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To Members of the Legislature. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

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The Williams Resolutions.

The resolutions relating to National affairs now pending in the Senate are bad enough, but those introduced into the House on Thursday last by Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Allegheny, and published in our report of the proceedings, are infinitely worse. Compared with these, the Senate resolutions may be called moderate.

The last resolution in this series declares that the inevitable consequence of secession is civil war. That depends entirely upon the course we choose to pursue.

The Richmond Enquirer of Thursday says: "The North Carolina, informs us that Governor Ellis has taken possession of Fort Macon and other forts; also, of the arsenal, with its arms, in that State, and placed State troops within all the forts."

The Territorial Question.

The New York Journal of Commerce urges that while amendments to the Constitution may be needed for the final settlement of all sectional differences, that this process, however, is too slow for present purposes, and if the disunion movement is to stop short of a total dismemberment of the Confederacy, the first check must be applied by other methods than the slow process of changing the organic law.

In view of all the circumstances bearing upon the question, the Journal sees no more feasible or practicable measure than the proposition to settle the whole difficulty respecting slavery in the Territories by the immediate admission into the Union, as States, of the whole of the remaining area not now covered by organized States.

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Mr. Holt, the Postmaster General and Acting Secretary of War, is one of the strongest and staunchest friends of the President and the position which he has taken. The whole South, it is said, have united upon Mr. Crittenden's proposition, which is the same as presented by him to the Senate Committee of Thirteen.

The revenue cutter said to have been taken by the secessionists at Charleston, is an old no gun, now called the Aiken. She mounts men, and is merely hired by the government, no United States revenue cutter on this station since 1854, when she foundered in a gale off the harbor, and all hands were lost except two of the crew.

Effects of Civil War Upon the North. Conceding, says the Baltimore American, that the South, as is claimed by Republican journals, and confidently believed by the Republican masses, can be crushed in the iron grasp of the North; conceding that nine millions of Anglo-Saxons, accustomed to the use of arms from their infancy, fighting upon their own soil, defending their wives, children, firesides, property, honor, and all that makes life worth

having, shall prove unable to protect themselves; conceding all this, what are the effects upon the North? What the results of universal Southern destruction and negro emancipation upon the manufacturers of Massachusetts, the consumer of New York, the ten thousand Northern interests which are supported by Southern money and encouraged by the present system of Southern labor? What the consequences to Liverpool, Manchester, London, which the London Times remarks are as much interested in slavery as New York? All experience proves that negroes will not labor except upon compulsion, and that the cotton and rice fields of the South can be cultivated by none other than negro labor.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of this work in another column. The reputation which the author enjoys as a successful biographer, the general commendation of the press, afford ample evidence that this is the most complete and valuable history of the career of Andrew Jackson that has ever been given to the public.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Major Anderson is said to have written to the War Department that Fort Sumpter is in every way tenable; that (although one of the cisterns evidently leaks, and admits enough salt water to make the contents brackish,) there will be no want of water or food; that by husbanding the fuel they can cook their provisions, and, in short, that they can defend themselves in their stronghold.

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Fort Macon is at Beaufort, the arsenal at Fayetteville, and the other forts at Wilmington. The Wilmington Journal of Wednesday afternoon, makes no mention of any such seizure, although it had been previously suggested, as appears by the following extract from another journal:

"A telegraphic dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., states that a committee arrived in that city on new year's day to consult with Gov. Ellis upon the propriety and expediency of taking possession in the name of the State, of Fort Johnson, on Cape Fear river, about two miles above its mouth. It is said that the Governor did not advise the suggested movement, but that the committee took their leave resolved on taking care of the whole Cape Fear region."

These two forts command the Gulf. Fort Taylor has sixty heavy guns mounted, and is in a good condition of defence; one hundred men, it is said, can hold it against five thousand for a time. Fort Jefferson at the Tortugas has no guns mounted.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—It is believed, from what is known here, that in the course of a few days, the forts at Pensacola and Key West, Fort Morgan, Alabama, the fort at Ship Island, near the mouth of Lake Borgne, together with the arsenal at Baton Rouge and Fort Johnson, on Cape Fear river, will be seized and garrisoned by the troops of the respective States in which they lie.

Senator Toombs to-day received a dispatch saying that the forts in Georgia were seized by order of Governor Brown. Private information from the same State says that if any attempt be made either to reinforce the arsenal at Augusta, or to remove the arms, it will at once be seized.

The South Carolina Commissioners considered the abrupt termination by the President of their business with him as grossly insulting to themselves and to the State they represent. They treat it as a declaration of war, and in this spirit they left this city this morning for South Carolina.

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used in transporting supplies to the light-houses and in removing and replacing buoys in the harbor; the surveying schooner Crawford; this vessel was formerly a revenue cutter and was the flag-ship of the revenue fleet in 1832, during the nullification; she with eight others, captured and took possession of the smuggling brig General Hayne—this schooner Crawford is the only one of that name rebuilt—she is now engaged surveying the harbor and inlets near Charleston; the diminutive steamer Fire Fly, (coast surveyer,) purchased of Commodore Vanderbilt for the survey of the Savannah river, was two months on the passage from New York to Charleston, having to keep in shore. A Colt's revolver, placed on a pivot would be an efficient battery for her, and, in fact, the only one she could carry with any degree of safety. The above named vessels are a collection of old rotten planks, and not worth (if required) the powder and shell to blow them out of the water.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following resolutions were adopted to-day as expressive of the views and feelings of the committee of thirty-three. The resolutions were offered by Mr. Bristow, of Ky., as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States; by the usages and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitive labor, or fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or other hindrances to the execution of said law; and that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source, for a dissolution of this government. That we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parties of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

Representative Pugh, of Alabama, left here for home to-day. Private dispatches to Georgians here say that the indications are that the straight-out secessionists have succeeded in that State, and that Senator Toombs is elected a delegate to the Convention.

GEORGIA ELECTION—SECESSIONISTS IN THE MAJORITY.—FORTS TAKEN BY THE STATE TROOPS.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

CHARLESTON, January 3, P. M.—Dispatches received here from different parts of Georgia, giving returns of the recent election, show that the State has gone largely in favor of the secessionists. Fort Jackson and Fort Pulaski have both been taken possession of by the State troops, and are now in their full occupancy.

THE SEIZURE OF FORTS JACKSON AND PULASKI, GEORGIA, CONFIRMED.

CHARLESTON, January 3d.—The seizure of forts Jackson and Pulaski, Georgia, was by order of Gov. Brown. The Savannah papers state that for this action the forts would have been seized by a spontaneous uprising of the people.

DEPARTURE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.—THE PRESIDENT'S DEIGN.

The Baltimore Sun of the 4th inst. has the following: "The three commissioners appointed by South Carolina to negotiate with the Federal Government concerning the public property at Charleston, and the forts in its harbors, left Washington yesterday for home. There seems to be no doubt that they were unsuccessful in their mission, the President declining to comply with their demands."

The orders to Major Anderson are set forth at length. From them it appears he could only have acted as he has done, and certainly, if he had any tangible evidence that South Carolina designed taking Fort Sumpter.

The policy pursued, and the understanding had with the people of South Carolina up to the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, are also said to be given in the President's reply.

The commissioners, it is stated, telegraphed Gov. Pickens all the particulars of the President's letter, and also that they were satisfied that the President had determined to reinforce Major Anderson. They further urged upon the Governor to put the State upon a war footing, and to concentrate all his forces at once.

THE COMPROMISE. Mr. Holt, the Postmaster General and Acting Secretary of War, is one of the strongest and staunchest friends of the President and the position which he has taken.

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A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Bath Times tells of a man who took a Unitarian paper, and having "expressed religion," he ordered it stopped, and refused to settle the arrearsages because he could not conscientiously pay for the dissemination of false doctrine.

GENERAL NEWS.

A POINT OF MARITIME LAW.—As foreign Governments have not recognized the independence of South Carolina, has been suggested that a vessel entering the port of Liverpool, or London, or Havre, or Bordeaux, or Cadiz, or St. Petersburg, or Amsterdam, with a clearance signed only by a South Carolina collector, would be liable to seizure and detention, if not confiscation.

DANCING GIRLS AT AUCTION.—The auction sales of dancing girls are still kept up in some of the German towns. The girls are all assembled on an open space, generally in front of the burgomaster's house of business, and an auctioneer having been chosen among the young men, generally a wag in his way, the names of the girls, Kitcher, Narmohem, and all the other chens, (an endearing diminutive by which the lasses are styled,) are called out, and the auction for the dancers proceeds, which gives the highest bidder the sole right over her hand for a year, at all the fete dances and rejoicings which take place—and these are not few. It is generally an understood thing that it is akin to a declaration, but still is not in any way binding.

COAL IN UTAH.—According to the Salt Lake correspondent of the New York Times, there is no doubt that coal exists in large quantities in the great basin of Utah. On the Weber river, the western of Great Salt Lake, from the western extremity of the Wahsach range, coal is now regularly mined, and selling at the pits for \$5 per ton, though the price in Salt Lake City is \$25, on account of the expense of transportation. Should this coal prove to be of good quality, one great obstacle in the way of a Pacific Railroad will be removed—viz: a scarcity of fuel for locomotives.

THE ABSTRACTED BONDS.—We learned yesterday evening from good authority, that the bail of Russell has been reduced from \$500,000 to \$100,000, it being entirely impossible in the present condition of monetary affairs for the friends of Russell to obtain the amount, called for by the authorities at first. Of this amount (\$100,000) \$70,000 is required to be given to the friends of Washington, and the remaining \$30,000, so said our authority, was to be pledged by Russell's Missouri friends.

COMMERCIAL OF BOSTON.—The value of foreign goods imported at Boston for the year 1860 was, as we learn from the Advertiser, thirty-nine million eight hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars, against forty million seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars in 1859, a decrease in 1860 of four million nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars. For the week ending December 28, 1860, the value of imports was \$1,111,824, against \$821,682 for the corresponding week last year.

SAN FRANCISCO AS A RESORT FOR WHALERS. San Francisco papers say that the advantages of that city as a port of call for whalers on the Pacific ocean are gradually becoming appreciated by the commanders and owners of vessels. Seven or eight whale ships rendezvoused at the port during the last autumn, obtaining supplies at low rates, and discharging and reshipping crews without difficulty.

IMPORT OF COFFEE.—The total importations into the United States from Brazil during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1859, (estimated at 100,000 bags,) which, after deducting the stock on hand at the present time in all the Atlantic ports, (125,000 bags,) gives for consumption and in hands of the trade in the interior of the country, 834,481 bags—which, compared with the quantity taken for consumption last year, shows a decrease of 259,338 bags.

MADE INSANE BY THE POLITICAL CRISIS.—Rev. Mr. Boisford, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Eighty-sixth street, New York, was removed to the Bloomingdale asylum on Saturday, violently insane. It is said that the first symptoms of insanity were exhibited while Mr. Boisford was preparing a sermon on the great political question of the day, which he intended to preach to the congregation on Sunday.

A letter from Melbourne mentions that a solid cake of gold, worth \$9,500, the produce of the crushing of one ton of quartz from a reef near Inglewood, had been sold to the Bank of New South Wales. This bank had also purchased at Sandhurst a cake weighing 501 ounces, the produce of 35 tons of quartz, and it is affirmed that the same reef will produce \$200,000 a year for many years to come.

REMOVAL OF JEWISH DISABILITIES.—In reply to a petition of two hundred and fifty Hebrew congregations, a declaration has been published by the Prussian government, intimating its intention for the future to avail itself of the services of Jews in the various departments of the State. This is carrying out the spirit of the law enacted in 1848, which has hitherto been almost a dead letter.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND IN NEW YORK.—A number of the most respectable and wealthy Irish citizens of New York intend to get up a grand mass meeting of sympathy with the present repeal movement in Ireland, encouraged by the doctrine announced by the present British ministry that nations have a right to self-government.

The Charleston Courier, of Friday, says: We understand that the several Banks throughout the State will agree to take their respective proportions of the State loan of four hundred thousand dollars authorized at the present session of the Legislature for the military defence of the State.

SIERRA MADRE REPUBLIC.—A report comes from Mexico that the Juarez Government is favoring the formation of a Confederacy of the northern and eastern states of Mexico, and that the "Paisano" army was hoping to have their State join it and be the leader.

INSUBORDINATION.—Several slaves have been arrested at Manchester, near Richmond, Va., on a charge of insubordination and conspiring to form an insurrection. Wednesday 100 guns were fired in New York, and 21 at Trenton, N. J., in honor of Major Anderson, of Fort Sumpter. Grace (Episcopal) church, at Jamaica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 1st instant. Loss \$18,000; insurance \$6,000.

The number of hogs slaughtered at Louisville and vicinity this season is 194,797, or about 40,000 less than last year. The duties paid at the Philadelphia Custom House, in 1860, amounted to \$2,549,261 against \$2,302,578 in 1859.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Jan. 4, 1861. Governor Pickens has divided the duties of the Executive administration of South Carolina among his Council as follows: A. J. McGrath, Secretary of State to regulate intercourse with other States and foreign powers, make treaties, regulate commerce, and appoint consuls.

Seizure of a Revenue Cutter.—Georgia Ports Taken. CHARLESTON, Jan. 4. I learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Savannah, that the forts are in the possession of the Georgia State troops. They are occupied by 150 men, and an armorer with 30 men is engaged in cleaning the guns to render them serviceable.

Movements at Norfolk, Va. NORFOLK, Jan. 4. The U. S. Sloop of war Brooklyn is coaling and taking in stores and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumored that she is destined for Charleston. A Green and Co. company has been ordered to Charleston. Lieut. J. H. North tendered his resignation to-day.

The Markets. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4. Flour market dull; 400 bbls. super. and extra sold for export, at \$5.25 and \$5.30 per bbl. Small lots extra family and fancy lots from \$5.95 to \$6.75. Rye flour in good demand at \$3.62 1/2. Corn meal at \$2.75. Wheat: all 1,200 in small lots at \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania, and 1,200 for White. Rye 75 to 76; Corn 70c. for old, and 60 to 62c. for new; Oats 35c.; Cloverseed in steady demand at \$5.00 to \$5.10 per lb.; Wool unchanged. Sales Ohio bbls. at 12 1/2 c.; Penna. do. 12c; and Clover 17c.

DIED. Friday morning, after a lingering illness, Capt. JAMES RAY, in the sixty-first year of his age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, in Market street, near Fifth, on Sunday afternoon at 3 1/2 o'clock.

New Advertisements. A BOOK FOR THE TIMES! THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, BY JAMES PARTON. Author of the Life and Times of Aaron Burr, &c. In 8 vols., 500 Steel Plates. Price, \$2.50 per Vol., cloth; \$3, half-cloth.

WHITE HALL RESTAURANT! GEORGE SHULTZ'S IS. Respectfully informs the public that he has taken the well known RESTAURANT under the White Hall, where he is prepared to serve up OYSTERS in every style, and Reading and Philadelphia A. L. R. Having long been in the employ of Mr. W. Breitinger, he guarantees to serve up Oysters in the same manner as when employed at that establishment.

CAUTION.—The property to be sold on the 4th January at the McLoughlin property: This is to let the public know that I hold Sheriff's deeds for the same, Walnut and Fifth streets, inclusive. SARAH MURRAY, Corner of Second and Pine streets.

A T O C S T I I I BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! Together with a complete assortment (wholesale and retail) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, without reserve.

SCOTCH WHISKY.—ONE Puncheon OF PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street.

BOARDING.—Mrs. ECKERT, in Locust Street, below Third, is prepared to accommodate a number of BOARDERS in the best manner, on reasonable prices.

TO RENT.—From the 1st of April next, a THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING AND OFFICE in Second street, opposite the Governor's residence. Apply next door to Mr. A. BUNNERT. Jan 1-dw

CANDLES!!! PARAFFIN CANDLES, SPERM CANDLES, STEARINE CANDLES, ADAMANTINE CANDLES, CHENOPAL SPERM CANDLES, SUPERIOR TALLOW CANDLES. A large invoice of the above in store, and for sale at unusually low rates, by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO., Opposite the Court House.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Josiah Espy and the firm of J. ESPY & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Josiah Espy, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

Sewing Machines. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES! \$40 AND UPWARDS. PRICES ESTABLISHED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. Makes the only seam formed by a Sewing Machine, in which each stitch is independently locked and without dependence upon the other stitches for strength, and the only seam that will admit of the thread being cut at every fourth stitch without injury to the seam in wear.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. Sews from ordinary goods without rethreading, and fastens its own seams, thereby saving time and thread. It will sew common pool cotton, silk and linen thread, with equal facility.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. Is so simple that an intelligent child ten years can readily learn to operate it. It is more easily kept in order than any other machine, and need not be taken apart to be oiled.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. Makes the only stitch that cannot be injured by washing and ironing, and the only stitch that forms an elastic and durable seam. Fabrics put together by this stitch, may wear out and drop to pieces from original weakness or bad usage, but come apart or give away at the seams they cannot; they will hold together when the cloth or calico around them hangs in rags or tatters.

CHAFFOY & WALTER, General Agents, 18 Fifth street, Pittsburg. Mr. JAMES R. KEMBLE, Fourth and Market streets, Agent for Harrisburg, where the Machines may at all times be seen in operation.

Hotels. UNITED STATES HOTEL, SOUTH EAST CORNER OF 11TH AND MARKET STREETS, ADJOINING THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

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THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1794. CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....\$1,210,476.19.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable JOHN W. BAKER, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Dauphin, and the Honorable JOHN W. BAKER, Associate Judge in the county of Dauphin, have issued their present, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1860, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace and Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 2d day of January, being the 21st day of January, 1861, and to continue five weeks.

UPHOLSTERING. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS. Pays particular attention to MAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS, MAKING AND REPAIRING MATTRASSES, REPAIRING FURNITURE, &c. &c. He can be found at all times at his residence, in the rear of the William Tell House, corner of Raspberry and Blackberry alleys. sep29-dw

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