

O. 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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. FETTING & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE. A second-hand ADAMS EXPRESS, taken 3 1/2 by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PATRIOT AND UNION.

We call the attention of our yearly club subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions will expire during December and January ensuing. We should like very much if our campaign and yearly subscribers would renew their subscriptions and use their influence to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.

In view of the existing state of affairs, there will be an exciting time at Washington, and it is not unlikely that we shall have a lively time at the State Capital. At the former we shall have a reliable correspondent, and at the latter competent reporters to give the Legislative news and all other occurrences worthy of note.

We shall also give our usual compendium of foreign and domestic news, and spare no pains to make the PATRIOT AND UNION one of the best (as it is the cheapest) family journals in the State.

HOPE that our friends will make some exertions to extend the circulation of the paper, either by clubs or otherwise, we call attention to the

TERMS.

DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

Single copy for one year, in advance, \$4.00. Single copy during the session of the Legislature, 1.00.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.

Published every Thursday.

Single copy one year, in advance, \$2.00. Ten copies to one address, \$18.00.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Pay always in advance.

Any person sending us a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting \$1 for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. HOWELL COBB has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and will depart from Washington on Thursday for South Carolina, with the intention of visiting the Secession Convention, in that State, on the 17th inst. It is rumored that the vacant Secretaryship has been offered to Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, and that he has telegraphed his acceptance.

In the debate in the United States Senate on Monday last, Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said that "the remedy is in the patriotism and affection of the people if it exists at all." And again—"If there is anything we can do, it is to get evidence that such hostility (against the South) does not exist. I believe it does not exist. If you can submit such evidence, I feel that the bitterness will cease." At the very time Mr. DAVIS was using this hopeful language, the people of Boston were furnishing the required evidence of a fraternal feeling towards the South, by electing a Democratic Mayor by a majority of over three thousand. Day seems to be dawning.

The discussion in the United States Senate on Monday last was marked by unexpected moderation on both sides. Even Mr. CHARLES SUMNER managed to open his mouth without breathing insult and threats. The conciliatory tone of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, heretofore regarded as a leading secessionist, the declaration of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, that his duty was in the Union, and the entire repudiation of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" by Mr. DIXON, Republican Senator from Connecticut, are all hopeful indications. The following extract from the speech of the last named gentleman shows decided disapproval of the sentiments of Seward and Lincoln:

There is a class of men, North, and perhaps South, of small numbers and influence, who assume that the present controversy is a conflict, as they say, of two civilizations. That it cannot be reconciled—that freedom or slavery must now perish. The great body of those who I represent don't thus believe. We believe there is no conflict in the systems of labor in the different States which is incompatible to the peaceful existence of our Union. We still believe that the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States may revolve in harmonious spheres; that if the question of slavery destroy the Union, it will be not because, in the nature of things, it could not be suitably adjusted, but because the statesmen of the country were incompetent to the task.

The Betrayed and the Betrayers.

Pennsylvania is naturally a conservative State, and she would not have ranked herself with the States that precipitated the present difficulties upon the country, had it not been for the deception practiced by leading men in the interest of the Republican party. We are satisfied that the majority of the citizens of this State so deeply regret that her electoral vote was given to Lincoln, that if a vote could be taken to-morrow the verdict of the 6th of November would be reversed by an immense majority. Pennsylvania was misled. She did not believe that in voting for Lincoln she was purchasing Republican success at the fearful price of dissolution. Instead of heeding the warnings of those who saw the coming tempest, she was beguiled by the flattering promises of the WILMOTs, the M'MICHAELS, the POLLOCKs, and other politicians of the mob species, who promised that the downfall of Democracy should be the elevation of labor and the inauguration of a blessed era of commercial activity and industrial prosperity. But Pennsylvania at last sees the pit into which these blind guides have betrayed her; and if it was within her power she would retrace her steps. It is, however, too late to talk about that. The deed is done. LINCOLN is elected by the vote of Pennsylvania, and he may be inaugurated, on the fourth of March next, President of what remains of the great American Republic. But it is no longer in the power of the WILMOTs, M'MICHAELS, and POLLOCKs, the leading agents in the great fraud practiced upon Pennsylvania,

to assure the people that there is no danger of a dissolution of the Union. The danger is so actual and immediate that even they are compelled to recognize it. Neither can they fail to appreciate the truth that they did not comprehend the magnitude of the issue involved in the Presidential contest; or, if they did, they purposely blinded the eyes of the people to its true nature. If they really erred blindly, and were blind leaders of the blind, it is their duty now to make all the reparation in their power, by humbly acknowledging their error and foregoing all aspirations in the future as leaders, teachers or representatives of the people. After running the ship upon the sands it is time for them to abdicate the position of helmsmen; and hereafter to devote the remnant of their influence to restoring this old State to the conservative position which she naturally should occupy. By adopting this course these leaders may save themselves from some portion of the execration of a deceived and betrayed people, and be permitted to retire to a decent and peaceful obscurity. But if they insist upon having just public indignation, they may be assured that retribution in some form will finally overtake them.

Too Late.

Even the most hopeful are constrained to express the conviction that all plans of compromising our differences have come too late to prevent secession. The Washington Star fears that the time has passed when Congressional action might have been effective even to delay the secession of the cotton-producing States. But, as "while there is life there is hope," we can only pray that the appointment of this committee may result in some Congressional action that will strengthen the purpose of conservative men at the South to induce Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia to pause for a season ere committing themselves to the measure of South Carolina.

Seeing nothing ahead to assure us that they may accomplish that end, we can but hope that the disabilities which both extreme sections will feel from disunion accomplished, will speedily result in a reconstruction of the Government upon a more satisfactory and a safer basis. It will be the peculiar labor of the border States, slaveholding and non-slaveholding, to bring about that end. Three things are necessary to its accomplishment.

1st. That civil war shall not grow out of the withdrawal of the cotton-producing States of the Union. Else the border slaveholding States will all speedily follow them.

2d. That there be no interference upon the part of England and France in our internal difficulties whereby the extreme South may be stimulated to hold to the position they are apparently about to assume.

3d. That the effect of the secession upon the business interests of the North shall speedily teach her that she has lost far more than she has gained by anti-slavery ultratism.

We are hopeful with reference to the first and third of these propositions, though doubtful as to second. The anti-slavery measures of England and France have from first to last been directed to the end of disavowing this Government, in order to cripple the scorpiously progressing manufactures of our Northern States. That object having at length been accomplished, we fear they will leave no effort untried to make it a fixed fact for all time to come, so soon as they may decently step forward to influence the seceding States to refuse overtures for the reconstruction of the Union.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1860.

The caucus of the Southern Senators, held at the Capitol yesterday, like all the other meetings that have taken place, resulted in a failure to devise any means whereby to avert the threatened danger to the country; and thus we are left to the same painful state of anxiety as to the future that we have all suffered during the past week. All that I can see in this state of affairs is the dreadful certainty that there is no earthly hope that the dissolution of the Union can be much longer prevented.

The secession sentiment is no longer confined to the cotton or Gulf States, but is spreading from the Colorado to the southern line of our own State. Texas is as rampant for disunion as South Carolina, and ere long Maryland and Delaware will be as fatally possessed as the most rabid demagogue States in the South. It is matter of astonishment to find the South so persistent in this secession movement, and can only be accounted for on one hypothesis, and that is that it is a question of resistance or humiliation with them, and they prefer to go out of the Union, rather than remain in it and be humiliated to a state of inferiority, under the rule of men who have proclaimed their hostility to them in advance of their triumph.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, the other day in the Senate said that it is the interest of the South to secede, but here I think is the ground on which the people of the Southern States are making a fatal mistake. Perhaps, if all the dreams of Southern grandeur and magnificence that fit attract the imaginations of our ardent Southern friends can be realized, or half that is conjectured, then it might be the interest of the South to secede. If, without effect, they could take in all Mexico and Central America, and form out of those countries joined to the fifteen Southern States one grand Southern Confederacy or Empire, then there might be some truth in Mr. Iverson's declaration, that it is the interest of the South to secede. But if all this is to be accomplished—if it is ever to be accomplished—after a long series of years, amid toil and blood, and at the expense of a protracted war, then indeed it will be found that those Southern philosophers who have persuaded the people of the South that it was their interest to sever their connection with this Union, will discover that they were false prophets, who came to the people with lying tongues to lure them to destruction.

It is not in the nature of things that the South will be benefited by secession. No; the North and the South will both suffer, and it is hard to determine at this stage of the proceedings which section will suffer most. So far as mere dollars and cents are concerned, I believe the North will be largely the loser, in the loss of her trade, in the prostration of her manufactures, and the depreciation of all kinds of stocks and real estate that must necessarily follow dissolution. But the most lamentable of all aspects to view this question of secession or dissolution is in the effect it will have in retarding the progress of civil and religious liberty, not only on the continent of America, but throughout the globe. Let the American Union be destroyed, and with it are destroyed the hopes of the world for freedom. Let the glorious flag of these States cease to float at the mast-head of our merchant marine, and insult and contumely will be heaped upon us by all the haughty, scornful heads of the old world; and our proud people will become, like

the people of Mexico for the last quarter of a century, nothing but a distracted family of military serfs, bound to the car of every haughty upstart who may have impudence and daring enough to place himself at the head of an army, to harass other petty State communities, until both their substance and themselves shall disappear from the face of the earth. This country once severed, it will be found when they come to re-construct it that the task will be one entirely too great for the small men of our day and generation.

These States will spring up into as many petty Republics as there are States, or at least as there are sections. For instance—the great State of New York, whose greatness has been brought about directly by the trade of the South and South-west, will set up for herself. She cannot go with New England, because the interests of New England as such and those of New York are diverse and antagonistic. Pennsylvania, with her vast mineral and manufacturing resources, must have a tariff for the protection of her iron interests, which New York nor New England cannot assent to, and, consequently, Pennsylvania must set up for herself. The great West must set up for herself, and form a Western Republic out of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, &c., &c. Then we will have the Southern Republic, embracing all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, except the Pacific States—California, Oregon, and Washington—that must form a separate government. It requires no forecast to see how utterly weak and exposed to danger will all these small sections be, even suppose that all this could be accomplished in an amicable and peaceful manner. The fable of the bundle of sticks is an illustration in point. When bound together they resisted the same power to break them that could easily do so when the ligature that bound them was broken, and each stick was subjected to the destroying process. Let us resist this thing called secession with all our power as long as we can, in order to save our country from certain destruction.

It is said that a distinguished Southern Senator received a dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, from old Abe Lincoln, to the effect that in the course of a very few days a letter will appear, from under his own hand, in which he will give the country such assurances as all will be satisfied with. But we must wait and see what the next few days may bring forth. If Old Abe can stay the present state of things, and give peace and tranquillity to this country, and, above all, prevent the catastrophe of secession or disunion. I for one would be disposed to toss up my cap with a hearty good will in honor of that man, I believe, with the reverend Chaplain of the House of Representatives, in his sermon today on the present state of the country, that it will require a higher power than the puny arm of man to restore our people to their once happy "union of hearts and hands," so that the machinery of government may go on as it was wont to do heretofore. God grant that He may interfere on our behalf, and save our country from the consequences of dissolution.

For the Patriot and Union.

THE UNION—A CONVENTION PROPOSED.

That we are on the eve of one of the direst calamities that could possibly befall our beloved country every true patriot must admit, but how the evil may be averted is a work of wisdom that should command the best minds of the country. Who, then, of our leading men has the patriotism and sagacity to control the storm which has been gradually growing for years to its present height, ready to burst with its fury and to destroy the noble fabric of the Union, reared with so much blood, and which till within so recent a period has had such a deep hold on the affections of the people? But no single mind can control the storm. The people, the business and practical part of the people must now rush to the rescue, and already they are beginning to speak in tones that are not misandered. A great change, or rather awakening up of the masses is now taking place, and the pressure of public opinion is becoming so great that those who are soon to occupy the places of power will be forced to repeal all obnoxious laws and to give such guarantees for the future that our deeply wronged Southern brethren may feel that security may hereafter be ruthlessly torn from them, or their rights invaded.

This is not a time for recriminations. All true patriots will see the error we have fallen into. All will earnestly strive to avert the calamity.

Let the people meet in primary assemblies, and after freely expressing their sentiments on the crisis and the means proposed for a restoration of harmony between the distracted and threatened fragments of our country, and then I would propose that delegates, irrespective of party predilections, be appointed, to meet in convention on 8th of January next, for the purpose of deliberating and acting with reference to the troubles that beset us.

It is hoped that much of the bitterness and strife which was engendered by a hotly contested election may have passed away, and that a union of sentiment may prevail among the business and practical men of Pennsylvania, that may unite them in all laudable efforts to save the Union, and to preserve for ages to come, in stability and firmness, the noble Constitution which was the result of concession and compromise—but whose spirit, all must admit, has been infringed upon by unthinking parties in the North, who now see their error, and in a measure may have an opportunity to retract and make reparation for the past, as well as to give assurances of our willingness to act in good faith to our brethren in the South for all time to come.

The present crisis is not the result of a momentary frenzy, but the calm and deliberate act of the South, which has been years in reaching the present furling point, which is ready to burst and cast ruin upon our common country. That a kind Providence may avert the dreadful evil is the sincere and earnest prayer of every true patriot, and it is hoped that measures may be adopted that will avert the dread calamity.

Who, then, will sign the call for the convention of the people, to be held on the coming 8th of January, that it may strengthen the hands of the legislators and executive officers of this and other States in all laudable efforts to stay the blighting curse that threatens to envelop that which should be dearer to every American than life itself. N. E. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 9, 1860.

For the Patriot and Union.

HOW WOULD THIS DO?

Mr. Editor:—A friend of mine in Philadelphia proposed the following plan to me a few days ago, and it looks so reasonable that I offer it to the people through your paper: Let the Governor and Chief Justice of each of the thirty-three States select a man of honor and discretion from amongst their own citizens respectively. This would be three from each State government, making ninety-nine in all. Let these ninety-nine meet, on a day to be fixed, at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, (a "good old" place) and there consider the matters now agitating our country to its foundations.

It strikes me that such a convention could not fail to propose a settlement which would prove satisfactory to us all.

CLAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MORAL OF THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The Springfield Republican, in closing a review of the Burch divorce trial, says: This case is a very, very sad one, and wherever the chief blame rests, there is certainly one lesson that every virtuous man and woman should learn from this domestic tragedy, which is, that the door of every house should be shut closely against known libertines. In the middle ranks of American society this is now the case, pretty generally, but, unless we are not much mistaken, a larger license prevails in our most fashionable society, and among the most educated or of style to command access to such society, is not excluded by the most notorious libertinism.

THE KANSAS DISTURBANCES.—Letters and dispatches to the St. Louis Democrat, from the south-west expedition, announce that General Frost had been to Fort Scott and had an interview with General Harney, who had undoubtedly knowledge that Montgomery was entrenched at Mound City, three hundred strong, and determined to fight. Gen. Harney desired the support of Gen. Frost, and it was thought that combined forces would be sufficient to capture Montgomery. Lieut. Scott and his men were disabled by an accidental shot through the leg.

ENIGMATIC LYONING.—The frequent lynchings in Savannah, Ga., have at last attracted the attention of the mayor and common council of that place, who denounce such proceedings as lawless and subversive of good order and security. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of parties implicated in such outrages. The Savannah Republican approves of the proclamation, and says that the oldest, wisest and best citizens of Savannah condemn the course of the vigilance committees.

MR. RAREY, the distinguished horse-tamer, of whose equine doings in England, France, Arabia, and Russia we have read so much within three years past, arrived at New York by the Asia on Friday, and took quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where his personal friends called upon him on Saturday, to congratulate him upon his success abroad, and welcome him upon his return to his native Ohio, where he will visit his friends near Columbus.

NAVAL RESIGNATIONS.—Commodore Shubrick, who has been fifty years in the navy, has prepared his letter of resignation, to be tendered when South Carolina shall secede. It is said to be conceived in the most touching terms. Capt. Ingraham, who has gone to the Mediterranean, is understood to have left his view of the same contingency. They are esteemed among the best officers in the service.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer, a Black Republican journal, says that Senator Hale "has, by some unaccountable freak of the citizens of his State, got into, and kept in, a seat in the Senate of the United States, when his true position would be in the saw dust of a circus, crowned by the jester's cap and bells. He is the mounted bank of the Senate, possessing neither dignity, principle, nor proper appreciation of his high duties."

SUSPENSION OF PUBLIC WORK.—On Saturday, the hands employed on the United States Capitol Extension were discharged. The cause of this is the want of funds to continue them in service. This deprives a large number of workmen of means to support their families during the approaching inclement season. We trust the suspension may be very brief.—Washington Star.

THE SEDUCED ONE JUDICALLY REBUKED.—Two girls of Canandaigua, N. Y., went up to the college to flirt with the students, and while there one of them was seduced, according to her own story, under promise of marriage. She prosecuted the student, but the judge discharged him, telling the young woman that it was her own fault.

TRAGEDY AT FAYETTE.—Three Men Killed.—On the 24th ult., a desperate affray occurred in what is called "The Strip," in Newton county, Mo., in which three men, Rev. J. J. Baxter, a Mr. Morris and a Mr. Rogers were killed. The affray grew out of a dispute about a land claim.

FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—A letter to Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, from C. F. Hall, of the American expedition, now in the Arctic seas, announces the loss of one of his vessels, the schooner Rescue, and his capture by the ice. The House then voted and refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins—years 95, says 101.

ANOTHER AMERICAN SERVING IN ITALY.—A son of Mr. Spencer, American Consul at Paris, has been serving, during the last part of the campaign, under Garibaldi, as a captain, although not yet of age. He hopes to retain his rank in the Piedmontese reorganization.

A party of six young men left Rahway, N. J., in two sail boats, on the 29th ult., bound for Sandy Hook, on a fishing excursion, with the expressed intention of returning on the 1st instant. They have not been heard of since.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The trial of the suit of Mr. Burch, of Chicago against his wife for divorce, was concluded on Monday, at Naperville, Illinois. The jury rendered a verdict for Mrs. Burch, the defendant.

SNOW AT THE SOUTH.—Snow to the depth of two inches fell in Anderson, South Carolina, on Monday of last week, and the ground at Augusta, Georgia, was robbed in "winter's livery" on Thursday night.

The sixth anniversary of the promulgation of the dogma of the immaculate conception was celebrated in most of the Catholic churches, on Saturday last.

The Paris Presse states that M. Thiers has just sent to the press the last sheet of the 18th volume of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," to appear on the 5th of December.

Capt. Mailli, U. S. Navy, so successful in capturing slavers, has received an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon, expressing his admiration and thanks.

SPECIES IN SMALL SUMS.—The Farmers' Bank and the Bank of Virginia at Richmond, are both selling out small sums in specie to those who do not use it to speculate upon.

The Norwegians are raising money to build a college in Iowa. Twenty thousand dollars have already been raised for this purpose.

On Sunday last the steamer Huntsville brought back eighty-six passengers from Savannah, by order of the authorities.

It is now ascertained that no less than ninety-two lives were lost on the lakes during the late gale of November 24th.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

SENATE.—The House bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, authorizing a loan, etc., was called up. Mr. Rice, (Miss.) objected to taking it up. Mr. Cameron, (Penn.) was in favor of considering it. The bill was taken up by a vote of 39 yeas to 37 nays.

The ten million treasury note bill was received from the House. Mr. Rice moved its reference to the Finance Committee. Agreed to.

The resolution of Mr. Powell referring that part of the President's Message relating to domestic affairs to a select committee, was taken up.

Mr. Hale, (N. H.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether the expenses of that branch of the public service cannot be reduced without detriment to the safety of the country, and if so, that they be instructed to report to what extent and what particular branch or branches can be dispensed with or reduced. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bigler, (Pa.) then took the floor, having yielded it yesterday for an adjournment. He said he would go with the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas), and with the men of every party who will devote themselves to the great work of resistance to the impending danger.

Mr. President.—Through weal or woe, I am a Union man. I am for the Union as made by our fathers. I am for the Constitution and the Union.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cobb, (Ala.) said he did not rise to make a speech, but to express his anxious desire that the Select Committee should commence business and present the result of its deliberations in some tangible form. His hope was, however, faint, as to any useful result. If anything was to be done to save his State from secession it must be done at once.

The election for delegates to the State Convention takes place on the 24th inst., and the Convention meets on the 7th of January. What means these crowded galleries? His answer was the excitement which pervades the public mind, not only here, but throughout the country, all looking to Congress to do something. He hoped the House would stop the debate, and do something, if possible, to produce harmony among the people. There was a pure gleam of light from Boston which may ultimately have a good effect on the public mind. Let the North show a returning sense of justice, and the question which now agitates all, will be taken into the hands of the people for proper adjustment.

He trusted that the Committee would do something to harmonize the distracted public mind. He knew that Alabama would not remain in the confederacy longer than the 15th of January, unless something be speedily done. He was not a secessionist. He desired peace predicated on the principles of the Constitution. If we could have that you would help us to remain in the Union as long as the sun shall shine, and my prayer shall be sent forth for the perpetuity of this Government.

Mr. Davis (Miss.) briefly gave the reasons why he should serve on the Union Committee. He might be blamed or censured, but in acting where his conscience approved, he defied the opinion of the world. He stood here, not as the representative of his own preference, but of the interests of his constituents. He regretted much that the resolution under which the Committee was raised came from the distinguished son of Virginia. He had entertained the opinion that the Southern members should withdraw and leave the Republicans to submit a report for consideration; but this could not be done. The Constitution was sacrificed for the protection of Southern rights, if executed in the letter and spirit. If our Government rests for its continuance on public opinion, he could have no hope from that source, nor that it could be preserved by compromises or the use of the sword.

The Republicans have destroyed the only bond which can bind the Union. The subject matter referred to the Committee did not belong to this House. It grew out of principles and systems in the Northern States directly at war with the safety and material interests of the South. If any action is taken at all, it should originate from the Southern States, if executed in the letter and spirit. If our Government rests for its continuance on public opinion, he could have no hope from that source, nor that it could be preserved by compromises or the use of the sword.

The Republicans have destroyed the only bond which can bind the Union. The subject matter referred to the Committee did not belong to this House. It grew out of principles and systems in the Northern States directly at war with the safety and material interests of the South. If any action is taken at all, it should originate from the Southern States, if executed in the letter and spirit. If our Government rests for its continuance on public opinion, he could have no hope from that source, nor that it could be preserved by compromises or the use of the sword.

Mr. Boyce, (S. C.) asked to be excused from serving on the committee.

From California.

FOR KANSAS, Dec. 10. The pony express from San Francisco passed here at 6 o'clock this morning, bearing a package containing the following arrivals: The full election returns have been received from every county in the State, showing the total vote to be 119,597, thus divided: For Lincoln.....38,702. For Douglas.....38,060. For Breckinridge.....34,441. For Bell.....8,794.

Notwithstanding this heavy vote, it is stated that the new census gives the State only about 400,000 population, showing conclusively that the census agents have not faithfully performed their work.

The suits of the United States vs. Beverly C. Sanders, and the same vs. Augusta Harshetter, the former charged with defalcation in 1852, while collector of the port of San Francisco, and the latter charged with embezzling in 1857, in the refining department of the San Francisco Mint, have both been dismissed, the United States District Attorney entering a nolle prosequi.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 10. The extra session of the Louisiana Legislature met to-day. The Governor's message exhorts calmness and deliberation, and says that the election of Lincoln shows that the northern mind is poisoned against the South; that the wisest councils of our fathers are forgotten and the fraternal remonstrances of the South disregarded.

He recommends a convention, and says that Louisiana ought not to refuse to meet her sister slave holding States in council to demand from the North the repeal of obnoxious legislation, and a guarantee against future similar measures. He says that these questions should be met before the inauguration of Lincoln, because the self respect and honor of the State does not comport with her remaining under a black republican President. A resolution has been presented for the erection of a military board, and asks an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of arms for the volunteer companies.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. The Democratic members of the North-West have had several conferences relative to the present condition of political affairs. They generally take the position set forth in Mr. M'Clellan and Mr. Valliant's speeches of yesterday, namely: That the Union cannot be peaceably dissolved; that the North-West, under no circumstances, will consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico and city of New Orleans; that the Government, whatever may be its faults, is of inestimable value. The leading idea is a Central Government embracing the Middle, Western and Border Slave States, but depending for its consummation on future circumstances.

Lieutenant General Scott will arrive here to-morrow. Leopold de Meyer, the great pianist, now in Vienna, is said to have become paralyzed.

DIED.

On Monday, December 10th, at four o'clock in the morning, ISAC G. M'KINLEY, aged 36 years and three months. Will be buried this morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. This bereavement falls with a heavy crushing weight on an interesting family, to whom the deceased was greatly endeared in the relations of a husband and parent. On these we may not intrude, except to say that the entire community sympathizes with them in their mourning degree. Few men will be more missed in our country than Mr. M'KINLEY. His life spent in our midst—engaging, stimulating, co-operating with and sustaining many of the enterprises which have largely contributed to the increasing prosperity of our city; his death a public loss. We could specify many special acts of his connection with these enterprises, but they are too well known to require statement. For a long time he held important connection with the political movements—in a more just and liberal spirit than usual in the circles of politics. Gentle in his social relations, and increasingly so in the last few years, his absence from the circles of his friendships will be greatly felt. The "great question" which should interest all of us, recurred to him, to liberate, active and thoughtful attention, and during his lingering illness his great truths furnished comfort and hopeful trust, up to the last hour of his mortal strife.

New Advertisements.

STEWART & M'AREE, RECTIFYING DISTILLERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, SCOTCH, IRISH, OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKYS, No. 103 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county to distribute among the creditors the balance remaining in the hands of PETER HOOKER, Administrator of the estate of Henry C. Spangler, late of the borough of Dauphin, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties interested at his office, in the city of Harrisburg, on Saturday, the 8th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which they are hereby notified. dec12-14d&5w H. M. GRAYDON, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of JOSEPH P. LYSTER, Executor of the estate of Joseph Shoop, late of Jefferson township, in said county, deceased, to and among the creditors of said estate, is desirous of being interested in said distribution at his office, in Harrisburg, on Saturday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1861, when and where they are required to attend. December 11, 1860.—dec12-43d&w

FOR RENT.—From the first of April next, the STORE ROOM now occupied by Samuel E. Zollinger, No. 65 Market Street. For terms apply to dell dm JOHN B. THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG, PORTSMOUTH, MT. JOY AND LANCASTER RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1860. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the HARRISBURG, PORTSMOUTH, MT. JOY AND LANCASTER RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., at Sanson Street Hall (Sanson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,) in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of receiving or rejecting a contract for a more permanent lease of their road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE TAEER, Secretary. dec10-44dec27

THE LIFE OF

ANDREW JACKSON,

BY JAMES PARTON,

Author of "Life of Aaron Burr," etc. Three Volumes, 636 to 734 Pages each, with Steel Portraits Crown Octavo Edition.—Cloth Binding, \$5; Sheep, \$6.75; Half calf, \$9; Full calf, \$12.

Subscribers' Editors, Royal Octavo (Sold by Subscription only) in three Volumes, \$3; Half calf, \$4; Full calf, \$5.

Mr. Parton has been fully engaged in the preparation of this work, and has bestowed upon it the most careful research. The work is