Lebanon Advertiser.

Lebanon, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND
Of Chester County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.
WILLIAM STRONG,
Of Berks County.
JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.

Owner Wanted,

FOR A PARASOL, left at the undersigned's Store, on the 29th of July. Any person proving property and paying advertising, can have the same by calling at GOOD'S Book Store.
Lebanon, Aug. 5, 1857.

☞ The Pennsylvania Railroad Company took possession of the Main Line of the public works, on Saturday last, according to the terms of purchase.

☞ Hon. J. Porter Brawley, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Sixth Auditor of the Treasury at Washington, by President Buchanan.

☞ Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, has received the appointment of Consul to Trinedad de Cuba. The salary is $5000 a year. Mr. M. visited this county last fall, and addressed the people on several occasions.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Dauphin county met on Monday, and nominated a county ticket. We have not yet received the names of the candidates.

☞ The truck dealers of Reading have petitioned Councils for the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the wearing of hooped dresses in the market houses. Very ungallant for the truck-men, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

A NEGRO APPOINTED TO OFFICE.—Gov. Bashford, Black Republican Governor of Wisconsin, recently appointed H. Nolan, a darkey barber, to an important office. The Secretary of State refused to file his bond, the appointment being in violation of the constitution, and therefore void.

☞ A report is in circulation that Brigham Young has written a letter to President Buchanan, expressing his gratification at the prospect of being relieved from the Governorship of Utah, and promising that the Federal officers to be sent thither will be kindly treated, provided they attend to their legitimate business.

☞ The "American" State Committee have arranged a programme, according to which their candidate for Governor, Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, will canvass the State. He will take the stump at Harrisburg on next Monday evening. He will be in Lebanon on Wednesday evening, August 19. He is represented as an able and eloquent speaker.

WHERE IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY? In quite a number of Southern States elections will take place this month.—There is not a republican ticket in a single one of them—but the contest, (if contest it may be called where the voters are nearly all on one side, like the handle of a jug,) is between the Democracy and "Americans." The nigger party makes no pretences to an organization in fifteen States, and yet pretends to look down with contempt on the "American" party who are second best in a majority of the States of the Union.

☞ Considerable trouble has recently been experienced by the United States Government and its officials, on account of the Indian difficulties in the north-west, and it is not likely that they will be ended immediately. It is reported that 10,000 Indians are in arms, defying the United States troops, and that the settlers are flying to the forts for protection. A renewal of hostilities is considered unavoidable, though Governor Medary, of Minnesota, is doing all in his power to preserve the peace.

A CHARACTERISTIC TRICK.—It is stated that WILMOT has resigned his Judgeship. We hope this is so—but why didn't he resign sooner, so as to give the people of his district an opportunity, at the ensuing October election, of filling the office for the period of ten years? The answers is easily given. He has very little, if any, hope of an election to the Gubernatorial chair—consequently next year, when the people are constitutionally authorized to act, (which can only be done when the resignation takes place three calender months before a general election,) WILMOT will again step forward and be elected to the Judical office! Had he resigned sooner, an election would have been held this year, and his successor commissioned for the full term. As it is, Governor Pollock will now appoint, which appointment only holds good until after the election of 1858. A pretty shrewd trick on the part of the Black Republican candidate for Governor, and altogether characteristic of the foul party which he represents.

Judge Wilmot's Challenge.

This poor creature of circumstances, after refusing to meet the eloquent and able Schnable last summer, when the most momentous issues were at stake, when the happiness and prosperity of the nation trembled on the balance, when the red clouds of civil war were gathering in lurid horror on the horizon, *now*, when an office is in question, which he has about as much chance of getting, as he has of flying, comes forward, and seeks to elevate himself to the level of Gen. Packer, by challenging him to stump the State. If Gen. Packer accepts this challenge we shall think the less of his judgment ever after. Poor Wilmot is like Marc Antony, who, when he was defeated by Octavius Cæsar, and victory, power, and empire was already torn from his grasp, challenged his conqueror to mortal combat in person.—Octavius, was too wise to accept a tender, which might peril the superiority he held secure in his hands. Suppose Wilmot can make "the worse, appear the better reason." Does his abuse of the gifts which the Almighty has graced him with, make him better fitted for the high station he aims at? By no means. It only makes his meditated crime against the peace and prosperity of his country, the more base and vile.

☞ Since writing the above, we perceive that Mr. Packer, by the advice of the Democratic State Central Committee, has declined Mr. Wilmot's invitation. We shall endeavor to find room for the correspondence next week. Mr. Buckalew, the chairman of the Democratic Committee, gives Wilmot some hard knocks—but he must become accustomed to them as he will receive many more before the campaign is over.

For the Advertiser.

"The recent depression in prices of almost every description of property has induced people to look a little into the character of investments, and in several instances capitalists have come to the conclusion, that the reliability as to the return of the principal and the payment of interest, even although it be small, are questions of the first importance, and beside which, large dividends of 12 to 20 per cent. annually, are of comparative unimportance. Few things are more difficult than to invest property safely and profitably; and, as large amounts are held in trust for others, much solicitude is consequently felt, as the keenest sagacity and profoundest judgment are at fault. A cotemporary very truly remarks, "Such is the insecurity attendant upon every description of property, that taking into consideration the trouble, anxiety, mistakes, defalcations, forgeries, liabilities and contingencies of every kind connected with investments, six per cent per annum, without depreciation of principal, for a series of twenty years, is a better average than a large majority of persons ever realize." The late Clement Biddle, Esq., for many years President of the Philadelphia Savings Fund, one of the oldest and richest institutions in the country, once made to us a very similar remark as the result of his observation. Money safely invested at 6 per cent. is more productive for a term of years, in a majority of cases, than when engaged in fancy operations promising in their fluctuations a much larger return.—A Lancaster paper presents two cases in point, in this connection. One, that of "a very shrewd and cautious man of its acquaintance, who retired from active business some twenty years since, and at first invested a large portion of his money in mortgage on real estate. Tempted by high rates of interest, however, and having confidence in his own judgment and sagacity, as he had a right to have, he gradually called in all his money and reinvested it in notes, secured by collateral security in railroad bonds, bank stock, and manufacturing stocks. His rule has been to have a good name as promisee, with bonds or shares as security, at ten per cent. under their market value. It would seem that such a mode must be safe; but his experience is, that with all the care, trouble and anxiety that he has had—and he says they have been quite as much as when he was in active business—his capital has not yielded six per cent. per annum for the whole time." The same paper mentions the case of another, "who retired in like manner, but who did not believe in projects which paid ten to fifteen per cent. per annum, interest: he had rather have six per cent. with absolute security, and the least possible trouble.—His mode has been to invest in mortgages, with an ample margin; and the longer they had to run the better they suited him. If a person wishes to pay up his note before it is due, he is willing to accommodate him, provided he furnishes another mortgage as good. His experience is, that he has no trouble worth naming—has never lost interest, for a day, nor suffered the slightest anxiety on account of his investments." These are not isolated classes, though the six per cent. class is very small compared with the other. There is no security so nearly perfect as mortgages on real estate with a sufficient margin, none that will yield so much income with so little anxiety and trouble; but yet they are neglected by a large majority of money-lenders, who, in their eagerness to secure a larger income, take risks and responsibilities which the shrewdest men cannot avoid, and consequently undergo an amount of labor and anxiety more than equivalent to the interest contracted for, if they get it." There is probably no more unsafe business now prosecuted than that of dealing in paper, with and without collateral. In the first place no man can afford to pay 1 to 2 per cent. for his capital. The competition in business is too close to warrant any such price for money. A man may occasionally, to compass a particular transaction, venture to pay double interest, or even more, but he cannot hope to successfully compete with others of cash means with such a load on his shoulders. It is therefore unwise, if not dishonest to creditors, to continue the payment of such rates, with the hope of working through financial difficulties. The sooner those who are thus embarrassed yield to their difficulties the better. In the second place, it is illegal, and therefore dangerous to lend money at any highar rates than six per cent. per annum. It may not be illegal to buy a note afloat on the market at any and whatever rate may be agreed on, but it is clearly illegal to lend money directly to a borrower, taking stock or other collateral for its payment. Being illegal, it is also unwise, and no man careful of his own interest will thus put himself in the power of his debtor."

The above money article, from the Ledger of Philadelphia, expresses our own views as far as it goes. It does not however go far enough. It does not point out the remedy. It is simple and easy of application and has already been tried partially with the best consequences. Let the Legislature pass a law prohibiting the circulation of bank-notes of a less denomination than ten dollars after the 1st of July 1858: of less than twenty after the first of July 1859 and so on until no bank in the state can issue a note of a lower denomination than fifty dollars. Along with this measure should be a provision, prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank-notes of a less denomination, than those of our own banks are permitted to issue, under much heavier penalties than are at present in force with regard to foreign bank notes under five dollars. Slight as those penalties are, they have been found to a great degree sufficient for the purpose. Pennsylvania now enjoys a better currency than any other state. Should the measures above proposed be adopted she would enjoy the best in the world and a stop would be put to the system of fraud and corruption, which makes the poor, poorer, and the rich, richer. Next week we propose, to expose the manner in which country banks and country usurers fleece the community. X.

REBELLION IN THE EAST.—The Sepoys of India have rebelled against the British government, and as English accounts say, committed unheard of atrocities; or, as the Sepoys would say, gave the English a sound bombasting. The insurrection is very extensive, and will cost, to put down, a vast amount of labor and expense to Great Britain.

According to the Bombay correspondent of the London *Times*, the mutiny will cost the Bengal army the whole or a greater part of twenty-eight regiments of foot, four of horse, two companies of artillery, each with a field battery, and corpse of sappers and miners. All accounts agree in stating that Delhi is the great centre of rebellion; but before the mail left, telegraphic reports were received annoucing that the fall of that renowned city was expected every hour. The heights around were in possession of the Queen's troops, and the rebels, after losing twenty-six guns, had been driven dispirited into the town.—It was also reported that a panic existed among the mutineers; that five hundred horse had deserted; and that the King was anxious to throw himself on British protection. Under these circumstances, we fully expect to hear of the fall of Delhi by the next mail. A terrible example will, of course, be made of the misguided Sepoys who, without any ultimate aim or concert of action, have taken up arms and committed such horrible atrocities! Some of the local papers hint that the entire city of Delhi will be razed to the ground, and every mutineer within its walls put to the sword? With regard to the state of affairs generally throughout the Bengal Presidency, a correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Agra, gives by no means a very satisfactory account of native loyalty. He says that a spirit of insubordination and mutiny among the native troops, and of rebellion among the native inhabitants, is the prevailing feature; and in concluding his letter, he adds with marked emphasis, "When you hear that all is quiet, understand that the native troops are not in *open* mutiny, nor the inhabitants *yet* in *open* rebellion."

Horrible Tragedy at Cincinnati.—Murder, Arson, and Attempted Suicide. CINCINNATI, July 21.—This morning a German, named Kohler, strangled his wife, and afterwards proceeded to the residence of Mr. Nicholas T. Horton, a respectable and influential citizen, and senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Horton & Macey, set fire to the building and stabbed Mr. Horton, killing him instantly! He then cut his own throat.

Kohler has been in the employ of Mr. Horton; and the supposed reason for the act, was a reprimand which he received from Mr. H. for abusing his wife.

At the last accounts, Kohler was not expected to live. Mr. Horton leaves a large circle of relatives, together with a wife and several children.

The Murderer's Confession.—The Cincinnati Commercial says: last night we visited the Commercial Hospital, where we learned that the murderer had confessed to the attending physician and to others, a short time previous, by writing upon a slate, that he had committed the murders of which he was charged.

He said he "was inspired by jealousy. He had seen Mr. Horton in bed with his (the murderer's) wife and had then threatened to kill him. He did kill him and was glad of it. The night he killed his wife (Monday,) he called to see her at their room, when she offered him a piece of bread and butter. He suspected it was poisoned and told her she must eat of it first. She refused. He told her she must or he would kill her. She persisted in her refusal and he did kill her." He also made a similar statement to a priest, called at his request to receive his confession.

Persons living adjacent to the room occupied by Mrs. Kohler state they have heard K. charge her with infidelity, and that she denied it earnestly and persistently.

At nine o'clock last night a reaction took place in the murderer's system, and some time after he fell into an easy slumber, and at midnight slept soundly.—The attending physician thinks his case not hopeless, and that he may get well. If the æsophagus is uninjured, a fact not yet determined, he will probably recover; otherwise he will die. To all appearances, he was in a fair way at the hour designated, to recover.

A BURGLAR SHOT BY A WOMAN.—A burglar, whose name is unknown, was shot in the store of Philip Fingler, in York avenue, Staten Island, on Monday night a week, by Miss Jane Wilcox, who slept in the rear of the store and was awakened by the noise of the burglar, rumaging among the goods. She opened a glass door which separated the apartments, and called out "Who is there?" when the person started to run. The lady at this instant caught up a loaded pistol which was at hand, and fired at the retreating thief.

Yesterday afternoon the body of a man about 30 years of age was found floating in the Bay, near Clifton. In one of his pockets was found a small crowbar and keys. His face was perforated in two places by pistol-shots, sufficient to cause death. The coroner's jury found that the man came to his death by pistol shots, fired by Miss Wilcox, while he was burglariously employed in the above store, and commended the heroic conduct of the lady in defending the property of her friend at the risk of her own life. The man probably had confederates, who after he died threw his body overboard.—*N. Y. Times, July 23.*

☞ President Buchanan and his niece, Miss Lane, are now at the Bedford Springs, Pa.

POISONED PORK.—A distiller in Kentucky publishes a letter in the Ohio Farmer, in which he has discovered an effective remedy for the hog cholera, which has been prevailing so extensively in the West. His remedy is, as soon as he finds the hogs beginning to get sick or to die to mix a quantity of arsenic with their food, and that invariably makes them healthy again, the powerful mineral poisons of the arsenic overcoming the vegetable poison in the still slops. If this statement is correct, what must be the character of the pork of the arsenic fed hogs?

MICHAEL CROMER, of Mercersburg, Pa., one day last week, cut with a cradle, ten acres of wheat, in ten consecutive hours. The work was done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. This is said to be the most extraordinary cradling ever done in this country, and in amount, is considerably beyond the average of reaping machines.

Special Notices.

☞ This is to certify that I have made but one application of the MAGIC OIL on my fingers, which have been drawn from contraction of the cords, brought on by rheumatism. It was of seventeen months standing, and I am now entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted likewise.
J. M. FINFROCK,
Harrisburg, 72 Locust street.

White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and Beautiful COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate, their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.
For sale by Guilford & Lemberger and all Druggists.
Feb. 18, 1856.–6m.

OH! YE BALD HEADED.—We invite the attention of those who are bald headed, and those who are afraid of becoming so, to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in to-days paper. We are not in the habit of puffing every quack nostrum that is advertised in our paper, but we feel it our duty, when we come across an article that is good, to let the people know it. We have no fears of having soon to 'scud under bare poles,' and therefore have not used the Restorative, but think, if the certificates of honest men can be relied upon, that it must be a first rate article. Try it, ye whose natural wigs need rejuvenation.—*Rockville Republican.* [aug. 5–2t.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Armed with this great antidote the traveler is prepared to encounter all varieties of climate, for he has the means of eradicating nearly all species of internal disease. The endemics of the alluvial districts of the West and the miasmatic swamps of the South, and the epidemics which at particular seasons decimate the population of our crowded cities are susceptible of being controlled by the purifying, disinfecting action of the pills upon the animal fluids; while external diseases and injuries are rapidly and thoroughly cured by the anti-inflammatory and healing agency of the ointment.

HOSTETTER.—The surprising effects of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person or invalid should try it at once. One wine-glassful taken three times each day, before meals, or if the patient should be a lady or child in a debilitated condition, half the quantity will do until sufficient strength is restored, which will be realized in a very short time, and convince the patient of the truth of the above-named happy results, which have gained for these Bitters such an enviable reputation everywhere. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

EMANUEL REIGART, agent, North West corner of Market and Water streets, Lebanon, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1857.–1m.

☞ SODA WATER! ☜
Guilford & Lemberger have now got in full operation their new and splendid Soda Water Fountain, where the public will find soda water of the very best quality—equal to any obtained in the cities or elsewhere.

The Lebanon Market.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.
WEDNESDAY, August 5, 1857.

Ex. Family Flour, per bar.	$9 50
Extra Flour, per barrel	9 00
Extra Superfine Flour, per bbl.	8 00
Superfine B. Flour,	7 00
Superfine Flour,	6 25
Prime White Wheat, per bus.	1 90
Prime Red Wheat, per bus.	1 75
Prime Rye, per bushel	90
Corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	50
Potatoes, "	75
Tallow, per pound	11
Ham,	14
Lard,	12
Shoulder,	12
Sides,	11
Butter,	14
Eggs, per dozen,	14

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

MONDAY, August 3.—P. M.

The Flour Market continues to present a very quiet aspect, there being no export demand, and the retailers and bakers are purchasing only to supply their immediate wants in anticipation of a further concession in prices. Low grades of old stock and undesirable qualities of superfine are dull at $6,50 a 6,75 per barrel, while retailing grades are selling at $6,75 a 7; extra at $7,50 a 7,75 and extra family and fancy lots from $8,25 to 9,25. The receipts and stocks continue comparatively light. Rye Flour is very dull at $4,-75. Corn Meal comes in very slowly and the stock being much reduced, holders of Pennsylvania generally demand $4 per barrel.

Grain—There is a fair amount of Wheat offering, but the demand is limited. Small sales of good red at $1 60a166, and white at $1 72a1 75 per bushel. Rye continues to command 95a100 cents. Corn is dull, but the receipts are small, and holders are enabled to realize former rates—2000 bushels yellow brought 89 cents in store, and 90 cents afloat. Oats are dull at 54a55 cents per bushel for old, and 48a49 cents per bushel for new; a lot of the latter in the cars sold at 48 cents.

LEMBERGER'S
Cloth Manufactory!

THANKFUL for past favors, the undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he continues his manufactory in East Hanover, Lebanon county, on as extensive a scale as ever. It is unnecessary for him to say more than that the work will be done in the same excellent style which has made his work and name so well known to the surrounding country. He promises to do the work in the shortest possible time. The Manufactory is in complete order, and he flatters himself to be able to render the same satisfaction as heretofore. He manufactures
Broad and Narrow Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, White and other Flannels,
All finished in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. He also cards Wool and makes Rolls.

For the convenience of his customers, wool and cloth will be taken in at the following places:—At the stores of George & Shellenberger, Lonser & Brothers, Shirk & Tice, and George Reincohl, and at Guilford & Lemberger's New Drug store, in Lebanon; at the stores of Shirk & Miller, and Samuel U. Shirk, in North Lebanon borough; Samuel Goshert, Bethel tp., the public house of Wm. Earnst, Fredericksburg; Samuel E. Bickel's store, Jonestown; George Weidman's store, Bellview; Melchior Reichart, 2 miles from Palmyra; Martin Early's store, Palmyra; Gabriel Wolfersberger's store, Palmyra landing; Michael Shirk, East Hanover, Dauphin county; at the stores of Mr. Eby, and David M. Rank, East Hanover, Lebanon county.

All materials will be taken away from the above places, finished without delay, and returned again.

Those of his customers who wish to have Stocking Wool carded, dyed and mixed, can leave their Wool (white,) at the above mentioned places, with directions how they wish it prepared. Or his customers can order the stocking-wool to be made from the undersigned's wool, which will be done, and left at the desired place.

N. B.—It is desired that those having wool carded, will pay the cash therefor, at the above named places. LYON LEMBERGER.
East Hanover tp. April 6, 1857.

DAGUERREOTYPES

WHO takes the best? Why J. HENNESSES in Lebanon? *EAGLE BUILDINGS*, in the He has the best room, best fixtures, and has made it his entire, best study for the last five years. He always gets the latest improvements; he has always the latest improved hand; he takes pictures in every style of the art; he takes pictures in every style of cases on his STEREOSCOPE PICTURE, to behold. All his pictures are wonderful and of the highest finish. Given correct, you will not regret it. His terms are very moderate.

☞ His rooms are open every day (Sunday,) from 8 o'clock, A. M., till 6 P. M.
Lebanon, June 3, 1857.

TO THOSE WHO WANT
FARMS.

A FARM WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN! THE RIDGWAY FARM COMPANY has made arrangements by which all who desire to settle or purchase a home can do so.

The Farms consist of the best limestone soil of the most superior quality for farming, in a rapidly improving place, into which an extensive emigration is now pouring. The property is located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, in the midst of a thriving population of some 10,000. The climate is perfectly healthy, and the terrible plague of the west fever is unknown. It also has an abundance of the best quality of Coal and Iron. The price to buy it out is from $3 to $20 per acre, payable by instalments, to be located at the time of purchasing, or a share of 25 acres entitling to locate the same for $200, payable $6 per month or 12½ acres payable $4 per month. Discount for every sum of $100 and under, paid in advance, a discount of five per cent. will be allowed, and for over $100 a discount of 10 per cent.

In considering the advantages of emigrating to this locality, the following are presented:

First—The soil is a rich limestone, capable of raising the heaviest crops, owing to which this settlement has attained its present great prosperity.

Second—It is the centre of the great North West Coal Basin, and is destined soon to become one of the greatest business places in the State. It will supply the great Lake market, (according to population and travel the greatest in the Union.") It has five workable veins, of the best Bituminous Coal, amounting in the aggregate to over 22 feet, which makes 22,000 tons of coal under each acre. This will make the land of inestimable value.

The eminent state geologist, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, has made a geological survey of the land, and analysed the coal, the iron ore, and the limestone. This report, together with maps, will be furnished to inquirers.

Fourth—Three railroads are laid out through this property. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad gives us a market for our coal to the lakes—it runs from Erie to Philadelphia. A large part of this road has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy force is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of which has been raised—it will soon be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects us with New York, Boston and Pittsburg. The Venango Road connects us with the West.

There are already good Turnpike Roads running through this property, various other roads have been opened to accommodate the emigration and settlement which has already taken place.

There is no opportunity equal to it now offered to the man who wants to provide himself a home in an easy way, and make a settlement where he can live in prosperity and independence in a climate PERFECTLY HEALTHY.

No case of the fever ever having been known to occur in this settlement. It is not like going to the backwoods of the West, among perhaps intolerant people, where there is no society, churches, or schools, where the price of land is high, and where the emigrant, after being used to the healthiest climate in the world, has to endure sickness, and pain, and perhaps ruins his health and that of his family. But here is a thriving settlement, having three towns, containing churches, schools, hotels, stores, saw mills, grist mills, and everything desired. There is a cash market at hand. The lumber trade last year amounted to over two hundred million feet of lumber. In a short time, owing to the coal, it will become still more valuable, as a number of iron works and manufactories will soon be started; they are at present starting them extensively at Warren. Even for those who do not wish to go there, the payments are such that they can easily buy a farm to save their rising families from want in the future, or to gain a competence by the rise which will take place in the value of lands. By an outlay scarcely missed, a substantial provision can be made.

Persons should make early application; apply or write to E. Jeffries, Secretary, No. 135 Walnut street, below Fifth, Philadelphia. Letters carefully answered giving full information.

Shares or tracts of land can be bought or secured by letter enclosing the first instalment of five dollars, when the subscriber will be furnished with books, maps, &c. Warrantee deeds given. Persons can also purchase from our Agents.

Route from Philadelphia to Tyrone on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence by stage to the land. This is a delightful season to visit St. Mary's—the best hotel accommodation is afforded. Enquire for E. C. Schultz, Esq., the agent for the property at St. Mary's.
June 10, 1857.–3m.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES!
CORBIN & CO.,
LICENSED AGENTS,

ARE authorized by the Managers to fill all orders for Packages, Tickets or Shares, in the Maryland Lotteries.

These Lotteries are drawn in public in the city of Baltimore under the superintendence of the *State Lottery Commissioner*, Who guarantees the fairness of the Drawings, and the official drawn numbers are published in the Journals of the city of Baltimore, with his certificate bearing his signature.

ALL PRICES ARE GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

One Trial may make you Rich for Life!
Splendid Schemes Drawing Daily.

☞ Send your orders to CORBIN & CO., the Old Established Authorized Agents who have sold more prizes, than any other office in the State of Maryland.

PATAPSCO INSTITUTE LOTTERY.
This favorite Lottery is drawn daily. The Capital Prizes are $8,000, $7,000, $6,000, $5,500, &c.
Single Tickets, One Dollar.
CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES.
20 Whole Tickets, $16 00 | 26 Half Tickets, $8 00
26 Quarter Tickets, $4 00.
Nothing Venture. Nothing Gained.
Tickets bought by the Package are always the most profitable to the purchasers.
For $25 we send package Wholes, Halves & Quarters.
For $10 we send package Halves and 2 Whole tickets.
For $5 we send packages Quarters and one Whole ticket.
Look at the following SPLENDID SCHEMES! one of which are drawn at 12 o'clock each day of the week!

CLASS 1 SCHEME.

1 Prize of $7,000 is	$7,000	207 Prizes of $20 are	$4,140
1 prize of 1,341 is	1,341	132 prizes of 10 are	1,320
3 prizes of 1,000 are	3,000	132 prizes of 4 are	528
4 prizes of 400 are	1,600	4,092 prizes of 2 are	8,184
4 prices of 100 are	400	25,740 prizes of 1 are	25,740
30,316 prizes, amounting to			$53,253

TICKETS, $1.

POKOMOKE LOTTERY.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $24,000!
CLASS FIVE.—CERTIFICATE OF PACKAGES.
26 Wholes, $80 00 | 26 Halves, $40 00
26 Quarters, 20 00 | 26 Eighths, 10 00

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$24,000 is		$24,000
6 prizes of	2,000 are		12,000
6 prizes of	3,000 are		18,000
20 prizes of	689 are		13,587
20 prizes of	400 are		8,000
20 prizes of	300 are		6,000
20 prizes of	200 are		4,000
127 prizes of	100 are		12,700
63 prizes of	50 are		3,150
63 prizes of	40 are		2,520
63 prizes of	30 are		1,890
63 prizes of	20 are		1,260
3,906 prizes of	10 are		39,060
23,436 prizes of	5 are		117,180
27,814 Prizes making			$263,347

Tickets $5—Shares in Proportion.
LOOK, THIS IS WORTH A TRIAL.
$30,000.
MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY!
for the benefit of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL.
CLASS FIVE.—SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000 is		$30,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of	3,907 is		3,907
☞ 100 prizes of	1,000 are		100,000
25 prizes of	500 are		12,500
25 prizes of	300 are		7,500
66 prizes of	200 are		13,200
66 prizes of	100 are		6,600
132 prizes of	80 are		10,560
132 prizes of	60 are		7,920
132 prizes of	40 are		5,280
3,894 prizes of	20 are		72,880
25,740 prizes of	10 are		257,400
30,316 Prizes, amounting to			$547,747

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES.
26 Whole tickets, $131 80 | 26 Half tickets, $66 00
26 Quarter " 33 00 | 26 Eighths " 18 00
Tickets $10—Shares in Proportion.

We invariably answer letters by return mail enclosing the tickets in a good safe envelope, and always observe the strictest confidence. After the drawing is over, we send the official drawing, with a written explanation of the result of the venture. All prizes bought at this office are payable immediately after the drawing in Current Money, and we take Bank Notes of any State, or Bank Drafts in payment for Tickets at par. For odd amounts in making change we receive postage Stamps, they being more convenient than silver. Correspondents may place the utmost confidence in the regularity and safety of the mails, as very few or no miscarriages of money happen when properly directed to us. Be careful that you mention your Post Office, County and State. Give us at least one single trial, you cannot lose much, if not gain. One single trial may make you independent for life. Try us. There should be no such word as fail. Address CORBIN & CO.,
Box 190 Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Orders for tickets in any of the Maryland Lotteries promptly attended to. Circulars containing a list of all the Lotteries for the month, forwarded on application. [July 8, '57–6m.

PRATT & BUTCHER'S
MAGIC OIL.

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for any medicine that will excell this for the following diseases, viz:—
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in the Side or Back, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all diseases of the Skin, Muscles, and the Glands.
None genuine without the signature of Pratt & Butcher attached to each label.
For sale Wholesale and Retail, at Guilford & Lemberger's Drug store, Lebanon. [June 3,'57.–1y.

AFFLICTED READ!!!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE.—Established twenty years ago by Dr. KINKELIN, corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
TWENTY-TWO YEARS!
Experience has rendered Dr. K. a most successful practitioner in the cure of all diseases of a private nature, such as impediment to marriage; nervous debility; and sexual infirmities, diseases of the skin, and those arising from abuse of mercury.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The secret habit sometimes indulged in by boys, is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys in solitude, and whoever is guilty of it, will be found growing up with them to manhood, and whoever is guilty of it, will be found growing up with them to manhood, and whoever is guilty of it, will be found growing up with them to manhood