the act of the Legislature Life had been extinct, however, for some time. just passed, this mortgage is wiped out, and the Company permitted to contract debts to summoned a jury, and held an inquest upon the amount of five millions, and give a first the body, whose verdict was that the deceased mortgage for the same! The State is required to take a second mortgage on the road for leather strap suspended from a rafter in his 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 Eric 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

We have thus given a statement of these let's store, in New Cumberland, was entered bills as we understand them. Gov. Currin and Breckinridge, received together a much bills as we understand them. Gov. Curring and Breckinridge, received together a much 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 Breckinridge, seeding of Last and Breckinridge, received together a much through 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 Breckinridge, standard to prevent and through the action of their judicial and through the action of their judicial and through the action of their judicial and through the action of Philadelphia, Frazier of Susquelanna, Hopper of Washington, Hill of Montgomery, Huhin of Schuylkill, Frazier of Frazier of Montgomery, Huhin of Schuylkill, Frazier of Huhin and through the action of their judicial and through the action of Luzerne, Ridgway of Philadelphia, Robinson of Morecr, Sheppard of Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Frazier of Montgomery, Huhin of Schuylkill, Frazier o the amount that is lost to the State, by direct this is what they voted for. They were Republican measures—have been passed by a Legislature nearly unanimously Republican work in an old Saw Mill, at Bridgeport, where in both Houses—will be signed by a Republi--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, ting their Governor and a majority of the Leg- lina, whose Electors are chosen by the Legispassed. It is a severe lesson to the people, mous for Breckinridge its popular vote, if cast, and will foist an immense tax upon them .-THE TARIFF BILL (known as the Morrill All hope of paying off the State debt, or even diminishing it, may now be given up. The the Democratic vote, notwithstanding the tax-payers must continue to groun under the split in its ranks, was some 300,000 to 350,000 go into operation on the first of April. It af- heavy burthens placed upon them by a rock- larger than that given for Lincoln. If we

# 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 represented by an army of office hunters. passed exempting the Pennsylvania Railroad from that tax, it will be the Republicans that will do it. Their present affected opposition 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 peo- from morning till evening, and will not be 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 Power, the Democratic candidates for Assem-Governer, were themselves in favor of the reman knew that these representations were ted the object of the knaves who used them. The tonnage-tax has been repealed, and the

LINCOLN'S FLIGHT .- The greatest speed ev er 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 appointment of Collector at Philadelphia. CHANAN signed the new tariff bill on Friday. Temple, and his friends heast that he came in Had "old Ane" had a chance at it, he would a little flushed and pale, but otherwise in excellent condition. A well known Southern jockey, pleased 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

THE WEATHER AT THE SOUTH .-- At Charleston, S. C., last week the weather was unusuers of this State, died on the 28th ult., in the ally mild. Peach trees were in full bloom, green peas had been in blossom for a week, and strawberries were beginning to form. In the Peace Congress, Wilmor and The Mercury anticipates that about the mid-Minipitu, of this State, opposed every prop- dle of next month strawberries and green peas between parties—one willing to surrender all

#### ANOTHER SWINDLE PROJECTED.

Senator Irish, of Allegheny, about a week o release by law, the Pennsylvania Rail-Road ago, read in place a bill of very great importance to the Commonwealth. It is styled "an, our Railroad Companies: act relative to the securities of the Commonwealth," but is really an act to assist in the Shap from the South have made their appearance in our markets, but do not seem in great demand—the price being too salty. Our citshould exchange \$3,000,000 of the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, out of the diorama, together with a splendid collection authorize the Sunbury and Eric Rail-Road ley Railroad Company it is proposed to expanding the Public Works for \$7,500,000, of dioptric Paintings and Ventriloquism by Company to borrow five millions of dollars, cliange one million and a half of the Penn-although worth more than double that, and sylvania Railroad Company's bonds for an not satisfied with that, had the time of paysqual amount of her 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 against the Sunberv and Eric Rail-Road -Now, according to the bill introduced by Mr. Now, according to the bill introduced by Mr. Iniss, 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 core and do not mish to retain this money, why do show that the money will be so small, that they could not camply with the conditions annexed, to wit: the grade certain parts of the would remain in the hands of the Permsylvania Company. Add, if the company is sincere and do not mish to retain this money, why do show the state. represented faithfully the wishes of his con- in the sinking fund! This project is similar stituents. By pursuing this course he has to that first adopted by the Sunbury and Eric Commonwealth as security for the amount borrowed. After spending the money, the Ligdeceit is patent in the very face of it. They islature wipes out this first mortgage, and do wish to keep the money, and it is not their

> ed on Wednesday night, the 27th ult., after agreeing upon a plan of settlement which we tension of the Missouri Compromise line across the Territories to the eastern boundary of Cal-

own amendment? This would require a twothirds vote of both Houses, which probably cannot be obtained at this session. But failing in this, the next best plan is to submit the State, appears to be a subject for plunder. proposed amendments in the way proposed by Senator BIGLER. Let this be done, and the popular majority in favor of a settlement upon the basis proposed, will be so overwhelming as

THE MINORITY PRESIDENT.-In point of fact, the two Democratic candidates, Douglas

	Tribune Almanac gives the full returns as f
	lows:
	Douglas, 1,365,976
	Breckinridge, 847,953
	Democratic vote, 2,213,929
	Lincoln, 1,857,610
١	المستقبل المستقبل الأن المن المن المن المعرف المنافرة المنافع المنافع المنافع المنافع المنافع المنافع المنافع ا

356,319 Democratic majority. If it be said that the Democratic vote as thus given, includes some Bell men in those States where there were Fusion tickets, we admit it lature; is not included at all. Being unaniwould have added 40,000 or 50,000 to the Democratic side. It is plain, therefore, that add the 590.631 votes given to Bell, we have an aggregate majority against Lincoln of 946,950 votes, or, including South Carolina,

SWARMING OF OFFICE SEEKERS.—The influx of politicians, according to all accounts, must be tremendous. The Northwest especially is 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 put off without exacting a hearing of their chims. As none can obtain his car longer than a minute or two, their efforts cannot possibly produce the slightest effect.

1,000,000 in round numbers.

Spurious Charity.—The two branches o 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 chaitable 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 alogether silent on the subject of slavery.

Hon. David Taggart, of this State, is n Washington, presenting his claims for the

I 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 Washing ington 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 plank in its platform!

#### We are Governed by Rollroads.

A correspondent of the Chambersburg Times, thus speaks of the power for evillof

governs the State; at least, when we govern form to ourselves, it is by itagracious permission. It is a huge-monopoly which elects our Governor, our State-Officer, and many of our Legs Seet islators, and of those it don't elect, it buys enough to answer its rurposes. The English government was right in passing stringent laws to restrict the power of corporations. seven millions now in the sinking fund, for an equal amount of first-mortgage bonds on the legislation completely. For the last four connectivities Road; and to the Allegheny Valuers the men connected with it have plundered the State at will. In 1857 they got the last four years the men connected with it have plundered the State at will. In 1857 they got the any law be passed by Congress or the Territoment extended for forty years, which is alm 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 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 to donate to certain other railroads. The deception in this is showed by the fact that the agrees to take a second mortgage—in other words, the depth is cancelled, and the State intention 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 per year, should be exonerated from a tax which they premised to pay, in return for the exclusive privileges which the State granted them; is beyond any reason but one, and that is, that they have become so rich that they can purchase exemption. Therefore in

they can purchase exemption. Therefore, in nest important article is substantially the ex-corruption stalks forth at noon-day. The Sunbury and Eric Railroad swindle, which was began in 1858 is now consummated, and our State will loss \$3,500,000 more. The now made, won't besoon. The coolness with

> THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT COM-MITTEE.—The joint committee appointed by tion on persons held to labor or service than the two branches of the Legislature, to ap-

and Messrs. Patterson of Juniata, Alexande

a very small but respectable minority. It is things all their own way in making this apportionment.

PRESIDENT DAVIS CABINET .- The South-Cabinet appointments, as follows:

Secretary of State—Mr. Toombs, of Ga. Secretary of Treasury—Mr. Memminger, of Secretary of War-Mr. L. P. Walker, o

Postmaster General-Mr. Ulett, of Missis sippi.
Attorney General Mr. Benjamin, of La. It is rumored that Senator Mallory, of Florida, will be appointed Secretary of the Navy.

SAD CASE.—A little over two weeks since. young lady, member of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Choir, in Boston, died of diptheria. 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 bomo when she also was attacked by the same disease and carried off, and the sisters were buried side by side in the 

100 General Twiggs' 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.

General Twiggs has strongered an authorities, his entire command, with all the arms, stores, &c. This intelligence produced considerable excitement about the War

MRS. DOUGLAS IN A FIX.-A newspaper cotemporary says that the beautiful and accomplished wife of Judge Douglas made a wager of \$100, prior to the late election, that she would sleep with the next President of the

Going-The Germans in the interior of Texas are preparing to leave the State on ac- | State. count of secession. The most of them will go to Central America, particularly to the lateaus of Nicaragua.

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 per-permitted to march to the coast with side sons, instigated by the knowledge that the arms, for shipment out of Texas.

The editor of the Western (Va.) Guard says: "He who assorts 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.

Bankrupt Law.

# THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT ADOPTED BY THE PRACE

The following is the plan adopted, (in a The fact is, the Pennsylvania Railroad now form to constitute the thirteenth article to the It Constitution) with the vote anach sec

> Section 1. In all the present teritory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirtyix degrees thirty minutes of north latitude. nvoluntary servitude, except in punishment any law be passed by Congress or the Territo-rial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights this 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 outh 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 governbe 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 tarritory shall be acquired

y the United States except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a ajority 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 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, or control. within any State, the relation es tablished or recognised by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abol this noble old Commonwealth, as everywhere ish involuntary service in the District of publish in another column. The first and logical consequence taxable. In these days, and without the consent of Maryland making the owners who do not consent, just compensation; nor the power to interfere the Territories to the castern 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.

This 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
the Territorics to the castern boundary of California, prohibiting slavery north of said line, which as just one-half the road is now named, won't be soon. The coolness with with or prohibit representatives and others 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 though any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic, against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxa-

on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service to assure the border States and compel the portion the State into Congressional Districts, for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterto assure the border States and compel the next Congress to submit the amendments in constitutional form.

It is a state in constitutional form.

It is a state in congress of the census of 1860, is constitutional form.

It is a state in congress to submit the amendments in tuted as follows:

Messrs. McClure, Tinney, Gregg, Schindel, S ond section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent

> by a vote of 15 to 4.]
> Section 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby One Democratic Senator (Mr. Schindel,) forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty were conducted to the diplomatic gallery.

to service or labor, into the United Stetes and and the President elect; and, on their left, the Territories from places beyond the limits for the Committee of Arrangements. evident that the Republicans intend to have the Territories from places beyond the limits for the Committee of Arrangements.

[Adopted by a vote of 16 to 5.]

The Chief Justice and Associate thereof. Section 6. The first, third and fifth section

together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph fo the section of the first acticle of the Constitution. ern Congress has coffirmed President Davis' and the third paragraph of the second section ef the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States. [Adopted by a vote of 11 to

> Section 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases where the marshal, or other officer, hose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimdation 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 wing of the Capitol, and entering there, were acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to mmunities of citizens in the several States Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.]

### Treachery of General Twiggs. Latest from Fort Sumpter. Commissioners from the Southern Confeder-

acy to the Lincoln Administration. THE SOUTHERN CABINET.

PEREIDY 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 Twiggs had surrendered to the Tex-Department, and is the general theme of conversation among army officers. Noither Gen. Scott nor Col. Cooper credit the report, and before any action is taken, will await official intelligence.

Gen. Twiggs, some time since, asked to be would sleep with the next President of the United States. We think the Judge will prefer to advance the received and a short time ago dispatches were forwarded to him, granting his request. The latest news from him fer to advance the money, and pay the wag- stated that he was on his way to New Orleans. It will be remembered that the Geor gia Convention tendered him the position of Commander-in-Chief of the troops of that

The treason of Gen. Twiggs, in Texas, i fully confirmed, with details, by disputches from that State. Millions of property have been surrendered to a formal commission, appointed on the part of the State of Texas. Confession of a Murder.—A hotel keeper All the forts are taken possession of by the residing near Oxford, Indiana, confessed, a authorities. Orders were issued by General Twiggs to every officer under his command eventeen in number, to deliver up the arms wagons, accoutrements, horses, &c.,; only stipulating that the disarmed troops might be

doctor had about \$2,000 on his person at the Gen. Twiggs' command, was twenty-nine hundred, scattered along fifteen hundred miles of frontier. There are two hundred and six comnissioned officers in all, being more than any

other department of the service.

Private and later telegraphic advices from
Texas, state that the arsenal at San Antonio been taken by the Texan troops; also, that some of the posts in northern Texas, with cannon, &c., at Brazos, Santiago and Browns There is nothing in the dispatches received,

confirmatory of the report prevalent on Thurs-

lier.. This rumor has caused much solicitue

Washington, Feb. 28.—In consequence Gen. Twiggs late conduct in Texas, his name is to be stricken from the army folls as a cow ard and a traitor.

FORT SCHPTER ... Information from the high- citement. est sources in Charleston, gives assurance that no immediate attack is meditated on Fort Sumpter. Gov. Pickens has restrained any demonstration thus far, and was glad to be people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration their Sumpter. Gov. Pickens has restrained any at Montgomery. Major Anderson writes that property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never made, and some of the works have been appa rently 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 seces

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Corwin's Proposition Adopted.

BEPORT OF PEACE CONFERENCE REJECTED

THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS LOST. THE INAUGURATION!

Immense Concourse of People. THE INAUGURAL OF PRESI DENT LINCOLN,

WASHINGTON, March 4. The Senate continued in session till after day light. After the rejection of various amendments to the House Committee's (Cor vin's) joint resolutions, a vote was taken and

t passed, yeas 24, nays 12.
The Peace Conference resolutions were then voted on and rejected, yeas 7, nays 28. The Crittenden resolutions were then re ected, yeas 18, nays 20.

At 7 o'clock the Senate then took a recess ill 10 o'clock. House.—Re-assembled at 10 o'clock. Speaker Pennington made a parting address, asserting his devotedness to the Union, and all ccessary compromises to heal the differences

agitating the country. He was in favor of ational Convention to remedy the supposed or real grievances.

The Speaker concluded his address by anouncing that the House is adjourned sine dic. With much good humor the members sepa

The city is filled to overflowing with stran gers from all sections of the country.

There was no disturbance whatever to in terrupt the ceremonies, which transpired in cordance with the arranged programme. The doors of the Senate chamber were pened at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the admission

Senators and others, who, by the arrange-

ment of the Committee, were entitled to ad They entered as follows: Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Judges Supreme Court.

Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmaster General; the Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges,

and The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the reporters in the Senate,
All of whom were admitted at the north
door of the Capitol.

The families of the Diplomatic Corps enand two Democratic Representatives, (Messrs. of Congress to pass laws to prevent the important Approximately and Hill have super this Committee of the Secretary's coolies, or persons held table for the President of the United State

> The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court had seats on the right of the Chair. The Diplomatic Corps occupied scats on the ight of the Chair, next to the Supreme Court. Heads of Departments on the left of the

Chair. The galleries were filled with ladies, who entered the Capitol from the terrace, by the principal western door of the central building. The rotundo was closed, and the passages leading thereto kept clear.

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol except those opened under the arrange-ment were kept closed. At 11 o'clock the President and the President elect, accompanied by two members of

the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded in a carriage to the north door of the north conducted to the President's room. The Vice President elect was accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee the citizens of each State the priveleges and of Arrangements, and was conducted into the Vice President's room, and afterwards into

the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office was administered to him by the Vice Presi-The Diplemente Corps and the Justices of hold that contemplation of universal law and the Supreme Court entered the Senate Cham- of the Constitution the Union of these States The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of ber a few minutes before the President-elect. The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock

The Senate being ready to receive them, the President and the President elect were intro-duced by the Committee of Arrangement to the seats prepared for them in the Senate Chamber. After a short pause, those assembled in the

Senate Chamber proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:
The Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court of the United States. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The Committee of Arrangements. The President of the United States and the

President elect.
The Vice President and the Secretary of the

The Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps. Hends of Departments, Governors of States nd Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons who had been admitted into the Senate Chamber. On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect took the seat provided for him

on the front of the platform.

The President and the Committee of Arrangements occupied a posititon in the rear of the President elect. Next in the rear of these were the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court on the left, and the Vice President. Secretary, and Members of the Senate

on the right. The Diplomatic Corps occupied the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court. Heads of Departments, Governors and ex-Governors, the Senate, ex-members and members elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of the members of the Senate.

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

In compliance with a custom as old as the ry. I trust this will not be regarded as a Government itself, I appear before you to ad-menace, but only as a declared purpose of

day, that Gen. Twiggs had been shot by a sol- dress you briefly, and to take in your presonce the oath prescribed by the Constitution, of the United States to be taken by the Presidentibefore he enters on the execution of his

office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or ex-

#### RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

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 ad-

iresees you.

I do but quote from one of those speeches when Lideclare that I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. 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 the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had nover recanted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themsolves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read.

Resolved At the maintenance inviolate of the right of each State to order and control its own dor Swan, Schedians according to its own judgment exclusivity, is essential to that halance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what protext, as among

the gravest of orimes.
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 any wise endangered by the now incoming Admin

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 mother.

FUGITIVE SLAVES. There is much controversy about the de-The clause I now read is as plainly written n the Constitution as any other of its provis-

ons:
"No person held to service or labor in one thereof escaping into State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such ervice or labor, but shall be delivered upon 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 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 Covernors of States and Territories o ion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered it can be of but of little consequence to him or to others, by by which authority it is done, and should ny one in any case be content that his oath

shall be unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept. The families of the Diplomatic Corps endagain, in any law upon this subject oughly tered at the north door of the Capitol, and not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be in-Seats were placed in front of the Secretary's treduced so that a freeman may not be in any case surrendered as a slave. And mig Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the

provisions and immunities of citizens in the several States. I take the official oath to-day, with no mental reservations and with no purpose to con strue the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules, and while I do not chose 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 find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inau-guration 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 proceed to the content of the 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 dis-ruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only enaced, is now formidably attempted. I is perpetual; perpetunity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all naional governments.

It is safe to assert that government, proper ly ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to exclude 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 conract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made. One party to a contract may violate it, break it so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully reseind it?

Descending from these general principles we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetually 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 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776, 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 bjects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union, but if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity; it follows from those 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 against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or All being in readiness, the oath of office was evolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in Aiew of the con-

the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to the President's House.

THE INAUGURAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:
In compliance with a custom as old as the

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