Daily Patriot Union.

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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.

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	1.25
" 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.

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 E. 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 E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.
☞ Wholesale and Retail. my1

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

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-d1y] 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.

CHAMPAGNE WINES!
DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLER & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO.'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET.
In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
de20 73 Market street.

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. dec6

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

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
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HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
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HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
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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,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
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,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
ARISING FROM
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
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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
1629 WM. DOCK, Jr., & C

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

LINCOLN AND THE CRISIS.

From the Baltimore Exchange.

We earnestly desire to do Mr. Lincoln strict and impartial justice; to "extenuate nothing;" nor "to set down aught in malice." His admirers claim for him the possession of every quality that should distinguish a great ruler. They say that he is bold, fearless, independent and sagacious; a man of stern integrity and of the most exalted patriotism. We have not been disposed to place too much reliance upon the eulogies of political partizans, but we have nevertheless hoped, for the sake of the Union, and the interests of all who desire its perpetuation, these lauditory compliments were not wholly undeserved. We therefore looked forward, not without anxiety, to the time when he should feel it incumbent upon him to express, however briefly, his views in regard to our national troubles, and shed some light upon the line of policy which he proposes to adopt in a crisis so imminent. At length he has spoken, and we confess that the only feeling with which we have read the remarks imputed to him at Indianapolis, and Cincinnati, and Columbus, is one of intense and bitter disappointment.—Well may the New York *Tribune* triumphantly refer to the speech of the President elect at Indianapolis, as a justification of its own course in opposition to conceding anything whatever to the demands of the South, and as confirming, both in spirit and in letter, its public declaration, often and persistently made, that Mr. Lincoln will never consent to any concession or compromise by the North, but will inexorably exact it of the South. In further support of this position, the *Tribune* quotes "two remarkable articles which appeared in the Springfield *Journal*, of last week," and which, it confidently asserts, "were obviously inspired by the President elect, if not actually written by his own hand." Those articles demand that the South, whose people are stigmatized as "traitors," shall concede "that they are in rebellion; that it is the duty of this Government to put down rebellion, and that slavery is the creation of local law." In the same spirit Mr. Lincoln intimates, in his speech at Indianapolis, that for the United States to wrest from the seceding States the forts and arsenals and public property which are within their limits, and of which they now hold possession, or collect the duties on foreign importations, or withhold the mails, is not coercion. But who does not know that if he attempt to re-garrison the Southern forts, and collect the revenue on board of armed sessels, in Southern harbors, such acts, however interpreted at the North, would come within the difinition of coercion, as understood by every State south of Meson and Dixon's line, and would be the signal for the commencement of the bloodiest civil war that ever desolated a country?

If, then, the policy of the President elect be a policy of force, in scorn of consequences, he may call that policy by any name he thinks proper; but, in its essence, it is coercion, and its practical assertion would be tantamount to a declaration of war. None, therefore, but the most credulous of optimists, or the most radical of Republicans, can derive any consolation from the Indianapolis speech of Mr. Lincoln. The *National Intelligencer*, painfully conscious of the unfavorable impression which that speech has produced, is disposed to question its entire accuracy; but all doubts on this head are set at rest by the statements in the *Herald* and *Tribune*. Both these journals endorse the corectness of the report, and assert further that the speeches to be made at all the principal points between Springfield and Washington were carefully studied and committed to paper by Mr. Lincoln before he entered upon his journey. At Cincinnati he contented himself with quoting some portions of a speech which was made by him in that city a year previous to the Presidential election, and which was especially addressed to the people of Kentucky. So far as those remarks are applicable to the existing state of affairs, they are entitled to be regarded, in the language of the *National Intelligencer*, as of "a pacific and fraternal character." But what do they amount to? Merely to a declaration that the people of the slave States "have as good hearts in their bosoms" as the Republicans claim to have; and that the latter have no desire to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now exists.—Beyond that Mr. Lincoln does not go. He adheres to the doctrine of the extreme wing of his party, that "slavery is the creature of local law," and is wholly mute as to the right of the South to carry this species of property into the Territories. He is silent because he will not concede the right. We now come to his last recorded speech—that which he made at Columbus on Tuesday last, in the presence of the members of the Ohio Legislature. He begins by modestly informing them that a task has fallen upon him more difficult to execute than any that ever rested upon the Father of his Country. He gives his reasons why he has so long remained silent in relation to the policy of the new Administration, and still thinks he was right in keeping his lips closed. The rest we quote:

"I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety. It is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong.

"It is a consoling circumstance, that when we look out there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it I judge that all we want is time and patience, and a reliance on that God who has never forsaken the people."

In one breath he declares that his silence must not be imputed to any want of real anxiety, and, in the next, alleges that no cause for anxiety exists, for, says he, "there is nothing going wrong." Is this a statesman speaking; or is it a man just emerged from the backwoods and utterly ignorant of the progress of events for the past three months? "Nothing going wrong," when seven States have seceded from the Union, and a separate and independent Confederacy has been organized! Nothing going wrong, when committees have been appointed by both Houses of Congress to take into consideration the national troubles, and, if possible, to agree upon, and report some plan of adjustment. Nothing going wrong, when Crittenden, and Corwin, and Adams, and Kellogg, and Douglas, and Rice, and the members from the border States have submitted such propositions as seemed to them, respectively, the best adapted to bring about a reconciliation; when petitions containing, in the aggregate, over two hundred and fifty thousand signatures have been sent to Congress, praying for the adoption of satisfactory measures of compromise; when a thousand troops and several batteries of artillery are concentrated at Washington, ostensibly for the defence of the Capitar, and when Commissioners from twenty-one States are in session in that city, charged with the same high and solemn duty which of right devolves upon Congress, but which Congress has so signally failed to perform.

If these are not evidences sufficient to prove that not only is there something wrong, and radically wrong, in the present condition of affairs, but also that the crisis is of too grave a nature to be treated flippantly, we are at a loss to understand what signs and portents would satisfy the President elect that the country is in peril. This, however, is not all. As, in the opinion of Mr. Lincoln, there is "nothing going wrong," it follows, as a logical consequence, that there is "nobody hurt," and "nobody suffering;" and that such is the fact he has blandly assured us. If, then, we have confidence in what he says, we must believe that, politically, we are enjoying a halcyon calm, and that, commercially, there is no stagnation of trade, no suspension of banks, no mercantile failures, no depreciation of values, no suffering among the laboring population. To do this we must utterly ignore the truth of the reports which reach us from every section of the Union, confirmed as they are by the evidence of our own senses. It is strange that such opinions should be publicly expressed by one who has to deal with issues so momentous. In the little which he has said, thus far, he has shown either a wilful blindness to the perils which environ the Government, or a dangerous contempt for them. In the present temper of the country, no man who claims to be a Statesman would dare to treat these matters lightly; and if Mr. Lincoln imagines that, when clothed with Executive authority, he can easily control the storm and reduce the seceding States to submission, by the adoption of any measures that bear even the semblance of coercion, he is destined, we fear, before long, to be fatally undeceived.

A SENSATION IN NEW YORK.

A tremendous sensation was created in New York on Wednesday by the appearance of a bogus newspaper called "Extra *Express*," with the following flaming head lines over the matter printed:

"The national crisis—Attack on Fort Sumpter—Charleston Bombarded by Major Anderson—Retreat of the Rebels, with 150 men Killed and 40 Wounded—The Floating Battery a Failure—Col. Hayne Wounded—Major Anderson Victorious—Charleston to be Blockaded—Virginia for Union—Georgia Assisting North Carolina—Relief to Major Anderson—The Peace Convention—New York State Militia—Martial Law at the South—Oppression in Mississippi."

The police seized six hundred copies of it, which they found in a policy office in Ann street, hidden away in a dark room. The officers first seized upon those in posseslon of the newsboys, who said they had been supplied with them at the rate of $2 per hundred. Some six hundred were sent off to Brooklyn before the police made the seizure.

THE COMMON TERRITORIES.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Two boys, brothers, whom for convenience sake, I shall designate by the initial letters N. and S., respectively, wanted an apple; but the price was two cents, and each of the brothers had one and only one, in his pocket. But both wanted the apple. In this dilemma they resorted to the very cents-able expedient of combining their finances, and were thus enabled to purchase the apple. But scarcely had the brothers taken it into their joint possession than a quarrel arose between them as to the question of joint use; N. insisting that as he was larger and stronger than S., he would appropriate the whole of the apple to himself; and S. insisting just as strenuously that this was not fair, because he had contributed his full share of the purchase money, and declaring that he would not stand it, notwithstanding his brother's boast of superior strength, but would fight before he would submit to such a wrong. Forgetting that they were brothers, the boys were about to decide their quarrel after the manner that wild beasts decide their quarrels; but meantime the dialogue took place between them which I now report to the public, as follows:

N.—I don't want to fight about it; you know I don't. I love peace; you know I do. I am very desirous of settling this quarrel without fighting; you know I am; and I therefore most earnestly and affectionately entreat you, brother, not to oppose me when I declare my purpose to have the whole of this apple; for I am determined to have it, and to oppose me must lead to a fight. Pray consider how wicked that would be, and how sorry I should feel to find myself obliged to thrash you. You know I could easily beat you into mince-meat in a very short time. But I love peace, and sincerely hope you will not make fighting necessary by insisting on having a part of this apple.

S.—I don't make so many professions of a love for peace as you do, but I am willing to do more, *to sacrifice* more than you are to secure it. Don't let's fight about this apple. Divide it. I am willing you should take the bigger half, and give me the other part.

N.—I'll do such thing. I HAVE DECIDED to eat the whole of this apple; and I've told you my decision in very clear language; and you'll find there's NO BACKING DOWN with me on that point.

A wrathful silence ensues. 'Tis the awful stillness that precedes the storm. Each moment the clouds that sit upon the brows of the two brothers are gathering blackness. But before the storm bursts, N. speaks again!

N.—To show you, brother, that I really want to settle this dispute, amicably, if possible, I will say that if you will agree to what I now propose, I don't know but that I might agree to it, too, *as a compromise.* Divide the apple, as you propose, into two parts. Give me the larger part and put the other aside on the mantel piece for the present, and we'll decide whose that shall be some other time and in some other way. Whoever can get it, let him have it. We may have to fight about this smaller part afterwards, it is true, but this "compromise" settles the question about the bigger half forever, and (if you'll agree to it) *postpone* all trouble about the smaller slice.

S.—I can't agree to that. If that's the best you offer me, I'm afraid we'll have to fight it out. And I feel that it isn't at all my fault, either. I made you a very fair offer and you reject it, and offer me instead a very absurd one, which it is really hard for me to think you can be serious in proposing.

[Shortly afterwards the boys commenced fighting, and while intent on damaging each other, some wild beasts came out of the woods and destroyed them both.]

This little story presents us with a miniature picture of what is similarly done and said among "children of a larger growth," and on a grander scale, in the political world. It is a picture in little of the territorial dispute which is now leading us to anarchy and bloodshed.

The South claims a right to take its property into all the common Territories, and to have it recognized and protected there by the national Government, on the ground that IT IS "Common Territory," and they rely upon the constitutional interpretation of the Constitution to sustain them in this position. The North, on the other hand, denies this right; says it doesn't like slavery; that it must stay where it is; that it shall not be extended; that the South shall not have slavery recognized or protected in any of the Territories.

This, then, is the point at issue. The South insists upon PROTECTION IN ALL the Territories; PROHIBITION IN NONE. The North, on the contrary, wants PROHIBITION IN ALL; PROTECTION IN NONE.

Now in what way can this dispute be peacefully adjusted? What would be a fair and reasonable compromise?

Mr. Crittenden's proposition (with the Powell amendment) would settle the question, absolutely, North and South, forever. That, certainly, is one great merit. Let us see if the proposition is not a perfectly fair one, so far, at any rate, as the North is concerned. What, then, is this "Crittenden Compromise," so far as it relates to the Territorial Question? Let us see. It proposes to draw a line, 36° 30°,—certainly not at all South of the line which nature would draw to decide the question, if Nature were left to herself. It proposes that in all territory North of that line the North shall have its way, viz.: prohibition; and that in all territory South of that line, the South shall have its way, viz.: protection.

Can any proposition possibly be more fair—more reasonable?

The South, some weeks ago, would have accepted this proposition, and distinctly said so. If the North had seasonably accepted this compromise, it would have saved the Union, which the North loves so much that it is very ready to give its blood (though it would not give up any of its abstractions by way of compromise) to preserve it. The North in various ways said "No." Secession, as was naturally to be expected, went on; and to-day an opposition Republic is to be set up. And what is the proposition which the Republicans very strangely call a Compromise, and seem to imagine may be still effectual to "save the Union," and which they are just beginning to think they might possibly be induced to accept, even though it be called "a Compromise?" It is to draw the line as aforesaid; to enter into a mutual agreement that North of it slavery shall be prohibited, and South of it slavery shall neither be prohibited nor protected. How absurd to call such a proposition a "Compromise!" It is wholly one-sided, and wholly in favor of the North. Consider how absurd such a one-sided proposition would seem to every anti-slavery Northerner, if the one-sidedness were the other way. Such a proposition, as much one-sided in favor of the South as the one now under consideration is one-sided in favor of the North, would be as follows: South of the proposed line, slavery shall be *protected;* North of it, slavery shall be neither protected nor prohibited. How would Republicans treat such a proposition? Would they treat it seriously? Would not its being offered to them be considered a mockery and an insult, rather than an honest and serious "Peace Proposition?" And yet this is just the sort of one-sided arrangement which the Republicans propose to offer, as a compromise to the South.

I fear it is too late now to save the country by any compromises. The cotton States have been driven too far to recede. Such is what is to be feared. But one thing is absolutely necessary, viz., that the South will accept nothing less than the Crittenden compromise, and that they will never seriously entertain for a single moment the absurd one-sided proposition which we have just been considering. If that is the best that the Republicans offer the South, the whole responsibility of the consequences, however dreadful, will rest exclusively with them.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY CONGRESS—PREPARATION FOR THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, February 15th.—Congress to-day appointed a committee of six to make suitable arrangements for the reception and inauguration on Monday next, at one o'clock, of the President elect.

The chair stated that a communication had been received relative to the purchase of vessels for the Provisional Government—referred.

Mr. Fearn presented a letter in reference to a new projectile approved by scientific military men—referred.

An official copy of the Texas ordinance of secession was presented, with the credentials of the deputies of that State. Only one of them has arrived.

Objection was made on the ground that the Texas ordinance was not yet ratified.

The delegate present, Mr. Gregg, was invited to a seat on the floor, and his papers were referred.

The Convention then went into secret session and passed an act and a resolution, the secrecy on which was removed.

The act continues in office the officers connected with the collection of customs at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederated States, with salaries and powers as heretofore; provided said compensation does not exceed $5,000. The collectors are required within two weeks to execute the same bonds as heretofore, and subordinates are to give bonds in one week after the collectors.

All officers are required to take an oath to discharge the duties and support the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

The resolution adopted continues in office, until otherwise ordered, the several officers connected with the collection of duties until the 1st of April, and the Secretary of the Treasury is instructed to report a plan, to go into effect on the 1st of April, diminishing the expenses of collecting the revenues at each custom-house at least 50 per cent.

THE OBJECT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 5th instant says:

The Southern Confederacy will not be the work of politicians. It will be the refuge of a people who seek, beneath the shelter of their own government, the peace and equality which were denied them under the old Union. They ask now, as then, to be let alone. They desire the ruin of no one—they entertain no aggressive feeling towards any country. They would not, if they could, destroy any of the property of the North, or abridge any right that is theirs. They would part in peace, and be friendly, as a separate people, with those with whom they could not live together as one. They have been driven from the common territory of the Confederacy; they have been denied their equal right in the common inheritance, and now they have given up all, to settle down on their own soil and surround themselves with institutions essential to their well-being. Is such a people to be conquered? Will it be any easy matter to subjugate them? Will the North undertake it?

Let those who love the Union so much that they would be willing to undertake the most fearful of all wars, a war of conquest, to preserve it, reflect for a moment that this Union was as dear to the people of the South as to themselves; and then let them consider the amount of oppression and wrong they must have suffered before resorting to disunion as a remedy. If the Northern people give a thought in this direction they will come to safer conclusions than any which a calculation of the cost of civil war is likely to suggest. They will reverse their hostile action, sympathize with those whom they have wronged beyond endurance, and obtain, through the instrumentalities of good neighborhood and kindness, that war never yet procured for any one.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The Chicago *Democrat* pitches into the platform of its party in the following style:

All platforms are humbugs, and intended to be such. Take the platforms of all the political parties since the foundation of our government and you will find that they are capable of a double construction. Take the late Chicago platform, for instance. Upon that platform stood Owen Lovejoy in this State, who has ever been an ardent opponent of slavery, and who was, in 1856, a warm supporter of Col. Fremont. Upon that same platform also stood Joe Gillespie, of Alton, who opposed Col. Fremont in 1856 with all his energies, and who hates every drop of blood that flows through the veins of a man like Lovejoy.—Now, either Lovejoy or Gillespie is cheated, and it is not very difficult to tell which. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise we resolved to fight on the side of human liberty, and we kept on fighting until we found ourselves inside of what's known as the Republican organization. But Lincoln had not been long nominated before a lot of the Gillespie order, who love spoils more than liberty, notified us that we were too radical, that our notions of liberty were hurting the party. Now, we did not care anything about the party as such.—We were for principles. If Republican principles were not right, then we ought not to oppose the Democratic party. If they were right then we ought to stand by them, let the consequences be what they will. We foresaw that it would turn out in the end that men had got control of the Republican organization, who loved patronage, power and plunder more than they did liberty.

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER UNDER THE LINCOLN REGIME.

The speeches of Mr. Lincoln in the West are the signal for an active development of opposing combinations that have been in existence for some time to control him. It is easy to see that he will arrive in Washington with a dizzy head, and staggering under the responsibilities surrounding him. He is unequal to the crisis, and will feel it so sensibly when he arrives here that it is inferred he will rush for safety into the arms of some man of strong will, who will keep his conscience and manage his government. The struggle is, who shall it be. And on this question probably are suspended the issues of peace and war. Seward and Chase are the rival aspirants. The former is backed by the Wall street moneyed interest and much of the old Whig element of the Republican party. Whatever of indirect influence the conservative, peace-loving people of the country, can exert, is also thrown in the same scale; and all of these influences are manipulated by the Mephistophelean fingers of Thurlow Weed, who is unceasing in making his arrangements.

Mr. Chase is supported by the radical part of the Democratic party that sloughed off in 1848, and again in 1854, assisted by Greeley and all the fanatical abolitionists. It is a powerful combination in point of numbers, talent and influence.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—MINORITY REPORT.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, dated Washington, February 15, says:

I need not repeat what I informed you of two days since, namely, that the committee of the Peace Convention have adopted substantially the Guthrie proposition of compromise, and recommends its passage by the convention, to which report was made to-day. Some complaint was essayed therein concerning the early publication of important acts of the committee, but the New York press was not blamed on that score.

The vote on the Guthrie programme was twelve in favor to seven against. Mr. Sedden offered to amend it, substituting the Crittenden propositions, with the Virginia ultimatum annexed. The latter requires protection by Congressional legislation of slavery in Territories south of thirty-six thirty, and also demands the right of transit of slaves through free States. It is also understood that Mr. Sedden will support the proposition that a State shall have the right to secede from the Union.

Messrs. Field, Baldwin and Crowninshield said that they differed in views from those declared in the reports of the committee. In recommending that Congress shall refer the amendments to the Constitution that may be proposed by the convention to the actiou of the people, many republicans do not consider that it necessarily implies approval of these amendments.

It is stated that Alexander H. Stephens has written that hope of a reconstruction of the Union must now be abandoned.

So strong an opposition exhibits itself to the features of the Morrill tarriff bill which materially changes the warehousing system, that some republicans are willing to compromise with the interest represented by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The republicans of the House determined in caucus to-night to support Bingham's bill to enforce the collection of revenues, and also the measure which authorizes the acceptance of the services of volunteers to enforce the laws.

I hear that Messrs. Sedden, Tyler and other distinguished delegates from the South, have little hope of ultimate action in the convention favoring just compromise. Mr. Lincoln's speeches are regarded as hostile thereto. The action of the republican caucus to-night looks more like war than peace.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF A LITTLE BOY.—An inquest was held in New York on Thursday upon the body of Henry M. Toner, a boy about 13 years of age, whose death resulted from intermittent fever, consequent upon an accidental injury to his eyelid, received on the 22d of last December. On the day in question the deceased was playing with his companions around the barn. In running round the corner of the building he came in contact with a pitchfork which a man was using to load a cart with manure. The only apparent injury was a scratch upon the eyelid, but the lad at discovering the blood became very nervous, and having been taken home, sunk into insensibility. He continued unconscious about a week, only speaking when aroused. Afterwards he recovered sufficiently to go about the house, but remained feeble, and intermittent fever setting in, he died. Deceased was of a very nervous organization, and had fainted at the sight of blood, when his cousin accidentally cut his finger. There is no doubt that his fatal illness resulted from fright at the slight injury he suffered.

DISTRESS AMONG THE ENGLISH OPERATIVES. The late London and Liverpool papers are filled with the dreadful accounts of starvation and suffering in the manufacturing towns and cities, in consequence of a lack of employment, resulting mainly *from the countermanding of orders from the United States.* "Relief societies," "soup houses" and "fuel and clothing associations" are springing up in all manufacturing districts. Manchester, Leeds, Huddersfield, Nottingham and Coventry are serious sufferers. The number of poor has increased alarmingly. In one town the out door recipients are over 2,000 more than last year at the same time.—Under such circumstances, how long would England, with her superior naval power, submit to a blockade of the cotton ports?—*Southern Republic, Augusta.*