I have no pleasure, sir, in this kind of talk. As God is my judge, my heart is not in it at all. I am in no spirit of crimination. I stand between the extremes here of the North and the South, getting but little countenance or sympathy from either side. But I stand for my country, for the Union of these States, for the cause of justice and humanity, for the right, for duty and fidelity on all hands, and against a fratricidal war at all times and in every contingency.

I have already said that I do not hold southern men blameless on this subject. They have indulged a spirit of recrimination and retaliation toward the North neither wise nor philosophical; and it cannot be denied that a vexatious system of espionage has been kept up in some southern States as to northern men visiting that region, and in some instances cruel and condign punishment inflicted upon them in a manner disgraceful to the age, and wellcalculated to provoke aggression and hostility. They have, in addition, been unnecessarily sensitive and exacting on unimportant points, and at times have left the impression that nothing that the northern people could do or say would relieve their apprehensions or assuage their feelings. As for secession, I am utterly against it. I deny the right, and I abhor the consequences; but I shall indulge in no argument on that point. It is no remedy for any one of the evils lamented; and in my judgment, it will aggravate rather than remove them; and, in addition, superinduce countless others of a more distressing and destructive character. "It were wiser to bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of." Will dissolution arrest aggressions upon the rights of the South ? Will it extend the area of their peculiar institutions? Will it break up the machinations of those who conspire to carry off slave property ? Will it assuage the popular feeling in the North as to slavery? Will it give additional security to the holders of slaves? and will it prevent insurrection? In my judgment, it will do none of these things. Nor can it by any possibility improve the ma-terial interests of either section of the Union; and I do not intend to dwell upon the question of material interests in considering the value of the Union. If we could have two republics of equal size, and live in harmony and in unrestrained commercial and political intercourse, the national growth might not be seriously affected. But would this revolution stop with two republics; and can peaceful relations be maintained? Both is possible; but neither the one nor the other is probable. If once disruption becomes permanent, the history of the world would seem to teach that subdivisions would follow until the American Union would be divided into a score or more of petty, wrangling, and demoralized republics, exciting only the pity and contempt of the world.

Acknowledging the justice of the complaints of the southern States to no inconsiderable extent, I deprecate with all my heart the remedy they pursue, and am prepared to resist it by all proper and peaceful means in my power. Even if the right of secession were clear, Mr. President, I maintain that justice and good faith to the other States require that redress for alleged grievances to the South should first be sought at the hands of the people, the fountain of political authority, and in the forms prescribed in the Constitution. The southern States should have petitioned Congress for a convention of States to revise the Constitution and remove the grievances of which they complain. In this way they could have ascertained the real sentiments and intentions of the northern people towards them, and the great alternatives of continued Union or peaceful separation could have been dctermined upon. This was the course of our fathers in reference to the old confederation, which was intended to be perpetual, but was changed because it did not answer the purpose for which it was created. Let our southern friends follow this example, even at this late day, and all may be yet saved. Better counsels will prevail in such a body than in Congress. Men will come fresh from the people, unemb rrassed by party pol tics and party platforms. This refused by the North, and then, and not till then, could violent remedies with any show of justice be invoked. The Constitution was intended to meet just such exigencies as now surround us; and hence, no provision was made for the separation of the States, and none for the coercion of States into obedience to the fundamental law of the Union. The men who made the Constitution were in the practice of that peaceful remedy at the time, and doubtless intended to leave the same remedy, and none other to pos-terity. This remedy should still be embraced, unless Congress should promptly submit to the States some measure of pacification and reunion. No one pretends that the right of secession is given in the Constitution; and no one can seriously pretend that, if practiced by a State, the act is not, to some extent, a violent one, and in derogation of the rights and interests of the other States. The right or wrong of it in the estimation of the world, like the right or wrong of revolution, must depend in no inconsiderable degree upon the sufficiency or insufficiency of the reasons that induced it, and the consequences resulting therefrom. I think the reasons insufficient, and the remedy not only futile, but unjust to others. I deplore it, I deprecate the movement with all my heart; and I would be willing to wield any proper power in the Government, any peaceful means, to arrest the movement, so that men might be induced to look before they leap. But it is said, on the other side, that the authority of the Government of the United States must be vindicated; that rebellion, sedition, and insurrection must be put down, the Union saved, and the laws executed at all hazards. On these points, and as to the duty and powers of the Government, I concur mainly in what was said by the Senator from Illinois. No man denies that the laws should be executed; but if the people of a sovereign State, by a common voice. and in authoritative form, threw off their allegiance to the Federal Government, and acknowledged another, how are you to execute the laws within such a State, or carry out any one of the functions of the Federal Government? To execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and that it marked the beginning of a people put down rebellion, is a nice theory, and pleasant talk; but will gentlemen tell us how it can be done against the united voice of a sovereign State? When the people have thrown off their allegience to the General Government, and acknowledge only that of the State, the Federal Government may command the citizen to do one thing, but his allegiance to the State would require him to do another; and so he is bound hand and foot. You cannot carry mails, hold courts, nor collect revenuee with the army, even if you had a large one; but with all the army this Government has at present, such a work would be idle. What then? Shall we recognize the States now claiming to be out of the Union as de facto Governments, and wage war against them, to regain the jurisdiction of the United States within their respective limits? Before we do this, let us look at the fearful alternatives. Such a war would not involve a contest with five States only, but with twelve or fifteen. He is a madman who closes his eyes to this fact. However much the border States may deprecate the action of the cotton States, and however bitterly they may lament that action and denounce it, if you please, they have, with scarce an exception, declared secession to be the right of any State, and that no war shall be made on a sister State for the exercise of that right, however unwise that exercise may seem. Then, sir, it would be a war with fifteen States on one side and eighteen on the other. Let Senators who talk of war study the picture! Nothing in all the sad consequences of dissolution can be so blasting and horrible, as such a war, even though it presented the hope of re-establishing the Union. But how fallacious and delusive must be the and come what may-peace or war, weal or

ning, then, Mr. President, for an idle abstrac-tion or a vain delusion? chastise the offending States, to gratify feelings of hostility against them, to vindicate the honor and dignity of the Government, or reconstruct the Union ; but it would fail to accomplish the one or the other. What good end then will it subserve to shed the blood of our race and kindred, who separate from us politically, because they have believed they were not treated as equals? States cannot be brought back into the Union, or kept in the Union, by the sword. It is impossible. Ours is a Government of consent, and must be sustained by good will and fraternal affection. By what earthly means can you compel a sovereign State to perform the functions of a member of this Confederacy against her will? Can you make her citizens hold office? Can you make them regard your laws? Can you compel them to elect members of Congress, and can members of Congress be forced to serve? Can you collect revenues or taxes where no man will perform the office of tax gatherer? It is idle. I say, therefore, that coercion is a mere phrase, a sheer delusion. The idea of thirty-three States, that failed to live in fraternal union, being reunited by a long and bloody war, is startling. No, sir, this never can be. And in saying this, I do not mean to say that I would not force all the States to remain, if I believed it possible; for no greater service

could be rendered them. In my opinion, secession is the worst possible remedy for the evils complained of by the southern States, and coercion the maddest of all the remedies suggested for secession. The States ought to live in fraternal bonds; but if they will not, shall one-half put the other to the sword? Such a war would be one of extermination. Neither side could ever conquer; and if the northern States could conquer, what would they do with the southern States as provinces? The Senator from Virginia met that point the other day so completely that I need not discuss it. But God forbid that war should ever begin! I am against it I am for peace; and I am ready to grant anything in reason to reconcile the discontented States and the offended people. I am ready to implore them to remain in the Union; I am ready to fight for their constitutional rights to the last hour; but to shed a brother's blood in a fratricidal war, I shall be ready-never ! never !

But still I have an abiding faith that the nation can be saved ; not by mere hosannas to the Union, though I like them exceedingly .-It will require works as well as faith. When Rome was in the full tide of her decline, it was the boast of the Romans that, while the Colliseum stands, Rome will stand. The boast was vain; for "time's effacing finger" ever points to the fallacy of the expectation. The humbled pride and departed grandeur of the one mistress of the world are a fitting commentary upon worldly ambition. Still, the American boast, that while the Union stands, America will stand, is far more wise and rational. But means must be used. Then, boasts may be indulged. The adoption of the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, by the vote of all parties in Congress, would at once give assurance of re-union and continued union, and would be the voice of peace and good will throughout the land. What a blessed message it would be to go trembling over the wires from State to State, from city to city, from town to town, hill to valley, and from house to house, throughout this broad land; and how many hearts would impulsively thank God for his mercies! Our Government is too young to end now. Comparatively speaking, it is in its infancy. It has only seen the years of a very old man; and some there are still alive who lived before independence. Can it be that its existence is to be so limited, so fleeting ? a skyrocket among the nations, to rise and shine for a brief period, and then sink to rise no more? I do not believe this. God has more in store for America than this. It required the Roman empire about five hundred years to reach the climax of its greatness, and about an equal period to decline and fall. Babylon had existed sixteen centuries when the mysterious characers on the wall gave the aff rhted king notic that the time of its downfall was at hand. The Athenian Government existed more than twelve times the period which ours has been in existence. The English Government has seen over six centuries since the days of Magna Charta; the American Union has not seen one. Could it be now saved and reconstructed, as far as broken, might we not hope that its foundations were to be deeper and firmer than ever; that the ordeal through which it is now passing would root its foundations more effectively and completely in the affections of the people? But Senators talk of war; and it disturbs no man's nerves that widely separated States and communities should do so. The men of the arctic regions of the United States, away up in Maine and Vermont and Massachusetts, can shake their gory locks at those inhabiting a neck of land in the tropics of America, known as Florida; and the Floridians, in turn, may manifest a belligerent design. Such a fight will be bloodless; but it will be far otherwise with the free and slave States, bordering on each other, should that be the line of division. They will be within striking distance, and to them this war will be no idle bravado. It will be a matter of life and death. Look at the position of my own glorious old State. No broad river, or high mountain, or deep chasm, or high wall, divides her from the slaveholding States. From the waters of the Ohio to those of the Delaware, her broad side lies nestling close up against the sides of her slaveholding sisters.-First, on the west, comes Virginia, then Maryland, and then, full up in her generous bosom, rests her little sister Delaware, with the heads of both reclining on the banks of the river where, at the same moment, the rays of the morning sun may kiss the brow of both. For four hundred miles, from the Ohio to the Delaware, her south side reclines against the north side of slaveholding States; mountain to mountain, hill to hill, valley to valley, farm to farm, neighborhood to neighborhood, brother to brother, sister to sister, hand to hand, and heart to heart. The line has been, to fraternal citizens on either side, imaginary; they have passed from the North to the South, and from the South to the North, without even a thought strangers to each other, much less aliens and enemies. All along this line there has been marrying and giving in marriage. The sons of Virginia have married the daughters of Pennsylvania, and the sons of Penusylvania have married the daughters of Virginia, and so has it been with Maryland and Delaware. That line is sanctified by all the ties that can endear men to each other-political and commercial ties; ties of interest and custom; ties of consanguinity and affection. Great God! Are all these to be severed ? Is this line to mark the boundaries of enemies? Impossible! Humanity and justice forbid it. Pennsylvania will never become the enemy of Virginia. Pennsylvania will never draw the sword on Virginia ; and she is no less affectionate to her other sisters. In good faith she has performed her part in peace and in war. For many long years she has endeavored to stay the tide of disaffection and alienation between the two sections. She has been truly the keystone of the Federal arch, and the bulwark of | the rights of her sisters. Like some mighty peninsula between two heaving seas, she has resisted and rolled back the waves of discord and strife; but alas! the waves have risen higher and higher, and she is quite submerged, until her counsels of peace are powerless. For myself, I have but a few days longer to serve here, when I shall return to share her fate. She is my mother, and I love her with filial affection. She has made me what little I am; and though at times she has cherished and caressed, and then frowned-whether smiling or frowning-I love herstill. Frowning though last she has been, she is just and generous;ides of union through such means ! It in woe-her cause will be my cause. I say to her a large number of our Democratic Drein volves the practice of disunion of the most fa-in this presence, in the touching language of expressed to me personally and by letter. tal type. Let war once commence, and the ineffable love: "Whither thou goest I will

go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people; and thy God my God." The Patriot & Union FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1861.

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To Members of the Legislature.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Com-mittee will be held at the BUEHLER HOUSE, Harris-burg, on Wednesday, January 30, 1861, at 3 0'clock, p. m. Democratic papers in the State will please copy. WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

Interesting Correspondence.

The subjoined correspondence, between number of prominent and influential Democrats of Philadelphia and the Hon, WM. H. WELSH. Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, shows the general desire pervading | down on the 4th of March next with the plauthe party that a State Convention should be | dit from a grateful people-"Well done, good summoned at an early day, to take into consideration the distracted state of the country, and devise, if possible, some means whereby the Union may be perpetuated. It will be observed that it is proposed to hold a general Mass Convention. We regard this suggestion as eminently proper. Whatever is done should be done quickly. There is not time to go through the usual machinery of electing delegates by County Conventions; and, under the circumstances, it would probably be better for the State Committee, in accordance with the desire here expressed, to call a Mass Convention at the earliest day possible.

This plan would bring together leading men from all sections of the State anxious for the welfare of the Union, and insure a free expression of opinion. In this connection we take the liberty of suggesting that the call issued by the State Committee should be so framed as to embrace all conservative citizens of the State who are desirous that these unhappy difficulties should be settled by compromise, without regard to their previous political associations.---We have no doubt that there are many men who voted for LINCOLN who abhor the unyielding course of the ultra-Republicans, and who would eagerly embrace an opportunity of taking a position in the Union ranks.

In case the State Committee yield to these suggestions, we shall urge the best men throughout the State to impart character and influence to the Convention by attending it in person.

mands decided action on the part of the Democeacy of Pennsylvania. If the voice of the people be heard in reference to the perils surrounding our Confederacy, I believe that it will give a powerful and overwhelming expression voice can now be heard only through the Democratic organization. All hope of relief from the Republican majority in our Legislature has passed away; and the olive branch must now be borne by the conservative and patriotic citizens of this Commonwealth, who are willing "to estore peace and harmony by conciliating our Southern brethren by those concessions so justly due, which are so obstinately denied

them by their and our political adversaries." Very respectfully your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman of Dem. State Executive Com.

To Hon. ELLIS LEWIS and others.

Senator Bigler.

We publish this morning, to the exclusion of almost everything else, the masterly speech of Senator Bigler, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 21st inst., to which we earnestly call the attention of our readers. This speech is worthy the occasion that called it forth, and commends itself to every man who is desirous of correct information on the all-absorbing subject of the impending national crisis. We bespeak for it a careful perusal; because it is one of the very best efforts that has been made during the session.

During the entire session Senator Bigler has borne himself in gallant style in favor of the Union, and in his late effort has given ample proof of his devotion to his country, as well as of his ability to fill the high trust which he has occupied in the United States Senate for the past six years, a trust which he will lay and faithful servant."

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THUBSDAY, Jan. 24, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Col-

der. The SPEAKER laid befor the Senate a com-

munication from the Auditor General, in relation to the liability of certain canal companies to taxation. Ordered to be printed in the

Record. BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. KETCHAM, a supplement to the act incorporating the Milford and Owego turnpike company. Mr. FULLER, an act to repeal so much of an

act to consolidate and revise the Penal Code as relates to the arrest of fugitive slaves. Mr. PARKER, an act to incorporate the

Central market company, of Philadelphia. Also, an act to change the boundaries of the Fourth and Fifth wards, in Philadelphia. Also, an act to repeal an act in relation to

fees of the District Attorney. Mr. PENNEY, an act to incorporate the Lu-

cesco oil company. Mr. IRISH, a supplement to an act for the

better preservation of game. Mr. BOUGHTER, an act requiring the State Treasurer to relund certain moneys to U. R. Tracy, superintendent of the Dauphin and Susquehanna coal company. Mr. HAMILTON, an act relative to the pay-

ment of costs in criminal cases, in Lancaster

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. SMITH'S resolution, appointing the

citizens of the several States, is in the Union the North and the South. At present, our la and under the laws of the land.

Resolved 4. That we recognize the right of every slave State to regulate and control slavery within her limits, each in its own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United in favor of conciliation and compromise. That States ; and that we deny the right of Congress or any of the other States to interfere with it, either to limit, modify, abolish or control it within such State ; but, on the contrary, it is the duty of Congress, when required, to suppress insurrections and domestic violence by military force if necessary.

Resolved 5. That it is contrary to the first ar ticle of amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to the seventh section of the ninth article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, and contrary, not only to both these constitutions but to the genius of free government, to submit either to any other control than the responsibility for its abuse; and whilst we deprecate every abuse of such freedom, we cannot, in the interests of any section or people, offer so great a sacrifice even upon the altar of peace as their subjection to any other restraint.

Resolved 6. That the Territories of the United States previous to their recognition as States are under the exclusive control of Congress, which has the right to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them; that whilst we do not recognize the doctrine, that the Constitution of the United States carries slavery into the Territories, we are in favor of an adjustment of the whole question of slavery in the Territories in such manner as shall settle it forever; and to this end we recommend a line, not further north than the Missouri Compromise line, to be established and sanctioned by an amendment to the Constitution, whereby in all territory North of such

line slavery shall be forever prohibited, and South of which neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall have power to prohibit it; and the Territorial Legislature shall have the exclusive power to regulate and control it in like manner as a State might do, except only that it shall not during the Territorial condition prohibit or abolish it; and the people of any Territory containing sufficient population for one Member of Congress in an area of not less than sixty thousand nor more than eighty thousand square miles, shall have the right, preparatory to their admission to the Union, to adopt a Constitution either admitting or prohibiting slavery, and shall, on their application to Congress, be admitted, with or without slavery, as such Constitution may determine.

Resolved 7. That Pennsylvania is loyal to the Union and faithful in the observance of the Constitution and the laws, and in manifestation thereof the Judiciary Committees of both the Senate and the House are hereby instructed to inquire whether there is any law in force in Pennsylvania which conflicts with her consti tutional obligations to the Government of the United States, or which prevents or obstructs the due execution within her jurisdiction of any law of the United States; and if there be

any such law to report by bill or otherwise. Resolved 8. That we cherish for our brethren of the slaveholding States the most cordial and fraternal regard, and whilst we claim and insist upon the recognition and protection of all our constitutional rights, we cheerfully admit in them an equal and inviolable right to the same constitutional privileges, and to the equal and impartial protection of the Government; that we hold the Union to be the only sure basis of our continued prosperity and happiness and the enforcement of the laws an imperative and unavoidable duty of the General Government, essential to its preservation and to be accomplished, if necessary, by its entire civil and military power; that secession is revolution, and inevitably leads to war; and that. in such an emergency, Pennsylvania tenders to the President of the United States the whole resources of the State for its suppression.

Mr. AUSTIN, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to sustain the resolutions. He reviewed the Missouri Compromise, and stated the group upon which, in his opinio sures of concession should be based. Mr. HOFIUS offered an amendment to the 6th resolution, the substance of which was as follows: That when a fugitive slave is rescued, the Government shall pay for him, collecting the same from the State and county in which the rescue takes place. That all unoccupied territory be divided into two States, to be admitted into the Union at once. That the Government shall pay to each im-pressed mulatto the sum of \$10 per day during the term of his impressed service. That the Government shall pay certian sums, ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000, to free white people who may be maltreated in the South. That Southern States shall repeal their illegal search laws, and the Northern States their unconstutional enactments. The amendment was lost. Mr. ARMSTRONG moved that the resolutions be postponed until next Wednesday. Mr. ROBINSON hoped not. He desired to get these National questions out of the way, in order to admit State legislation. Mr. ABSOTT took the same view. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW favored the postponement. Further debate ensued; and finally it was agreed to postpone until Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, PETITIONS. Sundry petitions were presented. Among them was one by Mr. SMITH, of Berks, praying for relief to a soldier of the war of 1812; also, one by Mr. HECK, from citizens of Dauphin county, praying for the re-enactment of the provisions of the law of 1780; also, by Mr. AUSTIN, one of 100 citizens of Franklin county, praying that the Tonnage tax may not be repealed; and that no further aid, in any manner, be given to the Sunbury and Erie railroad. ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution approving of a National Convention, as suggested by Virginia, and calling a joint convention of the two Houses to elect five citizens as delegates to that Convention. Mr. BALL opposed the present passage of the esolution. Mr. RANDALL moved that the further consideration be postponed for the present.-Agreed to. Mr. HUHN offered the following : Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to urge the immediate pasage of the Morrill or any other safe tariff bill. Agreed to unanimously, by a vote of 90 ayes. Mr. SHAFER offered the following : Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to invite President Lincoln to visit Iarrisburg on his way to Washington. Agreed Several bills in place were read ; after which the House adjourned.

bors should be hers. Let us put ourselves right, and then we can with more confidence and justice appeal to them.

A NOVEL BREACH OF PROMISE CASE. A case is assigned for trial in the Superior Court, next week, which has some peculiar features. Henry L. W. Thacker, a colored man of some henry L. W. Insuert, a constant man of some note, sues Miss Ellen L. M. S. Thompson, a white girl, for breach of promise of marriage. Miss Thompson was for several years a ser. Miss mompson was a Thacker, and while in vent or housekeeper for Thacker, and while in vant or housekeeper for Lincket, and While in that capacity, as she claims, lent him money and trusted him for wages. After leaving his employ she sued him for the money, when he employ sne suea nim for the money, when he retaliated by bringing this suit against her, and her suit is awaiting the decision of this. Able and zealous counsel have been employed on either side, and the trial will probably occupy two or three days, as many witnesses will be called to show the relations which these parties have held to each other. Should a verdict be given for the sable suitor, it will be a novel precedent.-Boston Traveler.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF UNITED STATES ABMS. -The New Orleans Delta, of the 13th inst., contains the following: "We are informed, on excellent authority, that at 12 o'clock last night the entire armament and military stores of the United States revenue cutter Lewis Cass were seized and taken possession of by Capt. were seized and taken possession of by Uapt. Thomas Rees's independent company of Al-giers Riflemen. This cutter was laid up on the opposite side of the river undergoing repairs, and her armament, consisting of one long twenty-four pounder and six eight-pounder carronades, with a large quantity of cannon halls, powder and other military stores, were stored in the Belleville Iron Works, an extensive brick building that has been unoccupied for some time."

THE BATTERIES ON THE MISSISSIPPI .- The Louisville Journal is informed by a respectable Kentuckian direct from Vicksburg, that the object of the batteries erected at that point by the State authorities of Mississippi 1s to obtain possession of the steamer "Silver Wave," from Pittsburg, upon which it was said that United States ordnance was to be tran-ported to the South ; and probably to prevent the passage of federal troops. The same informant says that three of the military companies of Mississippi were in charge of the battery, and they withdrew it from the shore on Tuesday last and seized the United States Hospital, which they are now occupying.

ANOTHER JOHN BROWN'S MAN .--- For the last three or four weeks there has been a strange white man prowling about in this county, disguised in women's clothes. He visited a number of houses and begged his meals. No one knows where he slept, probably among the negroes, In Caroline county suspicion fell upon him, and being arrested, he proved to be a man. His bundle contained both male and female cloth. ing. He was turned loose and ordered to travel.—Easton (Md.) Star.

DARING ATTEMPT TO POISON .- A negro lad slave of Sandford Taylor, has been committed to jail at Fairfax Court House, Va., charged with attempting to kill the family of James Robey, by mixing pounded glass with their food, of which Mr. Robey, being an old gentleman, without teeth, eat largely before discovering the glass. His condition is dangerous.

GABIBALDI .- The Turin journals publish a letter from Garibaldi, in which he denounces any intention of offering himself as a candidate for the post of deputy to the Italian Parliament. and advises concord, in order to arrive at the deliverance of Venice.

BUSINESS .- A coffin, containing the dead body of a young girl, was sent from New York city to a town in the western part of the State, a day or two since, with the usual instructions, "C. O. D."-collect on delivery, or return the goods." Business is business.



PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1861.

To William H. Welsh, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee :--- SIR: In the existing terrible crisis of the affairs of the country. five States having already left the Union, and the danger being imminent of the entire South following them, the constitutional organization of the great State of Pennsylania is most unhappily in the temporary possession of a mi. nority, who abuse their power to misrepresent the inclinations and earnest wishes of our people, which are, beyond all doubt, to restore peace and harmony by conciliating our Southern brethren by those concessions so justly due, which are obstinately denied them by their and our political adversaries.

Under these circumstances it is the belief of the undersigned, and in this they think they reflect the opinions of the Democratic citizens generally of their part of the State, that the only means by which Pennsylvania can be placed in a position to utter the patriotic sentiments of her heart, so necessary to be made known at this juncture, is through a general State Convention, and that the proper way of reaching a call upon the people to assemble in Convention is through the Central Committee. The undersigned, therefore, representing to you, as the Chairman of that Committee, that a rally of the Democratic party, and a very early one, for there is no time to be lost, seems to be essential to the safety of the country, and most especially with a view of operating upon the movements of the Border Southern States, now immediately about to meet in their several Conventions, respectfully request of you to call together the Central Committee at a day not later than next Saturday, the 26th inst., to take into consideration the question of inviting the people forthwith to elect delegates to a Convention of the Democratic party, at once to be assembled, to adopt such measures and course of action as they may deem wise and necessary in the present alarming and unprecedented condition of the political offairs of the Union. We are your fellow-citizens,

Ellis Lewis, James Campbell, William B. Reed, J. Randall. George H. Martin, Charles J. Biddle, D. Salomon, Horn R. Kneass. Robert P. Kane. C. J. Ingersoll, James Page, Stephen Benton, W. L. Hirst, C. Macalester William E. Lehman. Robert Tyler. John B. Chapron, Owen Jones, George Williams. William Morgan, C. M'Kibbin, S. D. Anderson, A. V. Parsons, Benjamin H. Brewster, Benjamin Patton, J. B. Baker, John Campbell, Hugh Clark, R. E. Monaghan. J. F. Johnston,

SENATE CHAMBER,

The present crisis in our national affairs de-

pasters and folders assistant doorkeepers, came up on second reading, and passed. BILLS CONSIDERED.

county.

Mr. IMBRIE called up the House bill to change the time and place of holding the election for borough and district-school officers in the borough of Orwigsburg; which was passed finally.

The act incorporating the Penn gas coal company came up on the orders of the day. Mr. FULLER moved to postpone indefinitely; which motion he subsequently withdrew, and

on motion of Mr. NICHOLS, the bill was postponed for the present. Mr. IMBRIE called up House bill No. 18. entitled "An Act relative to treasurers' sales in the county of Beaver;" which was passed

finally. Mr. SMITH moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, at 3 o'clock; which was not agreed toyeas 12, nays 16.

Mr. HALL called up House bill No. 54, "A supplement to the act incorporating the Clearfield and Tyrone railroad company;" which was passed finally.

Mr. PARKER called up House bill, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Eagle library company ;" which was passed finally.

Mr. WELSH called up the House bill, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Weaver skating club;" which was passed finally. Mr. BLOOD called up a bill in relation to a road commissioner in Forrest county; which

passed finally. Mr. LAWRENCE moved to re-consider the resolution relative to adjourning until Monday; which was agreed to. The resolution was again

read and passed - yeas 17, nays 9. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Common wealth, in relation to the number of copies of Rogers' Geological Survey remaining in his office

Mr. IBISH moved that 2,000 additional copies of the School Report, in pamphlet form, be printed for the use of the Senate ; which was

agreed to. On motion of Mr. IRISH, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1861. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., by the SPEAKER, and prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Carson. Leave of absence was granted to sundry mem-

bers, after which the SPEAKER announced the special order.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order was the consideration of the following resolutions of Mr. ARMSTRONG.

Resulved by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That we recognize the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, and that all laws enacted either by Congress or the Legislatures of the several States which are contrary to its provisions are null and void.

Resolved 2. That the laws of the United States are of paramount authority in every State of the Union upon all matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and that any attempt on the part of a State, by State laws, to annul or hinder their due execution. is in violation of both the letter and spirit of the obligations due from the people of each State to the General Government and to each other. Resolved 3. That the citizens of this State.

in common with the citizens of other of the free States, have just cause to complain that their constitutional rights have been denied to them in some of the slave States; that the freedom of the press and of speech have been abridged ; the rights of personal security have been violated ; they have been on frequent occasions arrested, imprisoned and punished without trial, even to the taking of life, by

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE. - The Hon. Millard Fillmore was, a few weeks ago, suggested by a Union meeting in New York, as a suitable person to go to South Carolina to tender the people of that State the assurances of the citizens of New York that the North would respect and uphold the constitutional rights of the South. This mission Mr. Fillmore. declined, and in his letter remarked :

What they want and what I want, is some assurance from the Republican party, now dominant at the North, that they, or at least the conservative poation of them, are ready and willing to come forward and repeal ail unconstitutional State laws; live up to the compromises of the Constitution, execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully, and treat our. Southern brethren as friends. When lawless violence, and without interference on I can have any such reliable assurance as this their behalf by the constituted authorities of to give, I will go most dieerfully and urge our the State; yet we believe that the remedy for Southern brethren to follow our example, and these, and all other grievances between the restore harmony and fraternal affection between

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. House.-The House resumed the consideration of the Post Rate bill. The Senate's amendment, fixing the postage on letters to and from San Francisco, at the uniform rate of ten cents, whether carried by steamer or overland, was adopted. The House considered the Senate amend-

ment, as modified by Mr. Colfax, authorizing proposals to be received until the first Monday in April for the daily transportation of the entire overland mail service, to commence on the 1st of July, for four years.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. Mr. Holt to-day formally took leave of the gentlemen connected with the Post Office department. First Assistant King, introduced Major Iratt, who, he said, had been selected by them to give expression to the friendly feelings they entertained for him both as a private citizen and a public functionary. Mr. Holt eloquently responded to the address of Major Iratt.

The gentlemen present, as well as Mr. Holt. were solemnly impressed with these proceedings.

The Boston Committee, Mr. Everett and others, bearing the mammoth Union petition, have arrived.

Ex-President Tyler, on a peace mission to the President, from Virginia, has reached Washington.

Anti-Slavery Meeting in Boston.

Boston, Jan. 24. The anti-Slavery Society met this morning t Tremont Temple, Francis Jackson presiding. The Hall was filled with friends of the cause including many females, and the passages and doorways were crowded with the disorderlies. The remarks of the President and James Freeman Clark, were respectfully received, but Phillips was received with a storm of hisses. but nothing serious resulted. Phillips appeared cool amid the constant interruptions, till the close of his speech, when the meeting adjourned till the afternoon.

South Carolina Legislature.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24. The Senate has passed the tax bill. The rates of taxes are increased 20 per cent. over those of the year 1859, in order to meet the demand of a million and a half dollars necessary for all of South Carolina's purposes .--Treasury notes are ordered to be re-issued for \$700,000, and bills receivable of the State of \$350,000 for military contingencies.

The Western Excursionists. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.

The Chicago and Milwaukie Board of Trade arrived here this morning, and are being hospitably entertained at the Continental. They visit Independence Hall and other objects of interest to-day, and this evening attend an operatic performance at the Academy of Music, by invitation of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Fugitive Slave Case.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24. In the case of the fugitive slave girl Lucy the defence was withdrawn to-day, and she will be returned to Virginia to-morrow moraing.

Election of a United States Senator. MADISON, WIS., Jan. 23.

Timothy O. Howe, the Republican caucua nominee, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature to-day.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday, the 24th inst., EDWARD BROOME, son of Hiester and Elizabeth Clymer, aged 1 year, 10 months and 6 days. On Thursday morning, the 24th inst., Mrs. MARY HOR-TER, in the 80th year of her age. The friends of the deceased are requested to attend the acts funeral at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 16th inst., without further notice.

of Lycoming: William M'Candless, Harry Ingersoll. Henry M. Phillips,

John C. Bullitt, Samuel J. Randall. James C. Van Dyke, C. Ingersoll. William Ernst, W. O. Kline,

J. Hamilton, Jr., Vincent L. Bradford,

Samuel Hepburn,

Joseph Lippincott.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1861. }

GENTLEMEN :--- Your communication dated January 21st, 1861, reached me last evening. Before I received it I had already determined to convene the "Democratic State Executive Committee," in accordance with the wishes of a large number of our Democratic brethren.