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Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in the Supreme Court Room yesterday afternoon.

Hon. William H. Welsh, Chairman, called the Committee to order.

A select committee of seven was appointed to report a preamble and resolutions.

After a brief recess the Committee made the following report; which was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The dismemberment of the Union, by the withdrawal of the slave holding States, now in rapid progress, has been occasioned by a departure from the Democratic construction of the Constitution of the United States, which holds "the equality of the States of the Confederacy," in respect to persons and property, to be a fundamental principle of such Constitution, and by a contemplated abandonment of the conservative Democratic policy which, for sixty years past, secretly guarded "the rights of the States," and developed the resources and capacities of the people by Democratic legislation; thus guiding the whole country to an eminence of prosperity and renown:

1. They shall loan to certain lateral or connecting roads, pro rata, as to their length, the amount of tax that has accrued since the 1st day of August, 1857, in exchange for bonds, and thus aid in their completion.

2. The company shall pay taxes to the State on all their property and franchises in such manner as may be required by any other railroad company by any general law now in force, or that may hereafter be enforced by the Legislature.

3. The company shall make a reduction in their rates of transportation of all the local freight passing over the road equivalent to the amount of tax now chargeable thereon—thus benefiting the shipper in a direct manner.

4. The company shall increase the payments on account of the main line purchase \$460,000.00 per annum—say \$230,000.00 every six months—until the entire price and interest thereon is paid; which sums, when paid, shall be applicable to the reduction of the State debt, and to no other purposes.

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, three hundred and ninety-nine in all, be held in the city of Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 21st day of February next, at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

Resolved, That the several districts are hereby earnestly invited to take, in the manner most convenient and agreeable to them, prompt and effective measures to insure a full, fair and able representation.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee issue, immediately, a copy of these resolutions to the Chairman of each County Committee, each absent member of this Committee, and such other Democrats as may be thus conveniently and promptly reached; and that to aid and facilitate this matter, each member of this Committee furnish the Chairman with the names and addresses of Democrats in his district.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Tonnage Tax.

We commence, in this morning's issue of the PATRIOT AND UNION, the publication of a pamphlet which has been kindly furnished us, which may be aptly termed an argument in favor of the proposition soon to be submitted by the Pennsylvania railroad company to the Legislature, on the subject of the Tonnage Tax. We deem this course on our part as both right and proper, in order that the public should be put in possession of all the facts involved in the case, as well as the arguments to support the position assumed by the parties interested. We are well aware that there exists a strong prejudice in certain localities in this Commonwealth against anything that looks to a repeal of the Tonnage Tax now imposed by law upon the Pennsylvania railroad; and we are equally well aware that there exists not a little ignorance in certain quarters on the real merits of this tax question.

We propose now, in the most dispassionate manner, to devote as much of our space as we conveniently can to what might be termed an exposition of our own position upon this question of the Tonnage Tax.

We were among the first of our citizens who exerted whatever influence we possessed in favor of a project to connect the Atlantic seaboard with the Western waters by means of a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and to that end did everything in our power to forward the efforts of those intelligent and enterprising men who conceived the bold design of making such a connection. In due time the Pennsylvania railroad was chartered, and the great work commenced. In a much shorter period of time than the most sanguine friends of this great improvement had ever contemplated, the waters of the Ohio were reached by the iron rail, and the wished for object was accomplished.

We remember with what pride and exultation we watched the progress of this mighty work, as it steadily made its way westward. We remember, too, the wonder and amazement that inspired the hearts of those who, like ourselves, felt an interest in this great artery of trade and commerce, when, by the skill, perseverance and courage of the enlightened men who had charge of the work, the almost insurmountable obstacle—the abrupt and precipitous elevation from Alleghen to Galizien—was overcome, and a successful passage was cleared through the very heart of the Allegheny mountains, and the last great natural barrier gave way before the power of scientific skill and man's indomitable will.

The success that has attended this enterprise up to the present writing has never ceased to interest us, and never will so long as we are permitted to breathe the air of Pennsylvania, because the Pennsylvania railroad is, to every Pennsylvanian, a just source of individual pride.

When the company was chartered, the Commonwealth was the owner of the Main Line of the public improvements, embracing the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, the Pennsylvania canal from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, the Allegheny Portage railroad, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, and the canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh. In the location of the Pennsylvania railroad, it became the interest of the company to locate it so that it became a parallel line of improvement, and, consequently, apparently a formidable rival to the Main Line; and for that reason the provision was inserted in the charter of the company, that a Tonnage Tax should be paid, as an offset to the rivalry thus created to the public improvements of the State. To this imposition, at that time, no objection was made, because there appeared to be much force in the reason that controlled the mind of the Legislature when it was inserted in the charter.

But the people of the State soon became clamorous for a sale of the public improvements, and that clamor was only silenced by a compliance, in the sale of the Main Line, at public auction, to the highest bidder. The Pennsylvania railroad company became the purchaser, at a fair sale; and in pursuance of the terms of the act authorizing the sale, and of the sale under that act, the Pennsylvania railroad company became vested with the Main Line and all its appurtenances; and in all fairness the Tonnage Tax should have ceased to be imposed on the company from the moment of the consummation of the sale, because by the sale the reason ceased to operate that induced the Legislature to impose it. But such was not the fact, however; and now the company submit a new proposition to the Legislature, by which the difficulty thus involved shall be settled. The new proposition is one that will, we think, commend itself to the intelligence of the Legislature and the good sense of the people throughout the Commonwealth.

It is not a proposition for the unconditional repeal of the Tonnage Tax, but for a commutation of that tax in such manner as will result in benefits to the Commonwealth. In the bill that will be introduced by the company in a few days will be found the following provisions, or rather, the company propose by said bill to accomplish the following results:

1. They shall loan to certain lateral or connecting roads, pro rata, as to their length, the amount of tax that has accrued since the 1st day of August, 1857, in exchange for bonds, and thus aid in their completion.

2. The company shall pay taxes to the State on all their property and franchises in such manner as may be required by any other railroad company by any general law now in force, or that may hereafter be enforced by the Legislature.

3. The company shall make a reduction in their rates of transportation of all the local freight passing over the road equivalent to the amount of tax now chargeable thereon—thus benefiting the shipper in a direct manner.

4. The company shall increase the payments on account of the main line purchase \$460,000.00 per annum—say \$230,000.00 every six months—until the entire price and interest thereon is paid; which sums, when paid, shall be applicable to the reduction of the State debt, and to no other purposes.

By this proposition it will be found that the entire State debt will be paid by 1865, without resorting to the disagreeable expedient of additional taxation. In view of all these advantages, which we are anxious to see most carefully examined, are not over-estimated, and we are induced to give to this fair, we might add, munificent proposition of the Pennsylvania railroad company our hearty assent. But whilst this is our own individual judgment on the subject, deliberately formed, we do not, in the slightest manner, desire to interfere with the judgment of others on this question. Candor, however, compels us to lay before the public the argument of the company in support of their proposition, in order that each man shall form for himself an intelligent judgment upon a subject of general importance.

If the Pennsylvania railroad company asked for an unconditional repeal of the Tonnage Tax our course might be one of a different character; but putting it in the form in which it now is, as we find it in their bill, we feel justified in giving it the benefit of our approval.

In conclusion, we ask the readers of the PATRIOT AND UNION to give to the articles which we will publish on this subject from time to time a careful, candid and impartial examination.

The Canada Extradition Case.

The case of the negro Anderson, a fugitive from the State of Missouri now in jail in Toronto, Canada, seems likely to become one of national importance. We have already stated that the Canadian Courts have decided that he ought to be surrendered, on the requisition of the Governor of Missouri; but that the surrender is delayed for such further legal proceedings as are applicable to the case.

Late English papers announce that in the Court of Queen's Bench, application was made for a writ of habeas corpus on the affidavit of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and that the Judges, after consultation, determined that the writ must issue. If this shall have the effect to remove the prisoner to England and to discharge him from custody, it may become a subject of diplomatic correspondence between the two countries.

The principle involved is similar to that in the case of Kentucky against Ohio. The offense committed is against the laws of the State from whence the fugitive fled, but as slavery does not exist in the British dominions, it cannot be a crime there for a negro to kill the person attempting to prevent his escape from slavery. If the British Government intended to limit the operation of the treaty to crimes pronounced such by English and not by American law, it should have done so by express terms, instead of seeking to evade what appears to be a plain agreement between the two countries.

Letter to a Member of the Legislature.

Particular attention is invited to the letter addressed to a member of the Legislature which we publish this morning. It was written, as will be perceived from the date, some time ago, and its publication delayed until this time, for various reasons which it is not necessary to mention; but its truths are not impaired by lapse of time. At the request of the author, his name is not attached to the letter, but we take the liberty of saying that he is one of the most eminent and accomplished citizens of Philadelphia, who has been a private citizen since the days of Van Buren—under whose administration he was several years the representative of the United States at a foreign court. The sentiments expressed in his letter are

those of a patriot of the old school, who has no selfish purpose to promote, no object to gain but the good of his country—and as such we commend it to the careful attention of members of the Legislature and of all our readers.

It is stated that from the free States alone petitions containing the names of three hundred thousand citizens have been received in both Houses of Congress, urging an arrangement on the basis of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. What is the response? "Stand firm!" "No compromises—no concessions to the slave power—no breaking down." "Whip them, ay, whip them into subjection!"

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

LETTER FROM A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 8, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—I owe many apologies for not sooner replying to your favor, but important engagements have of late occupied my mind, and I trust, from the importance of the national crisis, that you will pardon the delay.

You ask my views relative to the duties of members of the Legislature in reference to the questions which now agitate the country; and further say:—"In addition to the repeal of the 95th section of the Penal Code, does the present exigency, in your judgment, require a State Convention?"

Where the combined intellect, judgment and patriotism of the country, as exhibited by the wisest and most experienced statesmen, seems to be at fault in devising a remedy, say slavery to all, for the souls we are suffering, a private citizen may well distrust at least the former quality as in him at a period so momentous. I need scarcely say that I entertain the sincerest distrust of me, and cannot imagine that any views I may have formed can be of any use to you; but as you have expressed a wish to hear from me, I will not withhold what I think. I owe this to your courteous letter, which comes to me unexpectedly after the long interval since we met, and agreeably recalls the recollections of a former period.

With reference to the paramount duties of the members of the Legislature, such I mean as bear immediately upon the great subjects which now agitate and convulse the country, they are happily clearly defined, and imperatively enjoined, in that celebrated instrument of government ordained and established by the people of all the States, in Convention assembled, "in order to form a more perfect Union," dated the 17th of September, 1787, and signed "GEORGE WASHINGTON, President and Deputv from Virginia." It is gratifying to our pride as Pennsylvanians to recall the fact, that that celebrated instrument bears more signatures from our honored State than any other member of the confederacy; and that it is added to a curious fact, in passing, that also bears more signatures from the State of South Carolina—all of our distinguished names too—than from any other of the Southern States.

Happily the third section of the sixth article of that great instrument of government, thus ordained and established by the people of all the States "to form a more perfect Union," is susceptible of no doubt or cavil in its construction.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; and they shall swear, or affirm, that they will faithfully execute the office of the State to which they are appointed, and that they will support the Constitution of the United States.

Without, therefore, a strict, unqualified, unhesitating obedience to this unmitigated constitutional mandate, "SHALL BE BOUND," I confess I do not see how any member of the Legislature, of this or any other State, can conscientiously perform his duty to his country or himself, so long as the Constitution of the United States remains, on its face, "the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," as until it be modified or abrogated by the only power that is ordained and established by the people of all the States in Convention assembled.

Whether any of the Senators or Representatives of the United States, or any of the members of any of the State Legislatures, or any Executive or Judicial officers of the United States, or of the several States, whose names have lately been a good deal before the public in an attitude of hostility to the Constitution, have been absolved from the solemn oath which they have taken, I have not heard; nor do I believe that any earthly power is capable of absolving them short of that which ordained and established the Constitution, namely, the people of all the States of the United States in Convention assembled.

There is another clause or part of the Constitution which is equally beyond all cavil or doubt. It is that which is found in the third section of the second article of the instrument, wherein the duties of the federal judges are defined, and it is thus ordained and established:—"He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

And this mandate, if true to his oath, he cannot disregard or evade.

Now as the members of the several State Legislatures are sworn to support the Federal Constitution, in all its parts, it is to me equally clear that the same obligation requires them to support the Federal Executive in the execution of the laws. Should the General Government require the support of the States for this purpose, the latter are bound, as I view it, by the oath of office which compose its Legislatures, to furnish such support to the full extent. The members of the respective State Legislatures can no more disregard their sworn obligations in this respect, should the occasion arise, than the Federal Executive can disregard his.

That such an occasion has arisen, has unhappily become a fact in history. Hence, in reply to the first part of your letter, I should say, let our noble and patriotic Commonwealth, on the soil of which the Union was first cemented by the sacred pledges of '76, and the Constitution ordained and established, stand forth as the Washington issued to his countrymen his immortal Farewell Address—let Pennsylvania take the lead among her sister States in the full performance of this imperative constitutional obligation. Let her be the proud distinction, when the history of this First Great Revolution against the Union shall be written in after ages, to have rallied, first of the States, to the support of the Constitution and the laws. Let Pennsylvania then be unanimous and prompt in tendering to the General Government, at this great national crisis, all the vast power and resources of the State, to enable the Executive to perform his constitutional duty.

That the other loyal States of the confederacy will be prompt to follow the example of Pennsylvania, there can be little doubt. Good is contagious as well as evil. The tide of patriotism will spread, and with a far broader and more potent sweep, as it gathers strength from the inspiring consciousness of the performance of a constitutional duty. These States will far, far outnumber numerically, as in power and majesty, and in the moral grandeur of their cause, the rebellious States. Let there be an overwhelming demonstration of the constitutional power of the General Government, backed by all the power and resources of all its loyal States, to support the Constitution and the laws, at any hazard, whereupon and whenever resisted, and mankind will see that Mr. Jefferson, that most philosophic of statesmen, was right when he declared that our government was "the strongest in the world." Nor can I forget to recall, in this connection, the emphatic manner in which his illustrious successor in the Presidency, Mr. Madison, one of the purest and calmest of statesmen, proclaimed his intention, in his Inaugural Address on the 4th of March, 1809, "to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well as its limitations as in its provisions."

"Our Constitution," said Mr. Madison, on another occasion, "was formed by the States; it is compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacities, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States individually, as the Constitution of a State may be at its individual will."

It by no means follows that such a course on the part of Pennsylvania, in preparation for the worst, would precipitate or bring on the result which all good citizens, from their inmost soul, would deplore, and should strive, ceaselessly and earnestly to avert. On the contrary, such a course has the sanction of ages, and the wisest and bravest of men, as the best adapted to ward off such a result. And may Heaven vouch for it! May the Great Author of Peace and Love of Concord command the tempest to cease, and allay, by His mighty

agency, the winds and waves of human passion! May His wisdom enlighten the minds of the people, and His spirit prevail in their hearts, to the restoration, once more, of the happy days of the Republic!

To this great end, and imploring His guidance for the success of her efforts, let Pennsylvania, through her Legislature and representatives in Congress, also be foremost in tendering, and according to, every measure of just concession and honorable compromise, with every future guaranty for the establishment of the equal rights of all the States, and every section of the confederacy. And let her manifest to the world the sincerity of her desire to give peace and stability to the Union, by the acquiescence in all such laws as have been found, and she will not only be the happiest of the Republic!

I would vote for them with all my heart, and I anticipate the happiest results from their adoption. I am obedient to the call of my Senators and Representatives in Congress instructed and requested, by a unanimous vote of the Legislature, to endeavor to secure their adoption. But I will not reject other conciliatory measures, should Mr. Crittenden's fail. I would go for any plan of adjustment, come from what quarter it may, should it be found, upon the fullest consultation, most likely "to insure domestic tranquillity," and secure its blessings "to ourselves and our posterity." Of this, the removal, by further constitutional enactment, of the slavery question from Congress, into which it should never have been allowed to enter, would, it seems to me, be the surest guaranty.

Replying to your next question, I see no necessity for a State Convention in Pennsylvania. A National Convention, on the 22d of February, in the Hall of Independence, for the purpose of revising the Constitution, adapting it to the experience of three score years and the amazing changes in the extent and condition of the country, could not fail, in my opinion, to accomplish great good. One of its first acts should be to read to the delegates of the States and people, there assembled, the Farewell Address of Washington.

But I doubt if any Convention in our State would, or could, now accomplish more for the peace of the country, or the integrity of the Union, than can, and I believe will, be done by the present Legislature. In saying this I give the best proof of my confidence in the patriotism, wisdom and firmness of our representatives, and in the spirit of devotion to the Constitution and the Union by which I believe they are and will be actuated.

Ordinary party questions—questions of administrative policy—it is my misfortune to differ with a large majority of the Legislature. But happily there is no "party" in Pennsylvania on a question so vital to the peace of the Nation. On that hanging question we are of one party—one and indivisible; we are all Republicans, all Democrats, throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. I voted against Mr. Curtin for Governor, and Mr. Lincoln for President, and exerted myself to the utmost to defeat both, within the rules of honorable party warfare, believing that their election would be productive of the most serious evil. Under like circumstances I would do so again. But the former is now the constitutionally chosen Governor elect of my native State; the latter the constitutionally chosen President elect of my country. It is my duty to respect each in his actual Executive office of the State and Nation; and while each remains the embodiment of the popular choice in his high office, and keeps strictly to the Constitution and the laws, I hold it to be the duty of every citizen to support each in the righteous performance of the oath he must take faithfully to execute his office, and to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution he is called to administer.

I have endeavored to answer fully the questions in your letter. I only fear I have said more, a good deal, than need have been said, and have tired your patience. And yet, if you will bear with me, I feel that the pen is in my hand, as if by subject might, I were warranted in a little piece of history before I conclude, with a word or two of the Palmetto Flag.

While Mr. Calhoun was Vice President of the United States he gave, as I find in the National Intelligencer of the 10th of last month, the following remarkable words at a public dinner on the 4th of July, in his own district of South Carolina, "The Constitution, certainly, as compared with present events, is a mere shadow."

"By John C. Calhoun—The State and General Governments—each independent when viewed as separate and distinct Governments, but taken as a whole, forming one system, and each depending and controlling the other, unseparated by any work of man in wisdom and sublimity."

Could that celebrated statesman and pure-minded man, for such I believe he was, whatever we may think of his political theories, have been suddenly recalled to life to witness the proceedings of the State of his birth, within the last few weeks, which are now a part of history, I wonder what he would have thought, had his mind unconsciously wandered back to the above sentiment, uttered while he wielded the power and influence of the second office of the Government!

Also! he would have looked in vain for the "wisdom and sublimity" which, according to that sentiment, could only co-exist in the General and State Governments so long as they formed "one system;" more than that, he would have beheld that same 4th of July blotted from the calendar within the limits of his native State, and his rights would have been great and good, and he would have seen the disfigured fragment of a matchless confederacy—an "imperfect" structure, with a "separate and distinct" emblem displayed in the breech over national defenses, which, as War Minister to President Monroe, and earning his early laurels as such, it had been his highest glory to protect and preserve with the Stars and Stripes!

The Palmetto Flag! This is now to Pennsylvania, and to the Union, I honor South Carolina for memories of the past, which will never die; for her revolutionary history; for her great names in peace and war; for her intrepid and heroic warriors; for her contributions to the renown of the confederacy; for her part of the property of the nation, and also the property of Carolina as part of the nation, protecting and protected by its flag. I say this with something of the feeling of early, as of subsequent years, for I was educated among Carolina boys, and some of my first, most agreeable and cherished associates were Southern men, and men of Carolina connection, whose high principles, accomplishments and courage I could not fail to admire and respect.

But none know better than Southern men, and none better than Pennsylvania men, that to gain the respect of others we must respect ourselves, and that the respect of mankind is founded upon the acknowledgment of mutual rights. The grievances of Carolina and the South, in the confederacy, have been numerous, in character, duration and amount. I have said so again and again, in public and private, in my own State and in New England, on more than one public and marked occasion. The South may well complain and demand redress; and redress she ought to have, ample constitutional, satisfactory, with every constitutional guaranty for the future.

But Carolina has no right, nor has any Southern State, to take the law into her own hands and seek redress by tearing down the pillars of the Union; that costly and magnificent fabric, which was equally devoted to Pennsylvania and her heirs forever by the illustrious testators who constructed it, and to which, therefore, we are no tenants at will or sufferance of this glorious confederacy; our estate in it is one of inheritance, to us and our children, and no earthly power has the right to deprive us of it, without the consent and united consent of ALL with whom we are jointly, and who constitute the Union.

If the Palmetto Flag shall continue to be displayed by Carolina as the emblem of other doctrines, let us earnestly hope that it converts may be few and of short duration in the Republic. The flag of Pennsylvania, on the other hand, is the proud emblem of doctrines which unite the allegiance of all loyal hearts. Nor is it new to Carolina, for it derives part of its lustre from deeds of her sons, in former days. It is one to which we are enthusiastically attached in this State, for it is inseparably entwined with all the proudest and most endearing recollections of the Republic, and in token of the nation's unity in honor and in toils of the nation's struggle at Yorktown; Jackson at New Orleans; Scott at Vera Cruz; Hull, Bainbridge, Stewart, Decatur, McDonough, Perry, on every deck, everywhere, on the ocean and upon the lakes; astonishing Europe and the world by the rapidity and splendor of its achievements; and which at once established this young Republic as the only power that could cope with the Mistress of the Seas, and was able to vanquish her; the flag which, in one hour, confers more honor and profit upon an American citizen in the remotest quarter of the globe,

than he could derive in a life-time on the emblem of any disjunct member of the confederacy, and which has now become immortal in song, making the heart-strings vibrate under its magnificent chords! In the patriotic language of two distinguished Senators of the United States in a telegraph to Georgia, no many days since, let us "cling to that flag;" yes, cling to it ever. Let us resolve to live and die under it, and transmit it to our children's children, still blazoning with Stars and radiant with Stripes, though the lustre of a few be dimmed, not God grant, with blood, but tears, when the present shall have become the past, and shall tell its mournful tale!

We will may the patriotic John Letcher, Governor of Virginia, occupying at this moment, as I once live, the most responsible, and therefore the proudest, position ever held by a citizen of the United States since the Union was formed—by the decision of Virginia most inevitably exercised a tremendous influence at this portentous moment—will may that enlightened and patriotic Executive Magistrate exclaim, in his message yesterday to the Virginia Legislature, "It is not monstrous to see a government like ours destroyed, merely because men cannot agree about a domestic institution, which existed at the formation of the government, and which is now recognized by fifteen out of the thirty-three States of the Union!"

All honor to Governor Letcher for his noble effort to stem the tide of disunion, and preserve this great confederacy, on a just and honorable basis! And all honor to him who is laboring, as only true patriot can labor, in the same righteous and hallowed cause, the intrepid Hicks, of Maryland! Posterity will applaud their efforts and their names will be held in reverence!

Old and honored Virginia! Birth-place and home of Washington, a dweller his mighty dust reposes, whose shores still echo the tolling bell of the vessel as it glides noiselessly past his tomb on the banks of the Potomac. In token of the veneration of the American people; that tomb in presence of which the youthful hero appears to the throngs of England, scarce three months since, stood uncovered! Virginia, Henry of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe, of Patrick Henry! Primum inter pares; oldest of the Old Thirteen! the mother of the States; the pride and hope of the confederacy! It is impossible that Virginia can forget her loyalty and go down to history with hostile States! Rather let us hope, in the sublime language of Him who spake as never man spake, that "THE QUEEN OF THE SOUTH SHALL RISE UP IN THE JUDGMENT WITH THIS GENERATION, AND SHALL CONFUTE IT."

And Maryland, chivalrous, patriotic Maryland, seventh in order of the Old Thirteen, and linked to Virginia by a thousand ties; who gave to the confederacy the "last surviving signer," and whose soil now holds his ashes, after lingering among us more than half a century, a dweller the unparalleled success, and some of the most splendid trophies of the young Republic he helped to found; Maryland, on whose shores the "Star Spangled Banner" first echoed its immortal chorus; birth-place of genius and valor, and parent to the highest order of social and individual accomplishment! It is impossible that Maryland can leave us, and go down to history with a blot on her escutcheon. No—never! The very stones of the Capitol would cry out!

I had not the most remote intention of inflicting such a letter upon you when I took the pen, but drawn out by yours the subject has grown upon me, and now that it is written it may go. The date of my letter recalls that illustrious man of iron nerve, and here President, of whom it was said by his great competitor for the Presidency, the younger Adams, that in after ages, when nations have crumbled and all other monuments forgotten, there were nevertheless two names that would be probably associated with the fame of the great American Republic, WASHINGTON and JACKSON.

I am rejoiced to perceive, by this evening's telegraphic news from Harrisburg, that his great Nullification Proclamation of 1832 was read to-day in the Legislature. Nothing but the principles of that majestic State Paper, with its unsurpassed combination of Roman firmness, with the most affectionate conciliatory tone, can save us now, as it saved us then. Very truly yours,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. The President has approved the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

The number of Federal troops which arrived here last night was 50,000, all from the 300. These are divided into three companies of artillery and one of infantry. An arrangement has been made for concentrating them at any particular point in case it becomes necessary to quell disturbances of the public peace.

Acting Postmaster General King has received complaints from Northern gentlemen that their letters from the South have been violated. One person writes that six letters addressed to him by a lady in Mobile, and not on political subjects, have evidently been opened by unauthorized parties. The department has promptly instituted an investigation.

Lieut. Sanders, of the army, will leave Washington to-day, with dispatches from the War Department for Florida.

A delegation, consisting of a committee of thirty-three, representing fifty thousand working men of Philadelphia, this morning walked on Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Cameron at their respective residences. They were introduced by Senator Bigler in a brief but appropriate address. J. B. Nicholson responded for the delegation eloquently and patriotically, stating the object of the visit to be to testify the appreciation of the Union held by themselves and those they represented, their desire for a settlement of the national difficulties on a satisfactory basis, and that the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, whose character they revered and whose patriotism they admired, was heartily endorsed by them, and they wished its adoption urged and secured. The Senators feelingly and hopefully responded.

The Legislature of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 30. The Convention resolved to re-consider the revenue ordinance proposed by the Governor. A resolution was introduced, giving the Governor power, under certain circumstances, to make reprisals and grant letters of marque. It was tabled.

An address to the citizens of the South and the world, detailing the causes which prompted Georgia to secede from the Federal Union, was adopted.

An ordinance, declaring it to be the fixed policy of the State to grant security to all the States, was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Savannah on the 31st of the President.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30. A joint resolution passed the Senate yesterday, appointing Gen. Doniphan, Waldo P. Johnson, J. D. Colter, Judge Hough, Gen. Atchison, Ferdinand Bennett, and Judge Backner, Commissioners to the Convention to be held at Washington, on the 4th of February. The same resolution was introduced in the House, and laid on the table. Mr. Vest, Chairman of the House Committee on Federal relations, reported resolutions taking strong grounds against the action of New York and Ohio, in offering aid to the general Government to coerce seceding States, which passed by a vote of eighty-nine to sixteen.

Anti-Slavery Meeting at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 30. The anti-slavery meeting again convened this morning and proceeded to pass the usual resolutions. At noon a large mob took possession of the platform and one of their speakers addressed the audience. During a temporary lull the Abolitionists adjourned sine die, claiming that they had carried their point of holding the meeting. Eggs were thrown at the police, but the hall was finally cleared.

Secession Meeting at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30. A large and enthusiastic secession meeting was held here last evening at the meeting. Prominent gentlemen formerly opposed to the movement, took a strong position with the South and declared that they were a unit with the South.

New-York Tobacco Sales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. The tobacco sale to-day was spirited, all on

the catalogue being disposed of 260 bbls of Kentucky tobacco were sold at 44@114.

Conviction of Armstrong for Murder. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30. The jury in the case of Armstrong, for the murder of Crawford, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

CARS FOR LIVERPOOL.—The next packet which sails for Liverpool from Philadelphia, will take out five handsomely finished passenger railway cars, which are to be used upon a Liverpool city railway.

DONATIONS TO THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The donations to the American Board of Missions from August 1st to December 31st 1860, amounted to \$78,000. This is a much smaller amount than was anticipated.

Not Advertisements.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING Part of the House at the north-west corner of M and more years. Inquire of THOMAS J. REIBER, jan31-51ds

HAVANA CIGARS.—A fine Assortment, comprising Figaro, Zigarros, La Bata, Bird, Fire Fly, Etivina, La Berlin, Capillo, all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-half and one-ounce boxes, just received, and for sale by JOHN H. ZIGLER, 73 Market Street, jan31

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

The Express Train South