WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the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 authorised to contract for usat our lowest rates

FOR SALE. A second-hand Adam's Press, platen 39% by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

# 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 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.

The sudden flight of Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburg was a very remarkable commentary upon the opinions expressed at Columbus that there was "nothing the matter," "nothing giving wrong," "nobody hurt." If nobody was hurt, it is now very evident that semebody was terribly scared.

THE action of General Twiggs, in surrendering the entire military property confided to him by the Government of the United States to the Southern Confederacy, is not only a breach of trust disgraceful to him as a man, but is also an act of treason against the Government whose commission he held, which deserves the punishment due to such an offence.

WE are enabled to lay before our readers, this morning, the speech of the Rev. Dr. NEVIN, made at the Democratic Convention, which attracted so much attention at the time of its delivery because of its remarkable ability and the breadth and depth of the views expressed. It loses nothing when transferred to paper, and will be eagerly read as an evidence of the opinions of one of the leading minds of the country upon the causes of our National troubles.

The Boston Post remarks that it must be a relief, not only to the political friends of the President elect, but to the whole country, that he is at length in Washington and in communication with those persons whom he has selected as his constitutional advisers, rendering more speech-making at present unnecessary. The ridiculous telegrams about assassination, &c., may not unreasonably be accounted for by supposing that something startling was necessary in order to divert the public mind from Mr. Lincoln's crude speeches.

### Encouraging Signs.

The indications from Washington all favor the idea that Mr. Lincoln has determined to cut loose from the radical Republicans, and to throw the weight of his administration in the scale of compromise. The latest reports as to the construction of the Cabinet all point in this direction. Although Mr. Seward's speech in the Senate was non-committal, it is understood that he favors compromise; and for that reason he has been assailed by the Tribune and that clique. The efforts to displace him as Secretary of State have failed. Mr. Bates, of Missouri, as Attorney General, cannot be extreme in his views. Gen. Cameron, who took the most open and bold stand in the Senate in favor of some compromise which should arrest the progress of secession and restore peace to the country, is firmly established in the Secretarvship of the Treasury, notwithstanding the war made upon him by the Tribune, and the reported declarations of that paper, that he was out. John A. Gilmore, of North Carolina, is named as Secretary of the Navy, and he surely would not have been invited to a place in the Cabinet if the policy of the new administration was not to be in harmony with the wishes of the border States. We also have the well-founded rumor that Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward and Gen. Cameron, called upon Ex-President Tyler, President of the Peace Conference, and assured him that Mr. Lincoln's administration would favor a settlement upon the basis of the Border State proposition. All these indications are cheering and auspicious of a speedy termination of our national difficulties, as well as of the overthrow of the radical Republicans under the lead of Greeley. If Mr. Lincoln turns his back upon this vile crew, and determines to pursue a conservative policy, and appeals to the protection of the country for sup-

The N. Y. Tribune thus states the position of

Here is precisely our point of disagreement with Mr. Seward. We are not willing to make "every sacrifice" for the preservation of the Union, because we value Liberty and Right more

than we do the Union. This is precisely the language of the Southern secessionists. They have gone out of the Union because they profess to value Liberty and Right more than the Union. The Tribune and its followers are for sticking to the Chicago platform, "though a hundred Unions perish" in the experiment; while Democrats and conservative Republicans think that the Union and the Constitution are worth a hundred platforms. The question is narrowed down to the relative value of the Union and the Chicago platform. Those who think that the latter is better worth preserving than the former, and that the Chicago Convention was composed of wiser men than the Convention that framed the Constitution, are opposed to any and every compromise or concession to preserve the Union: for the simple reason that they have learned to set a very low value upon the Union, and a very high one upon the platform. But those who think the Union is above all price indignantly kick the Chicago platform out of the way when it is attempted to be set up as superior to the Union. They are in favor of making every sacrifice for the Union, which is worth a thousand platforms.

The Liberty and Right, which the Tribune And for the unrestrained exercise of this ment company.

followers are ready to sacrifice the Union with all its glorious memories and rich blessings!

PENNA' LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER. Prayer by the Rev. Mr.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &C.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the State, accompanied hy a table of the population of the State by counties.

Also, a communication from the secretary of Girard College, accompanied by the annual

Also, the annual statement of the Mount Carbon coal company.

Also, a petition from citizens of East Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, for the repeal of a certain road law.

Also, from same, for a change in place of holding their elections. Mr. NICHOLS, a petition from citizens pray-

ng for the passage of an act taking from the supreme court the power of making certain appointments. Also, a remonstrance against the passage of

the Lombard and South Street passenger railway bill without the omnibus clause. Messrs. SMITH, THOMPSON, GREGG,

HALL and others, petitions from various sections praying for the passage of the law grantng compensation for fugitive slaves rescued by violence.

A number of petitions for the passage of the public building bi.l in Philadelphia were presented. Also, remonstrances sgainst the same. Mr. CONNELL, four petitions from citizens of Frankford praying for passage of a law to use steam power on the Southwark passenger

railway above Berks street. Mr. GREGG presented six petitions from Lycoming county, praying for the passage of the Sunbury and Erie railroad bill. Petitions from Mercer and Huntingdon coun-

ties were presented in favor of the passage of A number of petitions in favor of the passage

of the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax were presented. Also, remonstrances against the same. Mr. KETCHAM presented 25 remonstrances against the formation of a new county to be

called Lackawanna. REPORT OF COMMITTEE. Mr. BENSON, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, and facilitate

the completion of the same, as committed. Mr. SMITH, from the same, reported the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax, as committed.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. WELSH, an act relating to the poor of this Commonwealth. Mr. SCHINDEL, an act to incorporate the Fairview cemetery association of Kutztown,

Mr. THOMPSON, a supplement to the act relative to banks. Mr. HAMILTON, an act for the relief of

Ruth M'Coy, widow of a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. BOUGHTER, an act to authorize the commissioners of Lebanon county to pay \$300 toward the erection of a bridge over Quitapahilla creek.

Also, an an act to change the place of holding the elections in the Fifth ward of Harris-

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION. Mr. SMITH offered a resolution that the Senate hold a special session this afternoon and evening, for the purpose of considering the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax, and the bill changing the name of the Sunbury and Erie railroad.

Mr. PENNEY moved to amend so as to have an afternoon session only, and that for the consideration of private bills; which was not

agreed to.
Mr. WELSH moved to amend that the after noon session should end at 5 o'clock, and the evening session at 10; which was not agreed to. Mr. IRISH moved that the consideration of the bills be postponed until to-morrow; which was not agreed to.

The question recurring on the original resolution, it was adopted—yeas 18, nays 13.

Mr. M'CLURE offered a resolution that a select committee of seven be appointed to apportion the State into congressional districts; which was passed.

SECOND READING. An act to incorporate the Allegheny oil company came up on the orders; and after some debate and amendments, pending which, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate met at 3 o'clock.

The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. LAWRENCE in the chair, on the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax. The first section was read. Mr. PENNEY offered an amendment authorizing the Governor to re-impose the tax in certain emergencies; which was not agreed to.

The second section passed, after several amendments, offered by Mr. PENNEY, were voted down.

The third section was passed. The fourth section, providing for giving aid

o certain railroad companies, was read. Mr. WELSH offered an amendment that the noney due for tonnage be appropriated to the Sinking Fund for the payment of the State

debt; which was not agreed to. Mr. YARDLEY moved to amend so as to include the Attleborough railroad. Not agreed

Mr. PENNEY moved to amend so as to include the Allegheny Valley railroad between Kittanning and Brookville; which was not Mr. ROBINSON moved to smend by including

the Pittsburg and Erie, and Union railroads; which was not agreed to. The question recurring, the section was

adopted. The fifth and last section was adopted. Mr. PENNEY offered an additional section that the Legislature shall reserve the right to amend or alter the charter of the company; which was not agreed to, and the bill passed committee of the whole.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD. The bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, and to facilitate its completion, came up in order in committee of the whole, Mr. SMITH in the chair, and passed without amendment; whereupon the Senate adjourned until 71 o'clock this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1861. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., by the SPEAKER, and was opened with

On motion of Mr. BALL, the Governor was requested to return to the House the bill relative to the Commonwealth insurance company of Harrisburg.

The House then took up the bills on the Private Calander, and prepared a large number for second reading.

BILLS PASSED. The following bills on the Private Calander vere taken up and passed finally: A supplement to an act to establish high and

low water lines in Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in the vicinity of Pittsburg. Supplement to the act to incorporate the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike road company, approved the 2d day of April, 1860. An act to incorporate the Maxatawney cem-

etery company, in the county of Berks. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION. The following bills on the Private Calendar

were taken up and passed finally: An act to incorporate the Sonora improveAn act to incorporate the Olney library com-

gheny river, at the village of Tidioute, in the county of Warren. An act to incorporate the Rescue hook and

ladder company, of the Twenty-third ward, in the city of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Towarda coal and iron company.

An act regulating the fees of justices and constables of Cumberland county.

elections in Perry township, Snyder bounty. An act to change the place of residence of Cyrus J. Anderson.

An act authorizing the executor of the will States. of Jacob M. Root to sell certain real estate. A further supplement to an act to incorporate

n the Washington county brigade.

and mining company.

A further supplement to the act to incorporate the West Philadelphia Passenger railway com-

thonotaries, excepting the counties of Allegheny, Lancaster and the city of Philadelphia. An act to incorporate the Penn gas coal com-A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to

company," approved April 12, A. D. 1855. Supplement to the act of incorporation of the

An act providing for the election of tax colectors in the county of Cumberland. An act to change the venue in a certain case

lice in Lancaster county.

of Thornbury, Delaware county.

An act to establish the place of holding elections in the township of Springfield, in Greene county.

An act revising the charter of the municipal

D. 1860. Adjourned.

The Texas ordinance of secession was signed on the night of the 1st inst., by all the members of the convention who voted for it, and by the member from Williamson, Mr. Hughes, who voted against it. The following "declaration of the causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the federal Union" was adopted by the convention, by a unanimous vote, on the 2d inst., and signed by the president and delegates. Ten thousand copie; were ordered to be printed for distribution-6,000 in English, 2,000 in German, and 2,000 in Span-

The Government of the United States, by certain joint resolutions, bearing date on the first day of March, in the year A. D. 1845, proposed to the republic of Texas, then a free sovereign and independent nation, the annexation of the latter to the former, as one of the co-

The people of Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, on the fourth day of July of the same year, assented to and accepted said proposals, and formed a Constitution for the proposed State, upon which, on the 29th day of December, of the same year, said State was

ence and consented to become one of the contially the blessings of liberty and peace to her people. She was received into the confederacy, with her own Constitution, under the guarantees of the federal Constitution and the compact of annexation, that she should enjoy these blessings. She was received as a commonwealth, holding, maintaining and protecting the institution known as negro slavery—the servitude of the African to the white race within her limits-a relation that had existed from the first settlement of her wilderness by the white race, and which her people intended should continue to exist in all future time. Her institutions and geographical position estabother slaveholding States of the confederacy. Those ties have been strengthened by the association. But what has been the course of the Government of the United States, and of the people and authorities of the non-slaveholding

sufficient power in the common Government to

mob law, to usurp the possession of the same,

States. The Federal Government, while but partially inder the control of these our unnatural and sectional enemies, has, for years, almost entirely failed to protect the lives and property of the people of Texas against the Indian savages on our borders; and, more recently, against the murderous forays of banditti from the neighboring territory of Mexico; and when our State Government has expended large amounts for such purposes, the Federal Government has refused reimbursement thereforthus rendering our condition more insecure and harassing than it was during the existence of the Republic of Texas. These and other wrongs we have patiently

borne, in the vain hope that a returning sense of justice and humanity would induce a different course of administration. When we advert to the course of individual non slaveholding States and that of a majority of their citizens, our grievances assume far greater magnitude. The States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin. Michigan and Iowa, by solemn legislative enactments, have deliberately, directly or indirectly, violated the third clause of the second section of the fourth clause of the federal Constitution, and laws passed in pursuance thereof; thereby annulling a material provision of the compact, designed by its framers to perpetuate amity between the members of the confederacy, and to secure the rights of the slaveholding States in their domestic institutions—a provision founded in justice and wisdom, and without the enforcement of which the compact fails to accomplish the object of its creation. Some of those States have imposed high fines and degrading penalties upon any of their citizens or officers who may carry out in

the federal laws enacted in accordance there-

with.

In all the non-slaveholding States, in violation of that good faith and comity which should exist even between entirely distinct nations, the people have formed themselves into a great sectional party, now strong enough in numbers to control the affairs of each of those States, based upon the unnatural feeling of hostility to these Southern States and their beneficent and patriarchal system of African slaveryproclaiming the debasing doctrine of the equality of all men, irrespective of race or color—a doctrine at war with nature, in opposition to the experience of mankind, and in violation of the plainest revelations of the divine law. They demand the abolition of negro slavery throughout the confederacy-the recognition of political equality between the white and negro races-and avow their determination to press on their crusade against us, so long as a negro slave remains in these

has been actively sowing the seeds of discord through the Union, and has rendered the Federal Congress the arena for spreading firebrands and hatred between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. By consolida ting their strength they have placed the slaveholding States in a hopeless minority in the Federal Congress, and rendered representation of no avail in protecting Southern rights against their exactions and encroachments .-They have proclaimed, and at the ballot-box sustained, the revolutionary doctine that there is a "higher law" than the constitution and laws of our Federal Union, and virtually that they will disregard their oaths and trample upon our rights. They have, for years past, encouraged and sustained lawless organizations to steal our slaves and prevent their recapture, and have repeatedly murdered Southern citizens while lawfully seeking their rendition.

They have invaded Southern soil and murdered unoffending citizens, and through the press, their leading men and a fanatical pulpit. have bestowed praise upon the actors and assassins in these crimes-while the Governors of several of their States have refused to deliver parties implicated and indicted for participation in such offences, upon the legal demands of the States aggrieved. They have, through the mails and hired emissaries, sent seditious pamphlets and papers amongst us to stir up servile insurrection and bring blood and carnage to our firesides. They have sent hired emissaries among us to burn our towns and distribute arms and poison to our slaves for the same purpose. They have impoverished the slaveholding States by unequal and partial legislation, thereby enriching themselves by draining our substance. They have refused to vote appropriations for protecting Texas against ruthless savages, for the sole reason that she is a slaveholding State.

of the seventeen non-slaveholding States, they have elected as President and Vice President of the whole confederacy two men whose chief claims to such high positions are their approval of these long continued wrongs, and their pledges to continue them to the final consummation of these schemes for the ruin of the slaveholding States.

In view of these and many other facts, it is meet that our own views should be distinctly proclaimed. We hold, as undeniable truths, that the governments of the various States, and of the Confederacy itself, were established exclusively by the white race, for themselves and their posterity; that the African race had no agency in their establishment; that they were rightfully held and regarded as an inferior and dependent race, and in that condition only could their existence in this country be rendered beneficial or tolerable; that, in this free government, all white men are, and of right ought to be, entitled to equal civil and political rights; that the servitude of the African race, as existing in these States, is mutually beneficial to both bond and free, and is abundantly authorized and justified by the experience of mankind, and the revealed will of the Almighty Creator, as recognized by all Christian nations, while the destruction of the existing relations between the two races, as advocated by our sectional enemies, would bring inevitable calamities upon both, and desolation upon the

States, and the certainty that others will speedily do likewise, Texas has no other alternative but to remain in isolated connection with the North, or unite her destiny with the

South. For these and other reasons—solemnly asserting that the federal Constitution has been violated and virtually abrogated by the several States named-seeing that the federal Government is now passing under the control of our sectional enemies, to be diverted from the exalted objects of its creation to those of oppression and wrong; and realizing that our State can no longer look for protection but to God and her own sons-we, the delegates of the people of Texas, in convention assembled, have passed an ordinance dissolving all political connection with the Government of the United States of America, and the people thereof, and confidently appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the freemen of Texas to ratify the same at the ballot-box on the 23d day of the

THE NEW FORCE RILL Readers who have followed the debate on Mr. Stanton's so-called "force bill" in the House of Representatives may desire to know the provisions of the proposed act. Here is

the bill in full: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the provisions of an act approved the 28th day of February, in the year 1795, entitled 'an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes,' and of the act approved the 3d day of March, in the year 1807, entitled 'an act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrections against the authority of the

SEC. 2. "And be it further enacted, that the President, in any case in which it may be lawful to use either the militia, or the military and naval force of the United States, for the purpose aforesaid, may accept the services of such volunteers as may offer their services, as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, organized in companies of the maximum standard, squadrons and regiments respectively, according to the mode prescribed for the organization of the respective arms in the military establishment of the United States; and it shall be lawful for the President to commission the officers of such companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments in their respective grades, to continue till discharged from the service of the United States: and such volunteers, while in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments, as officers and soldiers of the same grade in the regular service."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE, &c. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The Peace Conference are in session to-night, but no important action is anticipated. Several amendments proposing changes of phraseology are pending, and unless things are much improved there may be protracted discussion upon immaterial matters. To-day nothing has been done worth mentioning, because speech making has mo-

nopolized the precious hours. by him, and was, in fact, frivolous, he recona speech which was received with applause, and may have the effect of inciting action in the Convention, and an abatement of that com-

New York and Massachusetts are most conpicuous in opposing compromise. Other Northern States which are less injured pecuniarily than they will interpose in such factious opposition as contemplates a denial to the people of an opportunity to amend the Constitution. The ultra Republicans fear this and are talking about adjourning the Convention until April, to see, as they say, whether we shall have a Government or not after the 4th of

Mr. Chase, who is to make the motion, has not latterly so carried himself in the Convention as to gain credit with the conservatives in his own party. He and other ultra Republicans are now keeping aloof from Mr. Lincoln, and are expecting to bring him into submission to their dictatorial programme, which calls for the proscription of Gen. Cameron, if not of Mr.

arrangements to guard against the possibility of an attack on Fort Sumpter, at least until the ton correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing on the 21st inst., says:

"I have been down to and around all the forts here, as near as I could prudently go, and they are quite numerous and formidable, and there is surely to be some astonishing shooting here soon. The Morris Island batteries are going to take the black out of Fort Sumpler. It is a little more than the Major can do, I take it, to shoot through three layers of railroad iron, presented to his balls at an angle of 45 degrees, upported, too, as these rails are, by a wooden structure of great strength. They will pass on, glancing upwards, and may go to the moon for all the men on the island will care. The wings of these batteries are supported by great sand banks. Fort Moultrie will have the horniest part of Sumpter to contend with, but Moultrie's guns are of a heavy calibre, and are well ranged. All these forts are ably manned; and only think of six or seven great batteries frowning on Sumpter at the same time, and ready for action; and next week is to tell the

### GENERAL NEWS.

Another Mermaid in New York .- A mermaid is said to have been recently brought to New York. A description sent us says; "This beautiful creature, a genuine mermaid, is said to have been caught on the Northeast side of the Bay of Yeddo, on the coast of Japan, about twenty-three and a half miles from the capital, and brought in by some poor fishermen who had it finely preserved." It is about a foot and a half long, with a face and breast somewhat resembling those of a woman, but the lower part of the body is fishlike; the extremity is turned up in the manner represented in most pictures of the mermaid.—N. Y. Express.

A NECESSARY OF LIFE. -In the United States Senate the other day, while the tariff was un-der consideration, Mr. Collamer proposed to raise the duties on Havana cigars as luxuries. Whereupon Mr. Seward remarked: "I desire to know of the Senator from Vermont if I correctly understand him that he regards cigars as luxuries; because I have come to regard them as a necessary of life?" Mr. Seward is an inveterate smoker.

Syria.—The Paris papers publish a telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, announcing that letters had been received from Beyrou stating that the agitation was increasing. Twelve hundred Druses were assembled at Moktara, and intended to prevent the execution of those who had been condemned to death for taking part in the massacre. Fuad Pacha had

of the New York Banking Department reports the amount of deposits in all the savings banks of the State, on the first of January, 1861, as \$67,440,379; an increase of nearly \$10,000,-000 over the amount of deposits January 1, 1860. Every thirtieth inhabitant in the State is a depositor, and the average to each in 1860 was \$224 28.

BANDITTI IN TENNESSEE.—The Memphis Argus states that there is a gaug of horse theives, burglars and murderers in Tennessee, who, like the thieves in Gil Blas, live in a cave, from which they issue on their maurauding excursions. Their leader, Hoffman, who has just been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for horse stealing, has made a full con-

Mr. D. C. Scudder will be ordained as a Missionary, on Monday the 25th instant, at the Essex street chnrch, Boston. Mr. Scudder sails for the Madura Mission on the 10th of March, and will be accompanied by a son of the missionary, Mr. Scudder, who is also just entering upon the same work in which his father was so successful.

The French Government has determined to take the entire business of manufacturing friction matches into its own hands, expecting to realize 20,000,000 francs a year from the chips. The danger of fires and the poisoning of children are the popular pleas which the French financial chief offers for the change.

MOTTO FOR THE DAY .- "All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which vould be oppressive."—Thos. Jeffersou.

is said, soon lead to the altar a beautiful daghter of Mrs. Parton, who has attained a world-wide celebrity by the nom de plume of "Fanny Fern." Mr. Thompson is at present a widower. A New England woman declares in print

The United States Grand Jury of the district of New York adjourned on Friday without finding bills of indictment for treason or mis-

prision of treason against any one. FOR SALE.—A fresh MILCH COW

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 Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th of February until after the election. By order runy until after the election. By order, feb12-dte ROBT. S. HOLLINS, Secretary.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The fol-

In the BIBLE ON DIVUKUE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 2, 12:

"What therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder."

"Whosoever 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."

jan12 dtf

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 SENATE.—The annual report of the Smith.

Mr. Johnson (N. J.) prenented a petition in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Mr. Dixon (Conn.) presented a petition in Mr. Dixon (Could.) problem in pectagon in favor of the border State resolutions. The joint resolution to repeal the resolution in fa. vor of George Fisher, was taken up and pas

ence was appointed on the amendments of the

The bill for the organization of the Territor,

cur in the amendment of the House. Mr. Douglas (Ill.) opposed the amendment of the House.

24. navs 18.

The bill to organize the Teritorial Government of Nevada, was taken up and passed.

The bill to organize the Territory of Decotah was also taken up and passed.

on tea and coffee. The post route bill w taken up. House.—The Speaker presented the proceed,

ings and resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic convention. Laid on the table.

The House then took up the volunteer bill.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. Among the rumors here to day is one, apparently well founded, that Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, has been tendered and accepted a seat in President Lincoln's Cabinet.

The new tariff bill will be passed to-morrow The only important point of disagreement is the amendment laying a tax on tea and coffee. Upon this the Senate will insist, and the Com. mittee of Conference on the part of the House will either recede or compromise. The ware. housing feature stands as under the present

The Peace Conference was in session until 1 or 2 o'clock this morning. The spirited de-bate previously commenced was continued, and during the night proceedings many, if not all of the amendments, were voted down, leaving substantially Mr. Guthrie's proposition with modified verbiage. This was in committee of the whole, but it will be voted on definitely to-

Mr. Lincoln yesterday afternoon visited both Chambers of Congress, accompanied by Mr. Seward. His appearance in each occasioned considerable stir, and many members crowded around to welcome him. Especially was this the case in the House, where he remained but a few minutes. The galleries partook of the common curiosity and excitement.

While at the Capitol, Mr. Lincoln paid his respects to the Justices of the Supreme Court, at their consultation room.

The dispatch received yesterday by the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Twiggs had surrendered the military property in Texas, was from the Commissary of Substinence, dated at New Orleans. He added that as a boon the use of Government means of transportation was allowed to the Federal troops to the seaboard, and they were permitted to take with them three or four cannon and their side arms. The Secretary received, this morning, documents from Texas showing that as early as the 7th of February Twiggs was entering into negotiations with the Texans for the surrender of the military property. Col. Waite was, several weeks ago, appointed to succeed Twiggs, as Chief of the Military Department of Texas, but it appears that he had not reached there at the time of Twiggs' surrender, which is considered by the Government authorities here as one of the most disgraceful acts yet committed by the

### secessionists. Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26. A strong speech was made in the State Convention yesterday by Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, (Gov. Letcher's district,) the substance of which was that the secession movement was inimical to the rights of Virginia, the whole South generally, and the people of Richmond particularly. It was decidedly of a Union tendency, and strongly against the action of

North Carolina. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26. The Legislature adjourned yesterday morning. There is some talk of an extra session, if the events of the next few weeks are unfavora-

South Carolina.

ble to compromise.

The Markets. Philadelphia, Feb 25.

Flour firm but quiet; superfine rearce at \$5.25.—saiet to trade at \$5.25a5.62 for common and extra; \$5.75a6.55 for extra family, and \$6.37%a7 for fancy. Wheat is for extra family, and \$6.371/437 for fancy. Wheat is drooping; sales of 20.000 bushels at \$1 29a1.32 for red, and \$1.40a1.50 for white. Corn dull at 58a60c. for new yellow. Sales of Rio coffee at 12a13c. Whisky sells at

NEW YORK, Feb. 26. Flour quiet; 7,000 bbls. sold. Wheat steady but quiet; Milwaukie Club wheat \$1.25. Corn quiet at 68c. and firm at 9aloc. Whisky steady at 18c. Stocks active Flour dull; Ohio and Howard \$5 37. Wheat firm Corn declining and lower; mixed 55a58; yellow 58a60. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee firm at 12 4a3. Whiskey higher. Sales at 19c.

New Advertisements. WANTED-A Sober and Industrious BLACKSMITH, who can have constant employand will receive good wages. Apply at Wornburg. [fe27-ltd\*] PETER SHAUP.

leysburg. WANTED-By a YOUTH 15 years of VV age, a situation in a Dry Goods, Grocery or Hardware Store, or other business where he can make himself useful. He is well educated, and speaks Gayman and English. Apply at this Office.

ELLIES!!!

CURRANT, PEACH.
APPLE, BLACKBERRY, ORANGE, RASPBERRY, QUINCE, PEAR,
Direct from NEW YORK, and warranted Superior, feb27

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

NEW FEATURE IN THE SPICE TRADE!!!

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!! E. R. DURKEE & CO'S SELECT SPICES.

In Tin Foil, (Lined with Paper,) and full Weight.

In Tin Foil, (Lined with Paper,) and full Weight.—BLACK PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEG, WHITE PEPPER, ALLSPICE, MACE, CAYENNE PEPPER, CINNAMON. CLOVES, MUSTARD.

In this age of adulterated and tasteless Spices, it is with confidence that we introduce to the attention of Housekeepers these superior and genuine articles. We guarantee them not only ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY FURE, but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleaned by us expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They are beautifully packed in tin foil, (lined with paper.) to prevent injury by keeping, and are FULL weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor, beyond all comparison, as a sinnyarianty snore. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor, begond all comparison, as a single trial will abundantly prove.

Every package bears our TRADE MARK.

Manufactured only by E. R. DURKEE & CO., New York.

For sale by [feb27.] WM. DOCK, Jn., & CO. DUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned, PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Dauphin county, Pennsylvanis, hereby inform the public in general that, in consequence of the approaching completion of the new Court House of the county, in the city of Harrisburg, a number of County Loans are solicited, for which coupon bonds payable at from three to thirty years, will be executed to able at from three to thirty years, will be executed to he lender clear of all taxes, and semi-annual interest the lender clear of all taxes, and semi-annual interest will be paid punctually at the Bauphin County Treasury. Will, it is expected, avail themselves of this opportunity. JOHN S. MUSSER,

JACOB REHM.

GEORGE GARVERICH.

HOUSES TO RENT .- Two or three dwellings, in the brick row, on Third street, near Walnut, are offered for rent, from the lat of April north For terms, enquire of febl3-dti

the ultra Republicans:

port, he will not be suffered to sink.

values above the Union, is the liberty to defame and abuse every man who lives South of Mason and Dixon's line, and the right to carry this sort of war into the Southern States, where it may promote slave insurrections, and place masters in hourly peril of their lives .-

privilege of vituperation, the Tribune and its An act to establish a public ferry on the Alle-

An act to establish a boundary line between

Westmoreland and Fayette counties, lying be-tween the Youghiogheny and Monongahela

An act to change the place of holding the

the city of Philadelphia. An act relative to certain military companies An act to incorporate the Bethlehem railway

An act to decimalize the fee bill of the pro-

incorporate the Big Black Creek improvement Harris free cemetery, approved February 16,

from Delaware county to Chester county. An act relative to the administration of jus-An act relating to dog tax in the township

corporation of the city of Reading.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act erecting parts of Clinton, Elk, M'Kean and Potter counties into a new county, to be called Cameron, approved the 29th day of March, A.

## THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE SECESSION OF TEXAS-DECLARATION OF CAUSES WHICH IMPEL HER TO LEAVE THE

equal States thereof.

formally received into the confederated Union. Texas abandoned her separate national existfederated States to promote her welfare, insure domestic tranquility and secure more substanlished the strongest ties between her and the

States, since our connection with them? The controlling majority of the Federal Government under various pretenses and disguises, has so administered the same as to exclude the citizens of the Southern States, unless under odious and unconstitutional restrictions, from all the immense Territory owned in common by all the States on the Pacific ocean, for the avowed purpose of acquiring

use it as a means of destroying the institutions of Texas and her sister slaveholding States. By the disloyalty of the Northern States and their citizens, and the imbecility of the Federal Government, infamous combinations of incendiaries and outlaws have been permitted in those States and the common Territory of Kansas to trample upon the Federal laws, to war upon the lives and property of Southern citizens in that Territory, and finally, by violence and

as exclusively the property of the Northern

good faith the provisions of the compact, or

For years past this abolition organization

And finally, by the combined sectional vote

fifteen slaveholding States. By the secession of six of the slaveholding

present month.

United States.

The adoption of an amendment to the third section of the proposition of the committee quite exasperated Mr. Guthrie, who said that he believed that there was little prospect of a harmonious result if there was to be persisting in factious opposition to what the border slave States desired. He proposed to retire from the Convention, but upon being convinced by his friends that the amendment was misunderstood sidered his determination of leaving, and made

mon nuisance—much talking.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON. The Hon. Jeff. Davis is reported to have arrived at Charleston, with the view to effect

character of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural shall be known. If its tone be pacific, there will be no attack on Fort Sumpter. If otherwise, they say an attack will be immediately made, in which case Mr. Davis would take command of the army in person, and Gen. Twiggs take command at Charleston. Dispatches from Major Anderson report everything quiet. He was allowed to receive marketing and other necessaries from Charleston, and had all the intercourse with the city he desired. The Charles-

Washington's birthday was celebrated at Charleston with unusual enthusiasm. Major Anderson also fired a salute of thirty-four guns from Fort Sumpter.

returned from Moktara. SAVINGS IN NEW YORK.—The superintendent

fession.

Mortimer Thompson, ("Doesticks,") will, it

that "Fanny Fern" has done more to injure her sex, and make men disrespect them, than any female writer since the world began.

AND CALF for sale at the EAGLE WORKS. LECTION. OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL BAILWAY Co., }

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

Sonian Institution was received and ordered to

be printed.

The Oregon war debt bill was taken up and on motion of Mr. Lane, a committee of confer.

of Colorado was taken up.
Mr. Green (Mo.) moved that the Senate con.

The House amenement was agreed to—year

A committee of conference was appointed on the tariff bill on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the amendment placing a duty