Business Notices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. WITH CHARTS AND WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, Given daily by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS office, No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House), opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for Varicose Veins. Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.

NEW-YORK, August 21, 1858.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion, and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable compound Bitters? I find it a delightful pungent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilirating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of the admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,
G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 17 West 15th-st.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. $40
Our firm is dissolved this day, and the business will be continued at No. 469 Broadway by the
PARKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1861. VERNON & Co.

COURTS IN BOSTON.—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, TUESDAY—Before Sprague, J.—Temporary injunctions were granted in ten Sewing-Machine cases in equity in favor of Potter & Wheeler, trustees, and the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, complainants. Geo. T. Curtis, attorney for complainants.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA
Is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.
A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer, THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

PURE COUNTRY MILK, without a drop of water or other mixtures, supplied to families using four quarts or more, in small cans, every morning by express from a farm near the city. Refers to present customers on application. Address S. R., Box No. 3,147 N. Y. Post-Office.

Neglect in assisting Nature has consigned thousands of females to a premature grave. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the only reliable remedy for the complaints incidental to Females, whether at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
Called by many "that blessed Salve." For sale by WHEELER & HART, WELLS & Co., BARNES & PARK, by the Proprietor, No. 332 Canal-st., PRIOR, HOLCOMB & Co. and everywhere.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accurate timekeepers in the world.
SPERRY & Co., No. 437 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed, "THE TRIBUNE" New-York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

The large increase in the circulation of THE TRIBUNE renders it necessary that it be put to press at a much earlier hour than heretofore, and we will thank advertisers to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Kangaroo, will close this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the President elect, reached Albany yesterday morning, on her way to New-York.

The opinion prevails at Washington that Mr. Chase has been offered and has accepted the Treasury Department in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Our Washington Correspondence asserts that Secretary Floyd issued another million of acceptances beside the million already known to the public.

There is said to be a military organization of conspirators at Washington to the number of 500, whose object is to aid in the seizure of the Capital by the slaveholders.

Mr. Trescott of South Carolina, late Assistant United States Secretary of State, is in Washington, it is said, with pacific overtures from the rebel leaders.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Taylor, chief clerk of the Post-Office in this city, will be appointed to succeed Gen. Dix as Postmaster.

The United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., was invested yesterday by 600 State troops, and the garrison, consisting of two companies commanded by Major Haskins, compelled to surrender.

By pony express from California, we get the gratifying intelligence that the Union will find none but friends and supporters on the Pacific coast. Even if Secession succeeds in the South, California will adhere to the North and West.

Secession is spreading in Florida somewhat after the fashion in which Mayor Wood proposes to inaugurate it here. The people of West Florida are talking of seceding from the rest of the State, and annexing to Alabama all the region lying west of the Apalachicola River.

A dispatch from Charleston states that the commander of the U. S. troops at Pensacola, imitating Major Anderson, has abandoned all the forts in the harbor except Fort Pickens, where he has concentrated his men, and that 300 Alabamians have gone from Mobile to attack him.

The latest advices from Charleston report that the excitement there had somewhat abated, in consequence of pacific news from Washington. Lieut. Talbot, Major Anderson's messenger, has arrived at Washington, and it is reported that the garrison at Fort Sumter is not in need of reënforcements.

At a private dinner at Washington yesterday, where Gen. Scott and Mr. Toombs were present, the latter expressed a hope that the Star of the West would be sunk, and added that he wished those who sent her to Charleston were sunk with her. Gen. Scott properly rebuked the traitorous speech, and high words ensued, which is thought may lead to a hostile meeting.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Littlejohn, on receiving the news from Charleston yesterday, tendering to the President of the United States whatever aid in men and money may be required to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, were promptly passed by the Legislature, and telegraphed to Washington by Gov. Morgan.

Florida and Alabama both seceded yesterday at 2:30 p. m. precisely. We like to be exact in dates.

Gen. Dix has accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury made vacant by the resignation of the disunionist Thomas. He was offered the War Department, but preferred the Treasury. The Cabinet is now a unit against Secession—all the traitors having withdrawn. The Senate without reference to a Committee at once confirmed the nomination of Gen. Dix.

At the caucus of Secession Senators held at Washington on Saturday night, Mr. Toombs gave as a reason for not resigning his seat in the Senate, that a revolution was going on, and he meant to stay and thwart the Government in every possible way! He ought to be expelled forthwith. The public safety demands that conspirators and traitors should be no longer tolerated at Washington.

The principal event in the Senate yesterday was a speech by Mr. Hunter of Virginia proposing amendments to the Constitution, securing protection to Slavery in the Territories and in the District of Columbia, and providing for a dual Executive, to consist of a President elected from each section of the Union, and holding office at the same time. On this delectable plan Mr. Hunter thinks the Union may be reconstructed, but that otherwise it will go to the dogs.

The City Chamberlain question was yesterday brought to a crisis. Judge Hilton of the Common Pleas, in defiance of the certiorari of Judge Barnard, which he held to be entirely irregular and unauthorized, decided that Mr. Platt had been lawfully removed, and Mr. Devlin legally appointed. He therefore ordered that the books of the office and the deposits of the City and County be transferred to the new Chamberlain, and issued his warrant committing Mr. Platt to the Eldridge-street Jail until the order of the Court be complied with.

By the arrival of the steamer America at Halifax yesterday, we have news from Liverpool to December 29. The siege of Gaëta continues, with no material advance. The former Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and portions of the Papal States have been incorporated into the new Kingdom of Italy. The Turkish Government has at last agreed to settle the claims for the outrages upon Christians at Yeddo. From China it is reported that the Allies were to quit Pekin on November 8. A copy of the treaty had reached England. The Emperor apologizes for the offenses committed by his Government; allows a British Embassy to reside at Pekin; agrees to pay an indemnity of £3,000,000, and to open the port of Tien-sin to foreign commerce; authorizes emigration from China; and, lastly, cedes Kow-loon to Great Britain. From India Nena Sahib is again reported to be in Thibet with 3,000 followers. The insubordination in the European army had been suppressed by prompt measures. The warlike preparations of France are said to be on a larger scale than in 1858. The Empress is no longer admitted to Cabinet meetings. The America brings £162,000 in specie for New-York. Breadstuffs advancing. Consols 92⅞@92½ ex dividend.

FIRE-EATING PEACE.

"Blessed are the peace-makers"—Jeff. Davis for example. He did his best to goad Mississippi into resistance to the Federal Government in 1850, because of his and her dissatisfaction with the Compromise of that year. He ran for Governor that year on the Nullifiers' ticket, and was not only defeated but disgraced—for Henry S. Foote was elected over him. He took a leading part in the Senatorial doings last Winter, whereby Mr. Douglas was put under the ban of the South, and the Democratic party split in two. We consider the Republicans considerably indebted to him for their recent triumph. He is a master-spirit among those who have resolved that the Union shall continue to subserve the ends of the Slavery Extensionists, or shall cease to exist. But he is a dear lover of peace, is Jeff! The honey of persuasion drops from his lips, the music of his eloquence charms the gegeral ear, as the "Cicero of the Senate" implores the majority to avert the effusion of fraternal blood, and give the country peace!

—Certainly, let us have peace; but how? Manifestly, by refraining from acts of war. But are the friends of the Union and its sworn officers alone to fold their hands while the Secessionists are brandishing swords? Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston are seized and manned by armed traitors—let us have peace! The Federal arsenal in the city of Charleston, which has been well stocked with every warlike appliance by a Disunionist in the Cabinet, is seized, and its contents coolly appropriated by the Secessionists, and those whom Maj. Anderson sends thither in citizen's garb for ammunition are sent back with nothing in their hands, and fleas in their ears—but let us have peace! The Federal funds in the Charleston Sub-Treasury are sequestrated by the Rebels to the payment of their own outgoes and when Maj. Anderson sends thither for money to pay his men, he is refused the first dime—but let us have peace! A merchant vessel having reënforcements and supplies for Fort Sumter, and prominently displaying the flag of the United States, is fired at and repeatedly fired into by the insurgent batteries—a clear, emphatic act of treason—but let us have peace! The steamship of a leading mercantile house in this city, trading regularly to Charleston, is coolly seized in that port by the Nullifiers, and converted into a means of assailing and imperiling the troops and the property of the United States—but let us have peace! North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, without having yet gone through the farce of seceding from the Union, seize the Federal forts and arsenals within their respective geographical limits, and convert the Federal cannon, small arms, and munitions to the uses of the rebellion—but let us have peace! In the name of all that is wonderful, if this is what Gen. Davis delights in as peace, how can there ever be war? He has of course learned from Hudibras that there is no fight so long as one party gives all the blows, and the other is content to take them; but how much of this can we expect a great nation to bear from its own rebellious citizens without being compelled to enforce its laws and punish the infuriated traitors who assail them?

OUR POSITION AND OUR DUTIES.

The telegraph yesterday startled the country with the announcement that the rebels of Charleston had commenced hostilities against the people of the United States by firing upon an unarmed vessel bearing the stars and stripes of the Republic; and it was not without emotion that our citizens realized the fact that what the Southerners are pleased to call "secession" had begun to ripen into civil war. With the news of Maj. Anderson's soldierlike correspondence came news also of the progress of the rebellion throughout the South, and the seizure of Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the Mississippi, commanding the approach to New-Orleans; of Forts Johnson and Caswell in North Carolina; and a telegraphic line with warlike brevity announces, "Texas and Florida will also "seize their fortifications."

It will be difficult for a people, even of the cool and phlegmatic temperament that belongs to citizens of the North, to view with indifference the long line of forts built by them to protect the eastern and southern border of the Union, at the expense of so many millions, and with such care and engineering skill, betrayed by their own trusted servants into the hands of their enemies, and see their own guns, as those of Fort Moultrie, opening fire upon American vessels bound for an American harbor, and bearing aloft the American flag.

Forts that, in the hands of a true soldier like Anderson, might have stood a siege of months, and defied the united navies of England and of France, have been treasonably given up by a Cabinet Minister, by the Secretary of War! The supremacy in infamy that has made conspicuous the name of Benedict Arnold is at last eclipsed. Henceforth, when Americans refer to meanness unsurpassed, to treachery unapproached and unapproachable, they will speak not of Arnold, but of Floyd. Whether we have yet learned the extent of his treason—what other forts have been left defenseless, what confederates the Cabinet traitors who have fled from Washington and from justice may have left behind them in the Departments, in the Army and in the Navy—it is impossible to tell. Treachery lurking in high places, with ramifications extending far and wide, sets speculation at defiance and renders confidence impossible. With traitors in the camp, no general can be secure. At West Point, on the discovery of Arnold's treason, Washington, pale with emotion, said to his staff, "Whom, gentlemen, can we "now trust?" And such is the question which one might put yet more significantly at Washington, where, among a class of politicians, honor and faith would seem to be as little known or cared for as the lost arts.

We would respectfully suggest to Congress that immediate information be demanded of the War Department touching the surrender of the forts now occupied by the rebels, and also touching the condition of the remainder, so far as may be consistent with the public welfare. And we would further suggest that the plan adopted, we believe by General Scott, in 1832, during the first rebellion of South Carolina, of requiring the officers of the army on duty at Charleston to take anew the oath of allegiance to the United States, may be advantageously adopted, both in the army and navy and in the civil service, especially in our maritime cities, and in the case of officers of high trust, where a recurrence of the treachery so rife at Washington might be attended with serious loss and detriment to the country by betraying us at a most critical moment.

But the interest attaching to the denouement of the drama now enacting in Charleston harbor, in which the gallant commander of Fort Sumter, and "the Star of the West," are performing parts that will live in history, must not be allowed to divert attention from the grand scheme of the seceding States to make Washington the capital of a Southern Confederacy. *The Express* has a dispatch from a special correspondent announcing that Gen. Scott has demanded six thousand men for the defense of Washington. This demand cannot be complied with too soon. The hopes of the Republic and of the world now center at Washington. Notwithstanding the efforts of the rebels to keep this part of their plan a secret, it is being disclosed from every quarter. A dispatch last evening announces the organization at Washington of a band already numbering 500 men, calling themselves "National Volunteers," with the avowed object of assisting the Revolutionists, and who will doubtless be ready, by day or night, to possess themselves of the public buildings; and unless so large a force is instantly gathered at Washington as to render the attempt to seize the city absolutely hopeless, the country may awake to learn that by a *coup de main*, the rebels are in possession of the District of Columbia, proclaiming a new Confederacy from the Chambers of the Capitol, and issuing executive edicts from the White House.

This is a matter that concerns the honor and rights of the People. Let them look to the safety of their capital, nor trust too confidingly to the unassisted efforts of their Federal officers. Let volunteer companies, paid by the States, be instantly tendered to the President and Gen. Scott. Let the people hasten to prevent the possibility of such an infamy as the seizure of Washington; and, in addition to the prompt tender of troops by every Northern Governor, for which no legislative action is necessary in the case of volunteers, let the State Legislatures, without a moment's delay, make the necessary liberal appropriations, and place a part of the militia on a war-footing, and let the organization of volunteers be prosecuted vigorously in every Northern township. This work has already commenced, and some companies in the State of New-York have already, as we hear, offered their services to Gov. Morgan. Let the acts to be passed be drawn with care, giving every facility for the arming and equipment of volunteer corps, and let the young men everywhere bestir themselves to save not only the capital, but the Republic. If the tide of rebellion at the South is sweeping onward, with a blind fanaticism that has no parallel in history since the mad folly of the French Revolution, the patriotism of the North will, with equal unanimity, arise to check it.

With our country in danger, party lines disappear, political feuds slumber, and love of country, loyalty to the Constitution, fidelity to the Union, unite true men in a common brotherhood, dividing the people into two only classes—loyal citizens and traitors. Forgetful of all that Mr. Buchanan has done, or has left undone, dismissing the past, and looking to him as the President of the United States, the Constitutional head of the American Union, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of our Republic, we will give to him in his defense of the Republic from the rebels that would overthrow it, as generous and hearty and cordial a support as though he had been the candidate of our choice, and the especial expounder of our principles.

His duty now is the same high duty that devolved upon Gen. Jackson nearly twenty-eight years ago; and in these days so rife with treason and treachery, the plain words of the old General, after he had crushed nullification at Charleston, as we trust Mr. Buchanan and Major Anderson will, on the same spot, crush its legitimate offspring, Secession, breathes most refreshingly the soul of patriotism, and we may add, in reference to the last line, the spirit of prophesy:

"WASHINGTON, May 1, 1833.
" * * * I have had a laborious task here, but Nullification is dead, and its actors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good government on the globe, and that prosperity and happiness we enjoy over every other portion of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve their country in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on its whirlwinds and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers; you have them among you; let them meet with the indignant frowns of every man who loves his country. The tariff, it is *now* known, was a mere pretext. * * * Therefore, the tariff was only the pretext, and dismion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the Negro or Slavery question. * * *
"ANDREW JACKSON."

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.

To-day, January 12, 1861, is New-Year's Day in Russia, according to the Old Style to which that empire still adheres. It is a day destined to be forever memorable as the date of the complete abolition of serfdom, the final and triumphal close of the mighty movement inaugurated by the Emperor Alexander II. in 1857. On this great day of emancipation, twenty millions of Russians cease to be property and become men. The last and worst, the most gigantic and most baneful relic of barbarism that infested Europe, vanishes before the march of civilization, and personal liberty is decreed to all the inhabitants of a country whose area stretches through three-quarters of the globe, and over a seventh part of its habitable surface.

Serfdom in Russia is comparatively a modern institution. It was introduced by the Tartars, who conquered and held the country during the Middle Ages. Before their domination, the Russian peasant was a free man. Toward the end of the sixteenth century, an attempt was made by the Czar to restore to the people their lost rights, but it was defeated by the violent opposition of the aristocracy. In the earlier part of the present century the attempt was renewed by Alexander I. and by Nicholas with the same result, though Alexander succeeded in stopping the reduction of free communities of peasants to slavery, and also prohibited the sale of serfs in the market, and the separation of their families. In many other respects, likewise, he regulated and limited the power of the masters.

Like all other slaveholding nations, Russia has suffered terribly from insurrections of the subject race. In the reign of Catherine, a revolt of serfs, peasants and Cossacks of Ural or Orenburg, headed by Pugatscheff, who pretended to be the Emperor Peter III., and styled himself "Czar, the Avenger," extended with horrible excesses nearly to the gates of Moscow. Pouschkine, the greatest of Russian poets, alluding to this insurrection, exclaims: "May God preserve "Russia from the seething outbreak of its own "people." In 1838, partial risings took place in the government of Saratoff, in which the nobles were burnt with their houses, and the Imperial officers thrown into the fire.

In almost every respect, however, the condition of the Russian serfs was superior to that of the American slaves. The agricultural serfs lived in villages, and had land given to them to cultivate for their own profit, paying to their master a certain rent, and laboring for him on his land three days in the week. A serf woman marrying a free man became herself free. Marriages, however, though by law the serfs had liberty of choice, were in practice arranged by the master, and could seldom be contracted without his permission. If a serf man became free by manumission, or in any other legal way, his wife also was entitled to her freedom. The serf could not be forced to do any work on Sundays, or on the established holidays. He could claim before the tribunals a right to freedom, if his master did not belong to any Christian church; if the master had made a forcible attack on the virtue of his wife or daughter; or if he had been made a prisoner by the enemy, and carried beyond the frontiers of the empire. He became free, also, if legally condemned to exile in Siberia, where his wife, if she followed him, likewise acquired freedom; if sold without the estate to which he belonged, or if the buyer did not possess as much land as the law required; or, lastly, if his family were separated from him by sale.

The house serfs were employed not only as servants, but as mechanics, and sometimes even as artists and tradesmen. The master often gave them a passport to travel, or to reside in some distant place, and pursue the avocation to which they had been trained, in which case they paid him a certain part of their earnings. They were liable to be called home at any time, and were completely dependent on the will of the master in regard to residence or occupation. Runaway serfs were returned to the master at the expense of those who had harbored them. But if the serf had avoided recapture for ten years, he was held to be free. And the claim of the master was not valid unless brought forward during the first year after the escape.

From this outline it will be seen that the burdens borne by the Russian serf, grievous as they may have been, were moderate compared with the atrocious system for the perpetuation and propagation of which our American slaveholders are now in rebellion against the Union. He was not reduced to the degrading condition of a chattel; was not debarred from education; could not be torn from his family nor his home; and could lawfully protect the virtue of his wife and daughter. Still, his emancipation from the fetters, light as they were, which have hitherto bound him, is an event which, in grandeur and beneficence, has had no equal in the annals of Russia, except her liberation from the Tartar yoke, and which cannot fail to impel the empire onward with prodigious strides in the march of civilization and national power. Such an event is of itself sufficient to render 1861 forever memorable in history. It is already a great year, and it may become greater yet, if, as is probable, the madness of the Southern slaveholders shall compel the American people in self-defense, in order to preserve their empire unimpaired, and secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of peace and union, to exert their unquestionable and irresistable power, and sweep from the land at once and forever that relic of barbarism to which, and to which alone, is to be attributed our past and present national troubles. The Russian Czar, with a firm hand, regardless of the threats of a man-owning aristocracy, has raised twenty millions of serfs into freemen. The American democracy, mightier than any Czar, can, if it be necessary, with equally firm hand, suppress the rebellious slaveholders, and remove all cause or pretext for future rebellions by putting a summary end to Slavery.

PRAISE AND POWDER.

Some half dozen Bishops of the Episcopal Church have lately issued pastoral letters calling on their respective dioceses to offer prayers for the preservation of the Union, on occasion of Mr. Buchanan's fast. In these letters the Bishops unanimously, and apparently without concert, speak of the preservation of the Union as identical with the preservation of law and order. Thus, though one presides in Pennsylvania, another in Connecticut, another in Ohio, and a fourth in Virginia, they have unconsciously set forth a leading dogma of the Republican party as one equally prominent in the Christian Church, no matter where its branches may be situated. The world will hold them to be right. But though the prayer of the righteous availeth much, we cannot forget Cromwell's memorable injunction to his army, that they should not only praise God, but keep their powder dry. Its striking antithesis has made it immortal. It comes up again in the present crisis with a fresh vitality which secures universal recognition. Doubtless it will be obeyed with as much alacrity as aforetime. There were praise and powder in the Charleston Convention. There has been praise, apparently, at the White House, but till within a few days a certain dearth of powder. Cromwell was prodigal of both, and overcame everything.

But, though we acknowledge prayer to be indispensable to the saving of individuals and nations, we nevertheless consider powder a good thing. It has so far crushed every alarming rebellion which ever occurred in our history. It must be relied on to crush out all others, present and to come. In 1794, all Western Pennsylvania was in open rebellion against the Government. The mob broke up the Courts, compelling the Judges to fly for their lives. They resisted with arms the collection of taxes on whisky, robbed the County Treasurers, seized the Post-Offices, plundered travelers, and defied and intimidated the State authorities. This lawless rule extended from the boundaries of Ohio and Virginia to the Susquehanna River. But an honest man was President. At his call, thousands of the militia gathered from New-Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, and were marched in a body to the scene of the rebellion. At their approach, it scattered and slunk back into the forest. But the ringleaders were taken, tried, convicted of treason, and sentenced to the gallows. Washington magnanimously pardoned them. The local feeling of hostility which the forcible suppression of this revolt created at the time, has died out with the rebels who made it. History preserves the fact, but the feeling is obliterated.

In 1842, the regular Government of Rhode Island was defied, and another organized in opposition to it. One Dorr, its elected Governor, raised troops, which he armed with musketry and artillery. Multitudes of persons in other States sympathized with the rebels, aided them with money and arms, and urged them on in their violent career. They took possession of the State Arsenal, and defied the State authorities. The latter called out troops, and civil war was rapidly being inaugurated in blood. The President was appealed to to suppress the rebellion. Dorr was overpowered by United States troops, taken prisoner, tried for treason, convicted, and sentenced to prison for life. Powder was the great pacificator. The strong arm of the Union restored the reign of law and order. Recent as this rebellion may be, the local grievances it left behind it have almost ceased to rankle in the public mind. Another twenty years will utterly extinguish them.

Two years later, Philadelphia was convulsed by feuds between the Catholics and Native Americans. The causes of the feud we will not now discuss; enough that it became intensely violent, as all feuds do in which a difference in religious opinion becomes an element. Native meetings were broken up by mobs of Catholics, and some who attended them were killed. Then followed retaliation. Catholics were killed in large numbers, their houses burned, then their churches, several of which were consumed with all their contents. Another was besieged by men who planted cannon near it which swept the street. Fire was actually applied to the building, but extinguished. The streets were crowded with belligerents, shots were heard in every direction. The city authorities became powerless to suppress the contest—the city itself was in the hands of a portion of the populace excited to the point of madness. The military were called out and stationed to defend the beleaguered church, but at night were assailed by cannon, which occasioned shocking slaughter. The Governor of the State came to Philadelphia, but he could do nothing. The outbreak had grown beyond his power. At length, the power of the United States was invoked, a truce followed, and the tumult ended, after some two hundred men had been killed or wounded. Nothing but the strong arm of the ruling power overcame this terrible outbreak.

The corollary from these striking incidents is manifest. When local rebellions occur, the local authorities seem incompetent to overpower them. But the strong arm of the General Government does so without bloodshed. The prestige of its name has heretofore been sufficient. No sooner is its flag unfolded, than the tumult is hushed. This Union must be preserved. In its preservation is involved the whole question of law and order. This is the Republican doctrine, as well as the Bishops', and it will in the end be maintained. If the laws cannot be enforced against rebellion without resort to arms, that remedy, as in all prior cases, must be promptly invoked, and so vigorously applied as to crush it effectually. Heretofore, rebellion has convulsed the North only. Now it lifts its traitorous head in the South. If it were right and loyal to suppress the former, it is equally just to crush the latter. Though praise be ever on our lips, let us still be sure to keep our powder dry, for in the same hour both may be needed.

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

At the last two sessions of the Legislature endeavors have been made to institute an inquiry into the amount of fees received, and the nature of the services performed therefor, by the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register of this county, but through the instrumentality of certain Republicans the inquiry has not been ordered. We observe that Mr. Craft, in the Assembly, has again moved to require them to report their fees. It is generally believed that the emoluments of these offices are enormous, how large few are really competent to state, save those who are directly interested in keeping them from the public eye. Officials long connected with the City Government are quite incapable of stating all the sources of revenue which the holders of these lucrative positions enjoy, as every precaution is taken to guard against disclosure. Let us examine the Sheriff's fees, so far as we can learn anything about them. From the County he receives $10 a panel for Grand Juries, of which there are sometimes three a month for the General Sessions, Special Term of the same, and Oyer and Terminer. For notifying petit jurors he charges $30 a hundred, and the number of petit jurors summoned in a month often exceeds three thousand. Summoning witnesses is charged at the same rate. He furnishes the Secretary of State with a record of convictions in the Criminal Courts, for which he gets 50 cents a head; for every prisoner sentenced in the Courts of General and Special Sessions, he receives 75 cents for removing the person to the Penitentiary or the Tombs. The annual bill of the Sheriff against the County, exclusive of the return of convictions, is about $20,000. But the report of criminal convictions is a "big "thing." The law of 1839 provides for a return of "all the criminal convictions in Courts "of Record," to be made by the County Clerk, Clerk of the Court, or the Sheriff. This return has been made for this county from time immemorial, almost, by Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the General Sessions. He gives all the convictions and acquittals in the Courts of General and Special Sessions, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The law provides that for this he shall be paid "a reasonable com-"pensation" by the Board of Supervisors. They originally paid him $120 a year, but some years ago put it up to $180. In this county, at least, this report has also been made for years past by the County Clerk and the Sheriff. The latter used to charge a thousand dollars or so for the job, but Mr. Kelly, and we believe at least one of his predecessors, have taxed the county 50 cents a head for such reports; and, in order to swell them to enormous proportions, the present Sheriff has been in the habit of sending around to all the prisons, and making transcripts of every petty conviction in the Police Courts, giving in a tabular form, one case in each line, a mass of useless information, at the rate of 50 cents a line, or $25 for the contents of every foolscap sheet, thus drawing from the County Treasury from $10,000 to $20,000 a year for work which Mr. Vandervoort does much better and more fully for $180.

The "term fees," are another great source of profit to the Sheriff. For every cause on the Calendar of the Supreme Court and its branches, the Superior Court and its branches, the Court of Common Pleas and its parts, and the Marine Court, he taxes the litigants 50 cents a term. A cause may be entered on the calender and a year elapse before it comes to trial. It is estimated that there are 10,000 causes a year on the calendars, and that the fees of the Sheriff therefrom do not fall far short of $50,000. There are a host of other fees of which few have any more than a vague idea. It is said that in executions the same officer is put in possession of half a dozen places upon which levies have been made, drawing $3 a day from each, and so on to the end of the chapter. The lowest estimate of the Sheriff's income at present is $80,000 a year, while some put it at $125,000. We must also not overlook the fact that the pickings are so plentiful that the Sheriff's deputies usually grow rich upon the proceeds of office.

The County Clerk is paid a salary of $3,000 a year, and the fees received by him are paid into the County Treasury. The average receipts for fees from this office are about $14,000 a year—a sum considerably less than the expense of conducting the office. Originally, this was not a salaried office, its fees being retained by the Clerk, and its expenses paid by him out of them. When the Legislature made it a salaried office, the lawyers found it so difficult to get their searches for judgments made that in 1853 they petitioned the Legislature to allow the Clerk to retain the fees for searches, and got a law passed to that effect. These fees are said to be in themselves merely nominal; but by shrewd management the emoluments have been swelled to a very heavy figure. Thus, a lawyer wishes a search made for judgments against a certain individual immediately. The searcher says it can't be done under thirty or sixty days, as there are so many searches to be made previously. But a present of $10 or $20, according to the urgency of the case, will induce the searcher to expedite the matter, by working "over hours." The receipts of this office are by such means swelled to $30,000, some say $50,000 a year. Mr. Richard B. Connolly is said to have realized the latter amount annually during the two terms for which he held the office.

The Register's office is one of fees solely. Legitimately, it is reported to be worth $25,000 a year. But those who understand the art are said to swell the proceeds to more than twice that sum. It was alleged during the administration of a former Register, and not denied, that the papers recorded were charged at rates greatly exceeding the proper fees. The compensation of the clerks, who do the actual work, was made up at the legal rate, and the overplus went into the pocket of the Register.

Another very lucrative office is that of City Chamberlain and County Treasurer. His salary is $500 a year, and he is allowed $6,900 a year for clerk hire. His emoluments for merely drawing his check for the State on the city depository of the city taxes, and depositing it to the credit of the State, will be this year $16,000 beside the interest on the balance in the bank to his credit, an average of $600,000, at 4 per cent, which is $24,000 more. It is outrageous that the enormous amount of city money, now upward of $4,000,000, should be transferred from bank to bank, without adequate security, at the