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FOR SALE. A second-hand Adams Express, sixteen 30x by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

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.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

Senator Bigler. We are authorized to state that Senator Bigler is not, and has not been, a candidate for the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator; and that so soon as he learned that his name had been used in connection with the nomination, he positively and peremptorily declined. He was put in nomination on Thursday last by Col. H. S. Mott, of the Senate, without any consultation with that gentleman, who nominated him as an act of partiality unbecoming to Senator Bigler.

Counting the Cost. This Republican Legislature is about to pass an act appropriating a large sum of money—say a million of dollars to begin with—to raise and equip an army to subdue the South. If this fatal step is taken, it will only be the commencement of vast expenditures of the public money. After an army is equipped it must be supported at the expense of some millions of dollars a year. And how is this money to be raised? By taxation. Taxes will be heaped upon the people until they groan under the heavy load.

Arguments against the right of secession, however conclusive they may be, and fearful denunciations of the precipitate course of the secession leaders, however deserved they may appear, do not bring us any nearer a settlement of our difficulties or tend to avert disunion. In this crisis of our Nation's history it is better to endeavor to apply a remedy for disunion than to waste our strength in useless criminality. Secession is revolution. Well admit that it is—what then? It is only another name for a certain effect produced by certain causes—and if we wish to avert revolution or secession or disunion or rebellion or any other name by which the disaffection of the South to the government may be called, we must go to the root of the evil at once and remove it. Then we will have peace, and not until then.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1861. The state of things in this city is unchanged since my last letter—except, perhaps, in the single fact that the chances of any adjustment of our National difficulties, by the intervention of Congressional caucuses or committees, is more remote than when I wrote last. This is much to be regretted, especially when we take into account the labor and anxiety of many of the best men in Congress to bring about a peaceful arrangement of the present state of things. Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, has labored hard in the cause of his country in this trying hour, and from the numerous letters and dispatches he has received within a few days, from all quarters of the Union, one would be led to conclude that some good must come out of the exertions of the wise and good men in Congress, by which our country might be ultimately saved.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS. PORTIFICATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. Subjoined is a list of fortifications, taken from Col. Totten's report made to Congress a few years ago, giving the cost of each, and the number of guns they respectively mounted.

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The discretion of the Administration is limited to the performance of certain prescribed duties. It should act with forbearance, and do every thing within its sphere to avert the terrible calamity of civil conflict; but when a State takes the initiative by levying war against the Government, it cannot choose but resist. This we do not regard as the act of making war upon a State, or endeavoring to coerce it into submission to the general government, but simply defending property belonging to its enemies against the treacherous assaults of its enemies. It is a purely defensive and not a coercive policy.

The questions of peace or war, of union or disunion, are not committed to the executive branch of the Government for determination. The representatives of the people in Congress and the legislatures of the several States must settle the fate of this Union. They are called upon to say whether it shall continue in peace or end in blood. This is the fearful issue pressing for a settlement—an issue which cannot be avoided. The Union can never be saved by coercion. The application of force will destroy it as surely as to permit secession. The conquest of the South would work the destruction of the Union as inevitably as if the South triumphed over the North. If the Union is to be saved at all, it must be saved by peaceful means. Saved as it was formed, by compromise, forbearance and concession. If the men of this day have not the magnanimity to apply these remedies to allay the spirit of discord, and if they prefer the calamities of sectional conflict to surrendering any of their opinions, then the Union will fall to pieces, because the spirit of their ancestors has departed from our people, and they are no longer worthy to enjoy the blessings of a good government.

One of the great questions in the present controversy is, whether the Constitution recognizes a slave as property. Now, although we contend that this has been decided in the affirmative by every branch of the Government again and again, there are those who stoutly dispute it, yet say they are willing to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court, to their full extent. If this be so, it appears that the debate may soon be closed, for recently, in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, in the matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by Beriah Magoffin, Governor, vs. William Dennison, Governor of Ohio, Mr. Monroe for the petitioner, having read in open Court the petition of Kentucky, moved the Court for a writ of mandamus, or for a rule to show cause, pursuant to the terms of the petition. The motion was set down by the Court for argument on Friday, January 11, 1861.

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he thought that a war to a convention of the States is proper, that is for North Carolina, by her Legislature, or in solemn convention of her people, to determine. The constitution has not conferred upon the Congress the power to call one.

THE GEORGIA SECESSION CONVENTION. A dispatch from Georgia, giving an account of the election of delegates to the Georgia State Convention, says: The secessionists have carried Richmond county by 600 majority. In this county, at the November election, Breckinridge received a little over 400 vote, while Bell and Douglas received nearly 2,000.

THE GEORGIA SECESSION CONVENTION. A dispatch from Georgia, giving an account of the election of delegates to the Georgia State Convention, says: The secessionists have carried Muscogee county three to one. In November the Bell ticket had a small majority in this county.

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Horrible and Brutal Affair.—Three Men Murdered in Cold Blood.—Yesterday morning the citizens of J. ferson county were thrown into a state of excitement by the news that three brothers had been brutally murdered by a band of ruffians. It appears that three brothers named Wm. Hill, Jesse Hill and Russell Hill, who reside five miles out on the Nashville rail-road, were attacked at their residence on this morning about 4 o'clock by a gang of ruffians, headed by Jim Walker and Jeff Kungers. William Hill was asleep in bed with his wife when the fatal wound was inflicted, and a close as the gun placed to the bed that the powder burned the hand of his wife. Jesse Hill, who resided in the same house, was also shot in the neck and back, causing immediate death. The party then went to the house of Russell Hill, some two and a half miles from the place where the other two were murdered, and while their hands were still wet with the blood of their other victims, and there, without cause or provocation, shot Russell dead in his own house. It will be remembered that these same parties, not long since, had a difficulty at Sulphur Well, in which the Walkers were concerned. Late last night Chief Ray arrested a man charged with being connected with the affair, but we were unable to learn his name. The police are on the alert for the balance of the party connected with this bloody affair, and will probably capture them to-day.—Louisville Courier, Jan. 2.

TRAVEL ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The total number of passengers carried between Europe and the United States last year, in the Trans-Atlantic steamers, was about 74,000, of whom 50,000 were bound westward. This is an increase of more than 13,000 in the aggregate, compared with the previous year.

COMMODORE SHUBRICK'S MISSION.—Commodore Shubrick's visit to Charleston is believed to be to reclaim, in the name of the government, the revenue cutter recently surrendered by Caste, her commander, and delivered over to the South Carolinians.

SHIPMENTS OF GUANO.—In the month of November 39,086 tons of guano were shipped from the Chinch Islands—21,755 tons of which went to England, and 8,226 tons to the United States.

THE RECEIPTS OF HOGS AT CINCINNATI thus far this season are 253,353, a decrease of 111,000 as compared with last year to this time.

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REIGN OF TERROR IN POLAND.—The following is an extract of a letter dated "Wilna, Nov. 1860," and published in the *Wladomosci Polska*: "We live in a reign of terror. The days of Nicholas have revived in all their horror, and no one can say what will happen on the morrow. The Commission of Inquiry has again been established, under the presidency of Col. Collet, and the chief of the Governor's office. Searches in private houses are frequent. The local Chief of Police, Wasilow, generally enters a house unexpectedly at midnight, with all his suite, tumbling about papers and books, and looking into the pockets and beds of the inhabitants. Men are sent to prison for having in their possession for hidden books, which have been for the last few years in uninterrupted circulation about the country, and have found readers among all classes, from the students of the universities to the employees of the police. All kinds of books and pamphlets are being looked for. A few days ago, Ash, the bookseller, in whose shop a huge number of foreign publications was found, was arrested. In former letter I informed you of the imprisonment of Ladislas Jankowski. The fate of that gentleman greatly interests all here, for every one is convinced of his innocence, and of his worthy, immaculate character. He had a boy's school, and by dint of immense labor, supported respectably, not only himself, but also his old father and his two younger brothers, who are being educated at the University. The reason of his imprisonment was, that last year a man lived at his house named Wisniewski, a tutor, in whose possession were found sundry patriotic verses. Many hope that eventually Jankowski will be restored to liberty; but in any case his career has been stopped and his means of life taken from him, and that they call a favor. As I have already said that the days of Nicholas have returned, I need not add that the persecution of children enters into the programme of these *Saturia regna*. Several students have been imprisoned. Komer (grandson of the late Marshal Romer), a pupil at the law school, who was accused of having put out some lamps in the windows of the principal of the arrival of the Czar, was by order of the principal of the school so pitilessly beaten with rods that next day the poor boy became insane. All these persecutions are the consequence of an order of the Emperor to inquire into conspiracies which never did or could have existed."

ROMANCE OF LIFE.—An exceedingly romantic episode in every-day existence is related by the *St. Louis Republican*. "Three or four years ago, Mrs. Odiam came to this city from Canada, in search of an uncle she believed to be here. She was accompanied by a daughter of about sixteen, and two sons, younger. She remained at Barrum's Hotel at first, but when the search for her uncle proved unavailing, she removed to humbler lodgings, took in sewing, and placed her two boys in the care of a clergyman. Her daughter obtained a situation to do housework. At length she returned to Canada, but finally resolved once more to endeavor to secure an honest living in St. Louis. She re-established herself here with a small military, the proceeds of which enabled her to support her children. All this time she had not relinquished her endeavor to find her missing relative. As a last resort, she issued an advertisement to be inserted in the *Republican*, requesting information. Strange to say, this advertisement chanced to meet the eyes of an agent who was eagerly seeking her. Her uncle, who had been living for some years in Cuba, had recently died, leaving her a large fortune and five hundred negroes. He had given his agent instructions to seek Mrs. Odiam out. The advertisement was instantly answered, and Mrs. Odiam has left this country to take possession of her Cuban wealth! We should like to see the novel writers construct a prettier romance than this."

ANACHRONISMS IN ART.—The gossiping Paris correspondent of the *New York Express* gives the following: A Parisian artist of considerable talent, but whose early education would appear to have been somewhat neglected—at least in chronology—has excelled the satirical ridicule of the *orgy*—by a *not* *disant* historical painting he has recently terminated. The new work purports to represent Christopher Columbus on his voyage of discovery to America. The illustrious navigator is seen, standing on the deck of his vessel, in an attitude of deep meditation, smoking a fragrant Havana. This is a laughable anachronism, certainly; but the Paris painter may find consolation in the reflection that the history of art furnishes famous precedents for the commission of chronological blunders. In one of Van Dyck's pictures, entitled the *Secretary of Abraham*, the venerable patriarch is represented sitting with a musket at his side, and even the immortal Raphael has left a work representing St. John the Baptist, as a child, gazing at the infant Jesus, and clasping a cross in his hands.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.—In Richmond, from the first of October, 1860, to the first of January, 1861, there was an increase in the inspections of tobacco of 3,644 hogsheads over the same period of the year previous.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY, in its shipping news, describes New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, New York and other ports of the United States as foreign ports.

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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. 3 Vols. 800 Steel Portraits. Price, \$2.50 per Vol. cloth; \$3, sheep; \$4, half-cloth. SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY. MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, New York. The publishers have pleasure in announcing the great success of this work, on which Mr. Parton has been several years engaged. The volumes already published have been received with great enthusiasm by the public, and the present volume is now ready to the end of the Biography. The third volume is now ready, completing the work. In the present crisis, when the terrible evils which threaten to destroy us as a nation, this wonderful man, through and exciting Biography of this wonderful man, must possess extraordinary interest to every lover of his country. He who would understand the politics of today must make himself familiar with the career of Andrew Jackson, and especially know the history of his Administration. How well Mr. Parton has related his life as well as the rest of Jackson's career, the press abundantly testifies. J. F. STURGEON, Proprietor, (Jan 5-43) Agent for Dauphin and adjoining counties.

CANDLES!!! PARAFFIN CANDLES, SPERM CANDLES, SEPARATING CANDLES, ADAMANTINE CANDLES, CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES, AND ALL KINDS OF 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. Jan 1

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Josiah Ray and John Gotschell, of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., under the firm of RAY & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debt owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Josiah Ray, and all demands for said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. JOSIAH RAY, JOHN GOTSHELL. Harrisburg, December 28, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that HENRY L. FORSTER is fully authorized by me to receive all moneys due said firm, and settle all claims against it. JOSIAH RAY. Harrisburg, P. C. December 28, 1860.—429-41-w

CHAMPAGNE WINES! DUC DE MONTBELLLO, REIMS & CO., CHARLES HEIDTCEK, GIESBERG & CO., ANCELO LEBERRY MOTTESEUX, SPARKLING MUSCAT, MUMM & CO'S, VERZENAY, CABINET. In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street. 62-20

TO RENT—From the 1st of April next, a THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING AND OFFICE in Second street, opposite the Court House. Apply next door to Mr. A. BURNETT. Jan 11-41

HICKORY WOOD!!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER. Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices. Empty BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. 62-20

IF you are in want of a Dentist go to BURLINGTON HERRING! Just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. 62-20

Bank Applications. BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have formed an Association and prepared a Certificate of Incorporation for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposit, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks," approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1860, and to be called THE DOWNINGTOWN BANK, and to be located in Downingtown, to consist of a Capital Stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars, in shares of Fifty Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Charles Downing, David Shelmire, John Webster, William Roger, Richard Edge, J. K. Reibman, Samuel Ringwalt, J. P. Pollock, Stephen Blackford. September 3, 1860—sept-16m

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that an Association has been formed and a Certificate prepared for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposit, under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks," approved the 31st day of March, 1860. The said bank to be called the FREE BANK, and to be located in the city of Philadelphia, and to consist of a capital stock of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all one million of dollars. Jy-24m

EXTENSION OF BANK CHARTER. Notice is hereby given, that the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposit, located in the borough of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, having a capital of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in shares of Fifty Dollars each, and to consist of a Capital Stock of Fifty Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all one million of dollars. Jy-24m

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that an Association has been formed and a Certificate prepared for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposit, under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks," approved the 31st day of March, 1860. The said bank to be called the STATE BANK, and to be located in the city of Philadelphia, and to consist of a Capital Stock of Fifty Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all one million of dollars. Jy-24m

FOR SALE & TO RENT. HOUSE FOR RENT.—Inquire at the HOBOKEN OFFICE, No. 126 Market st., where there is money loaned on all kinds of property; also, watches, jewelry, musical instruments, &c., so as to let it on or to buy. Exchange Broker, 126 Market st. 62-21-w

FOR RENT.—FROM THE FIRST DAY OF HOUSE, (in Second street, below Pine) with wide Hall, large Back Building, Marble Mantels in Parlors, Gas in six rooms, all the rooms just papered and painted. The second story divided into two rooms, one of which is a Bath. This, in connection with the fact that the house has just been placed in the most thorough repair, makes one of the most desirable houses in the city. Inquire of E. M. POLLOCK, Market Square, Harrisburg. Also, several SMALL HOUSES for rent. 62-51-f

FOR RENT.—From the first of April next, the STORE ROOM now occupied by Samuel Z. Zollinger, No. 66 Market street. For terms apply to 42-11-41m JOHN B. TIGHE.

FOR SALE.—A Light Spring One-Horse WAGON. Apply at Patterson's Store, Broad street, West Harrisburg. 62-11-f

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS! VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE! A number of large size BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the Round House, and the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to 42-20-46m JOHN W. HALL.

REMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has removed to 60 MARKET STREET, Where he will be pleased to see all his friends. 62-11-f