Teachers, Farents, Scholars, and others, in want of genoil Books, School Stationery, &s., will find a complete scortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, ASSORTIMENT AND HARRISDURG, comprising in part the follow

MAIRES.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's READERS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, RELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, ROWN's, Ryerly's, Combry's, ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Buttiou's, Smith's, Wood Midze's, Monteith, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'. HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wil-go's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and

Giark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Davie's.
File's, Eose's, Colbarn's, Smith and Dake's, Davie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.
DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Wercester's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto, (2772 Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto,

ATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's Parker's shy time be found at my word. Also, a complete assort any time be found at in) wore. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whi le a complete outsit for school purposes. Any book not in the store procured at one days notice.

Courty Meechants supplied at wholesale rates.

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

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

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UST 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 8 ! E W

"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.
"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE, ap9

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,
t [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!! Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter (31.25.) 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 wrice and quality.

Relow Jones' House, Market Square.

and quality.

Below Jones, House, Market Square. ETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Li Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manu-factories, at SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

TAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!-A Reports and Standard Elementary Works, 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 a large assortment of second-more of low prices, at the one price Bookstore of E. M. POLLOCK & SON, Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON

SILK LINEN PAPER FANS! 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! Silver Head Loaded Sword Hickory Fancy Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

South side, one door east of Fourth street jeg. UTCOAL!!! ONLY \$1.75 PER TON!!!

NO. 91 MARKET STREET,

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,

FISH!! FISH!!! MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)
SALMON, (very superior.) SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)
HERRING, (extra large.) COD FISH.

SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)

SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digor.)

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 outire let new—DIRECT PROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.

SEP14

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINESI DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLER & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO.'8.

VERZENAV

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

IICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT Just received, and for sale in quantities to suit pur-chasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER.
Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices.

FAMILY BIBLES, from 18 to \$10, If strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at mehal SOHEPFER'S Cheap Book time. CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT

Ujust received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO. FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

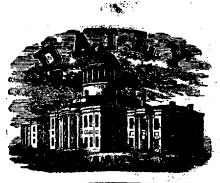
THE Fruit Growers' Handbook-by WARING—wholesale and retail at mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply

1 to find the best assertment of Porte Monusies.

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. K ELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place | D Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

Patriot



Union.

VOL. 3.

HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

Miscellaneous.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE

Lines of Travel.

FIVE TBAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA

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

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

2.40 s. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 s. 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 ranke close gameaction at Philadelphi with the New York Lines. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a. m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West

Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harris burg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at

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 Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves

Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia

1.00 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,

no23-dtf Supt. East. Div. Penn'a Railroad TEW 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 etween the two cities. MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and ar

rives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m. MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg 8.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m. AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 9.45 p. m. Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 p. m. with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylva nia, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads

ville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 a. m. Line from New

All Trains connect at Reading with Trains for Potts

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.

DHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P.M., and 6.15 P.M.

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A.M. and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 FARES:-To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$3.25; No. 2,

(in same train) \$2.75. FARES :- To Reading \$1.60 and \$1.30. At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Miners-

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

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

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

DHILADELPHIA

READING RAILROAD. REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,

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 hir
family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—at 2b
per cent. below the regular fares.
Parties having occasion to use the Boad frequently on
business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement
convenient and efrequencial; as four Passenger trains
run daily each were between Reading and Philadelphia,
and Two Trains 'e'' w between Reading, Pottsville and
Harrisburg. Or Susalays, culyone morning train Down,
and one afterre's train Up, runs between Pottsville and
Philadelphia and no Passenger train on the Lebanon
Valley Breps's Railroad.
For the above Tickets, or any information relating
therets apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, e the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to
Mayoh 27, 1860.—may28-dtf

TATORTHERN CENTRAL, RAILWAY

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

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

GOING SOUTH.

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 latedtf. PPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY AP.

A PLE!—In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, feb7 → 73 Market street. DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED BEEF just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO. DURLINGTON HERRING!

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

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

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: TURKISH ESSENCE, odor of musk, Lubin's essence bouquet.

FOR THE HAIR:

EAU LUSTRALE

ORYSTALIZED POMATUM,

MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.

WYRTLE

FOR THE COMPLEXION:

TALC OF VENICE,

ROSE LEAF POWDER,

NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,

BLANC DE PERLES.

A P S Moss Rose, Benzoin, Upper Ten, VIOL BARIN'S PINKST

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 comtitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price de-ed. 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, sep6 South side. ACKSON & CO.'S SHOE STORE

NO. 90% MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA., Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices. Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.

The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article tha will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and dura-

JACKSON & CO. [jan9] bility. UST RECEIVED!

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

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE

ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED! For sale at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. No. 18 Market st.

OFFER TO \mathbf{E} CUSTOMERS

A New Lot of LADIES' PURSES, Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS

A New and Elegant Perfume, KNIGHTS TEMPILARS' 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,

R EMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOYER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

60 MARKET STREET,

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

ANDLES!!! PARAFFIN CANDLES, SPERM CANDLES,
SPERM CANDLES,
STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES,
STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDLES,
TALLOW CANDLES. A large invoice of the above in store, and for sale at unusually low rates, by

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO., Opposite the Court House janI GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.

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

I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., % ILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

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

11 Orders received at Warehouse.

11 Orders received at Warehouse.

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 dec6 wM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

ATCH & CO., SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURE

2046-qei

CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, oc19-dly 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia. ${f T}$ C O S T 1 1 1 BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

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

www. DOCK To L. CO. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO. AVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assortment, comprising Figaro, Zaiagozona. La Suiza, Bird, Fire Fly. Etelvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fit h and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by

JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jau31.

73 Market Street.

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

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS. From the Journal of Commerce. PEACE, AND POSSIBLE RECONSTRUCTION; OR WAR AND CERTAIN AND FINAL DISUNION-

SOME QUESTIONS FOR MR. LINCOLN. "Mercy and Truth are met together; righteousness and Peace have kissed each other. In these last desperate straits to which our country is reduced, when it seems as if nothing but a direct and miraculous interposition of Divine Providence can save it, let us make our earnest appeal, ere the war begins, to the enlightened conscience, the sober second thought of Abraham Lincoln, the man, the professing. Christian, to save us from the dreadful consequences of carrying out his party programme. trust he may yet be willing to listen to the

voice of reason, and truth, and philanthropy, from however humble a source it may proceed. I would remind him that it cannot be a Christian idea of "truth" which is inconsistent with "mercy," and that it cannot be a Christian idea of "righteousness" which is inconsistent

with and destructive of "peace." I refer now particularly to those parts of his Inaugural Address in which the course of his Administration respecting the forts and revenue seems to be (I most sincerely hope it is not) foreshadowed, and to that paragraph in which he reminds his "dissatisfied fellow-countrymen" of the South that he has a solemn oath registered in Heaven to preserve this Union. With your permission, Messrs. Editors, I would avail myself of your columns to ask a few simple questions of President Lincoln, who, I have no doubt, is thoroughly sound at the bottom of bis heart, and means to do just what is right. as nearly as he can ascertain it. Upon this supposition, I of course take it for granted, further, that he is willing to look at the great question of the day in every light in which it may be reasonably and honestly presented to | common territory that negroes are not citizens him, for his notice and consideration. But to my questions, I would respectfully ask Mr.

1st. Is it not quite certain that the policy you propose towards the Southern States, which are actually in a state of revolution and armed resistance against the Federal Government Court, and it is further pledged to disregard (though you do not seem to recognize that fact the ruling of that tribunal in all cases, in which at all as an actual existing stubborn REALITY,) -is it not certain, I say, that your proposed course towards our revolutionary brethren of the South, being perfectly analagous to that pursued by Great Britain against their revolutionary colonists in 1775, must, if carried out. have the same end-War; -- the same, yet of

an infinitely worse kind,—Civil WAR?

2nd. You refer to the sacredness of your duty to preserve the Union. What Union?-Do you include in this phrase those millions of free-born American citizens who have been small duty is imposed upon him with reference educated to believe in self-government,—in a to the interests or safety of the institution. government of opinion, —a government of The assurance which the slaveholder will the people—and who now say that they will henceforth have of protection at the hands of no longer remain united with us while we refuse them their rights and their equality, unless we And when the mass of the Republican party hold them by mere brute force, and whom each successive step taken as yet by your party has only strengthened and confirmed in that resolution? Do you include these secreded millions when you speak of "preserving the Union" by force, if necessary, and do you yet imagine that we may, notwithstanding, escape the inconcievable horrors of that worst of all evils,

(inasmuch as no possible good could result from it,) Civil War?

3d. But again:—You speak of the preseavation of the Union as a most sacred duty. Now, strike out every reference to force, to armies and navies-to "instruments of war and subjugation," as Patrick Henry rightly called all such means—and every American citizen except the Abolitionists and a few other Disunionists per se at the South, (they are even in these days of wild, sectional excitement very few, all told,) would most heartily agree with you. Why not take, as the fundamental idea of your Admin istration, that principle on which this Union was originally formed, and on which alone (never by force!) it can be preserved; namely, that this is a white man's government, and that it derives its rightful power and authority from the consent of the citizens governed. If you your guiding-star, you would steer your Administration safely through the stormy voyage on which it is setting out, into the haven of peace. You would at once dismiss from your mind all thoughts of attempting to preserve this Union of free Republican States by armed force; you would recognize the Southern Revolution as a sad fact, but nevertheless A FACT actually existing you would not jump at once to the very improbable and unnatearnestly, as a true Christian statesman, to inquire into the causes of the Revolution, in order that you might, if possible, remove them and thus restore peace and union. Be assured, those causes do exist, and while they continue to exist, no power on earth can put down the Revolutionists; no military or naval "coercion" can ever restore that union of hearts which has been broken, and which is really after all the only kind of union which is firm, well founded, worth loving and worth preserving. Any other is not a Republican union; it is an unnatural hitching together, by brute force, of elements which are utterly discordant with each other. Can you not so administer the national Government as to do and secure justice to all sections, and give satisfaction to all? Can you not give

demands for her present and future equality and safety? If you and your party are not pre-pared to do this, better, a thousand times better, give up forever your idea of preserving the Union by force against the will of the people of the fruit of our toil. We invented the means the seceded States. But you say that you are not willing to compromise with the South; and gin that has done so much for the South, and yet you insist that it is a sacred duty to preserve the Union, whether the South are willing or not. What? and would you then, in order to preserve the Union, adopt a course which must inevitably involve this whole country in the horrors of civil war? In other words, would you in the name and with the hope of preserving this Union adopt a course, the only and inevitable effect of which must be to make its utter, complete and final destruction doubly sure? Would not this be to worship a blind theory, and to

sacrifice your country upon its altar? 4th. And now, as to your oath, registered in Heaven. You probably remember that Herod once made an oath to a certain damsel, binding himself to give her whatsoever she should ask, even to the half of his kingdom; that when, at her mother's suggestion, the damsel made her bloody demand for "the head of John the Baptist," the King was very sorry, but that, never-theless, for his oath's sake, and for their sake that sat with him, he would not refuse her and did not. Now, I ask you, Abraham Lincoln, President, most respectfully, but most earnestly, do you not think-do you not know in your heart that in this case Herod committed a greater sin by keeping his oath than he would have Paulding to accept a sword from the Governdone had he declined, notwithstanding his oath 'ment of Nicaragua.

to commit that cruel cold blooded murder And if this be so, can any oath of yours, though registered in Heaven, justify you in involving this vast nation of Christian brethren, in the crimes and horrors of a long, bloody, and fruitless civil war?

THE BORDER SLAVE STATES. From the Baltimore Exchange. The South has, it alleges, good and sufficient cause for the apprehension that its rights are seriously endangered by the accession of the Republican party to power. The hostility of that party to the institutions of the South is well known, and it is equally certain that, with the ressurces it now possesses, it can soon cripple or destroy those institutions, at least in the border States. To the laws and the Constitution only can the South look for protec-tion, and she must trust for safety to the determination of the Federal Government to administer these faithfully and impartially. The people of the slave States have, however, for some time past had little confidence in the disposition of those of the North to interpret fairly and obey honestly the constitutional or legislative enactments which were intended to secure the rights of the slaveholding section of the country. That these apprehensions have been well founded we have frequently endeavored to demonstrate, and if the evidence upon this point which Mr. Lincoln himself has now furnished, is not deemed conclusive, it is scarcely worth while for those who differ upon the subject to argue it any further. What obstacles now intervene between the institution of slavery and an administration which may desire to subvert it? On what substantial guarantees can the South now rely for protection? What barriers are left standing over which abolitionism cannot leap at pleasure? Mr. Lincoln repudiates implied constitutional obligations, and refuses to be bound by the decisions of the courts upon constitutional questions. He has deliberately, and in the face of the nation, ignored no less that three vital propositions which have been heretofore solemnly adjudicated. The Supreme Court has, in the Prigg and Dred Scott cases, explicitly determined that the slaveholder has the right to go into the of the United States—and that it is the duty of the national and not of the State authorities to secure the rendition of fugitive slaves. Upon each and all of these points the administration of Mr. Lincoln is committed to doctrines at variance with those laid down by the Supreme

its exposition of the law may thwart the schemes of the government. Mr. Lincoln is not bound, he says, by anything except what is " plainly written" in the Constitution. The "express provisions of that instrument he will consent to defer to, but he will not be guided by an implied obligation or a judicial interpretation. Now, as the "express" or "plainly written" provisions of the Constitution concerning slavery amount to little or nothing, it is obvious that Mr. Lincoln feels that a correspondingly a hostile administration must be slight indeed. accepts the doctrine now held by many, that the Constitution does not recognize or protect slavery anywhere, a successor to Mr. Lincoln vill probably be e elected who will not find him self restrained even by any "express" provision from assailing the institution in the States.

BEECHER IN ROCHESTER. The "Rev." Henry Ward Beecher, "D. D.," has been lecturing in Rochester, on National Prosperity. It was an abolition harangue of the first water. Here are a few choice ex-

tracts: "When the principles upon which our coun try was founded—the principles of the Declaration of Independence—are considered, the North shows her weakness and timidity, and is paralyzed by fear. Look at the merchants of New York sending to Albany a petition to have a law enacted to allow masters to come to this State and bring their slaves for a definite period! This is a movement to save Southern trade. The North ought to stand upon its manhood. There is no danger of losing the

Southern trade. * * * *

Let the South go off—they are not all the world. Let there be war. Let the ships of would but make this great American principle | the North be burned-there is pine and oak enough in our forests-there are axes keen and sharp, and men with stordy arms to wield them. For every ship destroyed these men will build ten-such is their capacity of production when tested. The scythe may be put into the meadow every year and cut the grass down close, but it will spring up anew-there is no danger of destroying it unless you touch the root. Principle is the root of manhood—corrupt that and you destroy the man. There is no place like the North for energy, and there is no place ural conclusion (a conclusion contrary to all the teachings of history,) that there is no like the North for energy, and there is no place all the teachings of history,) that there is no and beg for favor. This humiliation for the cause for such a great popular uprising against and beg for favor. This humiliation for the the Government. You would rather set to work want of nerve and faith in our principle is

unendurable. * * * * *

It was this hope that made many endure the connivance with slavery—the damnation and curse of the earth. One would think by what is said that all the blessings we enjoy came from the Union. Did it bring the May Flower to our shores and scatter an industrious people all over the country? Before the Union we had these, and they made the Union. Is the Union the parent of liberty or the effect of it? Thousands are willing to give up liberty through fear that it will destroy the Union.

The little finger of a Northern man is worth more than the whole body of a master with whip in hand, and head on, which he seems to use for little else than to hang his hat upon. and give satisfaction to all? Can you not give the South the reasonable guarantees which she the meeting of paupers in an almshouse, and resolving to quit the institution if the country does not feed them better. The South sucks the Northern bosom, and

we fill it with milk. We work, and they reap he died a poor man, as they cheated him out of the reward of his toil. Chivalry! Chivalry! They think down South that Garrison is a great agitator. He has done something in that way, to be sure. And there is Wendell Phillips—he has been at work—and some ministers

were reported to be traveling about the country

talking to people on slavery. There will be another kind of agitation before long. North-

ern flax will soon be at work-we'll bombard

their cotton with that product which our people are now growing successfully. GIFTS FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS. - Among the resolutions passed by the late Congress, were one authorizing Capt. Wm. L. Hudson, of the United States Navy, to accept a diamond brooch, for his wife, presented to her by the Emperor of Russia; one authorizing Wm. H. Smiley, United States Commercial Agent at the Falkland Islands, to recieve a telescope tendered him by the Belgian Government; one authorizing Lieut. T. A. M. Craven, United States, Navy to receive certain marks of distinction tendered to him by the Spanish government; one authorizing Commodore H.

NO. 160.

THE MISSION TO SARDINIA .- Carl Shurz, of Wisconsin, the well-known German peripatetic orator of the Presidential campaign, is now here. He is said to demand the first class mission to Sardinia as his share of the spoils, pretty much in the style of his late telegraphic lispatch to the Governor of Wisconsin, demanding to be made a commissioner in the Peace Convention, as follows, viz:

"Send commissioners; me one of them; to strengthen our side." Mr. Shurz is barely a citizen of the United

States. He is an exile from Austria, said to have fled his country to avoid a prosecution for aiding and abetting the escape of prisoners. His offence not being a political one under Austria's laws, the Government has refused to extend to him the amnesty it has extended to so many other Austrian exiles in the United States, we hear. He may be a gentleman of shioing oratorical talents; but, on the whole, he can, under such circumstances, hardly be the proper man in whose hands to trust American commercial interests at an European Court; where our national representatives should not rest under disabilities growing out of their recent personal involvement with the political troubles of countries adjoining those to whose Governments they may be accredited. - Wash. Star.

EAST INDIA SHEEP .- In the Punjaub, India there is a breed of sheep so small that a full grown one is no larger than one of our lambs of about four weeks old. They have small bones, a full, fleshy carcass, and the mutton is excellent. Each ewe has two lambs per annum, and yields about three pounds of fine wool .-This sheep would be excellent for our country, and some spirited stock raiser should import a flock of them. The habits of the sheep are as domesticated as the dog; it feeds on every kind of vegetable, grain and fruit, and takes crumbs and fruit parings from the hands of its master. The country which this sheep inhabits has a climate similar to the temperature of the Southern States.

The Louisville Courier remarks that the Philadelphia manufacturers who, before election, discharged all those workmen who refused to vote for Lincoln, are now discharging all those who did vote for him. The election worked by the rule of contraries

A CHILD MURDERER.—A little daughter of Mr. A. Colum, aged about nine years, residing at Bladen's Springs, Bladen county, N. C., was murdered, near her father's residence, on the 24th ultimo. A negro girl has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

8Y O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRICT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX OFFICER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS FER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY will be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the Bession 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 IOB 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.

WHAT BECAME OF THE PAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK?—The New York Historical Magazine for March publishes, under this caption, a communication, which is signed with the initials "J. J. S.," and which is dated at Germantown. The communication is as follows:

When the Government bought the building of the United States Bank, in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to convert it for the purpose of a custom house, the vaults, closets, &c., were found well stored with books, accounts, correspondence, all the documents relating to its various branches, and wagon-loads of miscellaneous papers, tied up with red tape and carefully docketed. The govirnment officers were in a hurry to take possession, and there was nowhere to store this vast amount of rubbish; a contract was therefore made by somebody or other with a paper maker to grind it all up; lucky it was, no doubt for some people, that

their autographs were thus to be cancelled. Without examination or notice to any one, these precious documents were got on board of sloops and sent to a paper-mill at Trenton, N. J. These sloops came and went many voyages before they could dispose of the tons of material thus industriously accumulated. Two sets of 'collectors' scented the trail at last, and went to Trenton, in hot persuit; one of these had a "permit" from the purchaser of the whole lot to examine and appropriate to himself the "rarities" he might recover. The others had no permit, and fared more sparingly; these latter got aboard one of the sloops as it was unloading and were opening the oyster with eager hands and eyes, when they were ordered off by the manufacturer; not, however, until they had found some pearls of price, in correspondence of eminent borrowers, &c., from the good old milch bank. But, though they had worked hard in a hot sun, on the deck, and went withont dinner, and scarcely got into the placer at all, they found very rare things, which the mill owner afterwards heard of and claimed! but was shamed into returning. The other party with the permit had more time allowed him; and though both of the curiosity hunters had to miss their dinners and to burry to the trains, great additions were the result, and now adorn the cabinets of some of our autograph collectors. Among these, when we take into consideration the dispute between Nicholas Biddle and Andrew Jackson, it is a little "historical" to see preserved Andrew's autograph, appointing Nicholas to be a government director of the Bank. This, of course, was before the quarrel about the deposits.

This short notice of the final "removal of the deposits," will cause many a collector to sigh over what was lost. Now collectors of the customs tread the stately marble halls of the bank. Autograph gatherers must regret that it is not the "custom" to examine papers more minutely before making them up into newspaper sheets.

A Russian Prince and His Money .-- We are still talking, says a Parisian, about New Year's Day, or rather, we are talking a great deal about the folly of a Russian prince, an old bachelor, who has an income of two hundred thousand dollars annually. He distributed forty thousand dollars here New Year's Day, in the shape of presents, to persons he was unacquainted with; and this when so many poor people are starving. He sent to fifteen of the prettiest actresses a note in these terms: "Good for twenty-five dozen pairs of gloves at Bolvin's shop, No. 9 Rue de Castiglione. Charge to the account of an admirer of M'lle-...... (Signed) Prince ——off." He sent thirty ladies presents, not one of which was of less value than four hundred dollars, and the majority of them were worth twelve hundred dollars. Several of these presents were returned, for he was unacquainted with the ladies to whom they were sent. One lady sent her present back, with this note: "Mme. de --- cannot have the pleasure of receiving a present from a person she has not the honor of receiving in her drawing-room." The wealthy simpleton became quite angry, and sent the present to Madame Doche. There was no danger of her sending it back. He sent a gold mounted opera glass, adorned with diamonds and pearls, to M'lle Edile Riquer, of the French comedy, with this note: "Prince -----off begs M'lle Edile Riquer, of the French comedy, to be so good as to accept this Russian opera glass, which having been used yesterday, during the performance of Les Effrontes, in observing her grace, elegance, and sympathetic beauty, must no longer be directed by the same hand on another face.' Of course, this old man is laughed at for his folly, even by those who receive his presents. What pleasure can he find in spending forty thousand dollars to be proclaimed idiot by all