avortisement.

Avortisement and Deaths will be inserted at the same

If Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same
essa regular ulvertisements.

## Books, Stationery, &c.

1CHOOL BOOKS .- School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of school Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, teacher Square. Harrichter Commence in the school Square. Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the follow

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's BUBLING BOUKS.—Motiviney's, Cobb's, Webster's, fown's, Byerly's. Combry's.

ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Bullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells',
HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and

Olark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's,
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's,
Pike's, Bose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Dayie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Dayie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.
DICTIONARYS. - Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto,

cademic. NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Cometock's, Parket's, NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Cometocits, Farter's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whi is a complete outlit for school purposes. Any book not in the store. Procured at one days notice.

I.J. Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.

ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale at M., POLLICK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.

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

Wholesale and Retail.

TUST RECEIVED

AT SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

ADAMANTINE SLATES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,

Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

NO. 18 MARKET STREET. B O O K S !

JUST RECEIVED

"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide
World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.

"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at

SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE,

No. 18 Marke st.

UST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL

WINDOW CURTAINS PAPER BLINDS, Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents, TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER, [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SOREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected-assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter (\$1.25.)

As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality.

Below Jones' House, Market Square.

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

AW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!-A 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 Ecokstore of E. M. POLLOCK & SON, mys

## Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON

SILK LINEN PAPER FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF

SPLICED FISHING RODS! Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of FISHING TACKLE! A GREAT VARIETY OF

WALKING CANES! Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest! Bilver Head Loaded Sword Hickory Fancy Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, NO. 91 MARKET STREET, South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

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

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

JAMES M. WHEELER.

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

TUST RECEIVED-A large Stock of

SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jan11 73 Market street. FISH!! FISH!!!

MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) SALMON, (very superior.) SHAD, (Mess and very fire.)
HERRING, (extra large.)

COD FISH. SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.) SMOKED HERBING.

SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbis. Herring in whole and half bbis. The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FIREREIRS, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.

sepl4 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECIK CO.,
OHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLEE & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & OO.'3,
VERZENAY,
CABINF

JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street de20

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT that received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER.
Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices.

FAMILY BIBLES, from 18 to \$10, with elegant clear new type, sold at moh31

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALADOIL go to RELLER'S DRUG STORE. THE Fruit Growers' Handbook-by

WARING—wholesale and retail at moh81 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore. SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by wm. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place | D Just received by WM. DOCK, Ja., & CO. to find the best assortment of Porte Monnaies.

## Patriot Union.



HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861. VOL. 3.

Lines of Travel.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1860, The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Cora pany will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and

Philadelphia as follows: EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg a

2.40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m. FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 12.55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and arives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m. These Trains make close connection at Philadelphia with the New York Lines.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a. m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harris

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. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., an

arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsbur at 7.00 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, and ar rives at Hairisburg at 4.10 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia .00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m. Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4 p. m. connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive

Harrisburg at 9,45 p. m. SAMUEL D. YOUNG. Supt. East. Div. Penn'a Railroad.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE NEW YORK.

Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 . m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6% hours tween the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and ar ives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m. MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg .00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m. AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harris-

burg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 9.45 p. m. Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 p. m. with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads All Trains connect at Reading with Trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between Ne York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 a, m, Line from New York or the 1.15 p. m. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery and speed, comfort and accom modation, this Route presents superior inducements to

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

PHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD

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

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 P. M.

FARES:-To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$3.25; No. 2, (ia same train) \$2.75. FARES :-- To Reading \$1.60 and \$1.80. At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsvike, Miners-

ville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c. FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADEL PHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.80 noon and 8.43 P. M. LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A

M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M. FARES:-Reading to Philadelphia, \$1.75 and \$1.45. THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CON. VECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkesbarre Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

del5 dtf DHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,

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

COMMUTATION TICKETS,
With 26 Conpons, 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 2b per cent. below the regular fares.

Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on business or pleasures, will find the above arrangement convenient and erronomical; as Four Passenger trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Or Swatays, enly one morning train Down, and one after 14 or train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphia and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Branch Railroad.

For the above Tickets, or any information relating therete apply to 8. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, e the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to March 27, 1860.—mar23-dtf

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows:

GOING SOUTH. 

GOING NORTH 

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

A PPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSET AP. A PLE!—In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
72 Market store feb7

DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED

BEEF just received by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. DURLINGTON HERRING!

## Miscelloneous.

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

OFSEGARS

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

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

FOR THE HAIR:
EAU LUSTRALE,
GRYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.
-- TON: FOR THE COMPLEXION: TALC OF VENICE, BOSE LEAF POWDER,

NEW MOWN HAY POWDER, BLANC DE PERLES. OF SOAPS

Bazin's Finest MOSS BOSE, BENZOIN

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 competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and 866.

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

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

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

ACKSON & CO.'S SHOE STORE, NO. 90% MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA., Where they intend to devote their entire time to the

manufacture of Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 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 Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the 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 durability. [ian9] JACKSON & CO. bility. [jan9]

UST RECEIVED!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF **HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS** 

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE

ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED! For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

No. 18 Market st, OFFER TO E CUSTOMERS

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

A Complete Assortment of HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES. Of the best Manufacture. A very Handsome Variety of

POWDER PUFF BOXES. KELLER'S DRUG STORE. jy31 91 Market street

R EMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed to 60 MARKET STREET. Where he will be pleased to see all his friend

oct8-dtf ANDLES!!!

PARAPPIN 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 A large involve of unusually low rates, by

ianl WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.,
Opposite the Court House

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.

JAMES M. WHEELER,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
AGENT FOR ALL
POWDER AND FUSE MANUPARTURED BY I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

11 A large supply always on hand. For sale at manuacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.

11 Orders received at Warehouse.

10 17 CICOTCH WHISKY .- One Puncheon

of PURE SOOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jan2 73 Market street. MPTY BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by dec6 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

ATCH & CQ., SHIP AGENTS

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 EVERT DESCRIPTION. H. B. & G. W. DENNERS, 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia.

A T C O S T !!!

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES,
AND
LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:  $\mathbf{C} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I}$ Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, without reserve jan1

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assortment, comprising Figare, Zaiagozona, La Suiza, Bird, Fire Fly, Ételvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all aizes and qualities, in quarter, one-8 th and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market Street.

ian31. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

From the Journal of Commerce. The transfer of the reins of government from the outgoing to the incoming Administration, is accompanied with a declaration on the part of the latter of the principles and policy announcement is regarded as the turning point |

of our national destiny.
We publish the Inaugural in this day's issue, and are sure that we have never given to our ture of the federal property by force of arms. readers an official document upon which the mingled hopes and fears of the people rested a matter of doubt whether the regular troops with deeper interest. While we desire all to would suffice for any such purpose; and, as we its doctrines and estimate at their true value for additional forces without special power its principles—we are compelled to avow our from Congress. But, we are told, he intends belief that it will fail to accomplish that great | to collect the revenues, and use all the force wish of every patriotic heart—the restoration at his command to enforce the laws. Herein of peace and harmony and union between all is the whole pith of the address. We quote the States. The President puts forth earnest professions of love for the Union, and places justly and properly much stress upon his duty to preserve it and to execute the laws. But he commits the practical error of setting up the less it is forced upon the national authority. theory of an unbroken Union, against the stub- | The power confided to me will be used to hold, born fact of a divided and dissevered one. He occupy and possess the property and places proceeds upon this false assumption—false in belonging to the government, and collect the practical fact, however correct in mere theo-retical reasoning—to speak of enforcing the necessary for these objects there will be no inlaws and collecting the revenue in all the States | vasion—no using of force against or among the -a measure which, in the existing relations of people anywhere. the seceded States to the Union, is nothing less

than a declaration of war. The principal points in the message are the following:-1. That legally there is no right of secession, and therefore the withdrawal of the States now comprising the Southern Confederacy, is without authority and void. 2. The Union being theoretically unbroken, it is the duty of the President to execute the laws in all the thirty-four States. 3. No war need ensue unless the people of the seceded States resist the execution of these laws; and no force will be used on the part of the government, except to hold and possess the public property and to collect the revenue in all the States. 4. In communities where the popular voice is so strong that residents will not accept the

Federal offices, they will remain vacant. We apprehend that the President, before he shall have been long in office, will discover that but that the federal government will "hold, there is an essential difference between the occupy and possess," (does that mean retain or working out of a problem in theory, and carry-ing the conclusion to which it leads into prac-to it. Furthermore, that the revenue is to be ing the conclusion to which it leads into practical effect. He will discover that while the collected, but obnoxious officers are not to be positions which he has enunciated were sound long as the Union remained intact, the case is be held by some politicians of the Mincio essentially different, now that a separation has school that the President means to collect the taken place. He will find, as a question of revenue at sea; but this is impossible. We will fact, that in attempting to carry out his policy, suppose, for example, that the ship Alliance he will have to encounter an organized, earnest arrives at Charleston from Havre, with a full and determined resistance, from a large and cargo of silks, faces, fancy goods, manufacpowerful portion of the late Union, and that tured articles, &c., in all, say five hundred the question of jurisdiction, so easily disposed packages, consigned to fifty or more persons. of in theory in the inaugural address, is in fact In entering the harbor the Alliance is overto be determined only by force. The case then | hauled by a ship of war, with a collector on is resolved into the simple, practical, and yet momentous question, will the government of the United States attempt, by force, to retake quality of the articles shipped. It is for the the Forts, to collect the revenue, and to exer- consignees to produce their invoices and bills cise jurisdiction in the territory covered by the of lading, pay the duties and receive the goods. "Confederate States?" If the reply is in the When the consignees fail to appear, the pack-

bloody and desolating war. We have not deemed it necessary to discuss the minor points of the message. It is sufficient | the government. According to maritime law, to look at the great issues involved in the Pres- all duties must be collected within one marine ident's declaration of principles on the great | league of the port, and bulk cannot be broken questions now before the country, and to await until the vessel has been regularly entered the result, if he shall attempt to carry those within the harbor. Should the Executive overprinciples into practical execution. We do not | ride all these provisions, and declare that, in believe he has adequately considered the diffi- case the duties are not paid according to the culties which the Government has to encounter, or that he has any clear conception of the disastrous and overwhelming ruin in which a literal carrying out of his policy will involve the The judiciary has something to do with it. The country. He cannot have fully apprehended Secretary of the Treasury cannot forfeit a pair the evils which will be entailed upon the peo- of gloves without legal process to be had before ple by a war between two such powerful forces a district judge and a jury of citizens to be emas will be opposed to each other, if the differ- pannelled from the district where the conences between the North and the South are to

be decided by force of arms. Of the remedies proposed by the President | Mobile or New Orleans. for the difficulties in which we are involved, it is scarcely necessary to speak. They are of a in the Judiciary Department and the postal character so dilatory, involving so much delay, service. The Constitution and laws are so and affording so little hope of any auspicious framed that the President, when the question result, that we regard them as no remedies at of arbitrary authority arises, has no power all. The best that he offers us—and in this he whatsoever. Mr. Seward, the chief adviser of is treading in the path indicated by Mr. Seward | the President, is a clear headed man and a and other party leaders in the Senate-is a National Convention, one, two, or three years hence, to revise the Constitution. Even this poor relief is offered grudgingly and hesitaingly, with the declaration that no wrong has been done, and no injustice suffered in one section, at the hands of the other, and the inference is left to be drawn from the language of the is too small for the service required of it al-

message that there are no wrongs to be righted no just complaints to be listened to. The effect of the President's policy upon the slave States which have not yet seceded, remains to be seen. If these could all continue in the Union, animated by the spirit which once existed, and co-operating vigorously with the free States, the preponderance of force would be decidedly against the new Southern Confederacy. But if, as seems probable, Virginia and other border States shall join those already out of the Union, the two powers will be more nearly equalized, and the struggle which must

ensue, under the policy indicated by the President, will be protracted and fearful. What a spectacle do we contemplate? Three months ago, Congress assembled for public business, and the eyes of the country turned to that body, in the hope that some plan of relief would be devised and offered to the country .-Two months later a Conference of Commissioners from a majority of the States was convened. in the hope that the counsels of men selected as peace makers, might produce auspicious results. Both have adjourned without any beneficial action, and the new Administration, representing the sectional party of the North, which succeeded in achieving a victory at the last election, is installed, in the face of the most alarming evidences that the Government cannot be administered upon the basis of that party platform, without producing speedy and final

We will not enlarge. Others may see more cheering omens, and we hope with a more correct vision than ours. We await the development of the policy now inaugurated, with the deepest concern for the future of our country. Time, to which the President refers with so much emphasis, will settle the question-if not in the manner he anticipatas, nevertheless effectually and irrevocably.

MR. LINCOLN ON COERCION—HAS THE NDW AD-MINISTRATION ANY LINE OF POLICY. From the New York Herald. The Republican journals were very fierce in

with vacillation and inconsistency altogether unbecoming his responsible position. The Tribune was especially gratified in being able to say that when Mr. Lincoln succeeded to power a new order of men will be called to sail the ship of State, and that she would pursue a perfectly straight course, without backing or filling or manœuvring in any eccentric manner. How far this promise has been kept may be understood from Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address—a very carefully drawn and elaborately finished State paper with the finger-marks of Mr. Seward from the exordium to the poetical peroration. This address was looked for with the most intense anxiety, as it was presumed that which it proposes to make the basis of its it would indicate the policy of the new adminofficial action. Ordinarily this would not be istration upon a very delicate point—no less a deemed a matter of vital moment; but in the question than that of coercion, about which so present distracted state of the country this much nonsense has been written and spoken ever since last November. "Coercion," cording to the idea of some people, means actual invasion of the seceding States and the recapread and reflect upon its language—to weigh have hitherto shown, the tresident cannot call

NO. 159.

the paragraphs: "In doing this (executing the laws of the Union in all the States) there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, un-

"Where hostility to the United States shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there will be no attempt to force strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist of the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irriating and so nearly impracticable withal that I deem it better to forego tor the time the uses of such offices. "The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union." It will be noticed that in the paragraph pre

ceding those which we have quoted, Mr. Lincoln declares that no State can lawfully get out of the Union; that, therefore, the Union remains unbroken, and that he will execute the laws to the extent of his ability. Then he proceeds to state that there need be no bloodshed, forced upon the people of any State. Here is affirmative, we are on the eve of a disastrous, ages are to be sent to the public store, and, in case they remain unclaimed during a stipulated period, they are sold at auction on account of signees reside. Where would the government

find judge or jury in Charleston, Savannah, Difficulties no less insurmountable will arise thoroughly well read lawyer. He sees all the obstacles which surround the government. It is only such stupid people as the Chevalier Webb and blind fanatics like Greeley, who shut their eyes to the fact that without the conferring by Congress of plenary power upon the President he can do nothing. The regular army ready, and the President cannot increase it .-Many of the best officers in the united service have resigned, and their entire disorganization is by no means improbable. From these circumstances, we can understand why the President is so confident that there need be no bloodshed.

It is not, therefore, Mr. Lincoln's fault that he is compelled to retract in one sentence what he has said in another. He takes office at a juncture, to the exigencies of which this Government, as it stands, is not equal. The laws guard State rights jealously, and although the statute books do not of course recognize secession, yet they fail to provide any very strong remedy against it, or any punishment for it. The only resource that Mr. Lincoln has is in an extra session of Congress, and it is by no means probable that the representatives of the people would, in the present state of public opinion, vote to place despotic power in the hands of the Executive. Such an act would only be justifiable in case of foreign invasion. The upshot of the whole matter is that the new Administration cannot coerce the South if they would. They may override the law, and provoke a civil war. but that course is equivalent to suicide. As we said some time ago, Mr. Lincoln is seated upon thorns and wields only a barren sceptre. He rules a northern minority, through the cohesive power of the public plunder, but has no place in the affections of the people at large. No President or other constitutional ruler ever occupied a position so pitiable. It is not remarkable, then, that his inaugural is weak, vascillating, unsatisfactory and contradictory. If we were disposed to be severe, we might compare the President to the celebrated animal who hesitated between the two bundles of hay, and got neither of them. Even Presidents, however, are entittled to some mercy, and so we rest the case before it has been half opened. VIEWS OF THE INAUGURAL IN DISTANT CITIES AND TOWNS.

By telegraph we have the following accounts their denunciations of Mr. Buchanan's last of the views said to be entertained of the inaumessage to Congress, charging the ex-President gural in distant cities:

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THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to sub scribers residing in the Boroughior SIX CERTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY will be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, for two dollars in advance, or three dollars at the expiration of the year. Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is so-licited.

Sr. Louis, March 5 .- The President's inaugural was published in extras yesterday afternoon, and sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties. The Republican (Douglas Democrat) newspaper says: "We fail to see in it any disposition to sweep party platforms and party politics away; but its guarded words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by some idea of meeting the expectations of the Repullicans, who elected him. We hoped for a more conservative, more conciliatory expression of sentiment. Much will depend upon putting into practice the ideas advanced that will test the question, be it one of expediency or right, whether the forts can be held or retaken and the revenues collected without bloodshed."

The Democrat (Republican) says: "We can only say this morning that it meets the highest expectations of the country, both in point of statesmanship and patriotism, and that its effect on the public mind cannot be other than salutary in the highest degree."

The News (Bell and Everett) defers making

any comment. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.—This community has not been disappointed, and have exhibited very little feeling in regard to the Inaugural. They are content to leave President Lincoln and his inaugural in the hands of President Davis and the Congress of the Confederate

States. Goldsborough, N. C., March 5.—The Inaugural is received in this place, and throughout this section, with perfect indignation. RALEIGH, N. C., March 5 .- The Inaugural is favorably received by the Unionists. They

think it does very well for Lincoln, though they do not approve of all of it. The disunionists are dissatisfied with it. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5 .- The opinions in relation to the inaugural, at Nashville, are unfavorable. It is believed that the President is determined to retake the forts forcibly, and

and the people are awaiting the document in KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 5 .- President Lincoln's inaugural is universally condemned, and, if correctly reported, will induce Tennessee to fight him to the bitter end,

LOUISVILLE, March 5 .- The Union men are

collect the revenue. Opinions are unsettled by

the manner it was received at Washington,

rather favorably impressed by the language of the inaugural, while the sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy think it a declaration of At Jackson and Columbus, Miss., and Tuscumbia, Ala., the people consider it to be a declara-

garded unfavorably, and generally considered a silly production.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—The Republican press are highly pleased with the inaugural, while the Democratic papers consider it certain to cause the secession of the border

tion of war. At Vicksburg, Miss., it is re-

States, NEW ORLEANS, March 5 .- Mr. Lincoln's inaugural was received here yesterday, in three hours from Washington. It is regarded as incongruous and contradictory relative to constitutionol rights. The assertion that the ordinances of the seceded States, are void, and their acts insurrectionary, coupled with the determination to hold, occupy and possess the government property, and to collect revenue, are received as an open declaration of war. The assertion that no blood will be shed, and no invasion made unless the South resist, is

sally concede war to be inevitable. The Southern Congress was engaged in organizing a standing army of 10,000 men. Eight thousand men can at once be placed on a moveable war footing, The Picayune of to-day states that a prece-

Dispatches to-day from Montgomery univer-

ridiculed.

dent exists for the South to regard any attempt at coercion as a declaration of war, by the act of Congress, in 1845, declaring in preamble that war exists by the act of Mexico. WILLS OF REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTERS .- An antiquarian, who has been looking over the records at Albany, brings to light the wills of

some of the revolutionary veterans. Among

them is the will of Baron Steuben, dated Feb. 12, 1804. After the usual covenant he says: "Sufficient reasons having determired me to exclude my relatives in Europe from any participation of my estates in America, and to adopt my friends and former sides-de-camp, Benjamin Walker and William North, as my children, and make them sole devisees, except to my servants one year's wages, and to my valet de chamber all my wearing appearel; but I do hereby declare that these legacies to my servants are to be on the following conditions: that on my decease they do not permit any person to touch my body, not even to change the shirt in which I shall die, but that they wrap me up in my old military cloak, and in twenty-four hours after my decease bury me in such spot as I shall, before my decease, point out to them, and that they never acquaint any

person with the place where I am buried." Whether the place of his burial has ever been made known, the antiquarian could not ascertain. But his request savors of the mysterious. General Herkimer's will is dated February 7, 1777. He says:—"Further, it is my express will and order that if by the providence of God, my present beloved wife and future widow, after my decease, should lawfully marry one of my brother's sons, that they shall have and enjoy the interests and rents of all my lauds, &c .-But in case she, my said wife, marry with one

of my sister's sons, then the said rents and interests shall appertain to them and their heirs." The old General was determined to keep the property in the family, or let Mrs. H. remain a MIGRATION OF THE BUPPALO. There is a fea-

ture in the migratory character of the Buffalo not generally known, except to hunters, and that is, that the vast body of the herd is never found in the same district of country two seasons in succession. The buffalo of North America form an immense army, marching in one continuous circuit, but perhaps threefourths of the entire number of which are found within a range of from two to three hundred miles. Thus, when buffaloes are abundant one year, they are fewer the next, until the great body, having completed its circuit, again makes its appearance. This circuit is completed in chart fewer terms of the matter of the complete in the complete of the matter of the complete of the complet about four years. Its western limit is the eastern basis of the Rocky Mountains, and its eastern is bounded by a marginal outline of civilization, extending from the British settle-ment on the north to northern Texas on the south. The range of latitude traversed has for many years been about twenty-three degrees, extending from the Cross Timbers of Texas to the tributaries of Lake Winnepeg on the north. The band travel southward on the eastern line and northward on the western, never crossing the Rocky Mountains. The comparative proximity of these lines, being at some points not over five hundred miles, accounts for the presence of buffaloes, in relatively small numbers, throughout the entire area embraced within the lines of travel.

Garibaldi having stated that he cannot at present visit England, Mr. Richardson has withdrawn the notice he gave of a motion for conferring the freedom of the city of London upon the distinguished General.