

GRO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. LANCASTER, PA., MARCH 5, 1861:

intelligence of the capitalation of Gaeta to the Sardinian forces, and the withdrawal of Francis II, and the royal family in . French vessel. The garrison remain prisoners of war

TAR FALL OF GARTA

Canadian origina die im

Douglas	- 10
Breckinridge	
Democratic vote	- 14
Lincoln	- I ·

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> of 946,950 votes, or, including South Carolina, 1,000,000 in round numbers. THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY. The city of Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, has assumed such a sudden importance as the capital of the Southern Confed eracy and the seat of the Federal operations of the new government, that we give below a brief sketch of its locality and surroundings. It is situated on the left bank of the Alabama river, 331 miles by water from Mobile, and is 839 miles from Washington, D. C. It is the second city in the State in respect to trade and population, and is one of the most flourishing inland towns of the Southern States. possessing great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. For steamboat navigation the Alabama river is one of the best in the Union, the largest steamers ascending to this point from Mobile. The city is also the western terminus of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. It has several extensive iron foundries, mills, factories, warehouses, numerous elegant stores and private residences. The cotton shipped at this place annually amounts to about one hundred thousand bales. The public records were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in November, 1847. The State House was destroyed by fire in 1849, and another one was erected on the same site in 1851. The present population of the city is not far from 16.000.

REV. JOHN W. NEVIN OF LANCASTER. ed in the Democratic State Co

SEDERTOF

Deficered in the Defaceratic State Connections held at Harrisburg, Feb. 21, 1861. Mr. President and Gautanas of the Conventions: It is hardly necessary for me to my that I am ng party man; to politican, in the ordinary sease of the term. I have never before addressed a meating like the present and it is I assume you, with no small amought of different mant that I assume you, with no small amought of different mant that a state of the state of the sease of the state of the state of the state of the sease of the state of Late to use that the complaint is only not well improved by facts. In these circumstances, who will say that we ought not to own the reasonableness and propriety of the sail which is made upon as to settle the difficulties which now been should besitate for a moment to do fair on the besit which is produced to us for this purpose, by Virginia and her amounts Border States? It should be so objection to such an arrangement, that it calls for some new adjustment of the Constitution. That does not imply any change in the spirit of the constitution; it is merely the way in which relates form and arguession is to be given in this spirit, in order to insure its preservation more truly than before. This, its events to be state which still edhere to the Union. Lat it be by all means compromise, directs, call and fairly atti-factory to the States which still edhere to the Union in the South Brausphere his reflerence. Shall the supply drives to the extremity of division, we are then at once conforated with mother issue. Shall the separation be presentable which still edhere the the separation be presentable which still edhere the separation has a separation.

(not it should be parts thy invest-in the second and in particuly mentral and indifferent LOCAL DEPARTMENT

the Boulh now is, that the original spirit of the Consistent fion in this view is no longer practically regarded on the part of the North, but thus on the contrary a syntamic distincting has organized itself here, and gradually palaed the suscendancy, which holds survey to be simply toisented by the Constitution, while it prising to make it at the name time a party squinar the fair political equality of the Bouthern States, and an organ for undersuing secrety the very pillers of their parties readily yrises. Such the distingtion of the parties readily yrises. Such the fact to see that the complaint is only too well supported by facts. MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' GENERAL COM-ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEIPTON OF PRESENTS M. The Committee mot at Michael's Hotel, on Waning, at 5 o'clock. Galled to,order by Dr. r, Chairman. The following goallemen constitute

Baimetty veraning, at 8 o'clock. Gallad to.order hy Dr. Carpenter, Chairman. The Sollowing gentlemen constitute the Complicies.
 Dr. Heinyr Carpenter, Onairman: Wilberfures Navin, James Hrane, John H. Beiger, John Gen, Lancacker two. John Baent, do: Jacob M. Frantz, do: Bar. John W. Ferini, D. D., do: Jacob M. Frantz, do: Bar. John W. Ferini, D. D., do: Jacob M. Frantz, do: William Diller, John Statu, D. J., doin A. Shaff, Michael Wilberg, Birthard, and Jacob M. Frantz, do: Bar. John W. Fachard, John M. Barne, John M. John M. Barne, John W. Jachard, Fr. John G. William Diller, John W. Barne, John M. John W. Jachard, John M. Barne, John W. Jachard, John M. Walton, Clarke G. Bell, Andrew McGinnis, John Michael, Gen. George M. Bein, Andrew McGinnis, John Bett, James B. Tredwell, Berny Hiller, Marken two, Paul Hamilton, do: William Willer, Mar. M. Bolanius, John Bett, James B. Tredwell, Houry Franke, Moss Wenger, Charles E. Wonis, Howall, Houry Franke, Moss Wenger, Charles E. Wonis, How John Schn Garr, Dr. Wun B. Fahnestock, Col. John Eaglin, John Willegar.
 H. B. Swarr, Keq., read two despatches from Washington and Baltimore, thing and Fastilino. A straing that President Inchana would arrive in Lancarder on Wadnesday, 6th Inst, accompaniled by the Baltimore, City Guarde' Battalion.
 The selection by the sub-committee of Samuel H. Bay-nolds. End. following guildown were appointed a Committee of Barort to President Enchanas from Washington Hamilton on Samuelland:

compound with mutual consent and common settlement of berns, or shall it proceed through violence and block, sin the way of attempted coercion and consequent civil war? In the name of all that is mered in humanity and religion, let us not hesizate about the answer with which this more alarm carefice do the settlement with which this more Ington to Whasiland: Aradiant Bacinkar from Wash-Abraham Peters, Manor; John Forney, West Earl; Paul Hamilton, Manheim two; Haury, E. Loman, Oity; Prot. John Wiss, do; Dr. Isaac Winters, Earl; John McSparran, Drumcre; H. M. North, Columbia; Bichard McGrann, Manheim twp; John Gross, West Donezal; H. A. Bocka-field, Oity; William Speccor, Strasburg Boz; William Mil-ler, Oity: P. McKwor, Manheim twp: Henry Franks, Gity; John McEger, Jr., do; Ool. James Patterson, Little Brit-sin, H. B. Bezarr, Gity; Hon. Emanuel Schasffer, do; Dr. John N. Eckerf, Ballabury; John W. Clark, Marietta; A. J. Cadawall, Drumore. In the name of all that is secred in humanity and religion, is tue not hesitate about the answer with which this most solean question is to be mas. If we will not consent to respect the constitutional rights and reasonable demands of our brethran in the South--if we shut them up to the necessity of a general separation from us as the penalty and price of refusing to surrender heasy what they con-celve to be their proper civil and political rights--let us not fhan be so insame as to think of compaling them to remain with us still, in spite of their own purpose and with.

J. Caldrell, Dynamore. This Committee are requested to meet at Mr. Leman's room, National Hotel, Washington, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Attornational Robert, Washington, on Tuesday, 5th inst., On motion the following genliemen wave appointed a Committee of Escoti from Columbia to Lancastre: Adamstowa-Henry Stanffer: Riss Badcay. Bart-Harrison Graham. Dr. John Martin. Brecknock--Reuban R. Shober, Jonathan Smith. Cernaryon-Barton Wilman, Dr. S. F. Bunn. Olay-John Elser, Esq., Martin Bents. Columbia-Lewis Tradenick, Peter A. Kimboure, William Mattols, Michael Giepper, Sanuel R. Marton, Joseph M. Watts, Samuel Eberly, John A. Hook. Cocalico Esst-Cyrns Ream, Dr. Richard Ream.

Mathiot Michael Olepper, Samuel & Matxino, Joseph M.
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 Constroge-Heary D. Stahman, John Martin.
 Conory-John H. Smith, Brannel Wiest. Joseph Landiz.
 Conory-John H. Smith, Brannel Wiest.
 Donegal Wats-Jonathan Diffeoderfer, James Hawas.
 Drumoire-Alexander Holton, J. S. Jordan.
 Bart-Hon. Win. Elimakar, John Martin.
 Construction Matter Holton, J. S. Jordan.
 Rari Best-Gonge Duchman, M. E Stauffer.
 Bart-Hon. Win. Elimakar, Authony Carpenter.
 Rari West-Mark Consell, Jacob Busser, Jr.
 Ephratz-John W. Gross, W. H. Spera.
 Elizabeth-Joseph S. Keener, Oliver Caldwell.
 Bilizabethown Bor.-John A. Gross, Jacob H. Bletz.
 Eden-Robert Monigouery, William Dungran.
 Fulom-Sam el Wicke, Danial D. Swift, Jr.
 Hampfield Zast-Henry Hoffman, Jacob Bener.
 Hampfield Stat-Henry Hoffman, John Sener, Charles
 G. Beal, Daniel Altick, Henry Eener, John A. Scheuren-brand, John W. Jacisson, Benjamin Miabler, Frederick
 Seoer, Frederick S. Pyfer, Dr. H. Reemmyder, Jacob Frey,
 Hany, Gol. William Gumpi, Jacob Krey, Jacob Minger, Henry Shama, John S. Z. Bingwalt,
 Hugh E. Donghery, Anthony Lachler, Michael Malone, O.
 Widmyer, Col. William Gumpi, Jacob Shinger, Henry
 Finsel, May. A. W. Boleniu, David King, A. Z. Ringwalt,
 Hugh E. Donghery, Anthony Lachler, Jacob Hrey,
 Hansel, Michael Withers, Alfred Sandorson,
 Henry Shaum, John A. Sheaf, Dr. Henry Carpenter, Dr. John McCalla, Michael Withers, Alfred Sandorson,
 Henry Bharny, John S. Sheaf, Dr. Henry Carpenter, Dr. James Jones James B. Bredwel

Marieta-Oharies Kelly, James Duffy, Thomas Stence, r. John Huston. Marite-James Haddon, William Wentz. Mount Joy Bor.-John H. Brenneman. Henry Shaffner. Mount Joy Tep.-Jonathan Nichola, Jacob Hiestand. Paradise-Lewis Eckert, John G. Offner. Penp-Aaron Longencekay, Emanuel Keener. Pequea-John Soner, Michael Zercher. Providence-Dr. John K. Raub, John Tweed. Bapho-H. M. Becker, Brederick Gantz. Strasburg Bor.-Wm. T. McPhail, Robert Spencer. Strasburg Twp.-Franklin Olatk, Henry Spindler. Balbebury-Isaac Walker, John A. Rhea. Sallsbury-Dr. John Wallace, David Kuris, Trumau Wallace.

Saissoury-Dr. John Wallace, David Kurtz, Truman Wallace. Washington Bor.-Co.J Joseph Schoch, J. E. Charles. This Committee will report themselves to Dr. Henry Garpenter, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, on Wednesday morning, 6th inst, at 9 o'clock. A number of subcommittees, for procuring carriages, quarters for visiting military, firing cannon, &c., were ap-pointed; also, a fuance committee. The Ohlef Marshal was requested to form the procession at the intersection of the Harrieburg Turnpike and the Pennaylvania Railroad, A signal gon will be fired as the train leaves Columbia, which will be announced by tele-graph; and one, also, when the train arrives in sight of Lancaster.

Lancaster. On motion it was agreed that the Committee of Arrange-ments extend an invitation to the clitzens of the city and younty, without distinction of party, to participate in the Tecopiion. The formation and route of the procession will be duly announced by the Chief Marshal. The Committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the same place.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEP-TION OF HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

TION OF HUN. JAMES BUUHANAN. The citizens of the City and County of Lancaster, without distinction of party, are invited to participate in the fol-lowing Reception Arrangements: The President, with his military and civic escort from Washington and Baltimore, will reach this city on Wed-Washington and Baitmore, will reach this city on Wed-nesday, 6th inst., at 2 °clock, P. M. A signal gun will be fired as soon as the train leaves Columbia, and another as soon as the train arrives in sight

The information of the section of the

tation of the said wines," and specifications in regard to the bottles containing them, when there are no "said wines" previously

men tioned The duties on segars are changed from fifty cents per pound as at first proposed, to a scale of 20 to 60 cents per pound, according to quality. The duty upon various items of iron wire, crossout saws, skates and other hardware are slightly varied, but the immense protection to the wood screw business is reabout as follows:-- "Wood screws two inches or over in length five cents per pound; two inches and less than two inches in length eight cents per pound"-thus including two screws at both rates! Cleaned rice is advanced to one cent. per pound ; linseed (now free) to sixteen cents per bashel; and figs to three cents per pound. The original bill admitted wool valued at eighteen cents and

under free; the amendment adopted, taxes these qualities at five per cent. ad valorem. and the bill as passed leaves them in both schedules.

The clause measuring and squaring woollens is stricken out, leaving cloths, shawls, and most other woollens to pay a duty of 12 cents blankets are changed to range from six to twelve cents per pound, and ten to twentyfive per cent. ad valorem. It is proper also remark that woollen showl

An Ania Laprone The lesters of Rev. Tairner Mone, of Felleschine, on Wednesdy evening traine of the fact, in St. Parly at E. Church South Sout

beyond the limits thereof. [Adopted by a vote of 10 to 5.] SECTION 6. The first, third and fifth sections, to-gether with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first 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, in all cases where the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented flom so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assem-blages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was res-cued by like violence or intimidation, and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from fur-ther claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens in the several States. [Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE TONNAGE TAX AND SUNBURY AND ERIE BILLS BY THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28th, 1861. SENATE-The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children.

BILLS IN PLACE-Mr. Connell read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the North Second street Market Company, Mr. Hamilton, a bill for the relief of William Griffin, a soldier of the Indian war. Mr. Smith offered a resolution, which was adopted, for holding an afternoon and even-

ing session to day. Senata t ed the third reading

On this subject it is of the utmost importance that the mind of the people of Pennsytrania should be distinctly determined, and proclaimed abread as it were on the four winds of Dearen, before the time is shall have some for theory to pass into actual work and deed. We here it said a structure maintain the stillute of our bears it is all the stillute of the people of the peo

The next great question is, has Congress agreed to submit this plan to the States for ratification in the way prescribed by the Constitution for its own amendment. This requires a two thirds vote of both Houses. Should Corgress have failed to do this, the next best plan is to submit the proposed amendments, to the people 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 to assure the border States and compel the next Congress to submit the amendments in constitutional form.

MR. BUCHANAN COMING HOME. Ex President BUCHANAN will reach Lancaster, in a special train from Columbia, at 2 o'clock on to morrow, (Wednesday,) accompanied by the Committees of Escort from this City, and Washington, and the Battalion of Baltimore City Guards who kindly and court teously proffered their services as an escort from Washington City all the way home.

A schedule of the arrangements entered into for his reception here will be found in another column. Should the weather be favorable, we expect to see a large crowd of people in town to-morrow to witness the ceremonies. THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS. The Senate were in session all of Sunday

night, and the House met again yesterday morning at 10 c'clock. We presume both branches adjourned sine die before 12 o'clock, in order to witness the inauguration ceremonies; but what was finally done, or whether anything, to restore peace to the country, we are unable to say, as everything appeared to be at sixes and sevens on yesterday morning. After the fog clears off a little in a day or two we shall be able to know what was, and what was not, done. We hope for the best.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

The new Tariff bill, having passed both branches of Congress and received the President's signature, is now the law of the land. We have not had time to examine its provisions, and therefore do not know what important alterations have been made in the schedule of duties. The contemplated tax on tea and coffee was stricken out before the final passage of the bill, and this itself will give it favor in the eyes of the masses. We hope the workings of the new law will fully realize the most sanguine anticipations of its friends ; and we trust also that both the tariff and negro questions will be taken out of politics, and settled on their own merits, as there never can be a permanent arrangement of either on party grounds.

THE TREASON OF GEN. TWIGGS. The name of General DAVID E. Twiggs has been stricken from the roll of the U.S. Army, for treason and cowardice, owing to his infamous conduct in surrendering the public property to the secessionists of Texas. If he could be caught and brought to Washington, he deserves the fate of BENEDICT ABNOLD, and should be hung as a traitor.

GEN. LEWIS CASS .- This veteran statesman reached his home, at Detroit, on the 1st inst. It was removed in the papers that he had intended accompanying Mr. BUCHANAN to Wheatland; but, of course, the ramor was unfounded.

THREE NEW TERRITORIES. The bills organizing the three Territories of Colorado, Nevada, and Decotah, have passed both Houses, and have doubtless been signed by the President.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The election in New Hampshire for State officers and members of Congress, will take place on the 12th of March, and is regarded with the deepest interest by every true patrict and national politician in the country. If ever there was a time when every consideration connected with country required men to sink prejudices and all mere personal and party things, and act in a broad and liberal spirit, it is the present time; and it is gratifying to see, in the declinations of candidates, whose continuance in the field might divide the votes of conservative men, an exhibition of that high spirit which real national peril never fails to call forth. The prospect of a thorough union of the friends of a peaceful policy for the country, in opposition to a civil war policy, brightens every day.

DEATH OF THOMAS L. WILSON .- We regret to learn that Thomas L. Wilson, for many years connected with the State improvements as Clerk of the Board of Canal Commission. ers, died in Harrisburg on the 28th ult., aged 61. Mr. Wilson was a man of marked probity and uprightness, and as a citizen was universally esteemed ; as a public officer he was invaluable, and the State never had his superior in trustworthiness and devotion to

her interests.

A GIGANTIC PROJECT. It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has given his sanction to the project of building a railway between Calais and Dover. This undertaking, probably the most stupendons in the history of the world, contemplates the tunneling of the British channel between the points above named-a distance of 19 miles. It is intended, we believe, to build a number of stations or islands along the route. The bed of the channel along the proposed route has been ascertained to be of solid rock, which will render the proposed tunnel, when completed, impervious to water. Contractors

are busy preparing their estimates of the probable expense of the work.

ser The new Tariff bill was signed by the President on Saturday.

of the country, as it now stands. It couns fresh from the people, and is animated with the existing scal and breath of the people more than any organization besides. There can be no question, moreover, but that it represents in reality now by far the largest portion of the population of the State. For very many thousands, forgetting all party names and distinctions, it is as I have just delared it to be for myself, no Democratic Convention at all, strictly, but a Convention representing the whole conservation of Pennsylvania, in which all other questions are for the time sunk in the one great purpose of securing the pre-servation and peace of the country. Looking at it in such light, they are ready to raily around it with their hearts, and to bid it God speed in its mission of patriotism and love.

time sunk in the one great purpose of securing the preservation and peace of the country. Looking at it in such light, they are ready to rally around it with their hearts, and to bid it God speed in its mission of patriotism and love.
In view of all the circumstances, then, the present Convention well deserves to be considered of much more than ordinary significance and moment. Let it only be true and faithful to itself; let it be but unlied and harmonlous in its action; let it show itself wise, judicious, caim, earner, and faithful to itself; let its but unlied and harmonlous all question or donard, its voice will be heard and felt as a voice of authority and power—healing apd refreshing power—throughout the length; and plains of this broad Common wealth. It will be recognized throughout the Nation, as the true and genuine voice of glorious old Pennsylvania, the Keystone State.
Two grand questions—the second turping on a wrong answer given practically to the first—londly bespeak now our solemn attentives in the next place are, peaceful division, or coercion and drill war. These questions we are bound a loo look tacadily in the face, and to meet with some explicit answer in our own unids. With the progress of senarts they are runking every day, of themselves, to a practical solution. We we it to ourselves the conclusion shall not overtake us bindly and with helpless surprise. The first alternative, as just said, is compromise with the solution in either case ought to come, and by some rational determination of this self shaft, so care, and by some rational determination of the somy such submission, be true and genuin the base is now the first and souther with the progress of series they are runking every day, so the same form precisely the issue is now before the country. It is perfectly dide to resist the ide of compromise, and y some rational determination of this set states. The first alternative, as just said, is compromise the souther das and anew and souther dis and any such submission, b

Compromise, means simply in other words, neither more nor less, Disunton-two confederacies instaat of ons. These who oppess compromise speak of it often as though it were intended to mean mere concession, the giving up of an acknowledged right on the ours idde. This, however, is itself a wrong done to the South in this case before us, which must be folt-to be wrong, and so given up, before any real progress wheiters can be made in the work of solid and lasting recordination. Compromise here means no more favorable terms of Union than those which have existed before between the Northern and Eouthern portions of the country; its marely the readjustment of the old terms, so explained and guarded as to secure their proper construction and right observance in all following time. The South claims to be in this difficulty the right of party, and charges the North with having virtually discoved the original spirit of the Constitution. Either the charge is right, or its wrong. If it seems at all successful must and in hypocrisy only, and falehood. But if the charge be right, it must, first of all, be felt and owned to be right. In that case, compromise been set licements to both sides.

be right. In that case, compromise becomes a settlement and correction of wrong, alike innorable to both sides. This, then, is the very first thing about which we need to have our minds fully made up, in this business of recon-clisation. Has the South been wronged in its constitutional rights on the part of the North 1

dilation. Has the fourth been wronged in its constitutional rights on the part of the No.thl Those who deny this make a special merit commonly of standing by the Constitution as its, and charge the friends of compromise with a design to tamper in some way with its secred principles. But when you come to examine the matter, it is found that what they mean by the Constitu-tion is simply a certain construction of this organic law established for the time by the subhority of a reigning party. Their doctrine is, that what the will of a majority of the nation may determine at any time to be the sense of the Constitution, that must be faken and held for the true sense of it, until it may happen to be revead and changed by the will of some new majority, agreeing to think in a difforent way. So, for the present, the sense of the Constitution is made to be the Chicago platform, as sanctioned and endowed to be the Chicago platform, as anctioned and endowed and endowed platform, as anctioned and endowed the Bonth, but on the part of Pennsylvanis also, and every other Biast possessed of a particle of proper regard for its orm rights; for in that an error plate Bonth, but on the part of aparticles of proper regard for its orm rights; for in that all, but s mere organ of tyranny and oppression, at the attention to a bond of freedom st all, but s mere organ of tyranny and oppression, at the attention of the constitution to a bond of freedom st all, but s mere organ of the sense of the sense of a sense the observable mather the able to be the law bid of all, but a mere organ of tyranny and oppression, at the service of any fanaticism that might be able to lay hold of

service of any manifelium that might be able to lay hold of it for this end. What we need to consider here is not any such party construction of the Constitution, nor even the mere letter itself of the writter instrument, but the spirit, the gening, the original soul and life of the Constitution. That this has been violated in a way injurious and insufting to the Southern States, is too plain, it seems to me, to admit of any serious question. If anything in the world is certain historianily, it is that the Constitution was infoaded to be a States, under which they should be allowed to ministin their separate institutions respectively, without is; ce findrance, as also without any, sort of multain respon-bility. 'On no other terms was it possible to mits these spreal independent Common weakths in a common Com-

hindrance, as also without any sort of mulual responsi-bility. "Do no other tarms was it possible to unite these svoral independent Common was the in a common Con-federacy." It hay in the very nature of the case, that the Constitution in these chromatances should know non North: and no fourth, no staysholding and no non-staysholding. let ye of him, "Taria" in

sequence, be crowned with the sp the great God in Heaven. IN CONGRESS

On Thursday, in the House, Mr. Corwin's proposed amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a vote of 133 to 65. It reads as follows : JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE UNITED STATES. Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House 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 the said Constitution, viz: ARTICLE XII .-- " That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions therein, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State.'

For The Intelligencer.

MESSES. EDITORS: Originally the following queries wer-intended for the Examiner, or the Union; but despairing of being beard at those avenues, and belleving in the adage, "delays are dangerous," I concluded to try the In telligencer, hoping that our Republican organs will also notice them and give their readers an opportunity to alake, using are cangerous. I conclude to try the an-telligencer, hoping that our Republican organis will also notice them and give their readers an opportunity to answer, as we are very much in need of information on these topics. I shall not address them particularly to Mr. R. J. Honston or Mr. Burt, but to the public, so that all will have a chance to reply. First. Was not the United States Government at one time an excellent institution. a clusions earthly betteres?

Will have a chance to repyr. First, Was not the United States Government at one time an excellent institution, a glorions earthly heritage? I What has been the cause of its present degradation ? Was it not because the people scorted the advice of the Father of his Country, the greatest man America ever produced, by creating and supporting a sectional parir, thereby orgendering hostility in one section against another? Was it not a preconceived view of our present trouble that led Mr. Jefferson to tremble when he contemplated the fate of his country, and when he remembered that God is just ?----Which is most to blame, and which most deserving of our sympathy or compassion, in this dilemms, the North or the South ?. Have ever the South, as a section, tried to impair the rights of the Norther I nesit work way? Had they united against the Northern institutions, as the North has done against these of the South, could they have frightened us? Would they not even then have found themelves too weak to injure us? But the North heing the more powerful, and being united as a section, have the South or reason to apprehend a curtailment. of the fourth is foot he south has this powerful party was formed for the octacible purpose of oppoing their frait. tutions? Is it courtcous or friendly in the people of one exceton, or have they a right to oppose the lawful institu-tions of another? Was not alavery at and after the time the score it was not alavery at and after the time or have they a right to oppose the lawful institu another? Was not slavery at and after the tim

tions of another! Was not slavery at and after the time this government was formed a lawful institution in every State in the Union, except onal 'Is slavery in the South an evil? Do not the Southern people know better than we what institutions are best suited to their own condi-tion? Is slavery the only cause of the slow progress o improvement in the South, or is it not because white la borers do not wish to commingle with the blacks, especi-ally where the latter predominate? Would while laborer be more likely to more to those parts if the blacks wen all free, than while they are held as slaves? / Would the migration of slaves from those States to the Territories no nigration of slaves from those States to the Territories bin out the blacks of the original States, and be likely aduce more free white laborers to remove this indices more free white laborers to remove thilther, and consequently low white laborers to remove thilther, and consequently lotter enable three States to improve theil country! Is it right for Congress to legislate almost er-clusively for the good of the Territories, which have bu-few inhabitants, to the manifest neglect and injury of the older and original States! And, lastly, were not the an procedently large majorities in favor of the People's party in Pennaylvanis for the last three years caused either or account of the protection and tariff principle, or the anti-slavery principle, or both? If so, why do the Republicant in Congress not give us the promised protection, so that accounts on a second se

a free-trade party, and have only pretended to be a tarif party in order to secure the spoils of office, and to put the anti-slavery securiment in the ascendency, and conse-quently disolve the Union of a heretofore happy and pros-percus needed. erous people! I would like to know much more, but if these are an-wered satisfactorily I shall be content for the present. February 26th, 1861. O. A.

THE FLIGHT OF ABBAHAN .- The late esca-

pade of the ancient Abraham continues the subject of numerous "sensation " despatches and letters, and much comment by no means complimentary to the President elect. The question whether anybody has been "hurt " has given place to the certainty that some. body has been frightened out of his propriety. The New York Day Book likens the flight of Mr. Lincoln to that of Mahomet. The Hartford Times says all the features of this extraordinary hegirs will read with more curiosity. fifty years hence, than any chapter in the the country. 'Pickwick Papers," or "Peregrine Pickle. "

The officers of the Army and Navy in separate bodies, waited on President BUCHANAN on Saturday, and formally took AND DEL DEL AND

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of Lancaster. The line of procession will be formed at the intersection of the Harrisburg Turnpike and the Pennyivania Rail-road, the right resting on the railroad, at 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Upon the arrival of the train, the line of march will be taken up and proceed in the following order: Chief Marabal and Aids. Millitary of Lancaster. Baltimore City Grarda. President and Buile, and Mayor. Onmeittee of Escort from Weahington. Citizens' General Committee of Arrangements. Committee of Escort from Columbia. City Gouncils and Municipal Officers. Facily and Students of P. and M. College. Citizens of City and County on foot. Fire Companies according to their seniority. Bolegations on horseback from City and County. BOUTS OF PROCESSION. Argus.

Delegations on horseback from City and County. BOUTH OF PROCESSION. Along the Harrisburg pike to James street, along James to North Queen, down North Queen to Centre, down Church to Gentre Square, where an address of welcome will be de-file of the secored to his home at Wheatland by the Mayor of the City; after which the Presi-dent will be escored to his home at Wheatland by the Military and Committee of Escort from Washington. The various organizations intending to take part will assemble at their respective places of medium, and report to the Chief Marchal, at his head quarters, at Ress's City Hotel, North Queen street, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day. Each Society, Delegation and Fire Company will select their own Marchal, who will receive their orders fourthe Chief Marchal, and his Assistants. By order of as follows :

Chief Marshal and his Assistants.
 By order of
 SAMTL H. REYNOLDS, Chief Marshal.
 ALDS-Maj. CHAS. M. HOWELL, Maj. JOHN METZORE.
 ASSISTANT MARSHALS-ADAM TROUT, GEORDE W. BROWN,
 LIEUT. HIANT NAGLE, D. SANUEL HERE, JOSEFH S. KERFER,
 LIEUT. HIANT NAGLE, D. C. SANUEL WEIGTERN, Maj. A. W.
 BOLENIUS, JACOB G. PITERS, BERNARD MOGRANN, JAMES B.
 TREWWELL, R. B. TSHUDY, MURTHY MALONE, RICHARD
 MOGRANN, Jr.

RELIGIOUS .- The pastorate of the First KELIGIOUS.—The pastorate of the Firs German Reformed congregation of this city, lately filled by the Bev. Dr. Harbaugh, is about to be supplied with a worthy successor of the former incumbent. Some time since, the cogregation tendered an manimous call to the Rev.A. H. Remer, of Carlisle, Pa.: We learn, officially, that the reverend gentleman has this week forwarded his formal acceptance of the offar, and expects to enter on the duties of his new charge about the first of next month. Mr. Kremer's success as a pastor is a known fact in the bounds of his own church. We have no doubt but that he will do much towards building up the old and once large congregation at whose head he is now placed, and prove a desirable accession to the clergy of this city.

THE JUVENILE CONCERT .--- We are happy t learn that be thanks Coverker. — we have nappy learn that the concert given by Prof. Kevinaki's Jaw Band, on Thursday evening last, was a most gratif success, and reflected the highest credit upon all concer A most interesting feature was the singing by the chil of the "Home," who acquitted themselves very hap About \$80 were realized clear of all expenses, for the ber of the "Home for Friendless Children." t gratify

A SALUTE OF HONOR .- A salute of fifty gun vas fired in this city, on Saturday last, in honor of the assage of the tariff bill by Congress, the action of the seace Conference, and the passage of the Corwin amend-ment by the House of Representatives.

PARDONED .- The President, on Saturday last, pardoned Judge Vondersmith. He reached his home in this city yesterday, and is therefore, once more with his family. There is a general feeling of gratification among our citizens on account of his liberation.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY .- SAMUEL J. JONES, M. D., of Bainbridge, this county, has been appoint ed an Assistant Surgen in the U.S. Navy. He will assume his post immediately.

A NOVEL EXHIBITION .- Mr. HENRY WHIT

A NOVEL EXHIBITION.—Mr. HENRY WHIT-BT, of this city, well known throughout the United States for his prominent connection with various circuses, will give an exhibition on Horse Taming at Fulton Hall, on this and to morrow verenings. The exhibitions will be practi-cally illustrated by the introduction and subjugation of the most vicious and unmanageable horses that can be pro-duced—and also embracing a series of instructions to ladies in the art of mounting and dismounting, the position on the horse, and the use of the bridle hand. We advise all our lady readers to attend, not only for the purpose of gaining instruction on a very important subject, but to witness the operations of one of the most accomplished horseman in the country. See Mr. Whitby's advertisement.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTER SWARE. REALPOINTMENT OF FORTMARTER NWARE, --Several of the city papers in noticing the re-appointment of H. B. SWARE, Eq., as Postmaster of this city, have made two or three mistakes. The facts of the case are these: Mr. SWARE was originally appointed November 17, 1886, and acted under letter of appointment until Desember 31, 1886, when he was confirmed by the U. B. Senate for four years; that commission having expired a new appointment was necessary --a vacancy having occurred.

THE BALTIMORE CITY GUARDS .- This splen THE HALTINGRE UITY GUARDS.—This splen-idid Battalion of Baliumore Millary, accompanied by the celebrated U. S. Marine Band of Washington, will act, as an escort to President Band nor Washington to Whastland. The President and his millary and civic escort, consisting of the Lancaster committee, will leave Washington this afternoon, sarry in Balimore over alght, and arrive in this city to morrow, at 2 o clock, P. M. The Guards will number 146 men, including offers, private and musicians, and commanded by Maj. JOHNER, P. WARMER.

THE MILITARY CADETS .- We understand THE MILITARY CADETS. — We understand that this fine military organization of young men, which now numbers forty mambers, have leased the commodious hall over the the Truck room of the new Empire Hock and Ladder Home, is Dinks strest, which, where completed, will be used as their Armory. A finer body of young men were never organized in any similar movement, and with such an able military instructor as Liest. Young, we ex-pect to see the Cadeta make a "sepsetion," even in military circles. Liest, Young, is so thoroughly versed in all the minutise of military sciences and tacks, and takes such a deep interest in their study, that no efforts will be spared to make the Cadets one of the best-drilled companies in the compre-

AN EARLY SPRING. -Since Wednesday last the 3th and, we have enforced that fines it had of gotta wasther. If it should continue a few days longer the bod will make their appearance, but the danger is that th Seminoctial will blast the hope of those who holoked to Summortial will blast the hoper of those who looked for ward to a good truit year. It is ead that many of the peak trees have already been injured by the severe wints weather that was argerismed in the month of January-We hope for the been hainth Iolist Free voe

provided for by name as above at twelve cents per pound and twenty five per cent, ad valo-rem, are also done up again in another part of the section at sixteen cents a pound twenty per cent. ad valorem .- Philadelphia

THE NEW TARIFF BILL. The new Tariff bill is expected to yield an

increased revenue of \$10,920,840 on the principal imports. At least such is the estimate of the Hon. William Bigler, who, in defending the bill in the Senate, remarked in substance

For the last year the importation of woolens amounted to \$37,937,000, and the duties to \$8,155,000. The estimate is that the bill ending will increase these duties \$2,276,000. The importation of silks for the last year amounted to \$30,767,000, and the duty to \$5, 589,000. The estimated increase under the pending is \$2,312 000. The importations last year of manufactures of flax and hemp, amounted to \$11,505.000, and the duty to \$1,-8 000. The estimated increase of the duty \$575,500. The importation of iron, and 728 000 the manufactures of iron, amounted to \$18, 726 000 for the last year, and the duty to \$4,

458.000. The estimated increase under the pending bill is \$1,123,500. The importations of wines for the last year amount duty-30 per 000, and at the present rate of duty-30 per \$1434.000. We of wines for the last year amounted to \$4,775 cent.,-the revenue was \$1,434,000.. We have concluded to put it at 40 per cent. which, of course, gives an increase which, of course, gives an increase of $\frac{54}{1}$, 000. The importation of brandies for the last year was \$3.937,000, and the duties amounted to \$1,181,000. The increase under the pres-ent bill would be \$1.347,000. The importations of cottons amounted to over \$27,000,000

last year, and the duties exceeded \$6,500,000. The estimated increase is \$1,645,000. On the vast variety of fabrics of mixed goods, clothing &c., the increase is estimated at \$849,000. These leading articles amount to about \$200, 000,000 of a dutiable goods, leaving \$79,000, 000 of mixed ; a vast variety on which I have estimated the increase at 4 per cent., making \$3 160.000.

The total gains, therefore, on this estimate are \$13,764,840. Deduct from this the reduction on sugar and molasses-\$2,843,000-and it would leave an increase of \$10,920,840.

The proposed duty on tea and coffee, which was stricken out by the House, would, it was estimated, vield a yearly revenue of from \$5, 000,000 to \$6,000,000, but this was not included in Mr. Bigler's estimate.

THE KANSAS BELIEF FUND. The Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 out of the Treasury for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. What proportion of this fund will be applied to the object for which it is designed, will perhaps never be

known; but, judging from past operations with reference to Kansas, it is not improbable that much of it will never reach the destitute FERENCE IN VIRGINIA. that much of it will never reach the destitute in that State. Indeed, there has already been

great deal of speculation in Kansas affairs. Bleeding Kansas" was at one time the pretext for relieving the people of much of

their surplus earnings, and now it is starving Kansas. If the inhabitants of that unhappy region ever get one half of the money appro priated by State Legislatures and raised by private charity for their relief, they will be

about the best fed and clothed population in the country. We would advise the destitute of our towns and cities, who are not deemed. worthy of consideration by the Legislature, to emigrate to Kansas, where their wante may be abundantly supplied by that charity which

does not begin at home .- Harrisburg Patriot. LOAN FOR THE NEW CONFEDEBACY .- The

President of the "Southern Confederated States" has been authorized to borrow \$15,-000,000 at 8 per cent payable in ten years,

HUNGEY .- The crowd of office seekers a

and consideration of the bill to commute the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Welsh spoke at considerable length in Mr. opposition to the bill.

Mr. Hall earnestly advocated the passage of the bill, and in closing his argument put his action on the ground that his constituents and others along the line of the road who were shippers of coal freight, paid the whole amount of the tax, and that as one of the con-ditions of the repeal takes the amount of the the local freight, he was advocating tax off their interests in urging the repeal. Messrs, Bound and Irish also opposed it

earnestly The debate was further continued by Messars.

McClure, Ketchum, Penny and others. The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and it was agreed to yeas, 18, nays 15, as follows: YEAS-Messre. Benson, Blood, Connell,

Finney, Gregg, Hall, Imbrie, Landon, Mo-Clure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Shindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, and Palmer (Speaker)-18.

NATS-Messis. Boughter, Bound, Olymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irish, Ketchum, Lawrence, Mott, Penny, Robinson, Velsh, and Yardley-15. So the hill passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The question being on its final passage, the

yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed eas 25, nays 8, as follows :

YEAS-Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Connel, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Landen, Lawrence, Mo-Elbenny, Meridith, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Shindel, Serrill, Smith. Thompson, Wharton, Yardley and Palmer (Speaker)-25.

NAVS-Messre. Boughter, Clymer, Crawford, rish, Ketchum, Mott, Penny and Welsh-8. The Senate then, on motion, adopted a resolution that when it adjourn to morrow, it will adjourn to meet on Tuesday, the 12th of March.

After passing several private bills, and among them one for the relief of Thomas Morley, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives .-. The first regular order being the reception of petitions a very large number were received and referred.

Mr. Collins offered a joint resolution that when the two Houses of the Legislature adjourn on Friday, the let of March, they stand adjourned until Monday, the 11th of March.

This resolution lies over under the rules. The House then took up the joint resolution from the Senate appropriating \$4,000 to pay the Peace Commissioners to Washington. After a long discussion the resolution passed. The resolution from the Senate for ournment from to morrow to the 12th of March, was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

Messers. Tyler and Seddon were seronaded o night. Both made speeches, and denounced the result of the peace conference as a worth-less affair. They declared that the South had nothing to hope from the Republican party. Mr. Seddon said that the proposition adopted by the conference was a delusion and a sham, as well as an insult, and an offense to the Sonth.

he Sonth. Lieut. Governor Montague is now making secession speech.

The secession sentiment is increasing among the people, and if any measure of coercion is adopted, the North may-rest assured that Virginia will secede.

The peace conference is generally condemned.

KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 26, The Kansas Legislature, before their adurnment, adopted a memorial to their sister States, setting forth that 30,000 people are ependent for their, subsistence upon ontside so: resources, and that the snow covers the grass

They also state that the committee Washington is said to be immense, and Atomson, who who who when the rew lorg commut-greater than ever before known on the incom-ing of a new Administration. Mr. Lincoln's are faithfully and equitably distributed to the Atchison, with which the New York commissufferers.

theirs stock - sais mobiles is anall

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