Patriot Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861. NO. 117.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Half sq., one day	$0.25	One sq., one day	$0.50
" one week	1.00	" one week	1.50
" one month	2.00	" one month	3.00
" three months	3.00	" three months	5.00
" six months	4.00	" six months	8.00
" one year	5.00	" one year	10.00

☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberal terms will be offered.

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,
BY O. BARRETT & CO.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY will be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, for *two dollars* in advance, or *three dollars* at the expiration of the year.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at B. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the following:

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's.
SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, Town's, Byerly's, Comby's.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Bullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith's, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.
HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and Clark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Pike's, Rose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.
DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto, Academic.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whole a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store procured at one days notice.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.

ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale at B. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.

☞ Wholesale and Retail. myl

JUST RECEIVED
AT
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ADAMANTINE SLATES
OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,
Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
NO. 18 MARKET STREET. mar2

BOOK AUCTION.
BEN F. FRENCH
Will supply his old friends and customers with the following Books at Auction prices:
Pacific Railroad, 10 vols., complete, 4 illustrations $24.
Japan Expedition, 3 vols., complete, illustrated and illuminated, $12.
Emery's Expedition, 2 vols., complete, illustrated illuminated, $10.
Congressional Globe, $1 50 per volume.
Waverly Novels, complete, 12 vols., cloth, $10.
" " " 27 vols., half calf, $34; &c., &c., &c.
All of the above Books I will deliver in Harrisburg free of charge. BEN F. FRENCH,
278 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
feb6-dtf

NEW BOOKS!
JUST RECEIVED
"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.
"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE,
ap9 No. 18 Marke st.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL
WINDOW CURTAINS,
PAPER BLINDS,
Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents,
TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,
At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!
Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter ($1.25.)
As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality. E. M POLLOCK & SON,
ap3 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at
mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!—A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the old English Reports, *scarce and rare*, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very *low prices, at the one price Bookstore of*
E. M. POLLOCK & SON,
my8 Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!
SILK FANS! LINEN FANS!! PAPER FANS!!!
ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF
SPLICED FISHING RODS!
Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of
FISHING TACKLE!
A GREAT VARIETY OF
WALKING CANES!
Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest!
Silver Head Canes! Loaded Canes! Sword Canes! Hickory Canes! Fancy Canes!
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
NO. 91 MARKET STREET,
South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

B. J. HARRIS,
WORKER IN TIN,
SHEET IRON, AND
METALLIC ROOFING,
Second Street, below Chestnut,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Is prepared to fill orders for any article in his branch of business; and if not on hand, he will make to order on short notice.
METALLIC ROOFING, of Tin or Galvanized Iron, constantly on hand.
Also, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Spouting, &c.
He hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit and receive a generous share of public patronage.
☞ Every promise strictly fulfilled.
B. J. HARRIS,
jan7-dly] Second Street, below Chestnut.

FISH!! FISH!!!
MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) SALMON, (very superior.)
SHAD, (Mess and very fine.) HERRING, (extra large.)
COD FISH. SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)
SCOTCH HERRING. SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.
Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.
The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.
sep14 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1s to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Book Store.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by
oct10 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to
KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by WARING—wholesale and retail at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by
sep18 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find the best assortment of Porte Monnaies.

Coal.

TO THE PUBLIC!
JOHN TILL'S
COAL YARD,
SOUTH SECOND STREET,
BELOW PRATT'S ROLLING MILL,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
Where he has constantly on hand
LYKENS VALLEY BROKEN, EGG, STOVE AND NUT COAL.
ALSO,
WILKESBARRE STEAMBOAT, BROKEN, STOVE AND NUT COAL,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.
It will be delivered to consumers clean, and full weight warranted.
☞ CONSUMERS GIVE ME A CALL FOR YOUR WINTER SUPPLY.
☞ Orders left at my house, in Walnut street, near Fifth; or at Brubaker's, North street; J. L. Speel's, Market Square; Wm. Bostick's, corner of Second and South streets, and John Lingle's, Second and Mulberry streets, will receive prompt attention.
jy13-d6m JOHN TILL.

COAL! COAL!!
ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS
COAL BY THE
PATENT WEIGH CARTS!
NOW IS THE TIME
For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the winter—weighed at their door by the *Patent Weigh Carts. The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes*, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his own house.
I have a large supply of Coal on hand, consisting of
S. M. CO.'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL all sizes,
LYKENS VALLEY do " "
WILKESBARRE do. " "
BITUMINOUS BROAD TOP do.
All Coal of the best quality mined, and delivered free from all impurities, at the lowest rates, by the boat or car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.
JAMES M. WHEELER.
Harrisburg, September 24, 1860.—sep25

UP TOWN!
PATENT WEIGH CARTS.
For the convenience of my numerous up town customers, I have established, in connection with my old yard, a Branch Coal Yard opposite North street, in a line with the Pennsylvania canal, having the office formerly occupied by Mr. R. Harris, where consumers of Coal in that vicinity and Verbeketown can receive their Coal by the
PATENT WEIGH CARTS,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE FOR HAULING,
And in any quantity they may desire, as low as can be purchased *anywhere.*
FIVE THOUSAND TONS COAL ON HAND,
Of LYKENS VALLEY and WILKESBARRE, all sizes.
☞ *Willing to maintain fair prices, but unwilling to be undersold by any parties.*
☞ All Coal forked up and delivered clean and free from all impurities, and the *best* article mined.
Orders received at either Yard will be promptly filled, and all Coal delivered by the *Patent Weigh Carts.*
Coal sold by Boat, Car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel. JAMES M. WHEELER.
Harrisburg, October 13, 1860.—oct15

LYKENS VALLEY NUT COAL—
For Sale AT TWO DOLLARS PER TON.
☞ *All Coal delivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS*
JAMES M. WHEELER
☞ Coal delivered from both yards. no17

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
ARISING FROM
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE.
Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for Complaints incident to the sex. Use
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its
TASTE AND ODOR,
But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of
HEALTH AND PURITY.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by
THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Depot 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS
Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
The Original and only Genuine.
We desire to run on the
MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!
Their's is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
Ask for
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Take no other.
Sold by JOHN WYETH, Druggist, corner of Market and Second streets, Harrisburg.
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
no14 d&w3m.

EXTRACTS! EXTRACTS!!
WOODSWORTH & BUNNEL'S
SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS
OF
BITTER ALMOND,
NECTARINE,
PINE APPLE,
STRAWBERRY,
ROSE,
LEMON AND
VANILLA,
Just received and for sale by
je20 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

CIVIL WAR.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Except through the medium of books and newspapers, war is unknown to the present generation of Americans. There are some veterans of the war of 1812, who still live, who "shoulder the crutch and show how fields are won," but their voices, with few exceptions, are for peace, as are the voices of all men who have experienced the stern realities of battle. Glorious as the last war with great Britian was, its warmest advocates threw up their hats, illuminated their houses, and shouted hosannas when peace was proclaimed. Yet, even in that struggle, the horrors of war were only brought home to scattered localities upon our extended line of coast. It is only in the war of the American Revolution that we can find an accurate type of the universal distresses, dangers, and horrors, to all sections and all classes, of such a catastrophe as that which would almost inevitably follow a disruption of the American Union.

Of all wars, none is so horrible, unnatural, unmerciful, as civil war. A civil war in the United States would not only array section against section, but neighborhood against neighborhood, and brother against brother.—Nearly a million of natives of the Northern States have settled and intermarried in the South, and as many more from the South in the North. In such a war we should have near relations arrayed against each other and shedding each others' blood. In the South there would probably be not only civil but servile war. A man's foes would be literally and in every sense those of his own household. All the great interests of the country would receive a shock from which they would not recover for a quarter of a century. It is not likely that at the end of the conflict either party would secure any permanent advantage over the other. If, however, our madcaps are impersuadably bent on the work of destruction, let us suggest to them a *programme* which will accomplish all the results of war, and diminish some of its inconveniences, expenses and hazards. In the first place, let New England, instead of raising an army for the subjugation of the South (which, whether successful or defeated, will only alienate from her her best customers,) apply the torch to all her factories and scuttle all her coasting vessels. Let New York open a lively fire from the battery upon all her shipping in the bay and bombard the magnificent storehouses and private residences of her merchant princes. This will save the first from falling into the hands of privateers, and the last from being demolished by an enterprising enemy, or, at best, becoming grass-grown ruins. Let the Southern seaports fill up the channels of their own harbors, as Charleston is already doing, so as to deprive the South of those natural advantages for becoming a commercial people which they now possess. Let the cotton planters make a vast bonfire of the cotton crop, which might as well be destroyed as be deprived of a market by the beleaguering fleets of an active enemy. The railroads which the States have built with such energy and liberality might also be broken and burned in all localities where they might be taken advantage of by an enemy, including the massive and costly bridges which now span rivers and streams between and near the borders. A few State capitals should be carefully committed to the flames, and the new Federal Capitol, the White House, the Patent Office and the other splendid public buildings of Washington, be judiciously and cautiously blown up, so as to injure the population and private property of the city as little as possible. A calculation, based on the statistics of loss of life in the American Revolution, and having reference of course to the vast increase of population, might then be formed, and, instead of devoting the same number to the fatigues of long marches, the unscientific butchery of soldiers, and a grave in a distant land, each township, city, county, &c., should be permitted to have its quota put to death at home by experienced executioners, who might be allowed to administer ether to the devoted heroes and put them out of their pain as speedily as possible. In like manner the list of wounded might be "done for" by skillful surgeons, who could take off an arm or a leg with less danger to life and more chance of repairing the damage than by the bungling operations of the battle-field, thus subserving at once the interests of science and the cause of humanity.

The enormous cost of such a bloody and protracted struggle as a war between the two sections must inevitably be conjectured by the data afforded by other wars in America and Europe, and the amount, having been wrung from the people by the heaviest taxation and suffering, be placed on board some huge vessel like the Great Eastern, which should be at once navigated to the middle of the Atlantic and scuttled and sunk to the bottom of the ocean. There can be no doubt that the treasure expended in carrying on a war between the Northern and Southern States would build the Pacific Railroad, construct a James River and Kanawha ship canal to the Ohio, complete all the railroads in the United States, provide the means of education for all the children in the land, drain all the marshes and swamps and reclaim all the exhausted land of the whole country, explore and work all the mineral veins of the continent, and increase all manner of production, circulation and wealth an hundred fold. Wring from the capital and labor of this country a sum sufficient to accomplish all these grand creative works, melt them down in solid bars of gold and silver, and sink them all in the deep, deep sea, and you have all that the expenditures of civil war will accomplish.

And this is the entertainment to which the American people are now invited! Can the human mind conceive a deeper abyss of ruin, or a more gigantic exploit of human folly?

THE GREAT ISSUE AND THE CHOICE—SEPARATION OR WAR

From the Albany Argus and Atlas of Saturday.

The sectional doctrines of the Republican party have—as thinking men have foreseen—at least brought us to the verge of civil war.—Indeed, war has already commenced. Four States have formally separated from the Confederacy and declared themselves independent of the Federal Union and are in the attitude of supporting their position by arms. The Republican leaders adhere to their partizan and sectional dogmas and utterly refuse to do anything to arrest this impending danger and restore peace to the country. The present Congress will do nothing and before its term expires on the 4th of March, thirteen or fourteen of the slave States will have established a separate government, which they will sustain at the hazard of fortune and life. We shall be confronted with the stern issue of peaceable, voluntary separation, or of civil war. We shall be compelled to bid a sad farewell to the brethren with whom we have so long dwelt in liberty and happiness and divide with them the inheritance of our fathers—or to undertake, by all the terrors and horrors of war, to compel them to continue in union with us. We must separate from them peaceably, and each seek happiness and prosperity in our own way—or we must conquer them and hold them as subjugated provinces. Fellow citizens, of all parties and of whatever past views, which course do you prefer? Shall it be peaceable separation or civil war?

If such be the issue—and none can now deny it—before choosing war, it will be well to reflect whether it will effect the desired object of preserving the Union of these States? With thirteen or fourteen States banded together and fighting with as much pertinacity as our fathers of the thirteen colonies, for what *they* deem their rights and liberties, the war must be a deadly and protracted one. We do not doubt that the superior numbers and resources of the Northern States might prevail. We might defeat them in battle, overrun their country, and capture and sack and burn their cities, and carry terror and desolation, by fire and sword, over their several States. We might ruin the commerce and industry of the country, North and South, sweep the whole land with the besom of war, and cause the nation to resound with the groans of widows and orphans; all this we might do, and through it all, possibly, be able to boast of the triumph of the Federal arms, and to see the stars and stripes wave over every battle field and every smoking city.

But would peace thereby be restored? Would the Union be thus preserved? Would these conquered States quietly assume their old places in the Confederacy? Would they send Representatives to Congress, take part in the Presidential elections, and perform their functions as loyal members of the Union? Would they be anything but conquered States, held in subjection by military restraint? No—peace and concord between these States cannot be reached through the medium of war. The probable result of a long and deadly struggle would be a treaty of peace, agreeing to a division. War is necessarily disunion and division, and we prefer division without war—if it must come. By a peaceable separation the enmities of the two sections will not be inflamed beyond all possible hope of reconciliation and reconstruction, but war will be eternal hostility and division. Let the people of this country pause before they draw the sword and plunge into a fratricidal strife.

We repeat—if disunion must come, let it come without war. Peaceable separation is a great calamity—but dissolution, with the superadded horrors of internal war, including the ruin of business, the destruction of property, oppressive debt, grinding taxation and sacrifice of millions of lives, is a scourge from which let us pray, that a merciful Providence may protect us.

If the present Congress, and the political leaders in it, who have brought the country into this danger, have not the patriotism to adopt measures for the restoration of peace, better than plunge the nation into civil war, let them propose Constitutional amendments, which will enable the people to pass upon the question of a voluntary and peaceful separation. Then, at least, the hope will remain that the people may in good time discard their fanatical political leaders and apply themselves to the re-construction and renovation of the Constitution and the Union.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US IN CANADA.

[From the Toronto Leader of Friday.]

We believe there is not a living Englishman who does not desire to see the United States united indeed in name, happy and prosperous. For after all there is our language—there is our race—our tone of thought; we may almost say a second home.

It is true that the people do not owe our flag allegiance, but it was once theirs; and they look with pride on its broad banner, and in a crisis would not see it overwhelmed. They separated from its folds, resenting injustice and tyranny, which a weak and obstinate monarch would have delighted to have imposed nearer home. In that quarrel they carried with them the intellect and patriotism of England, saving that selfish and mean Court circle, joined to a venal and interested Parliamentary majority not representing England, who prostrated themselves before an ignorant monarch, whose naturally mean mind a depressing and injudicious education had even contracted. We ask any student of history if one character stands out in worse colors than that of Lord North; a man whose compliance with royalty was one constant war with his convictions? The quarrel indeed was literally forced upon the colonists, and they conquered; for English public opinion seemed to have paralyzed even the proceedings of the military commanders. The seven years' war was one series of blunders and want of combination. The grave has long closed over the arms used in the contest, we hope never to be disinterred; and the subdued turn of thought in the English newspapers of to-day must show the Americans there is but one feeling—that of sadness—at the present issue. To angry men there is but little to be said; and when passion hurries us along, we give no thought to danger, or to ruin. There rises up the stern view that the emergency is supreme, and hence no alternative is admitted. But we could never precisely understand why South Carolina wants to go out of the Union. Perhaps in the shape or having to pay a heavy tariff to support northern manufacturers, there may be ground of complaint; but there has been no specification of grievances. On the contrary, all that has been uttered is vague declamation. The opinion of the English journalist, that the South Carolina politicians carried out the view of secession from the fact that they had threatened it, in our judgment, hits the target in the bull's eye. The truth is, that there is no grievance but admits of adjustment. The mischief, however, is that South Carolina is not alone. Were she so, the policy would be to give her her nationality. Nationality! to three hundred thousand whites and four hundred thousand negroes! How could such an anomaly exist? In a year, the State would ask again for admission to the Union. But this State carries the South with it; and hence the difficulty. But be the result what it may, the English journalist—Imperial and Provincial—has at least this consolation—that in no way has he aided to light the torch or to fan the flame; rather he tried to sooth irritation and to suggest reflection; to show that great interests were ill-weighed by passion; that forbearance repays its costs, and that in this great instance, prudence and sense, could yet compose this quarrel.

MORE MODERATE COUNSELS AMONG THE SECESSION LEADERS—VIRGINIA TO MEDIATE BETWEEN THE NOTRH AND SOUTH FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PENDING DIFFICULTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Colonel Hayne, Commissioner for South Carolina, has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain here several days yet. The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles, that all collision for the present should be studiously avoided. He has been daily counselling with the leaders of the secession movement, who are opposed to precipitating hostilities.

It is believed that a strong representation has within two days past, been urging the authorities of South Carolina to afford Major Anderson every facility for obtaining marketing and other domestic supplies.

A plan is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the House of Delegates of Richmond, which is regarded with much interest in political circles here. The idea emanated with Mr. Pryor, of the Federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial endorsement of Crittenden, Douglas, Breckinridge, Wm. C. Rives and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinion. The plan is a series of resolutions proposing—

First. That there must be some definite and conclusive settlement of the slavery question between the two sections of the country, or a separation will be inevitable.

Second. Proposing that the Crittenden compromise as amended by Senator Douglas, as a basis for a fair and honorable adjustment, and the least Virginia feels she could take as a settlement.

Third. The appointment of a Commissioner to each of the States of the Union representing the action of Virginia, and inviting a response to this measure of conciliation.

Fourth. A strong appeal to the Federal Government to stay its hand and avoid all acts which may lead to a collision pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth. An appeal to the seceding States to preserve the existing States; and also to abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A dispatch received from a distinguished source in Virginia, received here to day, says there is little, if any, doubt, that the above plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature of that State. Similar movements will at once be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, arrangements being now in progress for that purpose.

The Crittenden proposition will probably come up in the Senate to-morrow on a motion to reconsider the action to-day.

ABOLITION OF SERFAGE IN RUSSIA.

From the Journal of Commerce.

January 13th was a great day in Russia. It was *New Year's Day* in that country, where the Old Style still continues, which occasions a difference of twelve days. On that day the law emancipating the serfs went into effect.—To-day it may be said, in a general sense, slavery, or that species of it which has been called *serfage*, exists not in Russia. This is certainly the most remarkable event of the year 1861 thus far.

This important measure began to be agitated in the Autumn of 1837. For three years it has engrossed public attention in Russia almost to the exclusion of everything else. Nor need we wonder, for it is by far the most important step which the government of the Empire has taken for several centuries.

Serfage in Russia began a long time ago. In some parts, it may be traced to the conquest of the country by the "Northmen," in the ninth century,—Ruric and his followers. It was the uniform practice of those Northern conquerors to reduce the people whom they subdued to the condition of serfs, or rather absolute slaves. In a portion of Russia, serfage dates from the invasion and conquest by the Tartars in the 13th and 14th centuries. In some parts of the empire, the people were reduced to the condition of serfs for the crime of rebellion against the Czar.

Serfage has been greatly modified in Russia, as civilization has advanced. Even before the accession of the Romanoffs to the throne (1613), there were Czars of the Ruric line, who desired to emancipate the serfs, or modify their condition and relations; but they accomplished nothing radical.

The late Emperor Alexander I., succeeded in introducing the emancipation of the serfs in the three Baltic Provinces—Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland—which was brought about by a gradual process. In three successive periods of ten years the work was accomplished. The consummation occurred in the early part of the reign of his brother Nicholas, about the year 1830, or a little later.

Nicholas wished to follow up what Alexander had commenced, and had actually purposed to emancipate *all* the serfs. He even issued a *ukase* that went far in that direction—so far that he immediately had to issue a second, to annul the first. He did not give the matter up; but issued a *third* ukase in which he *recommended* to the proprietors of serfs to liberate them gradually—to sell to those of their serfs who were farmers the lands which they were cultivating, (which might be 50, 80 or 100 acres,) on reasonable terms, and allow them several years in which to pay for them. And the consequence has been that, for nearly twenty years, there have been found nobles who have followed the imperial counsels. The late Mr. Rhumin emancipated 7,000 serfs, and realized a large sum of money, which enabled him to live like a prince at St. Petersburg, where he lives still, or did some three years ago. Nicholas certainly was intimidated by the nobles. He told Prince Repnin of his project about the year 1837 or 1838. The prince told him it was *premature* and dangerous; that the serfs were not fit for emancipation. "I know it," said Nicholas. "This ought to be done by my son; but I foresee that he will not have the energy to do it; but God has given me the energy, and I will do it, let it cost what it may." But he did it not. It was well.—Nicholas was a man of iron will, and could brook no interference in anything he attempted.

But what Nicholas could not do, his son Alexander II. has done. It has been no easy task, but it was wisely planned, and has been prudently, kindly, but firmly executed.

The scheme required time. First, a period of a year or two was assigned in which the nobles might arrange with their serfs in regard to the terms. Next, there was a period in which the Imperial government might interpose as an umpire or mediator, in cases where the parties could not agree. These two periods are over and gone. And now the *third* period commences, which, it was originally proposed should be twelve years, but was, we believe, shortened to six or eight, during which the emancipated people should remain where they were—that is, they are not allowed to quit suddenly the estates on which they live and roam over the country. They must remain, and by their industry, pay for the lands or houses, or both, which their former masters have sold to them. Many of the serfs are farmers—most of them indeed—but many are mechanics, and in that case their masters have allowed them the use of houses and lots of ground (if married) and permitted them to go (with a passport) where they pleased to pursue their trades, subject, however, to *recall* at any time. Such men paid their proprietors such a *portion* of their wages as had been agreed upon. Some of the serfs even become petty traders. Some succeed in purchasing their freedom and that of their families, and setting up for themselves became owners of lands and other property; and in some cases became rich. The amount of money which the serfs in some parts of Russia have laid up in banks for savings, in associations of beneficence, and institutions securing annuities, or provision for old age and for sickness, is much greater than foreigners that know little of that country would suppose. There have been instances of the serfs of a large estate that had to be sold on the death of the proprietor sending to a distant nobleman of good reputation and requesting him to come and buy it. And if he said he had not the money wherewith to do so, they have told him that they would lend him the sum he needed, to be returned with interest when he was able to do it.

In regard to the number of serfs in Russia, there seems to be a great diversity of statement. In an article in the *Westminster Review* for October last, the number is put down at 22,000,000. Some of our American papers place it at 20,000,000. The *Westminster*, however, only speaks of the *serfs of the nobles;* it does not give, we believe, the number of those that belong to the Czar, or Crown, as we should say.

In 1640 the case stood thus:—we give the figures derived from the books of the "Minister of the Public Domains"—26,500,000 serfs belonged to the nobles and other proprietors; 1,600,000 belonged to the estates assigned by the Emperor to members of the imperial family, and 20,000,000 belonged to the Crown—making a total of forty-eight millions of men, women and children in their various classes of serfs. We ought to state, however, that the serfs that belonged to the Emperor, (who were in all 21,600,000 in reality,) were rather "Crown Peasants," than ordinary "serfs." They were proud of that relation, and considered themselves much better off than the common serfs; and so they were. They were sometimes oppressed by the "officials," whose duty it was to superintend them, and collect the taxes which they had to pay to the Government; for we believe, they invariably, whether cultivators of the ground and living on the public domains, or mechanics, paid their wages in *money*, whilst most of the "serfs" who were farmers paid their proprietors in "kind," as we say; that is, a certain portion of the wheat, rye, potatoes, peas, hemp, &c., which they raised.

We regret that the want of space forbids our going further into this subject; we, therefore, dismiss it for the present.

A SATIRICAL SKETCH AT WASHINGTON CITY—*Its Wonders and Inconsistencies.*—The *Atlantic Monthly*, for January, has a humorous and satirical article on Washington, which closes in this wise:

The list of the unique prodigies of Washington is without limit. But marvels heaped together cease to be marvelous, and of all places in the world, a museum is the most tiresome. So, amid the whirl and roar of winter life in Washington, when one has no time to read, write or think, and scarcely time to eat, drink and sleep, when the days fly like hours, and the brain reels under the excitement of the protracted debauch, life becomes an intolerable bore. Yet the place has an intense fascination for those who suffer most acutely from the *tedium vitæ*, to which every one is more or less a prey; and men and women who have lived in Washington are seldom contented elsewhere.—The moths return to the flaming candle until they are consumed.

In conclusion, it must be admitted that Washington is the elysium of oddities, the limbo of absurdities, an embroglio of ludicrous anomalies. Planned on a scale of surpassing grandeur, its architectural execution is almost contemptible. Blessed with the name of the purest of men, it has the reputation of Sodom.—The seat of the law-making power, it is the centre of violence and disorder, which disturb the peace and harmony of the whole Republic—the chosen resort for duelling, clandestine marriages, and the most stupendous thefts.

It is a city without commerce and without manufactures; or, rather, its commerce is illicit, and its manufacturers are newspaper correspondents, who weave tissues of fiction out of the warp of rumor and the web of prevarication. The site of the United States Treasury, it is the home of everything but affluence. Its public buildings are splendid, its private dwellings generally squalid. The houses are low, the rents high; the streets are broad, the crossings narrow; the hacks are black, the horses white; the squares are triangles, except that of the capitol, which is oval; and the water is so soft that it is hard to drink it, even with the admixture of alcohol.

It has a monument that will never be finished, a capitol that is to have a dome, a scentific institute which does nothing but report the rise and fall of the thermometer, and two pieces of equestrian statuary which it would be a waste of time to criticise. It boasts a streamlet dignified with the name of the river Tiber, and this streamlet is of the size and much the appearance of a vein in a dirty man's arm. It has a canal, but the canal is a mud-puddle during one half of the day, and an empty ditch during the other.

In spite of the labors of the Smithsonian Institute, it has no particular weather. It has the climates of all parts of the habitable globe. It rains, hails, snows, blows, freezes and melts in Washington, all in the space of twenty-four hours. After a fortnight of steady rain, the sun shines out, and in half an hour the streets are filled with clouds of dust.

Property in Washington is exceedingly sensitive, the people alarmingly callous. The men are fine-looking, the women homely. The latter have plain faces, but magnificent busts and graceful figures. The former have an imposing presence and an empty pocket, a great name and a small conscience. Notwithstanding all these impediments and disadvantages, Washington is progressing rapidly. It is fast becoming a large city, but it must always remain a deserted village in the summer. Its destiny is that of the Union. It will be the greatest capitol the world ever saw, or it will be a "parched place in the wilderness, a salt-land and not inhabited," and "every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished and wag his head."

CLEANING PIGS' HEADS AND FEET.—A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says: Permit me to send you a receipt for cleaning pigs' heads and feet, which I have never seen in print, and have proved to be an excellent one; saving at least half the time usually occupied in cleaning them, and performing the work in a more perfect manner.

Chop off the snout from the head, and divide it into four equal pieces, after cutting off the cheeks to salt, saving them to bake with beans; wash all thoroughly, and put into a suitable vessel, covering them with water in which a little salt has been disolved, merely sufficient to draw out the blood; let them soak two days, changing the water each day. The third day take them from the water, scrape them *well* but without attempting to remove the bristles; if they do not seem pretty dry after scraping, wipe the skin side; then light a spirit lamp, (I mean simply a fluid lamp, with alcohol in it,) and singe off the bristles *in the flame;* it will take them off so completely, leaving them white and smooth after a *slight* scraping, that you will not be able to find even a vestige of them.

The economical Marquis of Westminster has a park at Eton Hall ten miles in length, nearly all the villages bordering upon it being his property. His income is some $3,000,000 a year. Recently, while riding in the park, he missed a *button* from his coat. He instantly dismounted, and retraced his course for some distance, till at length he was able to announce, with expressions of the liveliest satisfaction, his discovery of the missing article.

The Bank of Kentucky has made a donation of $500 for the relief of the poor of Louisville.