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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.

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. Single copy one year, in advance, \$2.00. Ten copies to one address, \$20.00.

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.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

The Vice President has shown great wisdom and discretion in the composition of the Senate Committee of Thirteen on the National Crisis. The fact that he has appointed both Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Douglas to that Committee is evidence that he divested himself of all personal partiality and prejudice, and looked solely to the good of the country.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland will allow the Chair to announce the special committee directed to be raised to consider that portion of the President's Message which relates to the disturbances of the country, and with the leave of the Senate, he will make a single reading of the great and important document which is the basis of the Committee's report.

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and the interest of our sister States; and the success of a common cause.

2. That we repudiate the delusive policy of secession first and co-operation afterwards. Interest, safety and success, and ordinary respect to our sister slaveholding States, require consultation with at least as many as will consent, before secession; and then if secession be deemed advisable, co-operation in secession and co-operation after secession.

3. That in hasty, ill-advised, separate State secession, we can see nothing but divisions among our people, confusion among the slaveholding States, strife around our firesides, and ultimate defeat to every movement for the effective redress of our grievances.

4. That in the consultation and co-operation of the slaveholding States, we recognize the maintenance of our rights and equality, the preservation of our laws, the peace of our families, the security of our property, the harmony of our people, the peaceful division of the public property, if disunion must ensue, and the success of whatever plan of redress may be agreed on and adopted.

5. That in selecting delegates to the approaching Convention, we urge the people to see to it that they do not cast their votes for those who are in favor of immediate secession of Georgia alone; and to avoid doubt on this subject, we refer to our success and peace, we respectfully suggest that they vote, to take every candidate seeking their votes, to take every distinct position against immediate separate secession, at least until a proper effort for co-operation has failed.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—An earnest prayer was offered, invoking God's blessing on the new-born Confederacy.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Adams moved to exclude the reporters and strangers.

Mr. Hardee offered a written substitute, appointing a committee to wait on the Governor, so that the Convention could advise with him in secret session relative to the present state of affairs.

Mr. Adams motioned the presence of the Post-office to be closed, and that effect was carried. Mr. Inglis moved to admit an official reporter.

Mr. Rhett reported from the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the Southern people. Mr. Rhett read the report at the request of the President.

Mr. Pope moved that the address should not be reported until final action had been taken on it.

Mr. Carn moved that it be printed, and its consideration made the special order of tomorrow, at 1 o'clock, was carried unanimously.

A member desired that the address should be given to the world in a precise form, as the voice of the Convention, and not liable to alterations in reporting and telegraphing, and thus convey wrong impressions when read tomorrow throughout the country.

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Mr. Wardlaw, from the committee appointed to prepare the oath of office, submitted the fourth Article of the South Carolina Constitution, amended as follows:

All persons who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering upon the execution thereof, shall take, besides the special oaths not repugnant to the Constitution as prescribed by the General Assembly, the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and true in the allegiance I bear to South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof, and that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the duties of the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of the office, and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State—so help me God."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from the editor of the Mississippi and State Gazette, published at Jackson, directed to the Mississippi delegation in Congress, this evening states that the Convention in favor of separate State secession by a very large majority—say seventy in a Convention of one hundred delegates, and a popular majority of 80,000 votes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The recent manifesto of Thurlow Weed has created a perfect furor in the Republican camp throughout the interior of the State. There are many bitter denunciations of Weed's course by the Greeley school of Republicans, who are preparing to unite in a crusade against the veteran manager that will, in their opinion, crush him out.

THE PORTS AT CHARLESTON. The Charleston Mercury of Wednesday says: When the State is out of the Union; when the forts are demanded and refused to be delivered up to those in whom is vested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defense alone they were ceded and built up; and when the Federal Government showing a hostile purpose, it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession, then it will be right for the world and Black Republicanism to expect that the State, by her authorities, will move in the premises. The people will obey the call for war, and take the forts.

LINCOLN AND THURLOW WEED. Thurlow Weed arrived at Springfield on the 19th, and was closeted with Mr. Lincoln several hours. It is rumored that Mr. Lincoln did not entirely approve Weed's programme, but insisted on several important modifications, among which was that relative to the recognition of slavery in the Territories. He is also reported as repudiating geographical lines of division. The programme as modified will be taken to Washington by Weed and submitted to the Republican leaders.

A NEW PHASE OF SECESSION. A venerable and well-known citizen of Virginia, residing in the county of Ritchie, has written to apprise us of a movement which, he says, is already set on foot in the Northwestern part of that State, for the purpose of calling a convention of the people to take into consideration the expediency of separating from Virginia in case of her withdrawing from the Union to join in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

OUR INFORMANT adds that the leaders in this revolutionary scheme contemplate the erection of a new State, embracing that portion of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, and destined to include as many counties east of said line, along the upper Potomac and near it, as may be induced by identity of interest to co-operate in the project. Considerations of an economical character, determined partly by the arrangements of the present constitution of Virginia, (deemed by many in the Western part of the State to be unequal in respect to the rates and objects of taxation), are represented to be at the bottom of this popular movement, in which the opinion of our correspondent, awaits only the opportunity and the pretext to assume formidable proportions.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, Dec. 21. THE CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.—LETTER FROM SENATOR TOOMBS. It was stated a few days ago that Senator Toombs, of Georgia, like the Hon. Thos. R. E. Cobb, had written a letter urging that State to co-operate with her sister Southern States, and to defer secession for the present. The following extracts from the letter of Mr. Toombs set forth his views:

The Legislature of Georgia has unanimously declared that the present crisis demands resistance, and have unanimously voted to call a convention of the people to determine the mode and measure of redress. This is plain language—it is easily understood. It proposes to resist wrongs at the time and in the manner best calculated to obtain redress.

The Legislature also unanimously voted a million of dollars to arm the people of Georgia, in order that they may repel by force whatever force may be brought to resist the measures of redress that we have proposed. Then, upon the questions that we have proposed, and that we intend to redress them by and through the sovereignty of Georgia, the State is unanimous. What, then, is likely to divide us? It cannot be the mode of redress, for it seems all look to secession—separation from the wrong-doers—as the ultimate remedy.

The time when this remedy ought to be applied seems to be the most important, if not the only point of difference between us. We ought not to divide upon this point. Many persons think the remedy ought to be applied immediately, others at a day not to extend beyond the 4th of March next; to extend again, supposing that too short a time for the convenient action of the abolition States, would extend it only to what might be fairly deemed a reasonable and convenient time within which our wrongs might be redressed by the wrong-doers. I would strongly advise that there be no division among those who hold either of these opinions.

While I personally favor the position of those who are opposed to delaying longer than the 4th of March next, I do not believe that it would be wise to correct and honest men who were with me in the principle, and who are more hopeful of redress, than the aggressors than I am, especially if any such aggressive measure should be taken by the wrong-doers, as promised to give us redress in the Union. But to go beyond the 4th of March, we should require such preliminary measures to be taken before, as would, with reasonable certainty, lead to adequate redress, and in the meantime we should take care that the delay gives no advantages to the adversary and takes none from ourselves.

How is it possible to remedy these enormous evils in the Union? There is but one mode, to only; all others are delusions and snares, intended to lull the people into false security, to steal away their rights, and with them the power of redress. This mode is by amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

In the Union the States cannot make contracts with each other; all departments of the government would be compelled to disregard them. To repeal laws hitherto passed by the abolition States would not be redress; they would re-enact them next year. The amendments of the Constitution should be such as could neither be evaded or resisted by the abolition States, and should not rest for their efficacy upon the oaths of abolitionists—no oath can bind them. The Constitution provides two modes for its own amendments. Article 6th is as follows on the point before us:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions of three-fourths of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

Thus you perceive the road is plain; it is easily tested; you can here find a test which ought to satisfy every honest resistance man in Georgia. Do this—offer in Congress such amendments of the Constitution as will give you full and ample security for your wrongs; then if the Black Republican party will vote for the amendments, or even a majority of them, in good faith, they can be easily carried through Congress; then I think it would be reasonable and fair to postpone action until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action on the amendments. If they intend to stop this war on your rights and your property, they will adopt such amendments at once in Congress.

If they will not do this, you ought not to delay an hour after the 4th of March to secede from the Union. This is a constitutional and effectual ultimatum, means something, can be tested—can be tested at once. This will be putting planks where they are good for something, if they are the right kind of planks; but putting planks in your Georgia platform is putting them where our experience teaches us they are powerless for good, and only subject us to the jibes and jeers of our enemies—a cart-load of new planks in the Georgia platform will not redress one wrong nor protect one right of the people of Georgia. Demand additional constitutional securities from your confederates, and if they are refused, confederate with any of them as are willing to grant them, or defend them yourselves.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The London correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says: There is talk in England of permitting the Prince of Wales to break through the line of blood royal in the States, and seek a lady to share the throne with him, wherever she lists. The match with Prussia is broken off, and the chances for an advantageous match with royalty being very few, the non blood royal may have the privilege of furnishing a Queen for England. We know that a Yankee girl may be the lucky fair one?

Mr. Shaw, the inventor of percussion caps, died at Bordentown, New Jersey, recently, having attained the age of eighty-six years. He was born in England. A few years ago our government granted him quite a large sum for his invention for loading.

Suspension.—The coal operators of Pittsburgh have recommended the suspension of operations in the mines until the 1st of March. This will throw several thousand miners out of employment.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LAKES.—Five hundred and sixty persons met their deaths on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Superior, between the 23d of March and the 25th of November, a period of eight months.

The anniversary of the battle of Trenton will be celebrated by a sham battle on the 26th instant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. 2,500 POUNDS. RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRONS, &c., &c., together with ORANGE, LEMON, BREAD FRUIT, PEACHES, &c., a variety of Articles suitable for the Holidays. Just received by [name] [address].

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHILDREN'S, LADIES' and GENTS' CHAIRS, and a great variety of CARPET, FURNITURE, TABLE, and COTTAGE GIFTS at reduced prices. Also a new lot of COTTAGE FURNITURE in sets, &c., by the single piece, at [name] [address].

BRANT'S CITY HALL! MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24th, 25th and 26th. HOLIDAY TREAT! PROFESSOR J. H. ANDERSON, Jr., the Wizard of the World, Comedian, Monarch of Music, and Cytogenic Thaumaturgist, in his elaborately GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

CHAMPAGNE WINES! DUC DE MONTPELLIER, HELDORCK & CO., CHARLES H. BISTROCK, GLESSNER & CO., ANCHOR—SILVER MOTTREUX, SPARKLING WINE, MUMM & CO.'S, VREZENAY, CABINET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! SUITABLE FOR LADIES! DRESSING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, SATCHES, REFRIGERATORS, COMPANIONS, PORTMONAIGES, PURSE CASES, FANCY FANS, FINE COLOGNES, CARD CASES, SAND PAPER, TABLETS, PUFF BOXES, PEARL AND EBONY DOMINOES in Rose Wood Cases.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN! WALKING STICKS, POCKET KNIVES, CIGAR CASES, REFRIGERATORS, FURRY HATS, FINE RAZOR SETS, FINE LATHER BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c. KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, 91 MARKET STREET.

JUST RECEIVED! A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF BRANDIES, CONSISTING OF PINET, CASTILLON & CO., BISQUET, TRICOCHÉ & CO., JAS. HENNESSY & CO., OTARD, DUPUY & CO., J. & F. MARTELL, JULES ROBIN & CO., MARKET & CO.

TAXPAYERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND WARD! TAKE NOTICE! That if the CITY, SCHOOL and WATER TAX is not paid on or before the 29th inst., that there will be an addition of five per cent. added, and the water shut off without delay. By order of the Committee. Office No. 28 South Second Street. J. O. ZIMMERMAN, Collector. dec18

NOTICE.—Office of the HARRISBURG, PORTSMOUTH, & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1860. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the HARRISBURG, PORTSMOUTH, & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., at Sanson Street Hall (Sansons street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,) in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of accepting 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 TERRY, Secretary. dec18

STEWART & M'ABEE, RECTIFYING DISTILLERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, SCOTCH, IRISH, OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKYS, No. 103 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. (dec18)

CRANBERRIES—A very Superior Lot [name] [address].

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Convention, yesterday, adopted a resolution instructing the Military Committee to make provisions for feeding and transporting troops, also, for establishing telegraph lines to exposed points of the State, and giving the Governor authority over all the telegraph lines in case of war or apprehended invasion.

A resolution appointing a committee to make a searching inquiry into the business of the banks, with powers to send for persons, examine bank books and transactions, etc., was made the special order of to-day.

The State Sovereignty Convention will probably take a recess to-day till the 16th of January.

The Supreme Court.—The Kentucky and Ohio Mandamus Case. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. The matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the petitioner and Executive authority thereof, petitioner against the Governor of the State of Ohio, was taken up. Mr. Moore having read the petition and exhibits, and having moved for the Court for a writ of mandamus, or for a rule to show cause, pursuant to the terms of the said petition, it was ordered that the motion be set down for argument on the 11th of January, and it was further ordered that the Clerk of the Court forth with send a copy of this order, and of the petition and exhibits filed therein, to be served on His Excellency William Dennison, Governor of Ohio.

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A debate ensued on motions to insert the word "high" before "office," and omitting at the end, "of this State."

Mr. Withers said the clause that "every officer appointed shall take the following oath," implied, according to some authorities, that no other oath shall be taken.

The ordinance was adopted unanimously.

On motion of ex-Governor Adams, the Convention went into secret session.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—The Convention are now balloting, for the second time, for three Commissioners to be sent to Washington. Mr. R. Barnwell was elected on the first ballot. Messrs. G. Magrath and J. L. Orr stand the best chance for the other two.

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