

The Douglas Democracy.

There are in Oregon a large number of citizens who adopt the above caption as their party cognomen, and in times not long since past seemed to congratulate themselves that they founded their political opinions upon an immovable basis of principle, which assured the perpetuity of their creed.

For years has Douglas denied that any power except the people of the locality had any right or power to touch the slavery question. In the face of his own urgent attempt in 1848 to prohibit slavery in all the territory north of 36° 30' by the Missouri line—in the teeth of his own vote to prohibit slavery in all that part of Texas north of that latitude, and his solemn declaration in the Senate in 1850 that Congress, in his opinion, had the power to prevent negro slaves from being carried into the Territories—Mr. Douglas voted to tear away all those restrictions which he had

some time since in effecting—and what was the reason he gave to justify himself before the country? It was, that these enactments conflicted with the sacred right of the people to govern themselves. And whatever of popularity or strength with the masses Mr. Douglas and his party may have had, has been on account of his supposed attachment to this great principle.

For six years it has been the rallying cry and the battle song to unite and nerve that partisan host. For six years have the Republicans been vainly trying to prove to the deluded followers of Douglas that they were being cheated and deceived by one of the most arrant delusions that the history of the world has ever chronicled in politics; and now, when many of his admirers had fondly flattered themselves that the integrity and constancy of their leader and their party were placed beyond question—when even taunting enemies must acknowledge it—they find their proud chieftain hauling down the flag of "popular sovereignty," and with his fallen colors trailing in the dust, calling to his army of chosen friends to desert the platform upon which they had stood so long with daring and firmness, and train with him in the camps of their foes.

In 1848, Douglas voted to settle the existence, or non existence, of slavery in the Territories, by act of Congress, and declared that the act by which he proposed to accomplish that purpose was "a sacred compromise, akin to the Constitution, and that no reckless hand would ever dare to disturb its just provisions";—in 1850, he repeated his votes and declarations of two years before, times without number;—in 1854, he reversed all this, and undid all his previous work, and unsaid all he had previously said, "to establish the immortal principle of self-government," denouncing "all sectional lines as unconstitutional, as violative of the rights of the people, and opposed to the genius of the Government";—and now, while these bold declarations are still ringing in our ears, and firing the zeal of his followers to contend for the rights of the people, the pious express brings to his long-tried and unwavering friends on the Pacific coast the mortifying news that he has gone back to the doctrine of 1848, prohibiting slavery on one side of a line in the Territory, and allowing it on the other—eating his brave words like a craven, and leaving the honest men who have followed him, amazed and indignant at his treachery! And to crown his desertion of the principle of "popular sovereignty" with undying infamy, he proposes an amendment to the Constitution, which not only denies the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves, but deprives them of it forever by an irreparable constitutional amendment! And what do we behold! Pugh, the gallant Ohio Senator, who told the slave-code Democracy, less than a year ago, at Charleston, that, "so help him God, he would never desert the doctrine of popular sovereignty," strikes his colors, and adds infamy to his treason likewise, by supporting the proposition of Douglas. And Cox, and Vallandigham, McClelland, and Cochrane, follow suit. The spectacle of a political party going through a bitter campaign on the issue of a principle clearly defined, and then within six weeks from its close, openly and avowedly deserting that principle, and advocating its opposite, have never before been witnessed in this country.—Such base duplicity, and recklessness of principle, is a disgrace to our age and country. And yet such is the suppleness of politicians that we expect to see many of Douglas's friends applauding this last turn even in the devious path of their inconsistent leader.

The Advertiser, one of whose editors, while Governor of this Territory, made himself absolutely ridiculous by his radical opinions of the "rights of the people of the Territories," has already changed front, and desired the States to settle, by a constitutional amendment, the status of all the public domain, with reference to slavery. Who does not feel indignant at such bald inconsistency? The Statesman's turn comes next. Will its valiant editor continue his exhortations to the Democracy to stand by the "sacred rights of self-government," or will he too yield to the prevailing current of his party, and endorse the treason of Douglas and the craven surrender of principles he has so shamelessly made? Whatever his course may be, we warn the Douglas leaders in this State that they cannot transfer the masses of honest men, who believe in the doctrine of allowing the people everywhere to control slavery, and circumscribe it if they wish, to the ranks of their enemies; that though Douglas may say he is ready "to deal with the question, as though he had never cast a vote, or made a speech on the subject," turning his back upon his whole record in favor of the people's rights, and Pugh, his doughty aid, may echo the treason of his master, and Curry defend the shameful desertion, yet the people, who have learned to love their principles because they believe them to be right, will maintain their integrity despite the treachery of their leaders and the base desertion of their cause.

Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court for Clackamas county commenced its spring term in this city on last Monday, Hon. A. E. Wa't presiding. The docket, we learn, is not a very full one, there being only about fifty cases—criminal, civil, and chancery.

The case of the city of Portland against Leland and Stout, was commenced on Wednesday, and given to the jury shortly after midnight. A verdict was rendered in favor of the city. Shattuck and Carter for the city, and Williams and Page for defendants.

In the case of the State against O. P. Goodall, for killing O. P. Potts, the Grand Jury found a bill for murder in the second degree. The bail of the accused was fixed by the Court at \$10,000, which was given. On Thursday morning, the trial was commenced, nearly all the forenoon being consumed in empanning a jury. W. W. Page, State's Attorney, and Sep. Huelat conduct the prosecution, while Messrs. W. C. Johnson, G. H. Williams, and Col. Kelly appear for the defendant.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against John Armpriest for attempt to commit a rape. The accused not making his appearance, his recognizance was declared forfeited. The Grand Jury made the following report, concluding its labors on Thursday morning:

The undersigned, constituted by the Grand Jury of this county, respectfully report that they have made diligent inquiry into the condition of all persons imprisoned on criminal charges, and have made presentment of Clackamas George, the only person confined in jail liable to be indicted;—that they have also inquired into all public offenses committed within the county, and have made presentment of the offenders;—that other offenses have been committed, but this body has been unable to procure adequate testimony to justify the finding of an indictment against any particular person.

In regard to the common jail, we report that it is generally in good repair and condition, but that it is in their judgment necessary for the safe keeping of prisoners that the projection of the roof of the addition to the jail into the main building, should be taken away, and that good oak plank should be extended from said projection upward to the joist;—that they find no mismanagement in the keeping of the prison, and no misconduct on the part of public officers.

We beg leave to tender to the Hon. Judge, and officers of the Court, our thanks for assistance to enable us speedily and correctly to do our duty.

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Foreman. Seth Ludling, J. D. Cason, Franklin Pearce, Jacob Roop, Sam'l F. Marks, Sam'l Davidson.

OREGON CITY, March 7, 1861.

A SURE CURE.—If you ever see any body suffering with the erysipelas, advise them to use the following remedy: Take sweet oil and white lead (sugar of lead will do), and mix to the consistence of cream. Apply it to the parts affected with a feather or soft brush several times a day, till a cure is effected. We have seen it tried, and it gave immediate relief.—Hon. Anton Payne, of Apple Valley, to whom we are indebted for a knowledge of this cure, assures us that he has never known it to fail, even in cases given up by the physicians as hopeless. Remember the remedy, and try it.

The Argus reminds us that it will not do to rely on the operations of the beaver to foretell the character of the coming winter.—Oregonian.

Oh, no—we allow due credit to the 'operations of beaver' in their legitimate sphere. Correct deductions may be drawn from their 'operations' in their native element. We only demur to 'relying on the operations' of such sickly things as happen to be caged up in Portland. It's too limited an area of observation for judicious conclusions.

Is that so?—Mr. Stout says in a letter that in case of a civil war, we in Oregon are "outside of immediate danger, and cannot easily be involved in the struggle." That may be so.

DEAD.—Coon's Express at Roseburg has 'kicked the bucket.'

LATER FROM THE EAST.

DATES TO FEB. 12.

The Southern Confederacy.—Jeff Davis chosen President, Stephens Vice do. The Pacific reached Portland on Monday evening. We are indebted to Mr. J. T. Housker, of this city, who came as passenger, for late San Francisco papers. We copy from the Alta of Feb. 27:

The dispatch sent by Secretary D'x to Hemphill Jones, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, now at New Orleans, was stopped on the 29th, at Montgomery, Ala., by order of the Governor of that State, who took the message and forwarded it to the Governor of Louisiana, thus preventing the arrest of the notorious traitor Capt. Brushwood. The following is a copy of Gen. D'x's dispatch:

WASHINGTON, 29th January. To Hemphill Jones—Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Brushwood; assume command of the cutter Mchelland, and obey orders I gave you. If Capt. Brushwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, Lieut. Caldwell will consider him a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If he attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

(Signed) J. S. A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury.

The impression at Washington, among gentlemen who are well acquainted with the subject, is, that no apprehension need be felt relative to an immediate attack on Fort Sumter, as it will be carried to the Southern Congress. Meanwhile the South Carolina authorities will keep strict guard on the fort, and intercept any reinforcements to Maj. Anderson. All domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and all possible means taken to starve out the garrison.

Dispatches received by distinguished secession leaders indicate that export duties will be laid on cotton.

The confirmation of Horatio King's nomination as Postmaster General is delayed by the Republicans in the Senate, and it is ascertained whether he will execute Colfax's bill relative to postal service in seceding States. It is understood that the non use will execute the provisions of that bill to the letter.

Mayor Ritchie and Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, have tendered to President Buchanan twenty-six regiments of Massachusetts troops, ready to march at a moment's notice, for the protection of the Capital. A special tender of these troops, it is understood, has been in consequence of information relating to the immediate danger of an attack on Washington prior to the 15th of Feb.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. The President has approved and signed the \$25,000,000 loan bill, which passed both Houses, as originally reported, with amendments, providing that the revenue from the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860, or so much as may be deemed necessary shall be applied to redemption of Treasury notes issued under the act of Dec. and for no other purpose.

Certain distinguished Virginians have telegraphed to Gov. Pickens, requesting him still to forbear assaulting Fort Sumter.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Feb. 9. The Congress, last night, unanimously agreed to a Constitution and Provisional Government. A strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation, with full powers and ample funds. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make all a necessary laws.

FEB. 11.—The Tennessee Delegation are in receipt of dispatches to-day, showing the result of the election in that State yesterday. The Union men have carried everything before them by overwhelming majorities.

Gen. Scott has ordered all the forces of the District to be ready to perform duty on the 12th inst. the day previous to the counting of the electoral votes in the House. No difficulty is anticipated.

Ex Gov. Floyd will be here next week, to submit himself to the criminal laws of this District. He pronounces all charges frivolous and malicious, and instigated by Secretary Thompson aided by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. A proposition is likely to be soon off red in the Compromise Convention, under Republican auspices, proposing an accommodation on the basis of a National Convention, for the consideration of amendments to the Constitution, to be called by the States on the recommendation of Congress.

Jeff Davis telegraphed here to-day, advising against attack on Sumter. He supposed Col. Hayne was still here and expected his counsel would produce some effect in shaping his correspondence with the President.

VIA FORT KEARNY, Feb. 11.—P. M. Unusual interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Southern Congress to-day. [Montgomery, Feb. 11th.] The hall of the Convention and gallery were crowded.

The President has been directed to appoint Committees on Foreign Affairs, on Finance, on Military and Naval Affairs, on Commerce, and on Patents.

Hon. Jeff Davis was then elected President, and Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. The vote was unanimous.

A Committee of three Alabama deputies was appointed to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery, for the use of the several executive departments of the Confederacy, under the Provisional Government, could be obtained.

An ordinance was passed containing in force, until repealed or altered by the Southern Congress, all laws of the United States in force on the 1st of November last. It is understood that under this law, a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a Committee to report a Constitution for the permanent government of the Confederacy.

The Congress was about two hours in secret session, and the rest of the proceedings were conducted openly.

Departure of Mr. Lincoln for Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.

Mr. Lincoln, with his lady, and a large crowd, left the hotel at 7:30 a. m., for the Great Western Railroad Depot, where perhaps a thousand people were assembled to bid him farewell. After very many had taken him by the hand, and he had parted with Mrs. Lincoln, he took his stand on the platform of the car, where he made a short and affecting speech. The emotions of the assembly were very deep.

When he concluded, three cheers were given. There was no parade of any kind. Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows:

My Friends—No one, not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here, I have lived more than a quarter of a century. Here, my children were born—here, one of them is buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. However would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied.—I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the Almighty Being I place my reliance for support. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed but with which, success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell. [Loud applause, and cries of 'we will pray for you!']

During the speech Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears. The train left precisely at 8 o'clock. The following persons accompanied Mr. Lincoln: J. G. Nicolay, Private Secretary to the President elect; John Hay, Robert J. Lincoln, Maj. Hunter, U. S. A., Col. E. Elsworth, Hon. J. K. Dubois, State Auditor; Col. W. H. Lessor, Ad to Gov. Yates; Judge David Davis, Hon. O. H. Browning, E. L. Baker, editor of the Springfield Journal; Robert Irwin, N. B. Judt, Gen. Latham, L. Tilton, Hall Wilson, E. F. Leonard, N. Jamesen, E. Peck, Jackson Grimshaw, W. R. Morrison, L. W. Ross, W. H. Corlin, M. H. Cassel, J. A. Honz, E. V. Sumner, Jr., Col. Sumner, U. S. A., D. H. Gilmer, G. W. Gilpin.

Telegraphic advices from Decatur, Toledo and the State line report the party in fine spirits. Mr. Lincoln spoke briefly to the large crowds that gathered at the depots on the route.

Mrs. Lincoln remains in Springfield until next week, and will meet Mr. Lincoln in New York.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 11. The firing of thirty-four guns announced the approaching train bearing the President elect and party. The President was received and welcomed by Gov. Morton and escorted to a carriage, drawn by four white horses. The procession formed itself into a pageant seldom, if ever, witnessed here before. It was composed of members of both Houses of the Legislature, public officers, municipal authorities, military and fire companies, citizens and strangers. The President elect stood in his carriage acknowledging the welcome. The procession, upon reaching the Bates House, halted, and Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the balcony, where he addressed his fellow citizens. He said he came here to thank them for the support given by Indiana to a true and just cause, and proceeded to remark that coercion and invasion were terms much used now with temper and hot blood; let us not misunderstand their meaning, nor the meaning of those who use them; let us get thir meaning from men who deprecate the things they would represent by their use.

He asked would marching an army into South Carolina with hostile intent be invasion. I think it would, and it would be coercion also if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and take its own forts, and collect duties, or withhold the mails when they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be invasion or coercion? Do professional Union lovers, resolved to resist coercion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States, would be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy, and their view of the Union as family relations would seem to be that it is no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement to be maintained by personal attractions.

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, by the bond, we all recognize. If a State and county possess equals in territory and inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? By what rightful principle may a State being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation, in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce the larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people, by merely calling it a State? Mr. Lincoln in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

Gov. Morton being loudly called for, appeared and spoke in congratulatory tones to the crowd, which was now immense.

At seven p. m., the members of the Legislature paid their respects to the President elect, who is now holding a reception at the Bates House.

The President elect and suite leave for Cincinnati to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11. The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance favoring the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

The Louisiana Convention has adopted a State flag, and passed an ordinance making it a penal offense for pilots at the Balize to bring war vessels of the United States over the bar; also, an ordinance adopting the criminal laws of the U. S. District Court.

Five American war vessels were reported off Pensacola on Friday last.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 9. The arsenal, containing 700 stand of arms, and a large amount of ammunition and forty cannons, including Capt. Briggs' Buena Vista battery, was surrendered to the State authorities yesterday, and is now garrisoned by 100 volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Col. Judge had an interview with the President, who received him as a distinguished citizen of Alabama, but not in an official capacity; nor would he enter into a discussion of the subject of his mission—to treat for the surrender of the arsenals and other public property in that State.

The members of the Montgomery Congress have advised their friends here that Ministers have been appointed to represent the interests of the Southern Confederacy in Europe.

The Peace Conference Committee will report on Tuesday. Various plans are under consideration, but the indications are that the Border States' resolutions will meet with the most favor, and the general opinion is that the Conference will adopt some such plan, including the division of the territory by the line of 36°, north of which slavery will be prohibited.—South of it, to be determined by the people, without Congressional or other legislative interference.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9. The Committee on Postal Affairs have reported it inexpedient to change the present postal system, as it is impossible for a single State to establish postal arrangements adequate to the wants of the people. The report recognizes the Government at Washington for the present business until a Southern Congress hereafter called shall form postal arrangements. A resolution was passed approving of the action of the Montgomery Convention.

A salute of 100 guns was fired to-day in honor of the President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9. A bill guaranteeing \$280,000 (?) of United States bonds of the new \$20,000,000 loan passed both houses unanimously to-day.

A letter from Maj. Anderson, in response to the resolution of the Legislature, congratulating his bravery, was read in the House. It was well written, though brief, and is an expression of his profound gratitude.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Feb. 11. Early yesterday morning a large party of secessionists, from Rockland Co., made an attack upon Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, which for some years has not been occupied by troops, raised the Palmetto flag and fired cannon in honor of the event.

In a few hours a company from Davenport marched to the fort, when the secessionists retreated, leaving their cannon.

HOUSTON, Feb. 11.—The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for to-morrow and Wednesday.

Mr. Grow intimated that he should propose to repeal that portion of the bill giving certain privileges to the Texas branch if that State secedes.

The D-ficiency and Diplomatic Appropriation bills were acted on, and again returned to the Senate.

The Oregon and Washington War Debt bill was made the special order for Thursday week.

BARLOW'S DINNER.—We regret that we were unable to attend the Union meeting held on Monday, the 4th, at Wm. Barlow's, but we learn that there were about five hundred persons present, one hundred of whom were ladies—and that everything went off to the satisfaction of all present. The sentiment is unanimous that too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Barlow and his estimable wife, who left nothing undone that would contribute to the comfort and happiness of the guests. The table was decorated with the choicest things for the palate. At the head of the table was a maud, bearing this inscription: "The maud with which Old Abe will drive secession into nonentity." Spry speeches were made by Judge Grim, Jos. Magone, and F. Wilber, of Marion, and W. A. Stark-weather and Mr. Garrett of this county.—The fine German Brass Band from Anrona, was present, and enlivened the meeting with music. Quite a number of patriotic toasts were drunk, with the greatest enthusiasm. The house was thrown open for those who wished to dance, and the festivities were kept up all night. The official report of the meeting we expect to publish next week.

FIRE AT VANCOUVER.—At two o'clock on Wednesday morning, a disastrous fire occurred at Vancouver, by which one entire block of buildings was destroyed, and a large amount of property consumed. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000. Among the sufferers, is Mr. J. E. Chenette, formerly of this city, whose loss was about \$2,500 in stock, his boot and shoe shop being entirely consumed. Capt. Hardie, and other officers, and soldiers of the garrison, turned out with alacrity, and rendered efficient service in preserving other buildings in the town from destruction.—The fire originated from a candle left burning near the bedside of a drunken bark-eeper in the Musical Saloon. He was badly burned, and is not expected to live.

S. or T.—A Division of the Sons was instituted in Dallas, Polk county, Feb. 25, by F. Wilber, G. W. P., and W. R. Dunbar, G. C., with thirteen members. The following are the officers for the present: Wm. Gilliam, W. P.; H. Howe, W. A.; Wm. Grant, R. S.; A. G. Wiley, A. R.; W. Fraker, P. S.; A. Schreves, C. P.; Kenedra, A. C.; W. H. Teal, Chap.; H. C. Livermore, I. S.; J. Foster, O. S.; Sam'l Smith, P. W. P.; M. I. Smith, T.

The Oregonian suggests that the Union editor at Corvallis must diet on calf meat instead of beef, as suggested by the Statesman. From Slater's editorial we should judge that he dieted principally on toads, and not very fat ones at that.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—Rev. Mr. Atkinson will deliver an address on Temperance, at the Congregational Church, on next Monday evening, March 11. The subject will be—The Wine of the Bible.

Poor Stout.—Stout, who has disgraced Oregon in the eyes of the whole civilized world by allowing himself to be made a fool of by the tory Jo Lane, writes to a friend in Portland:

"I am most certainly opposed to disunion, but if it is to come without remedy, let it be brought about peacefully."

What does Stout mean by "peaceable disunion"? After Southern traitors have seized the Government forts, and attempted to murder American citizens by firing into a Government vessel, does Stout mean that the Government shall sue for peace at the feet of the rebels, surrender the Government property into their hands, proclaim a free pardon to the rebels, and receive their tory ambassadors at Washington as honored representatives of a friendly foreign power? If that is Stout's doctrine, he is a bigger ass than we had taken him to be.

OUR P. M.—A petition has been circulated this week, in this town and vicinity, for signatures, requesting the P. M. General to continue John Fleming, Esq., in the Post Office in Oregon City. So far as we know, no one has refused to sign the petition. Mr. Fleming's conduct in office has met the unqualified approbation of our community, who wish now to testify their appreciation of his services (as well as saving an eye to their own convenience) by retaining him as postmaster. If the Government wishes to see secession practically limited, let it remove Mr. Fleming. It is well to state, however, that Mr. F. decidedly objects to being retained in office, and contemplates retiring as soon as the Department will let him off.

CAPITAL OF W. T.—It turns out that the capital of Washington Territory is yet at Olympia, after all, the late act for its removal to Vancouver being invalid, the bill containing no enacting clause, besides being otherwise defective. It looks as though the Vancouverites were badly 'sold.'

Notice. A number of ladies interested in repairing and improving the Baptist Meeting-House in this city, have been for some time past engaged in making up various useful and ornamental articles, which they will offer for sale at the Fairbury Store on Main Street, lately occupied by Capt. Johnson, on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 13th or MARCH 14th. They would be glad to see as many as feel disposed to come, and will try to make the time pass pleasantly, as well as to sell articles which will be really desirable, including a quantity of children's clothing, &c. For the purpose of still further forwarding their design, an admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged at the door. Children half price. Music and refreshments gratis. The door will be opened at one o'clock.

OREGON CITY, March 2, 1861.

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