

be for this view of the case, nor do we desire to charge the President with motives which would, if they existed, do more credit to his political sagacity than to his patriotism. Furthermore, we are not inclined to canvass, very closely, the motives which may govern the new Administration in marking out its policy. In the present state of the country, it concerns us far more to know what are to be the acts of the President than what motives prompt them. Hence we accept, with greater pleasure, the assurances which reach us from time to time, of a peaceful policy towards the seceded States, than we could possibly have had from the announcement of any line of action looking only to political ends. As the one is "vital," involving the peace and happiness of millions of people, while the other is evanescent, temporary and unessential, in comparison with higher purposes and aims, so should be the public estimate placed upon their relative importance at this time.

If the President properly appreciates the solemn responsibilities of his position—if he realizes the value to the thirty million people of the thirty-four States, of peace and order and good morals, and prosperity, and happiness—of the maintenance and diffusion of Christian influences, sobriety, obedience to law, in short, he seeks the greatest good of his own country, and would give proper direction to its influence upon free governments throughout the world, he ought to consider well the import of his Inaugural Address, and hesitate long before undertaking the policy which it seems to indicate. As we have before remarked, a literal pursuit of the policy there shadowed forth, must lead to disastrous results. It would devastate many portions of the country, both North and South. It would call for the lives of thousands upon thousands of our most valuable citizens, and bring ruin—political, social and commercial—upon the country.

It is possible that the language of the Message is not to be taken in a literal sense; and it is perhaps unfortunate that no one of the President's friends, either in the Senate or the United States, where the subject has been under discussion, or elsewhere, has been prepared to give to the public any authoritative exposition of its meaning. Whatever may have been the intention of the President—whether to undertake a war of subjugation, through the effort to "occupy and possess" the public property, or to assume an attitude satisfactory to the uncompromising Republicans, and then wait for events to render their policy impracticable—there is good reason to anticipate that necessity will compel the final adoption of a peace policy as the only one compatible, not only with justice and right, but with the existing resources and means at the command of the Administration.

Under existing laws, the President has not the authority requisite to the collection of revenue in the "Confederate States." Under existing laws he has not the force at command to re-capture the Ports already in possession of the seceders, if in fact it prove practicable to hold those States in our possession. Since, therefore, we do not anticipate that the President will imitate the example of our masters here—the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and Superintendent—and disregarding all law, set about making war on his own responsibility, it is difficult to see how any immediate collision can ensue, unless through the folly of the Administration in provoking aggression, or by the impatience of the "Confederate States" to free their Territory from the presence of an armed occupation by the United States Government. It cannot be that the President will deliberately set at naught the laws without the extension of authority and a material augmentation of troops and supplies. Until, therefore, we hear of the call of an extra session of Congress, and the purpose to make provision for an aggressive war upon the South, we shall cherish the hope that moderate counsels will prevail, and that the separation, which we fear is destined to be permanent, may also be peaceable.

Such a policy as we have indicated may be considered weakness on the part of the President, but we think time will demonstrate its truth wisdom. It may require greater courage to adopt it than it will to undertake a war, but by as much peace and prosperity are better than bloodshed and anarchy, would the prevalence of a moderate and just policy, in the new Administration, prove superior to that urged upon the President by the radical branch of his supporters. If he has that true courage—that genuine stamp of statesmanship—the courage to do right, in spite of partisan appeals and the clamor of a selfish and unprincipled mob, and try out of the cloak of despond, into which it has fallen, and earn the approval of just men in all parts of the country. When he has distinctly announced his course, either by word or deed, the friends of peace will be prepared also to determine their position towards his Administration, on this question.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
The World (newspaper) asks us "to blush," when contemplating Senator Douglas' course on the President's Inaugural, with our own. We will think about this, and if we conclude to gratify our Worldly neighbor, will give due notice, so that it may witness the performance. But why should we be called upon to blush more than others? Senator Douglas, it is true, has put a different construction upon the Message from ours, and it may be that he is correct and we in error. He tells us that he has carefully analyzed the document, examined its secret as well as visible components, and he rather thinks—let it be remembered that even he is not quite certain that it means peace. Mr. Douglas has a manifest advantage over us in one particular. He knows the President better than we do. He is more familiar with his style of thought, language and expression, and can better judge whether it is to be taken literally, or whether it is to be interpreted, like dreams, by the rule of contraries.

We are, however, at a loss to understand, admitting that Mr. Douglas or the Journal of Commerce is in error, why either shall be called upon to blush, any more than the Republican journals. We have proof in the very number of the World which demands humiliation from us, that the Inaugural and the policy of the Republican party are misunderstood, or differently translated by those who ought to be well informed respecting both. We quote a few sentences:

How will the Republican party practically use its victory? This is really the question of the day. Solve that decisively, and we shall know at once whether we are to have union or disunion, war or peace. There are two possible answers; and it is in this fact, more than anything else, that prolongs the painful suspense of the public mind. The Republican party may so use its new power as to conform the charge of its enemies that it means a total subversion of Southern rights; or it may so act as to prove, beyond a doubt, that it regards the all-protecting Constitution as its supreme law. It may make its aversion to slavery its ruling incentive, the absolute regulator of its policy; or it may subordinate that feeling to its love of union, and its desire to be trusted by all portions of the country.

Must the South be made a province? There is an advanced wing of the Republican party that mean this and nothing else. They are for carrying on the war against slavery to the bitter end—turning what was originally mere defense into aggressive warfare, systematic and ceaseless. These men are a minority of the party, but, like all ultras, strive to make up for the want of numbers by the greater audacity.

It is the broad and loyal spirit of the administration infinitely more than any particular act, that is going to reassure the wavering allegiance of the border States, and open the way to the final reconciliation. All this spirit will give offense to a certain transient portion of the Republican party—perhaps incite them into open opposition. If that come, let it come.

These brief extracts seem to prove that it is not the Journal of Commerce and Mr. Douglas alone, that differ respecting the policy and the meaning of the President. There is an "irrepressible conflict" in the dominant party itself; and until the new champion of Republicanism—the journal which calls upon us to blush on account of our understanding of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural—can reconcile the conflicting interests and opinions in its own party, our advice to it is, to allow its cotemporary to form their own judgments, and to entertain their own opinions in their own way. At all events, we are not prepared to blush at the order of a young and zealous Republicanism, as the one above alluded to.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MADDON, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patriot and Union, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for advertising.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand ANDERSON'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE, in good order, can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

The Stimulus.

The N. Y. Express thus pays its respects to a certain official who has figured extensively in the "dirty department" of the Republican camp:

"Mr. Police Superintendent Kennedy turns up, not favorably, before the Police Commissioners to-day. We begin to see that Mr. Kennedy is more and more mixed up with the 'black and white' affair; and it would seem a stimulus to his interest in discovering the awful plot surrounding Mr. Lincoln was his desire to be U. S. Marshall."

Judge Douglas and Mr. Lincoln.

The New York Tribune abuses Judge Douglas for his kindly translation of the Inaugural, and thinks all he is after is to get Lincoln in his grasp, and then crush him. Douglas' right hand of fellowship is thus responded to by this Abolition organ:

"He thinks it will take ten thousand men to enforce Sumpter, and 200,000 to enforce the laws. His endeavor is to assume the part of a candid observer, and commit the Administration to the passive policy of Buchanan. Declaiming all the while with the fiction of Democratic support, while he himself goes on his knees to Crittenden, and comes out at last the champion of Southern rights, and the preserver of the Union. If the pleasure be as great in being cheated as to cheat, the Administration will suffer itself to be led along by its candid friend, Mr. Douglas, until he gets it on the brink of that political precipice over which he can dash it into ruins. The old Douglas legend, we believe, is 'Beware the bear.'"

Henry Clay—A Reminiscence.

Mr. Clay was only a private citizen in the autumn of 1842, when he accepted an invitation to visit Indianapolis. It was not a year of political excitement; he had no patronage to wield, or private ends to subserve; and he had reason to hope that the object of his journey would be neither misconceived nor perverted. Well, what happened? At the town of Richmond, where some old-fashioned Whigs had assembled to greet him, one Mr. Mendenhall made his appearance, bearing a petition to Mr. Clay to liberate his slaves! History makes no further mention of this man than the fact that he claimed to belong to the Society of Friends; the veil of charity has been drawn over his subsequent fate. But our present concern is with Mr. Clay's reply. In this admirable speech (vide Colton's edition, vol. vi.) Mr. Clay exhorted the assemblage to treat Mr. Mendenhall with forbearance and respect. He disclaimed any feeling of pain at the occurrence; and deprecated any act or word of disrespect to the petitioner. This point conceded, Mr. Clay proceeded to address Mr. Mendenhall in person, in full hearing of the audience.

"First of all, he showed the impropriety of one American citizen's presenting a petition to another, when both were on terms of equality in respect to power and station. He next alluded to the occasion and the circumstances under which the petition was presented, as rendering Mr. Mendenhall's conduct inhospitable and discourteous; afterwards proceeding to use some language which is as fresh and as good reading to-day as when it was first uttered:

"I know well, Mr. Mendenhall, that you and those who think with you, controvert the legitimacy of slavery and the right of property in slaves. But the laws of my State and other States have otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong in your opinion, and you may think it ought to be repealed; but then you and your associates are not the law-makers for us, and unless you can show some authority to nullify our laws, we must continue to respect them. Until the law is repealed, we must be excused for asserting the rights—aye, the property in slaves—which it sanctions, authorizes and vindicates. * * * What is the foundation of this appeal to me, in Indiana, to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a general declaration in the act announcing to the world the independence of the thirteen American colonies, 'that all men are created equal.' Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration; and it is desirable, in the original construction of society, and in organized societies to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle.—But, then, I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can be the equality asserted among the members of the human race, be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions—women, minors, insane, outcasts, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the community. That Declaration, whatever may be the extent of its import, was made by the delegations of the thirteen States. In most of them slavery existed, and had long existed, and was established by law. It was introduced and forced upon the colonies by paramount law of England. Do you believe that, in making that Declaration, the States that concurred in it intended that it should be tortured into a vital emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? Would Virginia and the other Southern States have ever united in a Declaration which was to be interpreted as an abolition of slavery among them? Did the representatives of the States entertain such a design or expectation? To impute such a secret and unwarranted purpose would be to charge a political fraud upon

GENERAL NEWS.

THE VIRGINIA "OIL FEVER."—The excitement growing out of the discovery of oil in Virginia, continues unabated. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Kanawha river is literally covered with flat boats and the boatmen are now on a strike. They ask two dollars a barrel for taking the grease to Parkersburg. The producers are only willing to give a dollar and fifty cents. Lands are leased on both sides of the Kanawha at enormous rates, the leases extending from four to five miles into the interior. The number engaged in the production of oil from Parkersburg to Burning Springs Run is less than 4,000. The oil is found at from 125 to 225 feet, for which distance the cost of boring is about \$2 per foot. Large supplies of barrels are received from Baltimore, the staves for which are shipped from the country where the barrels are now being filled with "the greasy." Sub-leases cannot be had in the vicinity of the large producing wells at less than from one to three thousand dollars an acre.

KENTUCKY LOOKING UP.—Kentucky seems to be prominently on the carpet just now, as it has given birth to many of the characters figuring in the drama of the second American Revolution. President Davis was born in Todd county, Kentucky, in 1808. President Lincoln was born in Hardin county, in the year 1809. Vice President Breckinridge was born in Fayette county, in 1801. Senator Crittenden was born in Woodford county, in 1798. James Guthrie, the chairman on compromise resolutions in the Peace Conference, was born in Nelson county, in 1795. Joseph Holt, the late Secretary of War, is a native of Breckinridge county. Major Anderson was born in Kentucky, in 1805.—General Harney is also a Kentuckian, and Cassius Clay, both of whom are somewhat connected with the current crisis.

SAD SUICIDE OF A LITERARY GENTLEMAN.—On Monday afternoon a man named Ferdinand Hofbauer, a German, 29 years of age, was found dead in his room in New York, having committed suicide. The deceased was a man of superior education, having taken the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in Germany, and published several scientific works, which are highly commended. Since his residence in New York he has been a contributor to the *German Democrat* and several other periodicals, and within the past week had accepted the editorship of a new German paper about starting, to be called the *New York Pioneer*. Owing to the difficulty in raising the funds necessary for the project, the publication has been delayed, and Hofbauer, becoming disheartened and dependant, committed suicide by inhaling chloroform.

PRESOTT'S HISTORY OF MEXICO.—A pamphlet has been published containing papers purporting to discuss the relative merits of Prescott's and Wilson's histories of the Conquest of Mexico. Wilson, it may be well to inform our readers, is a person who claims to have "turned into his own hands" the works of the great American historian, and states that "in the article covered by Prescott's fifteen volumes we have picked up less than a single one of fact, leaving behind all his beautiful volumes!" Prescott and St. Hilaire, the celebrated French historian, according to this modest gentleman, "built upon forged and factitious records;" "another had to write the actual history of the country." "This we have attempted to do," Don Quixote, too, attempted to batter down a windmill.

THE RE-ACTION AT THE NORTH.—At the local elections in Saratoga county, N. Y., last week, the vote stood—Democrats, 728; Republicans, 671. A letter says: "The 1,340 Republicans, and the 671 Democrats, in New York, Lincoln's Inaugural is endorsed, 'over the left.'" The result of the town meetings in this county is a glorious and satisfactory indication of a return of the "sober second thought" of the people. The majority of the Republicans are "wiped out." The Democrats carried but six of the twenty towns last fall; they now carry nine, and show gains that give a clear majority in favor of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—It is estimated that there are 45,000 fugitive slaves in Canada from the United States. The negroes are a gregarious race, and they are disposed to settle in villages and towns, and to cling together.—The 1,000 fugitive slaves in Toronto wash linen, make shirts, are blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, shoemakers, painters, &c. There are six colored grocers in the town, and there is one colored physician. One fugitive slave is worth \$100,000. But the headquarters of the negro race in Canada is Chatham on the Thames. Of its population of 6,000, 1,000 are colored.

SOCIETY FOR THE PURCHASE OF VENETIA.—The Sicilians have organized a society for the purchase of Venetia, and elected Garibaldi as its president. In a very eloquently written address, the founders of this society made a warm appeal to the patriotic feelings of the Italians, and announce that societies of a similar character will be established in all parts of Italy. When the amount subscribed is equivalent to the estimated value of Venetia, it will be offered to Austria; if she refuses to accept it, it will be applied to the raising and equipping of an army for the conquest of that province.

MR. LINCOLN WON'T "DINE OUT."—According to a correspondent of the *New York Post* etiquette does not allow a President to dine out. This rule, he alleges, was established by Washington, and observed under other Presidents until the accession of Messrs. Van Buren, Tyler, Pierce and Buchanan, who occasionally "dined out." Mr. Lincoln, however, we are told, intends to restore the policy of Washington Jefferson, and therefore will not dine out for the last time, previous to entering upon his duties as President.

THE PRESS IN SWITZERLAND.—A journal of Geneva gives, upon the statistics of journalism in Switzerland, information calculated to show that the degree of education and of moral and intellectual development of that little republic is superior to that of nearly all the monarchies of Europe. This is a new proof of the influence of republican institutions upon the progress of the human mind, of which the press is the most active and useful agent.

DEATH OF A REPORTER AND EDITOR.—George Greenleaf, well known in this city as a reporter, died a day or two since in Portsmouth, Mass., his native place. Mr. Greenleaf was formerly one of the proprietors and junior editor of the *New Hampshire Gazette*, and subsequently a reporter on the *Boston Times*, *Boston Herald*, *Washington Union* and *Baltimore Evening Republic*, and lately one of the publishers and editors of the *Fulton City (Ill.) Advertiser*.

A NEW STRATAGEM FOR ROBBERY.—On Monday a young man called at the house of Mr. Kromberg, at Brooklyn, representing to the family that Mr. K. had met with a dreadful accident, and urged them to go with him to his place of business in New York. Mrs. K. speedily changed her dress, and taking her children, got into a carriage which was waiting at the door. They drove to Fulton Ferry, where the young man left them, and they proceeded to Mr. K.'s store, and were gratified and surprised to see him alive and well. Meanwhile, the young man ran back to the house and requested the servant to go up-stairs and get some towels to be used as bandages. She did so, and, taking advantage of her absence, proceeded to the closet, and stole all the silverware he could find. He also carried off a watch and other articles of value, and made his escape without being detected.

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From Washington.
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HARRISON'S HOUSEHOLD SOAP.
It is DESTRUCTIVE. It removes all dirt, and washes with or without rubbing.
It is BRASSIVE. It removes all stains by Oil, Paint, Printers' Ink, Wagon or Machine Grease.
It is BLEACHING. It bleaches brown clothes white, and whitens clothes.
It is EMOLLIENT. It gives a rich permanent lather, and makes the hands soft, white and elastic.
It is a PERFECT WASHER. In any water, hot or cold, hard or soft, salt or fresh, of finest lathers, and all grades, to the coarsest clothes.
It is LASTING. It does much washing with little cost.
It is ECONOMICAL. It saves wear and tear, time, labor and money.
It is COMPLETE. It does every duty of a good soap; therefore it is a PERFECT SOAP.
It is a Perfect Soap for all the uses of a Household.—In the Laundry for every article of every kind, and for every kind of cleaning Paste, Glass-ware, Porcelain, Crockery, Table, Kitchen and Dairy Utensils.
Directions accompany each cake. Samples can be had free of charge upon application at our store.
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO., Agents for Harrisburg. mar12-44

THE SECEDED STATES.—When Admitted—Only two of the seceded States—South Carolina and Georgia—were original members of the confederacy. The others came in in the following order: Louisiana, April 8, 1862; Mississippi, December 10, 1862; Alabama, December 14, 1862; Florida, March 3, 1864; and Texas, December, 29, 1864.

LA MOUNTAIN, the balloonist, is arranging for his summer aerial campaign, which he intends shall be upon a more extensive scale than in any previous season. He is negotiating with various parties for the construction of a retort suitable for transportation, by which he will be able to manufacture his own gas.

An ingenious thief got clear at Albany, on Thursday, by pretending that he had the itch. Justice, officers, and jailors would have nothing to do with him, although he wanted to be sent to jail.

G. W. King has been arrested in Iowa, and has acknowledged that, with two accomplices, he murdered Dr. Rowe in the winter of '58—'60; and that they divided \$2,000 plunder between them.

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It is BLEACHING. It bleaches brown clothes white, and whitens clothes.
It is EMOLLIENT. It gives a rich permanent lather, and makes the hands soft, white and elastic.
It is a PERFECT WASHER. In any water, hot or cold, hard or soft, salt or fresh, of finest lathers, and all grades, to the coarsest clothes.
It is LASTING. It does much washing with little cost.
It is ECONOMICAL. It saves wear and tear, time, labor and money.
It is COMPLETE. It does every duty of a good soap; therefore it is a PERFECT SOAP.
It is a Perfect Soap for all the uses of a Household.—In the Laundry for every article of every kind, and for every kind of cleaning Paste, Glass-ware, Porcelain, Crockery, Table, Kitchen and Dairy Utensils.
Directions accompany each cake. Samples can be had free of charge upon application at our store.
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO., Agents for Harrisburg. mar12-44

THE AMERICAN BYRON!
GUADALOUPE;
A TALE OF LOVE AND WAR.
A Poem in the style of DON JUAN, and equal in spirit, matter and execution to the brilliant and popular "Byronian Bard." By a well known citizen of Philadelphia, who served with distinction in the late War with Mexico.
PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale at SHEPHERD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa. mar12-44

T O B U T C H E R S .
SHADED PROPOSALS to furnish the Dauphin County Poor House with coal will be given a candid time to time, will be received by the Directors up to the 27th DAY OF MARCH, and opened and contract awarded on the 29th of March, at 10 o'clock, to the lowest bidder. The meat must be of good quality, and delivered at the building.
All proposals to be handed to the Steward of the Poor House.
JOHN RAYSON,
SIMON DANIEL,
PETER BISHOP,
Directors of Poor.
mar12-44

STEWART & M'AREE,
RECTIFYING DISTILLERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BRANDIES, GINS, WINES,
SCOTCH, IRISH, OLD RYE AND BOURBON
WHISKYS,
NO. 103 MARKET STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA. (33m
mar12-44)

J E L L I E S !!!
CURRENT FRUITS.
APPLES, PEACHES,
ORANGES, BLACKBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
QUINCE, PINE APPLES,
&c. &c.
Direct from NEW YORK, and warranted Superior.
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
feb27-44

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES !!!
LARGE ARRIVAL!!!
HAVING JUST RETURNED from the Eastern cities, where we have selected with the greatest care a large and complete assortment of superior GOODS, which, unless we are promptly invited in the best City Grocers, we respectfully and cordially invite the public to examine our stock and hear our prices.
feb5-44 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

THE AMERICAN READER!
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 Pennsylvania, 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 36.40 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 portage. feb19-44

UPHOLSTERING.
C. F. VOLLNER
Is prepared to do all kinds of work in the
UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS.
Pays particular attention to MAKING AND SETTING
DOWN CHAIRS, SOFAS, AND PAIRING MAT-
TRASSES, REPAIRING FURNITURE, &c., &c. He
has the William Tell House, corner of Reservoir and Bank
streets, as a place for his business, and is always ready to
do any kind of work.
feb29-44

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS—
Just received by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
mar12-44

CANBERRIES—A very Superior lot
of
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO's
feb29-44

BRANT'S CITY HALL.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY!!!
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
MARCH 13th, 14th, and 15th.
LLOYD'S MINSTRELS;
THE ELITE OF THE PROFESSION!!!
IN THEIR UNAPPROACHABLE ETHIOPIAN EN-
TERTAINMENTS.
This Troupe is composed of the first class Artists selected from the most celebrated of the Union,
OBSERVE THE LIST OF STARS!
WILLY BIRCH, D. S. WAMBOLD, GUSTAVE WILCOX,
J. H. ANDERSON, W. H. WALKER, RAYBURN,
MRS. ALBERTINE, CHARLEY FOX, AUGUST ARNO,
A. FERMAN, H. ORRILL, C. BLASS,
J. H. WILSON, J. B. WILSON, J. B. WILSON,
LLOYD'S HISS BAND, led by AUGUST ASSER, will
give a Free Balcony Serenade previous to the Minstrel
Performance.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.—at 9
o'clock. [mar12-44] P. A. CLARR, Agent.

C O N C E R T .
SACRED MUSIC,
BY THE
HARMONIC SOCIETY,
OF HARRISBURG,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1861,
AT THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,
FOURTH STREET.
THE PROGRAMME will comprise Cantatas by REE,
"THE MORNING," "OLD FATHER," and
selections from celebrated authors—to close with "REDEEMER
& GIVER," "THE HALLELUJAH CHORUS."
The Piano-forte will be accompanied by the
furnished by their Agent, Prof. WILLIAM WILSON,
Tickets 25 cents—may be had at Prof. KNOX'S Musi-
cal Store, Green & Co.'s Drug Store, and from any of
the members of the Society. mar12-44

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be Sold,
Brant's European Hotel, on Wednesday Evening,
March 13th, 1861, a certain TWO STORY FRAME
DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, FRAM-
ING VACANT LOT, situated on North street, near
being 50 feet on North street, and extending back 51
feet. The House is well finished, with seven Rooms and
Basement Kitchen. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.
Terms will be made known by HENRY ROBERTS,
mar12-44 W. BARR, Auctioneer.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The fol-
lowing words are from Mark x, v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man
put asunder."
"Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another,
committeth adultery.—And if a woman shall put away
her husband, and be married to another man, she committeth
adultery: but ye who are subject to the law of Moses, were
legislated and others, the above is the edict of the
Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is no appeal."
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man
put asunder!" mar12-44

A NEW FEATURE IN THE SPICE
TRADE!!!
IMPORTANT TO SPICE MERCHANTS!!!
E. R. DURKEE & CO'S SELECT SPICES,
In Tin Fol, (lined with Paper,) and full weight,
BLACK PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEG, WHITE PE-
PPER, ALLSPICE, MACIS, CAYENNE PEPPER,
CINNAMON, CLOVES, MUSTARD.
In this age of adulterated and tasteless Spices, it is
with confidence that we call the attention of
Housekeepers these superior and genuine Spices
guarantee them not only ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY
PURE, but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleaned
up by our EXPERTS, in the most perfect manner
possible. They are beautifully packed in tin foil, (lined