men and aided in defending them? General Twiggs has been stricken from the Army Roll by an order of the Secretary of War for "treachery to the flag." Is not this a crime invented by the Secretary? There is no such crime as treachery to a flag. The only crime akin to treachery under the Constitution, is "treason against the United States;" and that is well and clearly defined. Not that the right is disputed to dismiss General Twiggs for disobedience, neglect or any military fault; but that submission to State authority is not treason. Has General Twiggs levied war against the United States, or any of them? Has he given aid and comfort to their (foreign) enemies?

If he has done the latter thing, then Texas is a foreign power, in and over which we have no right to enforce our laws. Invasion on land, with which idea our Republican Legislature and General Wool began, seems to have been abandoned. Blockade, of some kind, of the Southern ports, is not definitely abandoned. Now blockade is clearly an act of war, for the right of blockade is universally recognized as the right only of a belligerent. The blockade may amount only to sending armed vessels to collect the revenue off the mouth of a port. It, of course, is not claimed that we can collect duties out at sea, on the great highway of nations, beyond our jurisdiction. But it is claimed that the U. States has jurisdiction for the distance of a marine league from the shore, by consent of international law, and that within that distance we can collect duties. But if the General Government has jurisdiction at sea to the extent of a marine league from the shores of South Carolina, it has this jurisdiction only because to that distance *the territorial jurisdiction of South Carolina extends.* It is well settled that this dominion over the contiguous sea belongs to the riparian owner, the owner and sovereign of the shore, and is a simple extension of his territorial jurisdiction; the boundary line of the sovereign owner of the shore stands at one league seaward from the shore. The jurisdiction of the general government in this belt of one marine league along the shores of South Carolina, is derived wholly and solely from the fact that this belt of sea *is part of South Carolina.* Invasion of this belt of sea is invasion of the State, just as much as invasion of it by land; and against invasion it is the duty of the United States to *protect* each State. The sending of armed vessels into this belt, against the will of South Carolina, is levying war against her, and is treason, if the Union be still unbroken. It has, heretofore, been shown that blockading the ports of one State by the general Government, or collecting duties by an armed vessel at the mouth of the harbor or outside of the port, is also in violation of an express Constitutional prohibition, to wit: "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the portion of one State over those of another." Not only must the "duties and imposts," which are imposed by law, be (as elsewhere provided in the instrument,) "uniform throughout the United States," but the "regulations of revenue," the regulations of the details of collecting the revenue, the mode and manner of collecting the revenue, must be alike in every State; by means of the same class of officers, with the same facilities and conveniences for transacting the business; otherwise a marked and most injurious preference would be given.

If it be objected that in the phrase "Treason against the United States," the words "the United States," taken in the plural sense, must be taken to mean *all* the United States, then, admitting the men of South Carolina to be now in an attitude of war, they are not in an attitude of war against *all* the States; their own State at least must be expected, and, in fact, their six Confederate States also, to charge the men in South Carolina with treason, you must (besides assuming that they are making war) assume the very position for which we have contended, that *war upon some of the States is war upon all.* If they are committing treason, that does not justify the President in committing treeson.

The President, at the end of his inaugural, says he has taken an oath to "preserve, protect and defend *the Government.*" Mr. Lincoln misquotes. The oath, which was then before him, and which he was at that instant about to take, reads—"that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend *the Constitution of the United States.*"—The Constitution of the United States is a very different thing from the Government. It is something higher than the Government—above the Government. It is the law *over* the Government This it is his sworn duty to "preserve protect and defend," even if, by reason of his preserving, protecting and defending this inviolate, and himself obeying its limitations, the Government should fail and utterly fall to pieces. He is not sworn to preserve the Government at all hazards, and in any way he chooses. He is sworn to execute the office of President, subject to the limitations upon his power in the Constitution; and if, in consequence of these limitations, he is unable to execute some duties of his office, that is not his fault; it is the fault of the Constitution. It is is a fair inference that the makers of the Constitution thought that under certain circumstances where other means than those given by the Constitution would have to be used, it were better the laws should go unenforced. The President is sworn generally to execute the office—that is, execute the duties of President—but to one of his duties, and to only one of his duties, he is besides sworn specially, to wit: to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. This is his highest of all duties, this he must do at all hazards, and with whatever consequences; even if the consequences be that he cannot enforce the laws or protect the Government property.

When duties are in conflict, the highest must be preferred. The President speaks of his duty as to the laws in the words of the Constitution, to wit, that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It is not that he himself shall execute the laws, through military or naval officers, by means of a mere irresponsible force, responsible to no one but him, and guided only by the articles of War, but that he shall *take care* that the laws *be* faithfully executed; by the proper officers; in such manner that not merely the right of the government to its imposts under the law, but the rights of individuals under the same law, shall be protected; under the guardianship of local Courts of Justice, which must have juries of the neighborhood. This is the only way to have the laws for the collection of imposts, or any of the laws *faithfully* executed; and this class of regular proper officers for the execution of the laws, he admits it will be better to forego appointing in certain States; yet he says he will use power confided to him to collect the duties and imposts. To one other great duty the President pledges himself, viz:—that he will hold the property of the government; and, he adds, *no other invasion* beyond what is necessary for these two objects will be resorted to; for these objects he promises invasion. Now this great special duty on which the President lays so much stress, of holding the property of the government, was not considered by the makers of the Constitution of sufficient importance to have it mentioned in the Constitution at all, in the enumeration of the President's duties. Yet the President and his followers make this duty of holding the property the chief justification of such an application of force as will bring on a civil war. The property question, the whole property involved being comparatively insignificant in value, being less than we would fight about with a foreign nation, even with miserable Mexico, unless at the end of long forbearance and many efforts to settle it otherwise—this property question seems the chief point of danger. And in this case an amicable pecuniary settlement is proposed on the other side. What war could be more wicked than a war merely about property under such circumstances? But the President says the Union is, *in contemplation of law*, perpetual, and therefore he must, by holding the property, make it perpetual. Has he never dreamed that a President should have a contemplation of great questions somewhat higher in degree than that of a mere lawyer? Did he ever know of one perpetual government anywhere, except in the mere *contemplation of law?* The property question seems the chief point of danger, because this property question appears to run most in the President's head. He began with this as the chief theme of his earliest speech on setting out from home; he puts it foremost among his duties in his Inaugural Address.—The constant cry about *property*, sounds as if it came not from a great government, but from a trader whose thoughts were intent on nothing but his wares and merchandise. Civil war brought on by efforts to enforce the laws, would have something of dignity in it, devoid as it would be of wisdom. But a civil war would utterly lack dignity as well as wisdom, which was brought on by the President of the United States in the capacity of a property keeper.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1861.

J. BARRETT & THOMAS G. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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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.

A Mistake.

It has been extensively telegraphed that when the delegation of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention paid their visit to Gen. Cass, in Washington City, the venerable and distinguished Secretary expressed his dissent from the sentiments of the Pennsylvania resolutions, and intimated that he could not stand upon such a platform. This statement is entirely untrue. We are informed by a gentleman—one of the Pennsylvania delegation—who was present when Gen. Cass made his remarks, that so far from expressing disapprobation of the platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy, he gave it his warmest and most cordial approval.

The Kansas Relief Fund.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* publishes the following letter from a Republican member of the Kansas Legislature, to a friend in the State of New York. As the State of Pennsylvania has appropriated $30,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers, it would be well enough to inquire, in view of the statements here made, what becomes of the money:

You must be amused and astonished to see the reports of the "Starvation in Kansas."—The exaggeration is beyond belief. Hyatt, Pomeroy, Army & Co. live on the relief business. There was, last year, an almost entire failure of crops in some counties, especially those back from the Missouri river; and in some of the more thinly settled districts there is undoubtedly destitution and some suffering which cargoes of relief would hardly cover, even if properly distributed. But, as yet, I have heard of no case of starvation, such as frequently has occurred in New York city, and we have no paupers. There have been, I see, $50,000 appropriated by the New York Legislature for our relief. I hope that they will utilize their generosity by appointing some agent of their own, instead of turning it over to the committee to help elect Pomeroy to the Senate—in my opinion, adding to the unavoidable corruption, instead of relieving a suffering community.—Nothing would benefit our State so much as investing the whole amount in wheat, potatoes, &c., for seed, and properly distributing it to those unable to procure it otherwise.

The Contest for United States Senator.

One of the first acts the Legislature will be called upon to perform is the election of a United States Senator, for the period of two years, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Cameron. Aspirants for this honor are plenty. First and foremost there is DAVID WILMOT, who means to try his luck once more in a struggle for position. After his defeat for the full term, at the commencement of this session, it is said that he felt deeply the ingratitude of party, and determined to eschew politics for the remainder of his natural life. He spurned the short term, and it was even hinted that he went so far as to swear roundly that he would not be put off with the fragments when a full meal was necessary to satisfy the cravings of his ambition. Possibly this report was slanderous. We won't vouch for its authenticity. At any rate it is true that David has returned to look after this fragment which Gen. Cameron has very considerately thrown to the dogs, whether his doing so compels him to eat his own words or not, which is of very little consequence in these days of elastic political consciences. Perhaps Mr. WILMOT's short official experience in the Peace Congress revived his half-subdued fondness for office, and satisfied him that the air of Washington was necessary to his happiness. What his chances of success are we cannot say. It would be doubly mortifying to him if, after graciously consenting to piece out what remains of Gen. CAMERON's term, he should a second time be defeated. Such a catastrophe might have the effect of confirming his disgust for politics, and insuring his retreat to private life, which would be a sore affliction to the people of this Commonwealth and cause them to weep their eyes out because of the great loss sustained.

THADDEUS STEPHENS is another expectant. This compound of anti-Masonry, Abolitionism and malignity has already made several trials and as many failures to obtain a seat in the Senate, and for the credit of the State we trust that he may be permited to wait a little longer. When Pennsylvania consents to employ him as her representative in the Senate we shall think that the time has come for changing our form of government.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, member of the House of Representatives from Lycoming, is strongly urged as a proper person to fill the Senatorial vacancy. His speech on the state of the Union delivered early in the session was moderate and able. His qualifications are unquestionable, and he is universally regarded as a pure and uncorruptible gentleman—but whether these qualities will prove any recommendation for political preferment admits of considerable doubt.

Mr. KETCHAM, Senator from Luzerne has also entered the list, and is pushing his claims with considerable energy; but in what his peculiar claims consist we are entirely unable to determine.

Beside these leading candidates there are a number of minor ones. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, member of Congress from Schuylkill, would like to come in on the score of his devotion to the tariff, home industry, protection to the laboring classes, and that sort of stale political gammon.

MORTON MCMICHAEL is spoken of as a dim and distant possibility; but as he lives in Philadelphia, and as that circumstance is generally regarded as a disqualification for high office he will be permitted to devote his whole time and attention to the columns of the *North American*, with an occasional after dinner speech by way of variety.

As we are not permitted to have a choice in this matter we can only express the hope that the Republicans will select a Senator who is a thorough Pennsylvanian, who will prove a credit to the State.

Fort Sumpter to be Evacuated.

Who would have thought after all the abuse heaped upon Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration for not initiating a civil war, by sending reinforcements to Fort SUMPTER, that the very first official act of the LINCOLN Administration would have been the issuing of orders for the evacuation of that stronghold by the United States troops under command of Maj. ANDERSON? And yet such appears to be the fact. The new Administration find that it is not an easy matter to send reinforcements to Fort SUMPTER—that it will cost thousands of valuable lives, be the commencement of a frightful war, and afford no corresponding advantage to the Government; so it has been very wisely determined not to risk so much to gain so little. We rejoice at this conclusion, as indicative of a pacific policy on the part of the President and his advisers, who have doubtless by this time discovered that it is one thing to arraign Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration for an alleged neglect of duty, and quite another thing to assume the resposibility of doing what must inevitably produce a collision between different sections of the Union. But this act of the Republican Administration is a terrible descent from the high position taken before the 4th of March—that the property and places belonging to the General Government were to be retained at all hazards and at every cost. It is an act of self humiliation necessarily following so much impotent vaporing.

While taking this very important step the Republican administration seek to clear their skirts of the responsibility, by throwing it entirely upon the preceding administration. Very well. We have no doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration will gladly bear the weight placed upon them, and take the responsibility of a policy which averts the danger of an armed conflict. The evacuation of Fort Sumpter may be the natural result of the masterly inactivity of the late administration. They determined that any attempt to reinforce it would be followed by the most disastrous consequences to the Union, and now Mr. Lincoln and his advisers are forced to come to the same conclusion. The policy is the same in both cases. Mr. Buchanan refused to reinforce Sumpter because war would be the consequence, and because the place was not worth what it would cost to strengthen it. Mr. Lincoln for the same reasons concludes that it is not worth the cost of holding it, and has accordingly issued orders for its abandonment.

Of course this determination creates great indignation among the warlike Repuplicans, who expected the new Administratioe would proceed in a very summary manner to wipe out the seceding States. The *Tribune* is quite ferocious at the bare idea of such a thing as yielding to traitors. Listen how it raves:

"For the surrender of a post by the new Administration, before it has been a fortnight in power, which the outgoing Administration, with all its imbecility and pusillanimity, persisted in holding, is an act which cannot fail to have most important consequences. It is, to begin with, an acknowledgement of the defeat of the Federal Government, and that the doctrine announced in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural is found to be untenable on the very first trial. It is an acknowledgment that the Union is utterly dissolved past all possibility of reconstruction, except by the most abject concessions. It is, moreover, a question whether these acknowledgments will not so demoralize the North, and so strengthen the South, that the hideous front of compromise may be again raised with renewed hopes and renewed strength, and whether the vigor which has hitherto opposed it may not, by this act, have gone out from us forever."

Secretary Cameron.

On the morning of the 12th inst. Judge Grier visited the War Department, and administered the oath of office to the new Secretary, Hon. Limon Cameron, in the presence of a large number of the clerks and other officials. Mr. Holt, after introducing his subordinates to his successor, retired, wishing great success and prosperity to General Cameron. Justice Grier and General Cameron are about the same age. They were boys together in Northumberland county, many years ago, and they started life the one as a school teachar and the other as a printer. During all the interval between youth and mature age they have preserved the kindest relations. It was fitting, therefore, that the oath of office should be administered by the one to the other.

Gen. Cameron has addressed the following letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1861.

To his Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR:—Having accepted the position of Secretary of War, tendered to me by the President, I hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the United States.

I leave that body with feelings of deep regret as well because it severs my immediate connection with the people of my native State, as because it removes me from the cherished personal associations of that high and dignified body. But I am consoled by the fact that the change in our tariff laws, for which I have labored for more than fifteen years. and which I trust will add greatly to the benefit of Pennsylvania, was accomplished at the close of my Senatorial service.

I beg to say to the Legislature, and to the people of Pennsylvania, that in my new position, which a deference to their earnest wishes induced me reluctantly to accept, my best energies shall be exerted for the benefit of the whole country, of which Pennsylvania forms so important a part.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
SIMON CAMERON.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 12, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m., by the SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the Norristown insurance and water company for the year 1860.

A large number of petitions and remonstrances of similar import to those already presented during the session, were offered.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. HALL, an act to authorize the commissioners of Blair county to borrow money; which was taken up under a suspension of the rules, and passed its several readings.

Mr. GREGG, an act chartering an insurance company in Ceetre county.

Also, an act to charter an insurance company in Sugar Valley, Centre county.

Mr. YARDLEY, an act for the relief of Lewis S. Coryell.

Also, an act for the relief of Caroline Lambert, Mary Ann Lambert, and others.

Also, a supplement to the act relative to suits brought against railroad and canal companies.

Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the act incorporating the Northern home for friendless children.

Mr. BLOOD, an act to declare Little Tobyhanna Creek, Clarion county, a public highway.

Also, an act to change the place of holding the election in Highland township, Clarion county.

Mr. THOMPSON, a supplement to the act incorporating the Lackawanna and Zanesborough railroad company.

Mr. HAMILTON, an act to fix the place of holding the election in the borough of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county.

Mr. LANDON, a supplement to the act incorporating the Towanda gas and water company.

Also, a supplement to the act providing for the collection of damages on the North Branch canal.

Mr. BOUGHTER, an act relating to a certain island in the Susquehanna river, near Liverpool, Perry country.

Also, an act to change the place of holding the election in the second ward, in the city of Harrisburg.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Harrisburg.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered the following, which was adopted;

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourn, it will adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that shall be the hour of meeting until otherwise ordered, except on Mondays.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. MEREDITH called up the act to incorporate the Freeport gas and water company; which was passed.

Mr. SCHINDEL called up supplement to the Ironton railroad company; which was passed.

Mr. SERRILL called up the act incorporating the Media gas and water company; which was passed.

Mr. SMITH called up an act to abolish the *nisi prius* court of Philadelphia; which was passed.

Mr. THOMPSON called up supplement to an act relative to landlord and tenant; which was passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act to extend the provisions of an act relative to cemeteries and burial places in York county, to the city of Philadelphia; which was passed.

Mr. CLYMER called up House bill, entitled "An Act revising the charter of the municipal corporation of the city of Reading;" which was passed finally.

A message from the Governor was received, accompanied by the resignation of Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator, both of which were read.

Mr. MOTT called up supplement to an act to incorporate the Cream Hill turnpike company; which was passed,

Mr. LAWRENCE, (for the SPEAKER) called up an act to change the place of holding the election in East Brunswick township, Schuylkill county; which was passed.

Mr. SMITH called up a supplement to the act relating to inspections; which was passsd.

Mr. GREGG called up an act for the protection of sheep, and taxing of dogs in Lycoming county; which was passed.

The Clerk of the House presented an extract from the Journal, entitled a joint resolution for holding a joint Convention for the election of a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Simon Cameron, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock m.; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. M'CLURE, the Senate proceeded to make nominations.

Mr. PALMER nominated James H. Campbell.

Mr. CONNELL nominated William D. Kelley.
Mr. SCHINDEL nominated W. H. Witte.
Mr. SERRILL nominated Mr. Ketcham.
Mr. BENSON nominated Mr. Wilmot.
Mr. GREGG nominated Wm. Armstrong.
Mr. SMITH nominated Morton M'Michael.
Mr. SERRILL nominated J. M. Broomall.
Mr. HALL nominated Samuel Calvin.
Mr. HAMILTON nominated Thos. E. Franklin.
Mr. HIESTAND nominated Thad. Stevens.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 12. 1861.

SPEAKKR DAVIS called the House to order at 3 o'clock. The Journal of the 1st inst. was read.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SHEPPARD offered a resolution for the adoption of certain joint rules in Ziegler's Manual.

Mr. M'DONOUGH offered the following joint resolutions, which were read under a suspension of the rules:

WHEREAS, The eminent devotion evinced by Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to the Constitution and the Union of the United States, and the distinguished servies he has rendered to the same during the session of the late Congress at Washington entitle him to the gratitude and honor of the people of all the loyal States, and to none more more so than to those of Pensylvania: *And whereas*, The Legislature of Kentucky have unanimously requested him to remain at the Federal Capital, and by his mature wisdom aid in restoring peace to the distracted Confederacy, and have further requested him to visit such other Sates as may desire his presence to counsel with them on the dangerous questions of the time; therefore be it

Resolved, That an invitation is hereby extended to the Hon. John J. Crittenden of Ky., to visit Harrisburg at such time as may suit his convenience during the present session.

Resolved, That a committee of five on the part of the House be appointed to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Crittenden should he accept the invitation hereby so cordially extended to him.

Mr. WILLIAMS wished the gentleman to explain his reasons for offering the resolutions. Mr. Crittenden had done nothing more than his duty, and he was of opinion that he might have done much more. He was not prepared to endorse his course.

Mr. M'DONOUGH explained that Mr. Crittenden stood before the people, not as a political partisan, but as a patriot. The resolutions were intended as a compliment to the statesman.

Mr. WILLIAMS replied, that there were other Statesmen as great as Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. M'DONOUGH had no objections to inserting their names.

Mr. TRACY moved to strike out John J. Crittenden, and insert Andrew J. Johnson, of Tennessee.

Mr. COWAN moved to postpone the resolutions for the present; agreed to—yeas 49, nays 34.

The resignation on Gen. Simon Cameron as United States Senator was read.

Mr. BLAIR offered a joint resolution, that the House meet in joint convention on Thursday, the 14th inst., to elect a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Cameron. Adopted. The following nominations were made:

Mr. PATTERSON nominated Hon. W. W. Ketcham; Mr. Cowan, nominated Hon. David H. Wilmot; Mr. HUHN, nominated Hon. Jas. Campbell; Mr. BUTLER, of Carbon nominated Hon. Wm. H. Witte; Mr. MOORE, nominated Morton M'Michael Esq.; Mr. HILL nominated Hon. Wm. H. Welsh; Mr COPE, nominated Hon. Richard Brodhead; Mr. LIESENRING, nominated Hon. Richard Vaux; Mr. MARSHALL, nominated E. P. Rauch, Esq.; Mr. PRESTON, nominated Hon. Elisha W. Davis; Mr. OBER, nominated Hon. Thomas E. Franklin; Mr. RHOADS, nominated Gen. George M. Keim; Mr. SMITH of Philadephia, nominated Hon. Henry M. Phillips.

Mr. WILDEY offered a joint resolution, that the Legislature adjourn on the 3d of April.—Laid over under the rules.

PRIVATE CALENDER.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills upon the private calender, and several were prepared for second reading.

Adjourned.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Southern Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 12.

The permanent Constitution of the Confederated States having been adopted by Congress and the obligation of secrecy removed, your correspondent is enabled to transmit the main features of that document.

No person of a foreign State and not a citizen of the Confederate States, is allowed to vote for any officer, either civil or polical, State or Federal. Under the first census South Carolina is entitled to five Representatives in Congress; Georgia to ten Representatives; Alabama to nine Representatives; Florida to two Representatives; Mississippi to seven Representatives; Louisiana to six Representatives; and Tekas to six Representatives; each State to have two Senators. The State Legislatures may impeach a judicial or Federal officer, resident and acting in said State, by a two-thirds vote. Both branches of Congress may grant seats on the floor of either House to the principal officer of each executive department, with the privilege of discussing the measures of his department. The representation of three-fifths of the slaves is continued. Congress is not allowed, through the imposition of duties, to foster any branch of industry. The foreign slave trade is prohibited. Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except when the appropriations are asked by the head of some department or the President. No extra compensation is to be allowed to any contractor, officer or agent, after the contract is made or the service rendered. Every law or resolution having the force of the law, shall relate to but one subject and be expressed by its title. The President and Vice President shall serve for six years. The principal officers of the department and in the diplomatic service shall be removable at the pleasure of the President, and other civil officers, when their services are unnecessary or for other good causes and reasons. Removals from office must be reported to the Senate and practically no captious removals are to be tolerated. Other States to be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. The Confederacy may acquire territory and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress and the Territorial Government. When five States shall have ratified the Constitution, it shall be established for said States, and until ratified the Provisional Constitution is to continue in force for a period not extending beyond one year.

No business of importance was transacted in Congress to-day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

It is understood at the office of the Adjutant General that the orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter by the small force of the gallant Major Anderson, will be issued to-morrow.

Commodore Stewart, just before the close of the late administration, returned to Secretary Toucy his commission as Senior Flag Captain of the Navy, dated in 1859, a step which he contemplated shortly after the passage of the act which conferred this mark of distinction. While Commodere Stewart highly appreciated the friendly feelings which superinduced this expression of national esteem, he looked upon it as intended to ameliorate the wrong inflicted upon him by the naval board; but it seems he prefers that, irrespective of the congressional resolve, his distinguished services to his country shall be his best defence.

It is known to be the intention of the President to first fill the vacancies which exist, and which must be filled during the present session of the Senate. Excepting in a few instances, the other appointments will be deferred until this is done. In the meanwhile applicants are requested to file their papers in the proper departments.

The officers of the army met at the War Department at noon to-day, and in company with Lieut. Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron, proceeded to the White House and formally paid their respects to the President.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—The board of officers, composed of Capt. Ringold and Commanders Davis and Maury, have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, in pursuance of the recent naval appropriation act, to examine the data for charts of the surveying expedition under Capt. Ringgold, Commanders Page and Rogers, and Lieut. Brook, and to report if they are such as to justify their publication.

A FORGIVING WIFE.—In the Hartford (Conn.,) rolice court on Friday, a man named Martin was convicted of beating his wife in the most cruel manner, first with a heavy strap and buckle, and afterwards with a hot poker. He then made her stand in the middle of the room while he doused a pail of water over her to wash off the blood. Yet the woman interceded for her husband.

The Delaware Legislature at its late session passed a law imposing a fine of $100 for dealing in lottery policies.

Andrew Godfrey, convicted in Philadelphia of selling lottery policies, has been sentenced to four months in the county prison.

Robert Rambo, convicted of passing counterfeit coin at Wilmington Del., has been fined $200 and imprisoned one year.

The majority in the Arkansas in favor of a State Convention was 11,586.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Robert J. Carson, Mr. JOSEPHUS SHISLER to Miss ELLA STROMINGER, all of this City.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. G. J. Martz, Mr. JOSEPH BUSER to Miss SUSAN FACKLER, all of Dauphin county, Penna.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. G. J. Martz, Mr. DAVID SHOFFNER to Miss MARGARET SHETRONE, all of Wormleysburg, Cumberland county, Penna.

New Advertisements.

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.—The largest stock in the City. All kinds of GARDEN SEEDS, in large papers, at THREE CENTS per paper. For sale by DAVID HAYNES,
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HENRY BECKER offers himself as an Independent Candidate for re-election to the office he now holds—Constable of Third Ward—and will be obliged for the support of the voters of said Ward.
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I concur with the opinion of Mr. Bryant.—*Washington Irving.*

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It is a most remarkable work, of which America will be justly proud, and for which all who study the English language will long have reason to respect your name, and to be grateful to you.

From Herbert Coleridge, Secretary of the London Philological Society, England.

Your magnificent present reached me here at length safely yesterday, and I lose no time in returning you my cordial thanks for your kindness. The London agents of your publishers, in their letter to me, (which I got before the book itself,) described it as a new edition of Webster, and I hardly felt inclined to be very grateful, as my opinion of Dr. Webster is but small; and my surprise and pleasure were consequently all the greater when I found out what I had really become possessed of.

As a work of practical utility, your book appears to me to be NEARLY PERFECT, and I expect to derive immense assistance from it.

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Tickets 25 cents—may be had at Prof. KNOCHE'S Music Store, GROSS & Co.'s Drug Store, and from any of the members of the Society. mar9-d6t

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be Sold, at Brant's European Hotel, on *Wednesday Evening, March 13th*, 1861, a certain TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, AND VACANT LOT, situate on North street, near Second—being 50 feet on North street, and extending back 51 feet. The House is well finished, with seven rooms and Basement Kitchen. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.—Terms will be made known by HENRY ROBERTS.
mar6-7td* W. BARR, Auctioneer.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 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

ALL PERSONS who have any Affection of the Lungs or Throat, or Chronic Diseases, and wish to be *cured*, should consult DR. STEWART, who has had many years' experience in different sections of the United States and Canada, and has *cured* cases which had been treated without benefit by what are esteemed the BEST PHYSICIANS in the Union.

He has been in Harrisburg for many months, and has restored to health, invalids who had expended hundreds of dollars with Physicians and Patent Medicines. He can refer to some of the best families in Harrisburg, and can give the names of persons in the city, and nearly all parts of the State, whom he has cured of almost every Chronic Disease.

He does not profess to cure all diseases after the manner of some *advertising quacks*, but will give a candid opinion in regard to curability after examination. The medicines of Dr. S. are vegetable, and derived from more than a hundred sources while traveling. In Lung and Throat Diseases he has had great success by means of his CARBON CURE, which may be taken by the Stomach or Inhaled.

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In regard to *qualifications*, Dr. S. refers to Professors Pancoast, Dunglison and Meigs, of Philadelphia. He also begs leave to refer to Senators Chase and Pugh, and Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

Patients or their friends should call at the BUEHLER HOUSE from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Letters promptly attended to. mar6-daw2w

TO BUTCHERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish the Dauphin County Poor House with such meat as may be wanted, from time to time, will be received by the Directors up to the 27th DAY OF MARCH, and opened and contract awarded on TUESDAY, the 2d of April, 1861, to the lowest bidder. The meat must be of good quality, and delivered at the building.

All proposals to be handed to the Steward of the Poor House.

JOHN RAYSOR,
SIMON DANIEL,
PETER BISHOP,
Directors of Poor.

mar6-3tdaltw