with the pending bill, but it would take me about three hours to go over them.

Mr. GWIN. I was about to observe, that after this laborious examination of the question by the Senator from Pennsylvania, it is perfectly evident, that if we are going to pass a revenue bill for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the Government, without reserving the large free list of the tariff of 1857, which the amendment of the Senator from Oregon does not reserve, we shall get a larger revenue by re-enacting the tariff of 1846, as he proposes, than we shall from this tariff. I intend, before this question is closed in the Senate, to give the reasons why I think the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oregon should become a law, as it will give more revenue. I shall vote against this amendment, believing that we can adopt a system that will give more revenue than the bill under consideration.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patriot and Union, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorized to contract for us at our lowestrates

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Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT 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.

low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Senator Bigler's Speech on the Tariff. We invite the particular attention of our

readers to the extracts which we publish from the recent speech of Senator Bigler, in the United States Senate, in favor of the passage of the Tariff bill. The faithful services which Mr. Bigler has rendered at this session to the State and the Nation, have extorted commendation even from his enemies; and he will retire from office on the 4th of March next with the proud consciousness of having performed his whole duty to his constituents.

What has Caused Revolution?

One of the most common accusations of the Republicans at this time is, that the existing disturbances in the country have been brought about by the Democratic party for the purpose of avenging a defeat; that we cannot endure adversity, and have, therefore, resorted to secession as the means of breaking up a Government which we could no longer control. A charge so serious as this, which may appear plausible in the absence of investigation, deserves a few words of refutation.

Simple defeat is not a new thing to the Democratic party. It has learned to submit quietly and gracefully to mere party reverses. Its fortitude and inflexible adherence to principle in the days of its minority, and its firm reliance upon the returning good sense of the people to | mined that Old Abe should not fall by the asrestore it to power, after seasons of temporary | sassin's dagger, and that he should thwart the transient gusts of popular prejudice and excitement, have constituted elements of its strength and endurance, eliciting even the applause of its most inveterate enemies. The Democratic party was defeated in the Presidential campaign of 1840; and it submitted to the popular verdict without a murmur. It was again defeated in 1848 by Gen. Taylor, and of that worn by Guy Fawkes when he was again it bowed to the will of the people. It | caught under the Parliament House, with match never resorted to turbulence or revolution to | in hand, ready to blow up the Lords and Comthwart the popular wish. It never attempted to treat an election as if it had not been held; but it always cheerfully recognized the sovereignty of the popular opinion, and resigned | ment and upset the train and murder all the power at the bidding of the people, without a treasonable murmur.

While, therefore, it is true that if the Democratic party or the Union party had been successful at the last Presidential election, secession and revolution would not now be a lamentable fact; it is not true that the mere defeat of the Democratic party is the cause of secession. and that the revolution in the Southern States is a step taken for the purpose of avenging a party defeat.

Why was it that the election of Harrison, in 1840, and the election of Taylor, in 1848, and the signal overthrow of the Democratic party in each of these elections produced no extraordinary convulsions in the country, whilst the election of Lincoln, in 1860, has been followed by secession and revolution in 1861? It is impossible to mistake the true answer to this question. Harrison was elected President by a National party. Northern States and Southern States united to elevate him to power. There was no such thing as a conflict of sections in the contest of 1840. Nationality was the pervading sentiment of both parties. Sectionalism, Abolitionism, were confined to an obscure and insignificant class of fanatics, equally abhorred as dangerous to the public peace by the North and the South. The Union was not divided by a line to indicate the superiority of one class of States and the inferiority of another class. American citizens were all treated as equals, without distinction as to their locality, and platforms did not embrace the wants and express the opinions of one portion of the Union, to the exclusion and condemnation of another portion. Hence, when the Democratic party suffered defeat, there was no uprising of a subdued section to throw off the burden of inferiority. Again, in 1848, Gen. Taylor was elected by a party embracing every State in the Union, and there was not an attempt to question or contest the verdict of the

In each of these elections the Democratic party was defeated, and it submitted; and by its submission demonstrated its loyalty to the Constitution and the elections held under its sanction. The record of its loyalty is unquestionable. Party defeat is not now the cause of the revolution which is distracting and disintegrating the Union. What then has produced secession and revolution?

Not the Democratic party. Not the Demothe extreme remedies which the Southern States have sought for their wrongs, and exhausted all their powers of argument and persuasion to

avenge their wrongs within the Union, where we could assist them to overthrow the sectional organization that seeks to degrade them to a position of inferiority. Not the Democratic party of the South; for secession is not there a party question. Party lines are obliterated. Democrats and their life-long enemies have thrown aside past differences to unite in a common cause, and to repel a common danger. Secession is not a party movement in the Southern States. It overrides all parties .-Virginia, which cast her electoral vote against the Democratic party, is as determined to secede, in case the dominant party of the North does not recede from its hostile attitude, as South Carolina or Georgia. If secession is finally accomplished, it will not be the work of any one party, but of all parties; for, while the South is divided upon questions of administrative policy, it is united in opposition to the designs of the sectional Republicans.

Therefore, we say secession is not a traitorous movement of the Democratic party to ruin because it could not rule. It is not the act of any one party. But, on the contrary, it is a solemn and determined movement of the entire people of a whole section of the Union to protect their rights and property against invasion. It makes no difference whether their apprehensions are well grounded or not. It is sufficient to know that the South believe that their rights are not secure within the Union, and that this, and this alone, is the reason why they seek to go out.

We come now to the true cause of this revolution. It is comprehended in one word—sec-TIONALISM. It took its start with the organization of the Republican party. Disunion was accomplished by the election of Lincoln. The Republican party divided the Union into two hostile sections, when it erected a platform upon which no Southern man could stand, and which was deliberately intended to accomplish the election of a President without the aid of a single Southern State. The line of demarcation was distincly drawn at Chicago, and the conspiracy to destroy the Union ratified—unwittingly ratified—on the 6th of November.

The Flight of Mr. Lincoln. The hasty flight of Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburg, has caused the most intense excitement throughout the country. The most wonderful and horrible accounts are given of a diabolica! plot to assassinate him had he adhered to the original programme of passing through Baltimore in daylight? According to a dispatch from Harrisburg to the New York Tribune, it was arranged to throw the cars from the track at some point, where a gang of ferocious ruffians would rush down a steep embankment and destroy at a moment, the lives of all on board. In case this project failed, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate the President elect, with dagger or pistol. One gentlemen, whose duty kept him close to the person of Mr. Lincoln, upon becoming aware of these arrangements for the murder of the Presidential party, solemnly signed his last will and testament, arranged all his affairs, and calmly prepared for death. It is further averred, that as soon as these alarming facts were ascertained. a council of war was held, and it was deteralienation: its refusal to bend or yield before | designs of his bloodthirsty enemies by a forced march upon Washington. ! As soon as this bold and fearless course was decided upon, it was promptly carried into execution, and Mr. Lincoln proved himself equal to the fearful emergency, by departing from Harrisburg in disguise. He wore a Scotch plaid cap, and a very long military cloak (something after the style mons.) so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Fancy the feelings of the assassins who were in readiness to rush down that high embankpassengers, when they discovered that the ob-

ject of their vengeance was safe in Washington! This is about the substance of the narration published in the Tribune, and it is enough to make one's flesh creep. The Baltimorieans deny that any such plot existed, and are particularly indignant that Mr. Lincoln should have ranked them with assassins and murderers. Some even go so far as to call his retreat from Harrisburg cowardly. The Sun is disposed to censure him severely for avoiding the direct route to Baltimore from fear of assassination, while he committed Mrs. Lincoln to the train which was to be blown up. It says:

We have information, on the other hand, that Mrs. Lincoln warmly opposed the project, and to disprove the whole story determined in fulfilling the programme to Baltimore in her own person, and did so. If this be true, she ought to be the President elect. At all events it is true that while Mr. Lincoln went by another route, he affectionately left Mrs. Lincoln to come by that on which the cars were to be thrown off the track at some point between Harrisburg and Baltimore, when a horde of ruffians was to "rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board!" And the route was followed by Mrs. Lincoln, when no one knew that Mr. Lincoln was not on board; and she arrived safely in Baltimore and passed on to Washington. So, there is to be some pluck in the White House, if it is under a bodice.

Whether Mr. Lincoln would have been molested had he proceeded to Baltimore according to the original programme, we will not presume to determine; but this we do know, that Mr. Seward was at the depot at Washington to meet him, and that he has had the President elect in close custody ever since.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A MEMBER OF CON-GRESS.—Last night a desperate attempt was made to assassinate Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of New York, as he was going from the room of Senator King, on Capitol Hill, to the National. Mr. Van Wyck left Senator King's about 11 o'clock, and while passing down the north side of the Capital grounds he was attacked by three men, one of whom struck him upon the left side with a large dirk knife. The blade of the knife cut a hole in his overcoat about 11 inches long, and was driven through a folded copy of the Congressional Globe, and almost through a large leathern-covered memorandum book. Mr. Van Wyck knocked his assailant down, when another man approached him with a knife, and in warding off the blow Mr. Van Wyck received a severe cut upon the hand .-This man was also knocked down; and having by this time got hold of his pistol, Mr. Van Wyck shot the one who first attacked him. He cracy of the North, for they to a man lament | was then struck senseless by a slung-shot in the hands of the third person, and when he had recovered, the parties were not to be seen .-Mr. Van Wyck reached his room about 12

memorandum book, Mr. Van Wyck would have been instantly killed. He is now improving, and it is hoped will soon recover .- Wash. Star

PENNA' LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Feb. 25, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m., by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Mr.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. NICHOLS, a supplement to an act to perfect the charter of the Samaritan beneficial

ociety. Mr. CONNELL, an act to authorize the erection of a free bridge over the Schuylkill river,

at South street, Philadelphia.
Mr. GREGG, an act to incorporate the Bald Eagle Valley railroad.

Also, an act regulating election districts in Lycoming county.

Mr. PENNEY, a supplement to the act inorporating the Monongahela water company. Also, an act relative to voluntary deeds of

Also, an act for the relief of the heirs of St Clair Denny.

Mr. IMBRIE, an act for the more efficient collection of debts due the Commonwealth. Mr. BENSON, an act for the collection of additional taxes in Homer township, Potter

county. Mr. IRISH, an act for the removal of the toll-gate on the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg plank road, from the borough of Lawrence-

Mr. FULLER, an act to change the name of

Mary Ann and Margaret Eicher. Mr. HIESTAND, an act to incorporate the Oxford and Peach Bottom railroad company. Mr. SMITH, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION. Mr. IMBRIE offered a joint resolution that the clerks be authorized to have printed, in pamphlet form, 20,000 copies of the proceedings of Friday, including speeches, orations, Washington's Farewell Address, &c., for the ase of both Houses.

Mr. WELSH moved to amend by inserting 10,000 copies; which was not agreed to—yeas navs 23. The question recurring, the resolution was

oassed. A message was received from the Governor. accompanied by the proceedings of the Kansas Territorial Legislature, praying for aid.

Mr. SMITH asked for and obtained leave to resent a remonstrance against the passage of the bill in relation to the public buildings of Philadelphia: which was read. Mr. NICHOLS asked for and obtained leave

to present a petition in favor of the passage of Mr. WELSH, on leave, remonstrances against

the same. Mr. CRAWFORD, on leave, a petition in favor of said bill. Mr. CONNELL, on leave, the resolutions of

the city councils against the same.

Mr. WHARTON asked for and obtained leave to read in place, at this time, a supplement to the act incorporating the Bedford min-

eral springs association. ON THIRD READING. The act to authorize executors and administrators to sell and dispose of immature securities, came, up on third reading, and was

passed. Also, a supplement to the act to authorize the sale and conveyance of certain real estate of the Holland land company.

SECOND READING On motion of Mr. SMITH, the consideration of the bill in relation to the erection of public buildings in Philadelphia was resumed.

After some debate, the 1st section of the bill as passed—veas 24, navs 6. Mr. SMITH offered an amendment to the second section, that the entire amount to be

expended shall not exceed \$1,500,000; which was agreed to. "any existing contract, or;" which would have left the construction of the buildings open to

new contractors. The amendment was lost. Mr. CONNELL offered an amendment to the fifth section, that bonds only to the amount of \$750,000 be issued; which was not agreed to -veas 9. navs 14.

Mr. CLYMER moved to amend the eighth section, by striking out "receiver of taxes." wherever it occurs, and insert "city councils; which was not agreed to—yeas 6, nays 18. Mr. SMITH offered an additional section. that all bills heretofore passed for erecting public buildings on Independence square be,

and they are hereby repealed; which was agreed to. The bill then passed the Senate finally, under a suspension of the rules—yeas 14, nays 7. On motion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 25, 1861. The House was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m., by the SPEAKER. PETITIONS, &C.

This being petition day, a large number were presented and referred. Among them one by Mr. ELLIOTT to secure the personal liberty and prevent the rendition of fugitive slaves.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BARNSLEY offered a resolution to print fifteen thousand copies of Washington's Farewell Address and the oration delivered by Hon. ROBERT M. PALMER, on the 22d. After a short discussion the resolution was

agreed to. Mr. HOFIUS moved to print three thousand copies of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, held in Harrisburg on the (Laughter-amidst which the resolution was voted down.)

Mr. MOORE moved that several thousand copies of the speech of Col. Diehl (Marshal of the Rotunda,) to the old soldiers, be printed for the use of old and young soldiery. Not agreed

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was read from the Governor, giving a deplorable account of the sufferings of the people in Kansas.

Mr. WILDEY inquired whether there was not a hill before the House on the subject, The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative. and said that the bill was in the hands of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. ARMSTRONG moved that the committee he discharged and the bill be taken up.

Mr. WILDEY remarked that the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means was not in his seat this afternoon. The further consideration of the bill was

hen postponed until to-morrow.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. WILDEY read in place an act relative to corporations, making it incumbent upon the officers and managers of companies to place in a conspicuous place in the offices of said corporations a correct list of the stockholders of the same at least one month previous to any election.

Mr. BRESSLER read in place an act to incorporate the Muncy boom company. Mr. COWAN, an act graduating the licenses of foreign insurance, annuity and trust com-

panies. Mr. ABBOTT, an act to change the mode of choosing commissioners of highways in Phil-

Mr. THOMAS, an act to incorporate the Union Junction railway company, running along the Lehigh river to Mauch Chunk. Mr. HILL, an act making it obligatory upon the banks of the Commonwealth to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. ARMSTRONG effered a joint resolution to pay to the Peace Commissioners at Washo'clock, and is now under the medical care of ington the sum of \$1,000 each for their serinduce the South to fight their battles and Dr. Lee. Had it not been for the paper and vices. Laid over one day under the rules.

Several unimportant bills of a local character were taken up and passed.

Among them, one by Mr. HECK relative to the pay of James R. Williams, and a supplement to the act incorporating the Commonwealth insurance company of Harrisburg. Adjourned.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ESCAPADE. From the Baltimore Exchange.

The fugacious exploit of the President elect, on Friday night, has disgusted even more than it has astonished this community. The mortifying chapter in which are recorded the incidents of his progress from Springfield to Washington, has come to a fitting close. Mr. Lincoln had said and done enough, prior to his arrival at Harrisburg, to make us blush and the rest of the world laugh; but the stealthy and ignoble adventure with which the narrative of his journey concludes will inevitably draw down upon us the derision of all civilized na-The confidence which the country had peen invited to repose in the wisdom, dignity and judgment of the Preident elect, had been suddenly and completely destroyed within forty-eight hours after he left Springfield, and now he has done that which has sorely shaken the public respect for him as a man of decision and courage. His ignominious entrance into the National Capital will unquestionably beget among the people of all sections a feeling of contempt which it is almost impossible to over estimate. But the citizens of Baltimore have, over and

hove these considerations, especial cause to he indignant at the course into which Mr. Lincoln has been weak enough to allow himself to be led. By giving hasty credence to absurd and unfounded rumors touching the dangers which awaited him on his passage through this State, and by taking such extraordinary precautions against the problematical perils, he has done enough to convince thousands of persons of the truth of the slanderous reports which have of late been so freely circulated .-It is evident that Mr. Lindoln altered his arrangements solely because he anticipated being subjected here to insult, or perhaps rougher treatment. The flimsy excuse that he was suddenly and peremptorily summoned to Washington, is simply absurd; for it is not to be believed that his presence at the Capital was absolutely required at six o'clock in the morning instead of at three o'clock in the afternoon. But even supposing that he had received any such dispatch, he could have expedited his departure from Harrisburg, and have reached his destination by way of the Northern Central railway, a very few hours later than he did actually arrive at it by the circuitous route through Philadelphia. It is manifest, then, that Mr. Lincoln attached the greatest importance to the statements made to him in Harrisburg, and which our readers will find embodied in an "extra" issued on Saturday by the New York Times, which we publish in another colmn. That these are groundless and infamous falsehoods, we hope it is not necessary for us to state. If any proof on this point was needed, we might refer to the card of the Marshal of Police, which appears in to-day's issue, and also to the fact that the special train which brought Mr. Lincoln's family from Harrisburg was not molested at any point within the State. It was believed everywhere outside of this city, that Mr. Lincoln was on that train; but not one insulting word or gesture anywhere between York and Baltimore indicated the hostile feeling of the people of Maryland towards the President elect. This fact alone conclusively contradicts the base fabrications by which Mr. Lincoln's foolish fears were wrought upon. THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- In the peace convention vesterday Mr. Franklin's proposition in amendment of the first section of the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of three to one. It is a condensation of the former, modified in two or three particulars, and

Section 1.—In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of 36 30 of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited; in all present territory south of that line the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed, nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of the Union to aid territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relations; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts, according to the common law; when any Territory North or South of said line within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude as the constitution of each State

A proposition of Mr. Summers, of Va., to be in lieu of the second section of the report of the committee was voted down by ten to nine, a reconsideration was subsequently moved and the vote on the motion will be taken tomorrow. It is as follows:

No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery, and for naval stations and depots, and for transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; 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-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty. Ex-President Tyler addressed the convention at length in favor of an amendment offered by Mr. Seddon; providing that all appointments to office in the Territories lying north of the line 36 30 as well before as after the establishment of Territorial government in and over the same, or any part thereof, shall be made upon the recommendation of a majority of the Senators representing at the time the non-slaveholding States, and in like manner all appointments to office in the Territories which may lie south of said line of 36 30, shall be made upon the recommendation of a majority of the Senators representing at the time the slaveholding States. And to insure on the part of the Senators the selection of the most trust worthy agents it is hereby directed that all the net proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands shall be distributed annually among the several States according to the combined ratio of representation and taxation, but the distribution aforesaid may be suspended by Congress in case of actual war with a foreign nation or imminent peril thereof. The proposition was defeated by a vote of three to AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The collector of the port of Charleston gives official notice that all vessels from States not members of the Confederated States of Americca (except Texas) will from and after this date? be regarded as foreign vessels, and as such, must enter, clear, pay fees, and comply with all the laws and regulations in force on the first of November last. All duties must be paid in gold and silver. The Mercury of Friday says:

The special dispatches of the Mercury, announcing that a stealthy reinforcement of Fort Sumpter had been determined on, and that federal troops, in boats, might be expected at any moment that circumstances should happen to favor their attempt to reach the fort, were confirmed about nine o'clock last night by telegrams received by the Governor. Shortly afterwards dispat hes came up from Fort Moultrie, stating that the Lieutenant in charge of the harbor watch had reported that he was informed by a pilot that the steamship Daniel | the funeral from her late residence in Fourth street, be-Webster had been seen by him off Cape Romain low Market, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

at noon. Notice was immediately given to the different posts. General Dunnovant and Cap tain Hamilton proceeded immediately to Fort Moultrie. Major Stevens repaired to the Morris Island batteries. Everything was got in readiness for the expected visitors. Up to the hour at which we go to press (half-past four o'clock) there has been nothing seen either of the Daniel Webster or her boats.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. RICHMOND, Feb. 23.—A large portion of the session of the convention to-day has been occupied in a personal explanation between members. The resolution heretofore tabled. for raising a committee to inquire whether any movement of arms or men has been made by the government to any fort or arsenal in and bordering upon Virginia, indicating a preparation for an attack upon or coercion of any State, was adopted.

The Union men seem satisfied that the investigation will prove that there is no cause of apprehension on this subject. Mr. Barbour, superintendent of the Harper's Ferry armory was among its advocates. Others argue that the apprehensions are well grounded, and that the facts should be known so as to be prepared. Mr. Fisher offered a resolution opposing a national convention, on the ground that the people of the South might reasonably apprehend that such a body would reorganize the judiciary system, and make the judges eleclive by the whole people of the Union, as Mr.

Seward says his party would do as soon as they acquired the power, and that such a body would make other innovations upon the recognized rights of the minority. A large number of resolutions on national subjects were re-It is stated that Ex-Secretary Floyd is preparing a lengthly and elaborate defence of himself and his official acts. He will take the ground that his acts were justified by precedent and

the necessities of the Government. That the business of the Department could not proceed without some expedient to relieve the Treasury, and that the Treasury Department and Congress are at fault in not properly providing for the fulfillment of the contracts.

TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

SENATE.—A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the Oregon war debt bill. On motion of Mr. Lane (Oregon) the bill was made the special order for to morrow at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented a number of petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Mr. Sumner also presented a petition from Massachusetts, asking Congress to enact a law that no person shall be held in servitude by the laws of any State, and that all such persons shall be declared free. Mr. Sumner said he presented the petition

because he thought it his duty to do so, when presented in a proper and respectful form; but he would take occasion to declare most explicitly that he did not believe that Congress had any right to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. Green (Mo.) presented the petition of the inhabitants of Dacotab, asking for the esablishment of a Territorial government. Mr. Trumbull presented petitions against a

compromise. On motion of Mr. Wade (Ohio) the bill relative to postal service in the seceded States was

taken up. Mr. Pearce (Md.) moved to strike out the word insurrection.

Mr. Mason, (Va.) said the word insurrection was unknown to the Constitution, and protested against the use of such a word.

Mr. Wade, (O.) said he was willing to have the causes, insurrection and resistance to the laws assigned in the bill stricken out. Mr. Pearce's amendment was then withdrawn

and the bill amended on motion of Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, so as to conform with Mr. Wade's suggestion.

Mr. Johnson, (Ark.) presented the credentials of Charles B. Mitchell, Senator elect from Arkansas. Mr. Hemphill (Texas) offered a substitute for

the bill declaring that, whereas, several States have withdrawn from the Union and the laws of the United States no longer have force, therefore, the Postmaster General be authorized to discontinue the postal service, and make arrangements with the government of these States in regard to the same.

House.—The House met at 10 o'clock and considered the Senate's amendment to the Tariff bill. During an incidental debate Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) opposed the increased tax on iron, either for a horseshoe or a ring for a swine's snout, and proposed to reduce the duty on skates, which were used by ladies as well as gentlemen for healthful exercise. He was tired of the insatiable cry of Pennsylvania for protection to iron.

Mr. Stevens (Pa·) said skates were used by public officers for skating away. [Laughter. Mr. Campbell (Pa.) earnestly denied that the bill was for the interest of Pennsylvania any more than for the producers of all parts of

the country.

Mr. Lovejoy joined issue with him, denying that any producer was protected by the bill. Mr. Cox (Ohio.) said that the bill was to be pressed through in accordance with the Republican platform. He characterized it as a fiscal tryranny on the great West. It was irony to suppose the producers there want protection; it was to benefit the iron masters of Pennsylva-

About fifty of the one hundred and sixty amendments were acted on in Committee, which at ten o'clock rose, pursuant to previous order, and the entire subject was reported to the

Mr. Sherman urged the necessity of concurring in all amendments, to many of which he was opposed, and, under other circumstances, would vote against them, but he believed the very existence of the government depends on the prompt passage of the bill, which is substantially the Act of 1848. When the present administration came into power the public debt was twenty-nine millions, with nearly eighteen millions in the Treasury, but now the public debt is over ninety-six millions. The smallest possible amount that the government can get on with during the next fiscal year is fiftyeight millions. There was a necessity for the passage of this bill. On his motion the House concluded to act under the operation of the previous question on all the amendments.

The Election in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25. The returns from the election in Arkansas for members of the State Convention present the following results: Thirty secessionists have been elected; twenty-five who are conditional secessionists, and from fifteen to twenty who are classified as submissonists.

> Fatal Affray. SCRANTON, Pa. Feb. 25.

A most desperate affray took place in Carbondale, Luzerne county, on Saturday night, during which Geo. Brennen was killed, Andrew Farrel fatally stabbed, and —— Borale danger-ously injured by a man named Martin Gibson. who used a bowie knife with fatel execution. Gibson when arrested, expressed regret that he had not kileld all of his victims.

DIED.

On Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, OLIVER BELL, MAN, of this city, aged 51 years. The relaitves and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Market Square, n Tuesday, 26th instant, at 2½ P. M.

On Sunday evening, at 9 o'clock, after a lingering ill-ness, Mrs. EMILY M'KINNEY, aged 75 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. HARVEY'S

CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

the female system is peculiarly liable, arising from

STOPPAGE OF NATURE OR OBSTRUCTION.

These Pills have never been known to fail when the
directions have been strictly followed, and they are
perfectly safe to take by the most delicate, and they are
mended, as they prevent difficulties, and restore nature,
no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. A
few days in most eases will produce the desired effect; and
although so powerful, yet no injury will ever result from
their use. But those who are preguant should not use
them, as they have an effect contrary to nature, prophles
detailing their virtues, with numerous certificates from well
known physicians and apothecaries, can be had on application to the sgent, who will send the Pills, if dead, by
mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of the money.
Sold in boxes containing sixty pills,—price One Dollar,
by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DVO'T
& CO., wholesale agents, North Second six et, Philadel,
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A NEW REMEDY.
Superseding Cubers, Copaira, Capsules, or any competent that has ever been before the per ple. It has been used by ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS
ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS,
In their private practice, with entire success, in all cases.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
For diseases of a private nature; a cive is frequently performed in a week, and entire confidence may be placed in them. This remedy is a newly discovered specific, more active and speedy in its effects than Cubebs or Copaba alone. The pills are half the size of Capsules, and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath. Six dezen pills in a box—price one dollar, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, by the agent, on receipt of the money.

Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE. 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 sys. tem; and they have the same power of expulsion over miasm, poisonous vapor of decayed vegetables, or indeed any poisonous exhalations breathed by man whatever, In fact, if the blood is poisoned, it is impure, and impure blood results in disease.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. though innocent as bread, yet they are carable of purifying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure all kinds of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, cestiveness and painful affections of every kind.

Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal eet, New York, and by all Druggists. Also, by GEC H BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harristurg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines de9-d&w1m

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A fresh MILCH COW fe25-3t EAGLE WORKS EAGLE WORKS. THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Appeal for the Destitute from the New York City

Committee.

WM. C. BRYANT, J. E. WILLIAMS.
Chairman. Treasurer.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. M'Ourdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew. J. S. Wadsworth,
It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the
public attention the fact—that over 40,000 of our fellowcitizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from
Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territarial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper
there, of all shades of politics—from our own reliable
agent who has just returned. There was no doubt of
the misery, terrible, wide-spread, destructive.
We have evidence that whole families have already
died of starvation; and that thousands more must lie
down discouraged, and die of want and disease consequent upon it, unless prompt and thorough relief is at
once supplied. Congress is now attempting to sustain
the starving Indians, but our 40,000 fellow-countrymenmen, women and children—can neither get away from
the desolation, nor borrow nor beg. Their only demen, women and children—can neither get away from the desolation, nor borrow nor beg. Their only de-pendence is upon us who have never known hunger. THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help

them?
To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee as follows:

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.
S. C. POMEROY, Atchison; W. W. GUTHRIE, Brown County; J. L. McDowell, Leavenworth; Rev. C. Rey-Molds, Lawrence; Rev. L. Bodwell, Top-ka; Dr. S. Ayers, Linn County; F. U. Blaks, Junction City; C. B. Lines, Wabaunsee; F. B. Baker, Centralia; Rev. Wm. Bishor, Salina; Judge A. Spaulding, Jefferson County; J. C. Burnett, Bourbon County; J. C. Lambdin, Butler County; Geo. M. Russel, Wyandott.

Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. S. C. POMEROY, Chairman; J. L. Modowei C. Reynolds, Rev. L. Bodwell, F. P. Baker. S. C. POMEROY, Corresponding Secretary. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer. MaDowst.t. Rev

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer.

Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, and at Atchingon devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of all contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of Town Committees, and are distributed through them. This organization is prompt, thorough and effective, and we advise the sending of supplies through it. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

The names of our Committee appear at the head of this appeal and we hope will be sufficient to induce co-

be got in the West.

The names of our Committee appear at the head of this appeal and we hope will be sufficient to induce cooperation. Our Treasurer is John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all, by every dictate of humanity, of honor, and of public good, to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

First—We ask individuals everywhere to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors. SECOND—We appeal to all churches and organized bedies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

Then—We urge upon every Governon or every Status immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people...Our last statistics show that nearly \$200,009 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting. It can only be furnished by State action. Every consideration of interest also demands that this new State should be enabled to become self-sustaining, productive, and eventually rich—thus to fulfill her destiny, and to help others, as we are now helping her.

We ask, therefore, every Legislature to do as they would have others do to them in like distress, and at once to grant ample supplies.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New York City, will be gratefuly acknowledged and effectively used.

All Clothing should be sent to "GEN, POMEROY, Atchinson, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

GARDEN SEEDS!!!—A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

UTCOAL!!! IFONLY \$1.75 PER TON!!! TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at \$1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts.

PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by feb21

JAMES M. WHEELER.

E r e e i o n.

OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Co., } A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at CALVERT STATION, on THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, between the hours of 12 and 2 e'clock, P. M., for the election of Twelve

HOUSES TO RENT.—Two or three Walnut, are offered for rent, from the lat of April next. For terms, enquire of MICHAEL BURKE, febl3-dtf

FOR SALE.—The BUILDING on the corner of Walput and Short streets, used as a COOPER SHOP. This building was originally built so that it could be turned into Dwelling Houses. It consists of three separate frames placed together, each frame being 25 by 20 feet, making the entire building, as it now stands, 75 feet long and 20 feet wide. Will sell also an EIGHTHORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER, nearly new, and one of Drawbach's Patent Stare Cutter. nearly new, and one of Drawbach's Patent Stave Cutters, and a Set of Saws for Jointing Staves. The above property will be sold at a bargain, as we wish to clear the ground on which the building stands. Enquire at the Broker's Office of S. L. M'CULLOOH, fabo. 44f 126 Market Street.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The fol-

lowing words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put acunder."

"Whosnever shall put away his wife and marry another
"Whosnever shall put away his wife and marry another "Whosnever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery." Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal. "What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder."

THE AMERICAN READER!

A popular and very interesting Reader, designed for A popular and very interesting Reader, designed the use of ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS generally throughout our country, and now in the use of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, by order, and with the unanimous vote of the Board of School Controllers of said District. It may be had on application to the Author and Publisher, Southwest corner f Lombard and 23d streets, Philadelphia, for \$6.50 per dozen, or 75 cents per copy.

Orders may be left at this office for any quantity or number of them, and they will be promptly delivered to address free of freight or porterage.