States has been occasioned by the first step taken towards an enforcement of those degmas as living political realities. Can it be supposed that the dangerous venture of revolution, with its attendant horrors of civil war and social calamity, would be hazarded by nearly nine millions of an highly civilized, enlightened, intellectual, peaceful, prosperous and Christian people, save in defence of essential constitu-tional right? Could aught else than a gross and glaring abandonment of that wise democratic and constitutional policy of the patriot sires of the land, which, for the last sixty years has exclusively guided the progress of the United States and conducted them to their present eminence of glory, usefulness and renown, have prompted fifteen States, with a people singularly harmonious in sentiment, to even think of dissolving political connection with an Union so often bled for, so long loved and venerated, and so full of promise in the future, and to regard it as worthless, shorn of its blessings and glory, and prostituted to the vile and tyraonical uses of sectional fanaticism and agrarianism? Whatever the seceding States of the South may lose, by a too precipitate withdrawal from an Union, in danger of perversion from an original design of a Confederacy, they may yet, by their decided action, have pioneered the way to the overthrow, in its own stronghold, of the dominant sectionalism which has sought to oppress them, by the "second sober thought" of the duped and misled masses of the North, and be thus instrumental in restoring, in a re-constructed Union, to each confederate sovereignty, the priceless heritage of domestic legislation, undisturbed by Federal power, and of equal right in a perpetual fraternity of privilege and

The next letter will treat of the appropriate remedy for secession, or the best mode of reconstructing a dismembered Union. JACOB LEISLER.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

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To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRICE AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

Virginia.

The returns from Virginia leave little room to doubt that that State has elected a majority of Union men to the Convention-that is, a majority opposed to immediate and unconditional secession. This patriotic action of Virginia makes the heart of every friend of the Union heat with joy, and incrires hope that Virginia will yet be able to arrest the progress of secession. At the same time, it is well to remember that the strength of the Union men in Virginia depends entirely upon the action of the Northern States. She depends upon us to yield such a compromise as will enable her to remain in the Union with honor and safety. The moment this is refused, and Virginia becomes satisfied that the North will consent to no compromise, that mement will the Union party within her borders be crushed, and the State be swept into the secession current. Virginia is for the Union with such compromise as shall assure her safety; but against the Union if the policy of the unyielding Republicans is to prevail. It is the part of wisdom to look at this fact and act accordingly.

Partizanship Stronger than Patriotism. The present attitude of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party, says the Journal of Commerce, is one demoralizing and painful in the extreme. Their policy is to stave off the settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South until after the new administration shall be inaugurated, when they will bring forward their plans of adjustment. Says Mr.

"I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the Government to which we have a constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the meriof the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all bands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of or to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose."

Says Mr. Chase, of Ohio :- "Inauguration

first, adjustment afterwards." And Mr. Seward, while entirely failing to indicate any practical movement, or to give to the efforts of others an energetic support, while preaching harmony and conciliation and union, at the same time that he threatens war and coercion as a last resort, nevertheless tells us that the affair is going to be settled, that the Union is certainly to be saved. But Mr. Seward utterly neglects to inform us how this great achievement is to be accomplished, and evidently intends to keep the secret until the fourth of March, when we suppose Mr. Lincoln will proclaim it in his Inaugural Address.

The new administration is to stand on its dignity—it knows how to settle the difficulties and means to do it, but the people must wait until it has first reduced them to obedience, to an acknowledgement of its power, before it will condescend to act in behalf of an adjustment of present difficulties. It suits the ambition of the President elect and his premier, to be inaugurated and proclaimed under the protection of Federal cannon, and a Federal army, just as tyrants have been before them, before they will offer a word of encouragement, or tender a word of conciliation to those who feel outraged and injured, by the policy and action of the party which has elevated these men to power. "Inauguration first" is their motto, and if the Union survives the shock. why then "adjustment," as a secondary con-

sideration, "afterwards." Surely this is placing party above patriotism-political power above the highest obligations of duty.

The Irrepressible Conflict in New York. The Legislature of New York has elected IRA HARRIS to succeed Mr. SEWARD in the United States Senate. It will be gratifying to all conservative men in the country to know that Horace Greekey, of the Tribune, was a candidate, and that he was beaten by the Republican caucus. GREELEY represented the radical wing of his party, and the whole influence of Seward, Weed, and the more conservative wing, was exerted to accomplish his defeat. They put forward Mr. Evants as their favorite candidate, but finding that his nomination could not be effected, combined their forces with those of Judge HABRIS, and thereby accomplished the overthrow of GREELEY.

Of course, this war of the factions will widen the breach between the Seward and Greeley sections of the Republican party. Greeley has the Tribune on his side, which, of itself, is a great power. Seward, who is to occupy the first place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has the advantage of position, which he knows how to use with effect. The amazing energy and zeal displayed by the Tribune to prevent an amicable settlement of the difficulties distracting the country, and to consolidate the whole Republican party in opposition to compromise of any sort, was undoubtedly prompted by the desire to thwart the policy of WEED, Seward's first licutenant, who has declared in favor of adjustment, and at the same time to promote the personal elevation of Greeley, by attracting to his standard the entire body of radical or abolitionized Republicans. This movement, however, has failed. Greeley is defeated. Seward and Weed came out of the hard fought battle

It is somewhat curious that Mr. SEWARD, who has always been regarded as the leader of radical Republicanism, should have been engaged in a contest, in his own State, with a section of his own party more radical than himself. Antagonisms such as this have a powerful influence in determining the position and policy of a public man; and, perhaps, the efforts of Mr-SEWARD'S enemies to overthrow his influence, by attaching to him the stigma of conservatism, may compel his identification with that section of his party in favor of Compromise, and thus produce the very results which GREELEY and his obstinate followers are struggling to pre-

The irrepressible conflict within the Republican party, which we have repeatedly declared must be the consequence of their success, is already being waged with increasing ardor and intensity; and if the Southern States would only consent to abide the result within the Union, six months would not elapse before the solid sectional array that elected Lincoln would be torn into fragments by their factious dis-

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, by the SPEAKER.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &C.

Messrs. CONNELL, PALMER and CRAW-FORD, presented petitions from various sections of the Commonwealth, praying for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the

Mr. SERRILL, a petition from citizens of Delaware county, praying for the repeal of the

law taxing carriages and watches

Messrs. THOMASON, SCHINDEL, PALMER and PENNEY, remonstrances from various sections of the Commonwealth against the act incorporating the Continental brush company. Mr. THOMPSON, two remonstrances from citizens of Berks and Montgomery counties against any alteration in the charter of the Limerick and Colebrookdale turnpike company.

Mr. SCHINDEL, a petition from citizens of Northampton county, praying for the repeal of the act giving justices of the peace powers in certain cases. Messrs. CLYMER, BLOOD and GREGG,

petitions from various sections, praying the Legislature to grant authority to erect a boom at or near Jersey Shore.

Mr. GREGG, a remonstrance from citizens

of Williamsport against the same. Mr. PALMER presented a petition from citizens of North Manheim township, Schuylkill county, praying for a change in the law relative to supervisors in said township.

Also, a petition from citizens of South Manheim, township, said county, praying for the repeal of the law enforcing a stricter accountability on the part of certain officers, so far as relates to said township. Mr. GREGG, two petitions from citizens of

Lycoming county, praying for the passage of a law to tax dogs. Messrs. GREGG, BLOOD and others prc-

sented petitions to enlarge the boundaries of Cameron county, and change the location of the county seat. Mr. GREGG, a remonstrance from citizens of

Lycoming county against the re-annexation of Brady tewnship to Union county. Mr. HIESTAND, a petition from the Lancaster and Ephrata turnpike company, praying for

a supplement to their charter. Messrs, WELSH and LAWRENCE, remonstrances from citizens of Philadelphia against any division of the Fifth ward of said city. Mr. PENNEY, a remonstrance from J. B. Covey & Co., against any alteration in the

lateral railroad law. Mr. IRISH, a petition in favor of the act to secure to married women the proceeds of their

Also, the petition of "30,000 disfranchised colored citizens," praying to be restored to the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution prior to 1838.

Also, the remonstrance of the Banneker Institute against the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code.

Mr. WHARTON, a petition for the passage of a supplement to the Johnstown and Ashtola railroad and tram road; which supplement was, on motion of Mr. WHARTON, taken up and

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. PENNEY, an act to provide for an additional judge for the district court of Alle-

Mr. IRISII, an act relating to the office of interpreter of the several courts of Allegheny count v.

Mr. IMBRIE, a joint resolution relative to lightning rod on the dome of the Capitol: which was twice read and passed. Mr. Willsif, a supplement to the act in re-

lation to elections and election districts. Also, a supplement relative to a road in Middletown township, Delaware county. Mr. PARKER, an act to incorporate the

Philadelphia express steamhoat company. Mr. CRAWFORD, an act relating to actions for trespass in certain townships in Juniata

Mr. SERRILL, an act to incorporate the Media gas company. Mr. WHARTON, an act for the relief of John Mong, of Somerset county.

Also, an act to revive the warrant of Peter Swope, tax collector of Huntingdon. Mr. SMITH, a supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia.

Also, an act to prohibit the importation of fish into Philadelphia and vicinity at improper BILL ON SECOND READING.

The bill in relation to the public buildings, came up on the order, but was, on motion of Mr. CONNELL, re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. SMITH called up the act to incorporate

he Continental brush company On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, the committee after some debate rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which was not

The bill being on second reading, Mr. SMITH moved its postponement for the present; which was agreed to. Mr. BENSON called up the supplement to

the act erecting Cameron county; which, after some debate, was permitted to lay over. Mr. SMITH asked and obtained leave to read in place an act to extend the provisions of the general manufacturing law to the manufactu-

rers of trunks in this Commonwealth.

Mr. GREEG asked for and obtained leave to read in place an act for the protection of sheep and taxing of dogs in Lycoming county. Also, an act authorizing a company to con-

truct a turnpike road from Bellefonte to the Junction House.

Mr. MOTT called up the act relative to the

cale of lands for the non-payment of taxes in Wayne county.
Mr. BLOOD called up an act to alter and mend an act to establish a ferry over the Clarion river, at or near Armstrong's mills; which was passed, and sent to the House for

On motion of Mr. HALL, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861. . m., by the SPEAKER. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Allegheny. sented, and ordered to be paid.

following bills were twice read, considered and

An act to exempt the property of the Western and Spring Garden soup societies from An act relating to the sale of meat in the

city of Reading. An act to authorize the appointment of additional notaries public in the city of Pitts-

An act to authorize the appointment of an auctioneer in Armstrong county.

An act to authorize the erection of a lock-up

in the borough of Temperanceville, in the county of Allegheny.

An act to authorize the trustees of St. Mary's church, in the borough of Lock Haven, to sell

certain real estate. An act relative to the destruction of wolves. pears and wild cats in the counties of M'Kean, Elk, Forest, Cameron, Jefferson and Warren. Supplement to an act to protect fruit, &c., and punish trespass in the counties of Hunt-

ingdon, Washington, Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster, Lycoming and Delaware, etc. An act to repeal part of the act of April 2, 1860, entitled "An act for the preservation of

fish in Crawford county." An act for the improvement of the breed of sheep in certain counties, extended to the

county of Westmoreland. An act to change the place of holding elections in the township of Canaan, in the county

An act to change the place of holding elections in the township of Texas, Wayne county. An act authorizing the erection of a new election district in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.

An act to authorize the president and direcors of the Citizens' Passenger railway company of the city of Philadelphia, to sell and convey certain real estate. A supplement to an act to regulate the sale

of intoxicating liquers, approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1856, so far as it relates to the city of Reading. An act to repeal an act to increase the pay of

jurors, witnesses, etc., as far as relates to the properly of Georgia. county of Fayette. An act relative to a House of employment for the poor in the county of Carbon.

An act relating to sales of personal estate.

Adjourned.

THE KILKENNY CATS.

From the Baltimore American. The Kilkenny cats have become famous in story. They now rank among the immortals. These famous cats devoured each other, all but the tails. Such an exploit is by some regarded as altogether fabulous and incredible. We were for a long time ourselves disposed to question its entire correctness. We thought feats performed during the last political canvass and in the discussions which are taking place in various parts of the country on the exciting sectional issues, satisfy us of the truth of it, and put the Kilkenny cats to shame. We have seen no record recently of an encounter of political grimalkins in which one has not swallowed the other. After a careful examination of the journals of both parties, we are unable to find one solitary case in which the Kilkenny marvel has not been re-

peated. It is needless to recite all the instances, to avalanche of testimony. The reader can consult the newspapers and judge for himself. Mr. A., for example, meets Mr. B. in discussion: a regular political, and sometimes, (in discussing slavery,) a moral and theological melee ensues; four or five hours are consumed in the wordy war, and the result is given in the organs of their respective parties. According to one account, Mr. A. is the most polished orator of modern times; his wit as keen as the sabre of Saladin; his logic as crushing as the battle axe of Richard. The whole subject of controversy is at his fingers' ends. The way he handled poor B. was awful. He came down upon him in one continuous blaze of oratorical electricity, piling red het thunderbolts upon his devoted head, till not a grease-spot of the wretched man was left. Most of B's friends gave every sign of dismay and morti

fication, while others boldly avowed their determination to support the cause so triumphantly vindicated by the unequalled A. Now let us hear the B. journal. The late discussion between Messrs. A. and B. will long be remembered. B., who combines in himself the vehement elequence of Demosthenes, the wit of Sheridan and the satire of Junius, was never in a happier vein than on the late memorable occasion. He had not spoken five minutes before his amazing superiority to his verbose and windy opponent became apparent to every man present. Never in our life have we seen such a thorough demolishing, such a complete and total annihilation of a human being as the unlucky A. suffered at his hands. The slaughter of the Turks at Sinope, the massacre of the infants at Bethlehem, was nothing to it. He seized the ridiculous positions and shallow arguments of his adversary and snapped them as great double-jointed giant would crack the tones of a new-born babe, or as an anaconda would crush a lamb. Poor A. blushed like a woman, hung his head, and appeared as if he were looking for a hole in the floor to sink through. In spite of his damnable political heresies, we could not help pitying the miserable creature, but the unsparing B. showed of being sold. him no mercy. He skinned him alive and then swallowed him whole. When the contest ended, nothing was visible of the wretched victim but the end of his big toe sticking out of the mouth of his devourer. The triumph was complete. B.'s friends set un a shout of victory that made the welkin ring. whilst the cowed and defeated followers of the late lamented A. slunk out of the house

to hide their shame in the darkness. Such is the denouement of every political discussion of modern times. As it is impos-

party, we are forced to the conclusion that both accounts are true. It is a confirmation, in all its length and breadth, of the miraculous combat of the Kilkenny cats.

GENERAL NE WS.

MURDER OF AN Ex-Congressman.—Joseph . White, Esq., the well-known lawyer of New York, and formerly member of Congress from the State of Indiana, was shot recently somewhere in Central America by a Bostonian named Gavitt. Mr. White had gone to Central America on professional business, and the difficulty, whatever it was, was caused by some misunderstanding in relation to business matters connected with a large India rubber contract with an American company, of which Mr. White was counsel and agent. Mr. White was shot in the knee on the evening of the 5th of January, soon after landing from the Pacific steamer. The wound was so severe that amputation was found to be necessary, but was ineffectual as a cure. He lingered for a few days, and died on the 12th of January. Mr. White, during the Walker excitement, was largely interested in the lines of steamers running between New York city and several points of Central America, in connection with Com. Vanderbilt and

others. THE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW York .-- A letter from New York says: The nomination of Ira Harris as United States Senator in Mr. Seward's place, by the Republican causus, at Albany, is a terrible disappointment to Horace Greeley and his friends, and the disappointment finds free and audible expression. It was supposed that it was the desire of the President elect to have his political friends in the Legislature make Mr. Greeley Senator, in The House was called to order at 10 o'clock acknowledgement of Mr. G.'s services on behalf of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, but the Weed influences, aided by that portion of the Republican The bill of Mr. Porter, postmaster, was pre-ented, and ordered to be paid.

The Private Calender was taken up, and the the friends of all other candidates uniting on Judge Harris. Judge Harris, who may be considered as virtually elected to succeed Mr. Seward, was a conservative whig before the formation of the Republican party, and enter-

tains conciliatory views. A BOY SENTENCED TO DEATH. - The boy-murderer Dew has been sentenced in Middlesex county. New Jersey, to be executed on the 4th of April. The Fredonian says it was a solemn scene, the audience being deeply moved as the judge discharged his painful duty. The boy, however, preserved his stolid indifference throughout. The counsel for the prisoner, who is only 16 years of age, intend to apply to the court of pardons for a commutation of sentence from hanging to imprisonment in the State prison for life.

PROBABLE REVOLUTION IN GREECE. -- A corespondent of the London Times from Athens says that much discontent prevails in Greece in consequence of the continued violation of the Constitution by King Otho, and a revolution is not improbable. The king has concentrated in himself the whole power of the Government, and tolerates no opposition.

GOOD JOKE. - The city authorities of Marysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the councils were in session a few days after, the stairs leading to the council chambers were removed, and the dignified members of that body, according to the Herald, were compelled to "shin" down the posts of the building.

Newton Tucker, a student at Chambers' In stitute, Holly Springs, Miss., was playfully putting a schoolmate, named Johnson, through the manual, with a gun, believed to be unloaded. Tucker gave the words, "ready, aim, fire," and fell dead, with a bullet through his

The fact of the seizure of arms destined for the South was announced in the Georgia Convention on Wednesday. One of the members, on the authority of the Adjutant-General, stated that the arms referred to were not the

The Intelligencer of Saturday says:-The "scene" which a Washington dispatch says occurred between the President and General Scott, we are authorized to say, is wholly untrue, from begining to end.

Mr. J. S. Rarey has received a challenge from Mr. T. II. Caldwell, of Davisberry, Michigan, to a trial of skill in subduing horse Mr. Caldwell offers to wager from \$100 flesh. to \$1,000 that he can surpass the renowned hipodamas in his own sphere.

The receipts from customs at New York, for January, 1861, are less by just about one-half, than for the same month last year. The falling off of Southern trade at Northern ports may be there must be some mistake about it. But the | said to have commenced substantially at the date of the Presidential election.

An Admission .- The Ohio State Journal (Republican,) speaking of Wendell Phillips' late demonstration in Boston says: "We fear that before society can be peacefully reconstructed, and the Union made to take the medicine that is honestly meant for its good, such people as Phillips must be suppressed.'

To give an idea of the extensive works for the embellishment of Paris, which are to be undertaken in the course of the present year. some of the journals state that not less than 49,000,000 francs will have to be paid by the pile up proof, and swamp our pages with an | Prefecture in the month of January, for appropriations alone.

The Boston Transcript says: "The Hoosack tunnel shaft is now 225 feet deep, and 100 feet remain to be excavated. Visitors sometimes go down in the huge swaying bucket, but they seldom wish to repeat the exploring expedition."

ANOTHER RESIGNATION. - Judge Roosevelt. the present United States district attorney for New York city, has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect on the 4th of March next.

The present Czar of Russia is said by a St. Petersburg correspondent to be the most licentious sovereign in Europe, though he

affects the utmost continence. Peru is coming into the world as a cottongrower; 15,000 bales of her cotton having just been sent across the Isthmus, most of it to

Europe. A converted pickpocket is the latest orthodox sensation in London. Crowds go to hear his sermons, which are very ordinary, and even vulgar in style.

Tickets for the Inauguration Ball will be for sale in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Richmond, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and other large cities. So says the States. Some fifty of the negroes that went from New Orleans to Hayti have returned, dissatisfied with their emigration experiment.

It is rumored that Col. Colt is about to go South and unite with Hon. M. A. Cooper, of Etowah, Ga., in estat lishing an Arms Factory.

It is stated that a package of goods, valued at \$9,000, was lately obtained from the New York custom-house, by means of forged orders. The sweepings of Harper & Brothers' estabshment were worth, last year, \$7,360. What must the profits be? The Senate of Alabama has passed a bill

by the first of January next, under the penalty The plague is said to be raging in the southern part of Asia, hundreds of deaths occurring

requiring all free negroes to leave that State

daily. Gen. Scott dined with the President on Satjurday; which is a sufficient answer to the

rumors of their disagreement. The President has sent to the Senate the name of George McHenry, of Pennsylvania, as

consul to Liverpool. FROZEN. - A German froze to death last Wednesday night near Shrewsbury, York sible to discredit the statements of either county, Pa., whilst going to his home.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 5. SENATE. -Mr. Fitch, (Ind.,) from the Comnittee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 25,000 copies of the mechanical reorts of the Patent Office.

Mr. Wade (O.) presented a petition earnestly requesting Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Mr. Ten Eyck (N. J.) presented several pe-

titions of the same character. Mr. Dixon (Conn.) presented a petition signed by more than one thousand citizens of Connecticut without distinction of party in favor of the passage of the border State reso-

Mr. Bigler, Pa., presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Mr. Cameron, Pa., presented petitions in fa-

or of standing by the Constitution. Mr. Wigfall (Texas) offered a resolution inquiring of the President why troops were concentrated in this district. Their number, and if destined for a special purpose, and if so, what

is to be required of them.

Mr. Trumbull, (Ill.,) reported a resolution providing for the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice President. The resolution which proposes the usual mode was adopted.

The loan bill was then taken up. House .- Mr. Taylor (La.) sent to the clerk's

table the Louisiana ordinance of secession which was passed. He said that the act which it was his purpose o perform, in withdrawing from this assembly in obedience to the will of the people of his

State, was an event of no ordinary occurrence. The spectacle was now exhibited of Statesdelegation after delegation-withdrawing from Congress, from the legislative assembly of a country destined under Providence to be the greatest the world has seen. We are now witnessing the dissolution of a mighty form of government and the secession of State after State from the Union. Differences of opinion have caused these results, owing to a change in the relative condition of the two sections .-A number of the sovereign States have arrived at the conclusion that they can no longer remain members of this Union unless changes be made in the constitutional law, and the Constitution be restored to its original spirit. In his judgment he owed it to himself and the people of the United States to say that it was his solemn conviction that if every one of the measures reported by the committee of thirtythree were adopted unanimously by both Houses

of Congress, it would produce no effect in resisting the current that was sweeping State after State from the confederacy. If the Union was to be restored to its former condition, it must be by constitutional amendments. If gentlemen cannot rise to this result then a disolution of the Union is inevitable. If we cannot dwell together in unity, then let us, like the patriarchs, Lot and Abraham, peaceably separate. While he found no warrant in the Constitution for secession, he maintained the right of revolution, which had been recognized by solemn acts through all the departments of the Government.

Mr. M'Kean and Mr. Stanton severally interrupted the gentleman, raising the point that he was not confining himself to a mere personal explanation.

Mr. Bailey (La.) said his colleague was making his last speech here, and certainly it was not polite to interrupt him. Mr. Taylor (La.) said those who remain

here will have an opportunity to reply to his remarks if they desire to do so. Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 4.—The Southern Convention met at noon to-day.

R W Rarnwall, of South Carolina, was elected temporary chairman.

An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Basil Manly. On motion of Mr. Rhett, Jr., of South Carolina, Howell Cobb was elected permanent Pre-

sident by acclamation. Johnson F. Hooper was elected Secretary by acclamation. All the delegates were present except F.

Morton, of Florida. In the course of Mr. Cobb's address on taking the chair, he said: "The occasion that has assembled us together is one of no ordinary character. We meet as the representatives of sovereign and independent States, who by their solemn judgment have dissolved all political association which connected them with the government of the United States. It is now a

fixed, irrevocable fact. The separation is perfect, complete and perpetual. "The great duty now imposed upon us is to provide a government for our future security and protection. We can and should extend to our sister States-our late sister States, who are identified by interest, feeling and institutions with us-a cordial invitation to unite in one common destiny, and at the same time maintain with our late confederates friendly

relations, political and commercial." The usual preliminary business was attended to, when the convention adjourned till to-mor-

Virginia Election. WHEELING, Feb. 4. Sherred Clemens and C. D. Hubbard, antisecessionists were elected from this county to the State Convention to-day. Reports elect all the anti-secession candidates throughout the

Pan Handle. RICHMOND, Feb. 3.—At the election for delegates to the State Convention to-day, two Unionists and one secessionist were elected from this city. In ten counties the Union ticket is elected.

WHEELING, Feb. 4 .- The Union candidates are also elected in Marion, Taylor, Wood, Brooke and Hancock counties. Very few votes were polled against referring the action of the

convention back to the people.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—Midnight.—Charlette county has gone for secession, and Amelia and Nottaway counties have probably gone the same way. In Augusta county three Unionists are elected. In Campbell county two Unionists are elected. The Unionists have carried Henrico county.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1 o'clock, A. M.—Pittsylvania, Halifax and Lunenburg counties have gone for the Union. The vote is generally in favor of a reference of the action of the Convention to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The Texas State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5. The latest advices from Texas are dated Jan. 28.

The Convention had assembled, but no important business had been transacted. It was believed that the secession ordinance would be submitted to the people on the 20th of February, and a Convention be called to meet on the 2d of March.

The House resolution, giving the Government sanction to the Convention, was passed in the Senate by a vote of 29 to 5.

The Louisville State Convention. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5. The State Convention appointed a committee

to-day to adopt a flag. A resolution was offered declaring that the Convention does not consider itself a legislative body except for the particular purpose for which it was called together, and to consider the expenses of the State. As the expenditures on account of the Convention are \$10,000 per week, a proposition has been made to adjourn as soon as possible, to avoid the cost.

> The Convention of States. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

he Conference assembled at noon, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley. The committee on organization reported the Hon. Jno. Tyler as President. It was resolved to continue the entire session with closed doors. It is impossible to obtain the proceedings.

The New Orleans Custom House.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5 The officials at the New Orleans Custon The omeias at the life of the State, refuse to deliver to the Louisville importers their for eign goods, unless the U.S. Surveyor in this certification certification. eign goods, unless the cartificates for the city will grant canceling certificates for the goods, the duties thereon to be paid in New

New York United States Schator, ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5

The Legislature met in joint Convention The Legislature most in decision of a United day and proceeded to the election of a United day and proceeded to the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr. Seward. High States Senator in passes, the Republican nonnee, was elected. His term of six years when mences on the 4th of March.

Surrender of Muskets Demanded

Governor Morgan is said to have received message from Gov. Brown, of Georgia, demanding the immediate surrender of the muskers seized by the New York city police on board the steamship Monticello. It is not know what reply has been returned, if any,

A Truce.

Pensacola, Feb. :
A truce has been concluded between Lie. Slemmer and the troops of the seceding Signs The Mississippians are to return home on Mon. day, but the Alabama troops will remain and

The National Flag.

Louisville, Feb. 5. The Democrat, the Douglas newspaper in this ity, hoisted the National fing over its office to

The Markets.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Neb

PHILADELPHIA, Neb

The breadstuffs market continues dull, and prices generally are weak; sales of 500 bbls. flour at \$5.25 for extra, and \$6 12½ for extra family.

Rye declined to \$3.62½. Corn meal steady at \$3. Then
is a fair amount of wheat coming io, but the demand is
limited; sales \$2.000 bushels red at \$1.25a1.28, and whis
\$1.35a1.40. Rye dull at 68a70c. Corn declined to \$6

for .ew, and 68a69c for old. 2,000 bushels ont sold ri
33½c. for Penna. and 32c. for Jersey. Provisions in
firm; coffee 12a13½c. Whisky dull at 17½a18c.

BALTIMORE, F-b. 5.

Flour steady; Ohio and Howard Street \$5 25; Ch
Mills nominally the same. Wheat dull; red \$1.28a1²

White \$1.49a1.60. Corn steady; mixed 68a60c. yello
60c. Provisions firm at previous rates; Rio coffee 12a

13½c. Whisky firm at 18c.

New York, Feb. 5.

New York, Pob.:

Flour has declined 5c. State \$5.15a5.25; Ohio \$5.5

70; Southern \$5.50a5.90. White wheat is 1c. lower Corn is declining. Beef dull. Pork quet, [3.5] at 9%a10%c. Whisky dull at 18a18%c.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. T. H. Robiusor, W. Rilley, M. D., and Miss Elizabeth H. Kerk, lighter of W. M. Kerr, all of Harrisburg. SPECIAL NOTICES.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a two ing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facility the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regula the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give reary yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Rectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another a unn. NATURAL MAGIC! Suppose a case. Suppose you have sandy, red, while grizzly, or flaming yellow hair. Suppose you prefer light brown, a rich dark brown, or a raven black. Wellow half for your world.

you apply (if you are wise)

CRISTADORO'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE: and in ten minutes your mirror shows you a

WONDERFULTRANSFORMATION

Every hair that a few moments before was an unsight
blemish, is now an element of beauty. "A magnifice
head of hair" is the exclamation whenever you uncom

head of hair" is the exclamation whenever you uncome. The difference between

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

was not more striking then that between a gray or middle in a state of nature, and one to which this famuly dye has been applied. Manufactured by J. CRISTA DORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers. PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUS .- The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to restore the health, no matter from what cause it may be suffering. They take out all impurities from the tem; and they have the same power of expulsion ω

miasm, poisonous vapor of decayed vegetables, or inte any poisonous exhalations breathed by man white-In fact, if the blood is poisoned, it is impure, and pure blood results in disease. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, though innocent as bread, yet they are capable of par-

fying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure : kinds of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, costiveness painful affections of every kind. Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal cet. New Yes and by all Druggists. Also, by GEC II BELL, com-

of Second and Chestnut streets, Harristry, and by a espectable dealers in medicines New Advertisements.

UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Audit A appoint d by the Court of Common Please Par phin county, to distribute among the creditors of Lacasia S. Marks, the balance remaining in the hands of BAN IEL KEISER, Administrator of Marks D WHIESE THE REISER, Administrator of Marks D Whitse dec'd., who was the Assigner of said Marks, willing the parties interested at his office, in the city of lland burg, on Friday, the first day of March next, set o'clock, a.m., at which time and place they are held notified to attend and make known their claims, feb6-ltda3tw.

H. M. GRAYDON, Audit.

TO LET.—The DWELLING Part A the House at the north-west corner of Market at Fourth streets, from the first of April next, for one of more years. Inquire of THOMAS J. REHRER more years. Inquire of jan31-5td* TAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Asset

I ment, comprising Figaro, Zaingezona, La Sea Bird, Fire Fly. Etelvina, La Berinto, Capitolic da sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fi th and conooxes, just received, and for sale low by JOHN H. ZIEGLES. jar31. TOAL REDUCEDII

CONSUMERS OF COAL, TAKE NOTICE Coal delivered to any part of the city limits by Patent Weigh Carts, at the following low rates. eash, viz:

Lykens Valley Nut Coal at \$2.00 per ton. Small Egg 2.90 " Large do. 2.90 " Broken 2.90

Broken, 3.00 .. 3 00 2 25 Nut. Broad Top Coal, (for Smiths' use,) 12% cts. per bed 2,500 Bushels OATS for sale, at lowest cash price A large lot of superior HICKORY AND OAK WOO for sale, at the lowest rates.

Balt. Coal Co.'s Wilkesbarre Steamboat, 3.00 per

Agent for DU PONT'S GUN AND BLASTIN POWDER—for sale at manufacturer's prices. Coal delivered from both yards at above rates Patent Weigh Carts, which are certified to by the Seal of Weights and Measures.

Every consumer will please weigh their Coal's delivery, and if it falls short 10 pounds I will M^{**} the Coal. A large, full and complete stock of the best sind Coal will always be found on hand.

JAMES M. WHEELES. Harrisburg, January 29, 1861. jan30 dlm THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE .-- The fel

lowing words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not miss
put as under."
"Whoseever shall put away his wife and marry another muitteth adultery. And if a weamn shall put away
her husband and marry again she committeth adulter.
Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the
Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal
"What, there fore, God has joined together let no man
put as under."

H A T C H & C O... SHIP AGENTS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS 138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, DBALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND

TOBACCO AND CIGARS nov6-d6m

DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED BEEF just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO