PRUSINESS notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, FIVE ORNTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberation, as will be offered.

The number of insertions must be designated on the systimment. sement.

Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same

## Books, Stationery, &c.

CCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete agent at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, ssortment, Harrisburg, comprising in part the follow-

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, SPELLIAM BOURS.—RECRUREY'S, COSD'S, Webster'S, Town's, Ryerly'S. Combry'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

Olark'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, Gobb'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.

plete outut for sensoi purposes. Any sook not in the store.

procured at one days notice.

III Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.

ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale at

M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.

III Wholesale and Retail.

UST RECEIVED

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

A T

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. B O O K S !

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.

UST 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,

[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.

Below Jones' House, Market Square.

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

AW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!-A AW BOOKS! 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,
Market Square, Harrisburg.

## Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON SILK LINEN PAPER FANS!!!

AKOTHER 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 Loaded Sword Hickory Fancy Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! KELLER'S DRUG AND FANOY STORE, NO. 91 MARKET STREET, South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

U T C O A L ! ! ! ONLY \$1.75 PER TON!!! TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at \$1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts.

PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by feb21

JAMES M. WHEELER.

GARDEN SEEDS!!!—A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

TUST RECEIVED-A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street. jan11

FISH!! FISH!!! MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) SALMON, (very superior.)

SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)
HERRING, (extra large.) COD FISH. SMOKED HERBING, (extra Digby.) SMOKED HERBARD, ANCHOVIES.

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.

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINESI DUO DE MONTEBELLO,

JO DE MONTEBELLO,
HRIDSIECK & CO.,
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLER & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO.'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET

In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street.

de20 HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

JAMES M. WHEELER,

JAMES M. WHE

chasers by JAMES M. WHEELER.
Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices.

dcc6

FAMILY BIBLES, from 18 to \$10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at golf EFFR'S Cheap Book store.

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

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL 50 to KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook-by WARING\_wholesale and retail at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

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

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

## Datriot



THE LINION.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

Lines of Travel.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1860. The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com pany will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg a 2.40 a. m , and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 12.55 p. m., and

arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m. These Trains make close connection at Philadelphia

with the New York Lines. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a. m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harris burg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.40 p. m. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves Harrisburg

at 5.25 p. m., runs via Mount Joy, connecting at Diller. ville with MAIL TRAIN East for Philadelphia. WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia

0.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., an arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsbur

at 7.00 a. m. FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, and ar rives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 4.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m. Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4 p. m. connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive

Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m. SAMUEL D. YOUNG. Supt. East. Div. Penn'a Railroad.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE NEW YORK.

Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF

NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 . m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6% hours

between the two cities. MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and ar rives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m. MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg

3.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m. AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 9.45 p. m. Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 p. m. with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads All Trains connect at Reading with Trains for Potts-

ville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c. No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between Ne York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 a. m. Line from New

York or the 1.15 p. m. from Harrisburg. For beauty of scenery and speed, comfort and accomnedation, this Route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg, FIVE DOLLARS For Tickets and other information apply to J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

DHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860, TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P.M., and 6.15 P.M. RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A.M.

and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 FARES:-To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$3.25; No. 2, (in same train) \$2.75.

FARES:-To Reading \$1.60 and \$1.30. At Beading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Miners

ville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c. FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADEL-PHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 8.43 P. M. LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A

M., 1.00 P. M., 3.80 P. M., and 5.00 P. M. FARES:-Reading to Philadelphia, \$1.75 and \$1.45. THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CON-NECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkesbarre Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to J. J. CLYDE, de15-dtf

DHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD. BEDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,

BEDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860

COMMUTATION TICKETS,
With 26 Coupons, will be issued between any points desired, good for the holder and any member of his family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—at 26 per cent. below the regular fares.

Parties having eccasion to use the Road frequently on business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement convenient and eccoomical; as Four Passenger trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Trains 62° we between Reading, Pottaville and Harrisburg. Or Susdays, only one morning train Down, and one after 60° train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphia, and no Passenger train on the Lebanon

and one atterreer train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphir and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Brench Bailroad.

For the above Tickets, or any information relating therete apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, e the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Sup't.

March 27, 1860.—mar28-dtf

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, 1861 the assenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harriaburg as follows:
GOING SOUTH.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave at.. 3.00 s. m. EXPRESS TRAIN will leave at....... 7.40 s. m. MAIL TBAIN will leave at........ 1.00 p.m.

GOING NORTH 

The only Train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will te the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South, at 3.00 s. m. For further information apply at the office, in Peon sylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. HALL, Agent. Harrisburg, March 1st-dtf.

DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED

BEEF just received by

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO. **DURLINGTON HERRING!** 

Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO. MPTY BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

## Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE! That we have recently added to our already full stock
OFSEGARS

LA NORMATIS,
HARI KARI,
EL MONO,
LA BANANA. OF PERFUMERY

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:
TURKISH ESSENCE;
ODOR OF MUSK,
LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET.

FOR THE HAIR:
EAU LUSTRALE,
CRYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.
FOR THE COMPLEXION:
TALC OF VENICE,
ROSE LEAF POWDER,
NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,
BLANC DE PERLES. Bazin's Finest

MOSS ROSE, BENZOIN,

HOSS ROSA,

UPPER TEN,

VIOLET,

NEW MOWN HAY,

JOCKEY CLUB,

Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet
Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see.

Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., consequent of our receiving almost daily additions thereto.

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street,
sep6 South side.

TACKSON & CO.'S SHOE STORE NO. 90% MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where they intend to devote their entire time to the

nanufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to. and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country. The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article tha will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and dura-JACKSON & CO. bility.

UST RECEIVED!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS TO WHICH WE INVITE THE

ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED!

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. No. 18 Market st,

E OFFER TO CUSTOMERS A New Let of

LADIES' PURSES, Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made A Splendid Assortment of A New and Elegant Perfume. KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' BOQUET. Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles. A Complete Assortment of

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES, Of the best Manufacture. A very Handsome Variety of POWDER PUFF BOXES.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE, jy3I REMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOVER,

MERCHANT TAILOR Has removed to 60 MARKET STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see all his friend oct8-dtf CANDLES!!!

PARAFFIN CANDLES, SPERM CANDLES,
STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES,
STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDLES,
TALLOW CANDLES.

A large invoice of the above in store, and for sale at unusually low rates, by janl WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO., Opposite the Court House

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER. JAMESM. WHEELER. HARRISBURG, PA., AGENT FOR ALL POWDER AND FUSE

I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

IIIA large supply always on hand. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.
IIIOrders received at Warehouse. no17 CCOTCH WHISKY .- One Puncheon O of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, janz 73 Market street.

ATCH & CO., SHIP AGENTS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DRALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON,

WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS. no 46-d6m DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURE CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, oc19-dly 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia.  $\mathbf{C} \quad \mathbf{O} \quad \mathbf{S} \quad \mathbf{T} \quad \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{I}$  ${f T}$ 

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, without reserve.

janl

WM. DOCK. Jr.. & CO. HAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assortment, comprising Figare, Zaiagozona, La Suiza, Bird, Fire Fly, Etelvina, La Berluto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fith and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jan31.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines

CRANBERRIES—A very Superior lot

WM. DOCK, JR. & CO'S.

FRIDAY MORNING. MARCH 22, 1861.

SLAVE TRADE AND COOLIE LABOR. [From the London Times, March 1.]

The Patriot & Union.

The public sentiment upon the subject of slavery and the slave trade seems at last to have entered upon its rational and, as we may hope, its permanent state. A hundred and fifty years ago, we were fighting for the privilege of conveying negroes over sea. Having obtained all we desired on that score, we then apathetically pocketed the profits, and positively re-fused to think of how those profits were obtained. A generation later, and we grew uncomfortable in our gains, and our ears tingled and our consciences grew uneasy as the wails and groans of the stifled negroes came home to us with perpetual and importunate repetition. We were some years awakening, and Wilberforce and Clarkson, and all the fellow laborers of these men, had much to do thoroughly to arouse us out of that uneasy state of somnolence. But at last we did awake, and we awoke in a frenzy. The state of this country when the full guilt of slavery came upon it was nothing less than a frenzy of remorse. Before that passion, everything went down. Many men yet living can remember when George Canning failed to obtain as a concession the abolition of the power to flog female slaves, and young men can remember when it was thought little less than blasphemy to suggest that even a black man might very reasonably be expected to do some labor. Between these two extremes the

public sentiment has violently vibrated. In the paroxysm of the first remorse the guilty Englishman saw slavery in everything black. The phantom of that complaining negro was ever before him, and he would shut his eyes and scream if you did but talk to him of a negro at work. He sacrificed everything to his sore, quivering conscience. He was ever upon the watch to find out something more to sacrifice. He sacrificed his great West Indian interest not only recklessly, but with an ostentatious eagerness. He cast his own twenty millions down to rid himself of the remaining evidences of his crimes as penitently as Judas offered the thirty pieces of silver to the Jewish authorities. He poured forth not only his own money and the money of those over whom he held influence, but he lavished the life of his own kith and kin to appease that accusing conscience. On the coast of Africa, in the perfidous sunshine of "the white man's grave." amid the beautiful and deadly luxuriance of a tropical vegetation, he placed his own countrymen to pine and die that he might comfort himself with the satisfaction that he had atoned for the great sin he had committed against the black man. For a full generation there was nothing he would not pay, and nothing he

would not vicariously endure. Every great excitement has its recoil. The generation of crime had been followed by the generation of remorse; the generation of remorse is followed by the generation of reflection. We who now occupy the earth are less affright at this spectre of the writhing negro. We have purged ourselves completely of the guilt of his abduction and his other wrongs, and we can feel ourselves entitled to look upon any other man who has succeeded to the common obligation of eating bread by the sweat of his brow. The flood tide which had flowed upward, roaring and foaming like the "bore' of some bell-shaped fish, retained its power of flowing after the great impulse had ceased but years ago there were some who ventured to say that, after all, the earth must be tilled and that the great law of Nature which doomed man to labor must apply to the black man as well as to the white. Their voices, however, had little chance of being heard, for there was enough of vehemence in our old conviction to urge us not only to persuade but to coerce all the rest of the world to feel as we felt and to be penitent as we were penitent. We lavished our money, we concentrated our efforts, we exerted all our influence, we compromised our political relations, we coerced the weak, and we went to the verge of making war upon the strong, in order to bring the rest of the world to join with us in our crusade against the traffic in mankind. Never was there in the history of our race so magnificent and so disin-

terested an enthusiasm,
When the great book of history shall become so vast that far-off generations shall be unable to seize any other than the tallest events in the great vista from which they emerge, this work of England must stand out and challenge admiration, as something to which the story of past ages has no parallel. We English alone have been hearty in the cause. We have shamed some by our example. We have bought others by our largesses, and we have deterred others by our power; but of all the people of the earth we slone have labored, with gold and with arms, for no other object than for that point of conscience which is to us our "idea"to put down slavery and the slave trade. Yet we have not succeeded. While we have been starving our own colonists, and suffering our West Indian possessions to return to jungle in very fanaticism, suspecting that slavery must lurk under every contract for labor, other countries have eluded their engagements, or have openly resented our interference. Portugal has required all our attention to keep her at all up to the mark; Spain has impudently repudiated all her promises; France has changed the name but not the substance; and America has continued the odious traffic at sea, under the pretext of a jealousy of her national honor, and has, to her misfortune, nursed slavery at home and acknowledged it as a domestic institution. After all our sacrifices and all our efforts, the most zealous opponents of slavery were fain to come down to the House of Commons on Tuesday night, and to propose a resolution, "That the means hitherto employed African slave trade have failed to accomplish

that object." Now that we can calmly review all that has been done, we find that we have been led away by our generous impulses and have wasted our strength uselessly. Like the charge at Balaklava, "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre," it was wonderful, but it was altogether we are, we must submit to the laws which unitheir interests, and not pretend to govern them by fear. France claps her hand upon her sword if we presume to ask whether she has slaves or free laborers in the hold off the Charleset-Georges. Spain laughs at us if we pretend to prevent her from importing as many slaves as she may want in Cuba. America threatens a vessel covered with the stars and stripes .utterly incompetent to perform. Not very

had lost, we were met by the indignation of our Anti-Slavery Societies. Perhaps there are some remnants of that superstition, which is a

great religion degenerated, wherein the same dogmas are still repeated; but on Tuesday night the modern Anti-Slavery men came down to ask the House of Commons to believe that "the true remedy is to be found, not in countenancing immigration into countries where slavery exists, but in augmenting the working population in countries in which slavery has been abolished;" and "that the failure has mainly arisen from our having endeavored almost exclusively to prevent the supply of slaves, instead of to check the demand for them."

At last we are condescending to reason upon slavery and the slave trade as we reason upon other human affairs. At last we are coming down from our high notions of destroying anything we do not like by the sword and the cannon shot-although there are some fanatics, as the debate showed, who still lean upon these means—and are intent upon humbling ourselves to the commonplace notion that the best way of destroying an objectionacle system of labor is to undersell it. Africa, populous as it is, is not so populous as China, nor is it so populous as the coast of India. Africa, necessitous as the people may be, is not so necessitous as the far East. There we have a hungry civilization which may be moulded to our purposes by good treatment more cheaply than the savagery of Africa can be oppressed by coercion. Both in India and in China we have the materials for a competition which may render the slave trade an extinct, because an unprofitable traffic. The old anti-slavery party will probably for some time still oppose all white emigration, unless it should compel their free black proteges to work by the competition that emigration must create in the labor market; but we are happily getting beyond this stage of folly, and are learning to look upon this subject with the eyes of common sense. We have a treaty with China which enables us to carry to the West not only Chinamen but their families. We have behaved so well to them that we have gained their confidence. While other nations may kidnap them by tons, we can obtain volunteers by thousands; and if our laws are observed, and our shipowners and planters are honest, we are not far from the period when we may see the prosperity of our West Indian colonies restored, and the slave trade extinguished without a cruiser or a fort on the coast of Africa, and without the sacrifice of even another million

from the British Treasury.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS. We clip the following extracts from an article in the last number of the London Athenæum. The writer is reviewing the "History of the Constitution," by Curtis; "A memoir of Abraham Lincoln;" and Helper's "Impending

Crisis:" The manner in which intelligence of a rupture of friendly relations between the States composing the American Union was received in this country ought to silence those politicians who represent us to the people of the States as cherishing a malignant antipathy to them and their institutions. That intelligence came affected by the crimes of grandfathers or the remorse of our fathers. We begin to feel less It was received by us with consternation and profound sorrow. The threat of secession had been so frequently thrown out that we had learnt to look upon it as an empty menace.-Secession seemed so suicidal to the one and destructive to the other side, that spectators felt secure the South would endure any provocation rather than secede-felt secure the North would hesitate to convert a troublesome friend into an open enemy. Nor in the present posi-tion of affairs has this view been altogether given up. We confess that we cling to it still, believing that the importance of union, manifest to none more than the inhabitants of the States themselves, will even yet lead the way, as in previous cases of internal conflict, to

compromise and arrangement. There are signs that North and South would gladly extricate themselves from a position into which they have peen hurried by intolerance on the one hand and resentment on the other. They see that with the sacrifice of the Union they surrender their eminence amongst the nations of the earth-that their prosperity, unprecedented in all the annals of the past, is incompatible with hostile tariffs and hostile laws. The suggestion that two Unions can exist side by side, in mutual amity and confidence, can find defenders only among those who are ignorant alike of history and human nature. Only let this unhappy struggle be prolonged, till two confederacies have definitely taken form, power, and national existence, and two more hostile neighbors will not be found on the face of the globe. Every day some new diversity of interest, some fresh point of collision will arise to embroil the kindred powers, and each question of dispute will be argued with that bitterness of animosity which proverbially characterizes family quarrels. jealousy, and rivalry will produce constant strife, and, with such antagonists, the sword

will be more in favor than arbitration. To maintain their independence and enforce their rights, each Union will have to maintain a standing army, and, a necessary consequence of the institution, an increasing army. generation has passed away, such republics will in this respect approximate to the condition of France and Austria. And in a republic the existence of a large permanent military force leads, sooner or later, as surely as day closes in night, to the overthrow of freedom, and the establishment of an armed despot. More than once in the life of the United States of America, their federal constitution and individual institutions have been preserved to them by the absence of a large standing army. These considerations must have full weight with all the honest and enlightened citizens of North and South. The fanatics of the Free States and the penniless incendiaries of the Carolinas may persevere in howling for bloodshed and devas tation; but the thoughtful and trustworthy members of both parties will, we confidently by this country for the suppression of the | believe, agree, in the name of humanity, to make all objects secondary to the preservation of the Union.

By the determination with which both sides coutinue, under great temptation, to abstain from acts that would render reconcilement impossible, they declare, in the most forcible manner, their anxiety to be once more friends. The men of the North say, in effect: "We are sorry unpractical. Great as we are, we are not powerful enough to coerce the world. Strong as "Give us security, and we'll soon be with you again." Still the game is a perilous one. An versally influence human conduct. After all attitude of defiance must sometimes be mainour vain efforts we are reduced at last to admit | tained out of a sense of dignity, though it was that we must be content to attract mankind by first taken up in haste, and has been repented of with sincerity. And nothing is more likely to goad the South into an obstinate perseverance in their present position than a reiteration of the charge that they are mere wordy braggarts. A more foolish calumny than this was never uttered in the heat of political warfare. That which is grandest in the history of the war if we attempt to liberate the live cargo of American Confederacy is to be found in the biographies of Southern men. The South has We have discovered at last that commercial her faults, but cowardice and trickery are not competition will do what fleets and armies are amongst them. The author of "A Memoir of Abraham Lincoln," whose scanty and barren long ago, when we, from time to time, urged pages have no strength save that of acrimonithe claims of our West Indian colonies to some ous partizanship, sneers at the "bluster" of the substituted free labor for the slave labor they hot blooded South. He may be assured that

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himself, by no means attribute a preponderance of trans-Atlantic "bluster" to the South. Of Mr. Lincoln, we read: "Not by birth, not by the sword, not by the influence of wealth, not by intrigue, not by the clamor of the mob, not even by remarkable superiority of talent, of eloquence, or of learning -but by untiring energy, by unswerving integrity, by uncompromising courage, by kindness of heart, by genial humor, by strong common sense, by respectable talent, and by moderate eloquence, has Abraham Lincoln commended himself to his countrymen and won himself a place among the Princes of the earth." The eulogist tells us a few other important particulars about "honest old Abe." Twelve months' schooling constituted his entire education. He stands six feet four inches in

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THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION WILL be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WERK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, four dollars and the Residence of the 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. Counceted 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.

the English, to whom he especially addresses

religious worship, and to be a pew-holder, though not a communicant, of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, to which Mrs. Lincoln belongs!" To split three thousand rails in twenty-four hours; to be a pew-holder in a Presbyterian church! What qualifications for an American President!—What a change from the opening years of the Republic! The early Presidents were all gentlemen of culture. Indeed Washington, whose mother made the ordinary error of a common place woman in saving the money that ought to have been expended on his education, was singular amongst those contemporary statesmen in not enjoying the attainments of scholarship. And Washington had higher

his stockings. When a young man, living with his family in Macon county, he "with the help

of John Hawks, a relation of his mother, in

one day split three thousand rails." He is

also "reported to be a regular attendant on

claim on his country's regard than that of having, with the help of a maternal relative, split three thousand rails in an incredibly short space of time! We do not say that pew-holding and railsplitting are pursuits that would unfit a man for the Presidency. What we complain of is that nothing more is known about Mr. Lincoln. Whatever he does, or leaves undone, whether hi policy be of arms or peace, the world will be grateful for it if it results in the preservation of the Union. But our reliance is rather in the good sense of the people than in the le-

gal knowledge displayed by the new President. Mr. Lincoln is reported to have said at Indianapols: "By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that is the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself and to ruin all that is larger than itself. If a State or a county, in a given case, should be equal in extent of terriory and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is a State better than a county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights? Upon what principle, on what rightful principle, may a State, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation; and then coerce a proportionably larger

sub-division of itself in the most arbitrary

way?" We must express our astonishment at the use of such language by a lawyer. The American Union is a combination of independent States, leagued for the accomplishment of definite objects, and free to retire on the conditions of their union being violated. What right can a State have to secede? Why, the same right the colonies had to revolt; and a much stronger right-that enjoyed by every partner in a joint stock company. What, asks the President of the United States, is the difference between a State and county? Surely no one who needs to be informed ought to be in Mr. Lincoln's place. What is the difference between the relation of a State to the Union, and that of a county to its State? Why, just this-a county has no existence whatever apart from its State. The State was the primary institution, and the county acquired from it only a conditional individuality. Whereas the Union, instead of giving birth to the States, was their creation. Far from being the parent power, it is their offspring. Apart from them t ceases to be; whereas apart from it the States continue to be separate communities with distinct constitutions, as they were long before they created that impersonal power-

the Union. Indeed, the analogy breaks down at every point. Mr. Helper—whose "Impending Crisis" has been largely circulated in the North—proposes to abolish slavery from the States by compelling Southern proprietors to transport their slaves to Liberia, award them their freedom, and out of their own purses pay down for their advancement a sum of ready money. "Their masters," says our Abolitionist, "if unwilling, ought, in our judgment, to be compelled to grant them their freedom, and pay each and every one of them at least sixty dollars cash in hand." If Mr. Lincoln indorses Mr. Helper's views, his right to the title of "Honest Old Abe" will rest on disputable grounds.

THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF NEGROES .- The four millions of negroes at the South are the most civilized and most christianized of any four million of negroes ever known to exist upon the face of this earth; and any rational person must know, if he knows anything about the negro, that if the supremacy of the white man over him were abolished, he would soon relapse into his original condition of savagery. The Educational Journal of Forsyth, Georgia, gives the following as the number of negro "slaves" connected with the different churches South: All other sects combined...... 

If is a safe calculation, remarks the same journal, to say that three for every one connected with churches attend divine service on Sunday. In the extreme Southern States there are more, for the owners and overseers require them, in many instances, to turn out to preach-Then, 465,000 multiplied by 3, gives us ing. Then, 465,000 mulliplies of o, s. 1,395,000 slaves in attendance on divine service in the South every Sabbath. Millions of dollars have been spent, and

hundreds of valuable lives lost, in the attempt to Christianize Africa, and yet slavery—ab-horred, cursed, and reviled institution of slavery-has brought us five times the number of negroes into the church that all the missionary organizations of the world combined. These ficts are food for reflection. Selfrighteous and above the way of humble godliness, as political preachers generally are, one

would suppose such practical results would stagger their self-conceit and overweening confidence, that they are right in denouncing slavery and God wrong in permitting it.

Ripe strawberries were on sale at New Orleans on the 1st instant. At Raleigh, N. C., on the 7th, the peach trees were in bloom, garden peas in flower, and cabbage plants quite large enough to transplant.