## RATES OF ADVERTISING. Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines

ALon foilt, COMBLIGHT	<b>Q</b> (1.00)
or more than 1011, een 251	One sq., one day
Halfsq., oneday 1.00	(i one week 3.00
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vertisement. 6886 regular

## Books, Stationery, &c.

TCHOOL BOOKS .- School Directors, Deachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in work of pool Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete sortmant at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, sortmant at E. M. Assortment at an arrisburg, comprising in part the follow.

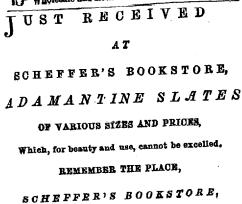
BADERS. -- McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's BEADERS. -- McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's

Gark's. ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, jko's, Rose's, Colburg'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, Worvester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Web-ster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto,

Academic. NATUBAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, NATUBAL 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 assort-ment of School Stationery, embracing in the while a com-plete ontift for school purposes. Any book not in the store. Procured at one days notice.

procured at one days notice. ILF Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates. ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanat for sale af M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORM, Harrisburg. ILF Wholesale and Retail.

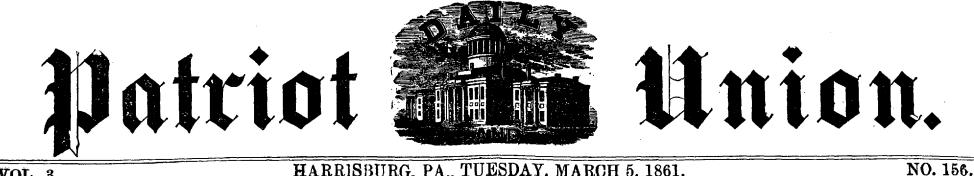


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Just	t rece	ived, o	ur Sprii	ng St	ock		in the	largest

ER. Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SOREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest ind best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and squarter (\$1.25.) As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to fell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had else-where. 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.

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Li Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at

SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE mar30 AW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!-A



**VOL.** 3.

Lines of Travel.

WINTER TIME TABLE

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1860,

The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Cora

pany will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and

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

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and ar-

These Trains make close connection at Philadelphia

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Harrisburg

at 7.30 a.m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harris

ourg at 1.15 p.m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at

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.

Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE

NEW YORK.

Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF

NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG,

**BEADING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON** 

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and ar

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harris-

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 p.m. with

the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylva

nia, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Bailroade

burg at 1.15 p.m., arriving at New York at 9.45 p.m.

5.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG.

Supt. East. Div. Penn'a Railroad.

4.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p.m.

rives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p.m.

Philadelphia as follows :

with the New York Lines.

Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

between the two cities.

Chunk, Easton, &c.

rives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p.m.

6.40 p. m

7.35 р. т.

no23-dtf

DENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD.

# HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1861.

### Miscellaneous. TAKE NOTICE! L That we have recently added to our already full stock OF SEGARS

That NOR LA NORMATIS, HARI KARI, EL MONO, LA BANANA. OF PERFUMERY

FOR THE HANDREBOTHEF: TURKISH ESSENCE, ODOR OF MUSK, LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET. FOR THE HAIR :

BAU LUSTRALE, BAU LUSTRALE, CHYSTALIZED POMATUM, MYBTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM. For the Complexion:

OR THE COMPLEXION. TALC OF VENICE, BOSE LEAF POWDER, NEW MOWN HAY POWDER, BLANC DE PERLES.

OFSOAPS BAZIN'S FINEST MOSS ROSE, BENZOIN, 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 com-petitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price de-sired. Call and see.

sired. Call and see. Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of DRUGS, MEDI-CINES, CHEMICALS, & c, consequent of our re-ceiving almost daily additions thereto. KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, 91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street,

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	sep6 South side.
10.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. in	ACKSON & CO.'S
arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Rithbur	SHOE STORE,
at 7.00 a. m. FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 nosn, and ar	NO. 90% MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.,
rives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p.m.	Where they intend to devote their entire time to the
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves	manufacture of

manufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fash ionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Philadelphia at 4 p. m. connect at Lancaster with Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business.

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. [jan9] bility.

#### UST RECEIVED! A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves Now York at 6 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6% houm TO WHICH WE INVITE THE

ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED!



The Patriot & Anion. only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State upon its TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1861. own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence THE INAUGURAL. within any State or States against the authority

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to adthe oath prescribed by the Constitution of the fore he enters on the execution of his office. me to discuss these matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or ex-

ple of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection.

It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I lo but quote from one of these speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or among people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any individual State shall be indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, I believe so great and so universal as to prevent compe-tent resident citizens from holding federal of-fices, there will be no attempt to force obnox-I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read :

that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless re-Resolved, "That the maintenance inviolate pelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union, so far as possible. The of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own people everywhere shall have that sense of domestic institutions according to its own perfect security which is most favorable to judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and enindicated will be followed, unless current durance of our political fabric depends. And events and experience shall show a modification we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the sort of any State or territory, no exigency, my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes." and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solu-

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible-that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the new incoming administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the Laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution, as any other of its provisions: "No person held to service or labor in one

State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

man mind is so constituted that no party can It is scarcely questioned that this provision

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

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION WILL be served to sub scribers residing in the Borough for SIX ORNES PER WREE payable to the Carrier. Mail zubscribers, FOUR DOL LARS PER ANNUM. The WEERLY will be published as heretofore, Semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, for two dollars in ad-vance, or three dollars at the expiration of the year. Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is so-licited.

their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended ; while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced perhaps as any law ever can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This I think cannot te perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without estriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate, we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this; they cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before ? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws ? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends ? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical terms are agan upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of baving the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances. favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that, to me, the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said. I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to be now implied as constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to make terms for the separation of the States. The people themselv has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people ? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in right, if the Almighty Ruler of nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on your side of the South? That truth and that ustice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people, by the form of the Government under which we live. This same people have wisely given their servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short itervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years. Mycountrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject; nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution, unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue if civil war. The Government will not assail you; you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loath to close. We are not enemies but friends .--We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriotic grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be the better angels of our nature.

Fellow Citizens of the United States : dress you briefly, and to take, in your presence, United States to be taken by the President be-I do not consider it necessary at present for

citement. Apprehension seems to exist among the peo-

A W BUUNS ! LAW BUUNS ! —A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the old English Reports, scarce and rare, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very low prices, at the one price Booksfore of E. M. POLLOCK & SON, Market Square, Harrisburg. No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between No 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 accom medation, this Route presents superior inducements to the traveling public. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, FIVE DOLLARS For Tickets and other information apply to Miscellaneous. J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg. A N ARRIVAL OF del5 DHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD NEW GOODS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON! WINTER ARRANGEMENT. SILK LINEN PAPER FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860. ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG SPLICED FISHING RODS! DAILY, (Sandays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 FISHING TACKLE! P.M. RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A.M. A GREAT VARIETY OF and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 WALKING CANES! P. M. Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest! FARE3 :--- To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$3.25 ; No. 2, Silver Head Loaded Sword Hickory Fancy Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! (in same train) \$2.75. PARES :- To Reading \$1.60 and \$1.80. KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, At Beading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Miners NO. 91 MARKET STREET, ville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c. South side, one door east of Fourth street je9. FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADEL-UT COAL!!! PHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and ONLY \$1.75 PER TON !!! 3.43 P. M. LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A. IF ONLY \$1.75 FER TORMALIN TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at \$1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts. PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by feb2l JAMES M. WHEELER. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. K. PARES :- Reading to Philadelphia, \$1.75 and \$1.45. THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CON. NECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkesbarre CARDEN SEEDS !!!-A FRESH AND Pittston and Scranton. COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by (b) 000 WM. DOOK, JR., & CO. For through tickets and other information apply to J. J. CLYDE, JUST RECEIVED—A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 3 Market street. General Agent. de15 dtf DHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD. BEDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES, **FISH!! FISH!!!** REDUCTION 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 errowomical; as Four Passenger trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Traine 5's 's totween Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg. Or Susdays, cnly one morning train Down, and one afterrate train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphis and no Passenger train on the Lebanco MACKEBEL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) SALMON, (very superior.) SHAD, (Mess and very fine.) HERRING, (extra large.) COD FISH. SMOKED HERBING, (extra Digby.) SMOKED HERMAN, ( SCOTCH HERRING. SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES. Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls. The ontire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FIGURATES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates. sep14 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. and one steer 777 Frain Op, runs between Pottsvinesho Philadelphis and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Brruck Railroad. For the above Tickets, or any information relating therets apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadel-phia, e the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Sup<sup>3</sup>t. March 27, 1860.-mar28-dtf CHAMPAGNE WINESI DUC DE MONTEBELLO, JO DE MONTEBELLO, HRIDSIECK & CO., CHARLES HEIDSIECK, GIESLER & CO., ANCHOR-SILLERY MOUSSEUX, SPARKLING MUSCATEL, MITMM & CO.'S. FIRST CLASS GROCERIES !!! MUMM & CO.'S, VERZENAY, LARGE ARRIVAL!!. LARUTE AIGHT VADIE HAVING JUST RETURNED from the Eastern cities, where we have selected with the greatest care a large and com plete assortment of superior GOODS, which embrace everything kept in the best City Groceries, we respect-fully and cordially invite the public to examine our stock and hear our prices. MM. DOCK, JR., & CO. CABINET. JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street. THE AMERICAN READER! A popular and very interesting Reader, designed for A popular and very interesting Reader, designed for the use of ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS generally throughout our country, and now in the use of the Public Schools of the First School District of Penn-sylvania, by order, and with the unanimous vote of the Board of School Controllers of said District. It may be had on application to the Author and Publisher, South-west corner of Lombard and 23d streets, Philadelphia, for \$6.50 per dozen, or 75 cents per copy. Orders may be left at this office for any quantity or number of them, and they will be promptly delivered to address free of freight or porterage. APPLE WHISKY !--PURE JERSEY AP. FLE !-In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street. feb7 DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED no9 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. **DURLINGTON HERRING!** Just received by WM. DOCK, JE., & CO. ocl

All Trains connect at Beading with Trains for Potts ville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS. A New and Elegant Perfume, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' BOQUET, Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles. A Complete Assortment of MANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES, Of the best Manufacture. A very Handsome Variety of POWDER PUFF BOXES. KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market street. j<del>y</del>31 R E M O V A L. 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 inusually low rates, by inusually low rates, by WM. DOCK, JB., & CO., Opposite the Court House janl GUN AND BLASTING POWDER U JAMESM. WHEELER, HARRISBURG, PA., AGENT FOR ALL POWDER AND FUSE MANUFABIURED BY I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. IFA large supply always on hand. For sale at manu acturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town. IP Orders received at Warehouse. no17 CCOTCH WHISKY.-One Puncheon S of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZINGLER, sale by jan2 73 Market street. **EXAMPTY BOTTLES!!!-Of all sizes** deco WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. АТСН & СО., SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS. TOBACCO AND CIGARS. nov6-d6m DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS. PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURE CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, ocl9-dly 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia Т C O S T ! ! ! BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, A N D LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, without reserve. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. janl LIAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assort-HAVANA CIGARS.—A Difference in a solution of all and a solution of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fith and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jans1.\_\_\_\_\_\_73 Market Street.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place

was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law giver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution-to this provision as much as to any other-to the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, and "shall be delivered up,' their oaths are unanimous.

Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unan-imity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one.

If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one in any case be content that his oath shall be kept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again-In any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and human jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman may not be, in any case, surrendered as a slave?

And might it not be well, at the same time. to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution, which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the provisions and immunities of the citizens in the several States ?" I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acis of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do sugge-t that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all these acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is scarcely seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet withal this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that government properly

never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to exclude all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being Impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself .--Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made? One party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition, that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetually confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association, in 1774.-It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation. in 1778.

reach to the audacity of doing this you can, of a single instance in which a plainly also if they choose, but the Executive, as such, written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority

if destruction of the Union by one or by a part

of the United States are insurrectionary or

I therefore consider that in view of the Con-

stitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and

to the extent of my ability, shall take care, as

the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me,

that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed

in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only

a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it

so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requi-

site means or in some authoritative manner direct

the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded

as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of

Union ; that it will constitutionally defend and

maintain itself in doing this. There need be no

bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the National authority.

The power confided to me will be used to

hold, occupy and possess the property and

places belonging to the Government. and to collect duties and imposts, but beyond what

may be necessary for these objects there will

be no invasion, no using of force against or

ious strangers among the people for that ob-ject. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of

these offices, the attempt to do so would be so

irritating and so nearly impracticable withal,

calm thoughts and reflection. The course here

or change to be proper, and, in every case and

tion of the National troubles, and the restora-

That there are persons in one section or an-

other who seek to destroy the Union at all

events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I

will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to those, however, who really love the Union. May I not speak before

entering upon so grave a matter as the destruc-

tion of our National fabric, all its benefits, its

memories, and hopes? Would it not be wise

to ascertain precisely what is due? Will you

hazard so desperate a step while there is any

possibility that any portion of the ills you fy from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all

the real ones you fly from, risk the commission

of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be con-

tent in the Union, if all constitutional rights

can be maintained. Is it true then, that any

right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the hu-

tion of fraternal sympathies and affections.

revolutionary according to circumstances.

should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution; it certainly would if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them, by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them; but no organic law can be framed with a prevision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length, contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the Government must cease.

There is no other alternative for continuing the government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide or ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession ?-Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority, held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a warrant arrangement is wholly inadmissible. So that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government; and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for others, and better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the polity of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole peo-ple is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. iets for ordaining and establishing the Consti-decide cases properly brought before them, and tution was to form a more perfect Union, but it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn Richmond Dispatch. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to

KILLING A MAN BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT CONFESS A TURM. -- George H. Mickelbury was instantly killed at Spring Garden, Jefferson county, Illinois, on the 18th ult., by Charles David. It seems that the sum of \$141 had been stolen from A. Hawkins & Co., in Spring Garden, and that George H. Mickelbury and Charles David were there at the time. Either Mickelbury or the public suspected David of the theft. Not being willing to rest under the charge, David after going home to Mount Vernon, went back to Spring Garden, and re-quired Mickelbury to acknowledge the theft, or he would kill him, and instantly fired on him, the ball taking effect in his heart, and causing immediate death. Great excitement prevailed, and lynch law was threatened, but he was committed to jail to await his trial.

MAN WITH TWO WIVES .- Wm. T. Cummings was arrested in Richmond, Va., on Friday, charged with having more wives, than the law allows. He is charged with marrying Josephine Donnella, having before married Sarah E. Holsworth, in Washington, D. C. Both wives

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