Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 11---NO. 28. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859. WHOLE NO. 549.

Job Printing:

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly and Promptly Executed, at the
ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENN'A

This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as

Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
Circulars, Labels,
Bill Headings, Blanks,
Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

☞ DEEDS of all kinds, Common and Judgment BONDS, School, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."
*** Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.
Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

REAL ESTATE.

A fine Business Room.

FOR RENT

A fine business Room in S. J. Stine's new building, two doors east of the Buck Hotel, near the Court House. Inquire of S. J. STINE
Lebanon, Nov. 30, 1859.

Store Room, &c., for Rent.

A LARGE STOREROOM, BASEMENT, and TWO Business or Office ROOMS on the second floor, in the new brick building lately erected by the subscriber, on Cumberland street, east of Walnut, are offered for Rent. The above will be rented separate or together, as may be desired. Apply on the premises, to S. P. KENDALL,
Lebanon, March 9, 1859.

For Sale or Rent.

2 NEW BRICK HOUSES and ONE FRAME. A Double TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Centre and Chestnut Streets, not quite finished, and a SINGLE TWO STORY BRICK, on Chestnut Street now occupied by John Krick, and a frame 1 ½ Story in North Lebanon, near John Arnold, are offered at Private Sale, and will be sold Cheap and upon easy terms. Possession given of the two Brick in August next, by SIMON J. STINE.
Lebanon, June 29, 1859.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers 8 Acres of Land, for sale situated in Long Lain, near the Borough line, in Cornwall Township. It adjoins the land of Widow Fulmer on the North, William Atkins and John Krause on the East. There is a one story LOG HOUSE, weatherboarded, erected on the land, and a good WELL in the garden. The land has fine stones for quarries. This tract will make a nice home for a small family.
Lebanon, Aug. 17, 1859. A. RITCHER.

Private Sale,

Of House and Lot of Ground in North Lebanon Borough.

THE subscriber offers at private sale a two story frame weather-boarded DWELLING HOUSE entire ly new, situated in the south-western section of North Lebanon borough, on Harbenson street, one square west of the Plank Road near the Lebanon borough line. Said house is well finished in the best workmanlike manner. A well of water with Pump, and outbuildings on the premises. Possession will be given at anytime. For further information apply to DANIEL MILLER.
N. Lebanon, Nov. 9, 1859.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale all that certain farm or tract of land, situate partly in Pinegrove township, Schuylkill county, and partly in Bethel township, Lebanon county, bounded by lands of Eckert and Guilford, Benjamin Yeringe, Daniel Douherty and others, containing one hundred and forty-eight acres and a quarter, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story log dwelling-house, (weather boarded) a 1½ story log dwelling house, a new bank barn, other out-buildings, and a new water power saw mill. For terms, &c, which will be easy, Apply to G. W. MATCHIN, Agent.
Pinegrove, April 20, 1859.-tf.

VALUABLE BOROUGH PROPERTY AT

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offers at Private Sale, the following Real Estate, situate on Mulberry street, in the Borough of Lebanon, viz:

A PART LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND, fronting 25 feet 8 inches on said Mulberry street, and running back to an alley, on which is erected a *new BRICK HOUSE*, 21 by 48 feet including a two-story back building, with necessary out-buildings. The house is finished in the best style and the location is a very pleasant one. It will be sold on easy terms. For particulars apply to
Lebanon, Aug. 18, 1859. D. S. HAMMOND.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his new two-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, situated in Elizabeth street, Lebanon, Pa. The House is 17 by 28 feet, has 2 rooms on the first floor and 3 on the second. The other improvements are a good WASH-HOUSE, Bake-oven, Cistern and Garden. The Lot is 59½ by 66 feet. The above property is all new and in a good condition, and will be sold on easy terms. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1860.—Apply to J. H. KEIM, Photographer.
Lebanon, Aug. 3, 1859.-tf.

VALUABLE BOROUGH PROPERTY AT

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale, their NEW DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Cumberland Street, corner of Pinegrove Alley, East Lebanon, and at present occupied by them. The HOUSE and two story KITCHEN are substantially built of brick, contain 11 Rooms most of them papered and lighted by gas; a never failing Well with excellent water, as well as a Cistern in the yard. Summer Kitchen, Bake Oven, and other out buildings. The LOT is 52 feet front, and runs back to Jail Alley, 198 feet. On the rear part of the Lot is erected a two story Frame SHOP, Pig Sty, &c., &c. The Garden is in a first rate state of cultivation, and contains a variety of Fruit Trees and Vines, &c., &c.

☞ The above Property is all in good condition, and will be sold low. Title indisputable, and possession to be given when desired.

☞ Any person desirous of purchasing and securing a pleasant residence, will call and learn the terms of REIZENSTEIN & BRO.,
Lebanon, Sept 7, '59.] opposite the Court House.

FOR RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE, with SIX ROOMS and HALF A LOT OF GROUND, on Plank Road Street. Apply to JACOB ROEDEL.
Lebanon, May 25, 1859.

For Rent.

AN ELEGANT BUSINESS ROOM, corner of Cumberland street and Doe Alley, in the centre of town, in the new building of the undersigned. It is 60 feet deep and 14 feet wide. It will be rented on very reasonable terms. Apply to J. FUNCK.
Lebanon, June, 22 '59,

2 Building Lots for Sale.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, 2 fine BUILDING LOTS, fronting 22 feet on Water street, and 66 feet deep. Said lots are situate near Walnut street, 1½ squares from the Court House and the same distance from the L. V. R. R. Depot, and opposite Salem's Lutheran Church. For terms, &c., apply to PETER HESS.
Lebanon, Dec. 14, 1859.-3m.

THE RAILROAD HOTEL,

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his fine THREE STORY HOTEL, situated at the Depot of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, in Lebanon. Said building was erected in 1857, has 19 rooms, and is supplied with gas throughout.

To a person purchasing this property three annual payments will be allowed. If not sold before the 1st of January it will be rented Possession given on the 1st of April, 1860. Apply to the owner at Brandt's Lumber Yard, near the Union Canal. GEORGE J. ARENTZ.
N. Lebanon, Nov. 16, 1859.

Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and on MONDAY, the 2d of January, next, at the Store late of J. Zimmerman, as follows:—CASSIMERES, Calicoes, De Laines, Lawns, Dress Silks, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Silk and Tibbet Shawls, Ribbonds, French Merinoes, Lustre, Hose, of all descriptions, Ladies and Gents' Gloves, Ginghams, VESTINGS, Muslins, Dress Trimmings, Veils, Parasols, Buttons, Spool Cottons, Oil Cloth, Carpet, Linsey, Nankeen, Broad Cloth, Carpet Chain, Spices, Snuff and Smoking Tobacco, Paper Muslin of all colors, Glass and Queensware, and many other articles of Merchandize to numerous to mention.

Sale to commence on each day at 12 o'c lock, at noon.
J. B. HIESTEH,
Assignee of Leo. Zimmerman.

P. S. The Store will be open for private sale on Saturdays, the 17th and 31st inst.
Lebanon, Dec. 14, 1859.

Swatara Collegiate Institute

Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa.

THE Edifice being finished, the Summer Term will commence on *Monday, 4th of April*. Males and Females of the age of eight years and upwards, will be instructed by a competent board of teachers. Pupils from abroad will board with the Principal. For circulars containing particulars, address any one of the subscribers.
JOHN BRUNNER, Esq., Pres't of the Board.
HENRY J. SHILY, Secretary.
I. D. RUPP, Principal.
Jonestown, Feb. 16, 1859.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of EMANUEL REIGART, dec'd, late of the borough of Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the city of Lancaster, Lancaster county, Pa. Therefore all persons having claim will present them, and those indebted will make payment, to JACOB WERTLE, Esq., at his office in Lebanon.
WM. B. FAHNESTOCK, Administrator.
Nov. 30, 1859.-6t.

IF YOU WANT

A good PICTURE for a Medallion or Pin, call at DALY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

IF YOU WANT

A PHOTOGRAPH of yourself or friend, the best are to be had at DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

IF YOU WANT GOOD PICTURES GO TO

BRENNER'S

SKY LIGHT GALLERY, over D. S. Raber's Drug Store, on Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa. AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, FERROTYPES, PAPYROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, taken daily, (Sunday excepted.) Prices reasonable and in accordance with the size, style and quality of the cases. Rooms opened from 8 A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Lebanon, June 2, 1858.

Reizenstein and Brother's
CLOTHING ALPHABET.

A stands for All who wish Money to save,
B stands for Bargains that each one can have,
C stands for Coats, Cravats and Collars;
D means the Dimes, you can save, and the Dollars,
E stands for Every-one that wants to buy, and
F for the Foolish, who dare not try,
G stands for Garments of different sizes, and
H for Handkerchiefs at very low prices,
I is for Indiarubber-Coats—Leggins and—Hats,
J stands for Jackets of Cloth and Sattinets;
K stands for Knitted Jackets, woolen and cotton,
L for Long Stockings, not to be forgotten.
M means the money that you should invest,
N for Neckties, Gloves and the rest.
O stands for Overalls and Overcoats by the heap,
P for Pantaloons, which we sell very cheap.
Q stands for Quantity of Clothing now sold,
R are Raglans to keep out the Cold,
S stands for Shirts of different kinds,
T stands for Trunks and Traveling bags mind!
U stands for Undershirts, with drawers to use,
V stands for Vests of various hues.
W is the Welcome, we bid one and all,
X pressly to our friends who will give us a call.
Y stands for You who need clothing this fall,
Z stands for Zeal which is good when displayed,
& an Excellent thing in all sorts of trade.

The last and best selected stock of clothing now on hand, and sold at prices to suit the times, at
REIZENSTEIN & BRO.
Lebanon, Nov. 30, 1859.

REMOVAL
OF THE
LEBANON GROCERY.

THEO. OVES has removed his Grocery Store to the fine and commodious room opposite Mrs. Rise's Hotel, where he has just received a complete assortment of all kinds of

FRIUT AND GROCERIES,

which he is determined to sell cheap for CASH. His stock consists in part of

SUGARS.—A cheap lot of REFINED and BROWN SUGAR.

COFFEE.—A prime article of RIO, JAVA, and also, Rio Coffee, ground, ready for use, and JAVA in Cans for families.

TEAS.—Choice article of BLACK and GREEN TEA.

RAISINS.—FINE VALENCIA BAKING RAISINS cheap, also, Bunch by the Box and Pound. CRANBERRIES and CITRON, &c.

DRIED FRUIT.—APPLES, PEACHES, CHERRIES, &c., &c.

SPICES.—All kinds pure and fresh, cheap.

SOAPS.—A choice selection of SOAPS, consisting of Fine Home-made, Rosin, Olive, Detersive, Poncine, and Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery of all kinds.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—A choice article of family Buckwheat by T. OVES.

Canned Fruit—Peaches and Tomatoes. Sweet Dried Corn and Beans, cheap by T. OVES.

Ketchup, Tomato, Walnut, and pure Woostershire Sauce, by T. OVES.

MOLASSES.—The cheapest SYRUP in town.

UNDER CLOTHES, such as Drawers and Shirts, Comforts, Hosiery and Gloves, which defy competition, by
November 9, 1859. T. OVES.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that DANIEL HENNING and wife, of North Annville township, Lebanon county, Pa., did, by a Voluntary Deed of Assignment, make over and transfer to the undersigned of South Annville township, all their property and effects for the benefit of their creditors. All persons therefore, indebted, as well as those having claims, are requested to present them to GEORGE RIGLER, Assignee.
November 30, 1859.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HELLO, Betsy, where are you going that you are dressed up so?

Ans.—I am going to J. H. KEIM in Adam Rise's Building to have my Likeness taken.

Ques.—Why do you go to Keim and not to one of the other rooms to have it taken?

Ans.—Because Keim's Pictures are sharper, clearer and more truthful than others and nearly everybody goes to him.

Ques.—Can you tell me why his pictures are superior to others?

Ans.—Yes! he had 9 years practice, and has superior Cameras, and all his other fixtures are of the most improved kind.

Ques.—What kind of Pictures does he take?

Ans.—He takes Ambrotypes, and Melainotypes, of all sizes and superior finish: and Photographs, from the smallest up to Life Size, Plain and Colored in Oil. He takes all sizes Photographs from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons and has them colored life like, by one of the best Artists. His charges are reasonable and his rooms are open every day (except sunday) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 6, P. M. Don't forget, KEIM'S ROOMS is the place you can get the Best Pictures.

Lebanon Female Seminary.

THE "Lebanon Female Seminary" will be re-opened on the *first day of September next*, under the supervision of MODESTE DECAMPS, who has associated with him as Assistant, *Miss* JANE MOORE, *a Graduate of the New Hampton School, N. H.* who is not only well qualified, but has also had considerable experience as a Teacher.

☞ Mrs. Decamps will attend to the Sewing Department. For further particulars inquire for Circular.
Lebanon, Aug. 24, 1859.

Blanket Shawls.

CLOTH, WOOLEN CLOTHING of all colors, dyed Fast Black or Blue Black, pressed, the color warranted and goods turned out equal to new, by
LYON LEMBERGER,
East Hanover.

☞ Articles to be dyed can be left at *Jos. L. Lember ger's* Drug Store where all orders for the above will be attended to. [Sept. 7, 1859.

NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH

DIVIDED!
GREAT EXCITEMNET.

Grand Rush for the People's Head Quarters!
THE ACTION

OF the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in reference to the Borough of NORTH LEBANON, has caused an unusual degree of excitement among its quiet inhabitants, but not near so much as the Fresh Arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
at the MANSION HOUSE STORE OF
Messrs. Funck & Brother.

☞ The Proprietors feel confident that they are still able to supply all their customers, and the "rest of mankind," who will favor them with a call, with any variety of the

CHOICEST GOODS.

The new system enables them to sell at *greatly reduced prices*, which they hope will be a great inducement for all desirous of buying cheap, to give them a call. Call and see for yourselves.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen are most cordially invited to give them a call, and examine for themselves.
North Lebanon Borough, April 20. 1859.

SECOND ARRIVAL AT THE
PEOPLE'S STORE
Corner of Market and Chestnut streets.
Is again filled with a new stock of
DRY GOODS
GROCERIES
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
HOLLOW-WARE.
Also a full stock of all kinds of
STOVES
always on hand and sold at prices to suit the times. Thankful for past liberal patronage, they would respectfully solicit the continued favors of their friends and the public.
LOUSER & BROS.
Lebanon Sept. 14, 1859.

The Lebanon County Marble

THE undersigned has now at his Marble Yard, in Lebanon, a fine supply of the LEBANON COUNTY MARBLE from the Quarry of Farrel & Fisher. This Marble is superior to any American Marble, and can be furnished at half the cost of any other Marble. Persons about to order Tomb Stones, or any thing else in which marble is needed, are invited to call and examine my specimens. JOHN FARREL.
Lebanon, Nov. 16, 1859.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
ANOTHER NEW LOT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
JUST RECEIVED BY
J. W. ACKER,
Cumberland St., next door to Dr. Lineaweaver's.
CLOKS, CLOCCKS,
JUST BY RECEIVED AT
J. W. ACKER'S,
From 1,25 *to* $10, 8 *day and* 30 *hour*,
Oct. 22, '56.

CLOCKS.
Thirty Day,
Eight Day,
Thirty Hour,
CLOCKS,
Just Received at
J. J. BLAIR'S Jewelry Store,
Lebanon Pa.

Notice.

AN Election for THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Annville, Lebanon county, Pa., to serve for the ensuing year, will be held by the members of said Company on *Monday, the 2d day of January*, 1860, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Public House of Jacob Fink, in Annville. JOSEPH F. MATZ, Secretary.
Annville, Dec. 21, 1859.

Lebanon Advertiser.

"WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859.

☞ We notice that our political friends are organizing clubs in many cities, towns, and villages, for the Presidental campaign of 1860. It is not too early to begin the good work especially under the circumstances, that our glorious constitution and Union are so imminently in danger. Let Lebanon county not be last in giving the ball a push, but let us go to work here in Lebanon, and in every township of the county to organize Clubs of a national and patriotic character. Much good for our county may result therefrom, and there can be no harm in it.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania met at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

Robert Tyler, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and suggested that the Fourth of March came on Sunday, and a change in the time of holding the State Convention was necessary.

Mr. Sanderson, of Lancaster moved that the State Convention meet on Wednesday, February 29th, 1860.

Mr. Kessler, of Berks, seconded the motion—carried.

Mr. Kessler moved that the Convention meet in the city of Reading; seconded, and after an interchange of opinion adopted.

☞ Congress has not yet elected a Speaker. The President's Message will not be sent in before the 2d of January.

☞ A Republican National Convention has been called to meet in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 13th of June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

☞ Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, has been elected President *pro tem* of the United States Senate.

☞ Gen. Geo. W. Bowman, has been elected printer to the Senate of the United States.

☞ Morton S. Wilkinson (Rep.) has been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Minnesota, in place of Gen. Shields.

A VISIT TO JUDGE VONDERSMITH.

A letter from a friend in Philadelphia who has had opportunities of visiting Judge Vondersmith in the Eastern Penitentiary, has been received by the Express. The letter says the Judge keeps his cell in the most perfect order, every article has its particular place, and upon the wall, where nails are driven for the purpose of hanging up different articles; he has autumn leaves very beautifully arranged around each nail, and many neat devices which are all manufactured from dried leaves he has gathered from the little garden attached to his cell; upon his little table he has a bouquet stand, also made with leaves, containing a neatly arranged bouquet of flowers—all showing the passion for flowers which he so extensively cultivated before judgment snatched him from his beautiful home in this city, to pay the penalty of offended justice. The writer says he found the Judge greatly depressed in spirits when he saw him, which the keeper informed him was caused by the conduct of a friend in Lancaster, which the Judge construes into an injury to his children, likely to leave them destitute. This intelligence prostrated his spirits and he has been melancholy ever since. The officers of the Institution show him every kindness; they all seem attached to him, for his deportment since under their charge has been every way characteristic of the gentleman. One of the officers who had been there for several years, stated to our correspondent that Vondersmith had evidently suffered in the time he had been there, more than many others did in ten years, and yet his mental anguish during this period is probably not equal to what he endured during the period between his first arrest and final imprisonment. A man in his position naturally excites the sympathy of all visitors, and a number of citizens have volunteered their influence in invoking executive clemency in his behalf, at an early day—a disposition which is materially strengthened by the general impression that the sentence of the court was unnecessarily severe, and more than the ends of justice, under the circumstances, seemed to demand. Whether efforts in this direction will eventually be successful, we have no means of judging, although an impression has obtained in some quarters that President Buchanan will pardon him before he retires from office.

The Free Negroes in the British Colonies and Canada.

It is well known that British sentiment in reference to the capacity of the African race for civilization, has undergone, of late years, great changes. The ruin of the British West India Islands, in consequence of the absolute refusal of the freed negroes to work, which resulted in the enslaving of a superior race, the coolies of Hindostan and China, as well as the depredations committed by the negro squatters upon the estates of the West India planters, have had their natural effect. The London Times and most leading British journals, confess that England was mistaken, and that the liberation of the slaves in the colonies of the Empire has only brutalized the negro and impoverished and degraded the white population. It has been supposed that in a country like Canada, where slavery never existed, and where consequently no prejudice against the African race has taken root, the latter prospered under the auspices of the white race.—Canada has done much to attract negroes from the United States, and not without success. Thousands of them have gone there, but now let us hear what opinion the Canadians, after years of experience, have formed of their proteges. It appears from recent Canadian papers that before the Court of Assizes of Essex county, (Canada) the Grand Jury made a presentment based upon a representation emanating from the authorities of the township of Anderdon, in regard to the negro population of the county. The Grand Jury submit the document that was presented to them to the Court, and urge that some action be taken in the matter. The Anderdon authorities say: 'We are aware that nine-tenths of the crimes committed in the county of Essex, according to the population, are committed by the colored people.' And they further urge that some measures may be taken by the Government to protect them and their property, or persons of capital will be driven from the county. The Court, in alluding to this presentment, remarked that it was not surprised at finding a prejudice existing against the negroes amongst the respectable portion of the people, for they were indolent, shiftless, and dishonest, and unworthy of the sympathy that some mistaken parties extended to them; they would not work when opportunity was presented, but preferred subsisting by thieving from respectable farmers, and begging from those benevolently inclined.'

These are the results of practical experience, stubbon facts, which Abolition philanthropists would do well to ponder.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

Says *Porter's Spirit*:—"A friend of ours, who occupies a lordly mansion in Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, was whilom a contractor for building that section of the Croton Acqueduct which passed throug Tarrytown. Soon after he had erected a rude building for the reception of the tools and of the workmen, and to afford himself a temporary shelter while engaged in his responsible duties, an old gentleman, plainly dressed and of exceeding unpretending manners, presented himself and commenced a conversation with our friend. A great many questions were asked, naturally suggested by the new enterprise of supplying New York city with water, and after a visit of an hour or so, the old gentleman quietly departed. A few days afterwards, accompanied by two ladies, he again visited the head quarters of our friend, and entered into a more detailed conversation, seemingly intent upon finding out all that was to be learned about the proposed aqueduct.

"These visits finally became a regular affair, and were continued twice a week, for a period of six months. The conversations were always confined to local subjects, and not a remark escaped from the lips of the visitor which was calculated to inspire curiosity, or suggest that he was other than some plain good natured person, with plenty of time on his hands, who desired to while away an hour or two in common-place chit-chat.—In course of time our friend finished his labors at Tarrytown, but occasionally met his old friend on the little steamers that serve to connect our suburbs with the heart of the city.—One day, while traveling along the Hudson, and busily engaged in conversation with the old gentleman, the steamer suddenly commenced pealing its bell, and made such a racket that our friend left his place, and hunting up the captain asked him 'what all that noise was about?'

"'Why,' replied that functionary, 'we are opposite Sunnyside, and having Washington Irving on board, by this alarm his servant will be able to meet him at his landing with a carriage.'

"Our friend, in great enthusiasm, exclaimed, Washington Irving! he on board; why, point him out to me; there is no man living whom I would more like to see.'

"At this demonstration, the captain looked quite surprised, and remarked, 'Why, sir, you have just left Washington Irving's company, and from the number of times I have seen you in familiar conversation with him on this boat, I supposed you were one of his most intimate friends."

"The astonishment of our friend may be faintly imagined when he discovered that for more than a half year, twice a week he had a long conversation with Washington Irving, a person with whom, more than any man living, he desired a personal introduction.

FARMING AS A VOCATION.

The life of the farmer has ever been considered by himself one of toil and drudgery, but with how much reason, it may be well to ask, to investigate, and to become satisfied. It is the lot of man in general to have an occupation. If not necessary for a living, it is made a means of obtaining wealth, fame or power. A few born to wealth or titles, pursue no calling but that of pleasure. Such lead miserable lives and do little or no good in the world. It is appointed unto all men to work. It is necessary to health, strength, confort and happiness. But to work it is not necessary to guide the plow or harrow, to wield the axe or scythe, to sow or reap. There are other kinds of work, equally laborious and fatiguing, other occupations more wearing to the system, and attended with less pleasure. In this country there are more men engaged in farming than any other occupation, and in the rural districts, they constitute a large majority of the inhabitants, and as a consequence, see and know little of the drudgery of other occupations. In their visit to the mechanic, or manufacturer, they see him sheltered from the storms and cold, they notice that his skin is less tawny, his hands softer and whiter, and his clothes perhaps less soiled and torn, and it is but natural that they should think his labor less hard than theirs. They see the merchant behind his counter smiling to his customers, or at his desk counting his money, and they cannot think he works; and they go away wishing that Providence had been as kind to them. They see the lawyer advocating the clause of his client, uttering with eloquence witty or grave sentences, bearing tears to the eyes, or laughter to the countenances, of judge, jury and spectators; and then go away repining that the gifts of Providence are so partially bestowed. They see not the mechanics at work by their lamps—while farmers are reading by their fire-sides; they see him not with his accounts, anxiously looking forward to the time when his payments become due, or his flour barrel empty, or his pork barrel out; they see not the anxious and care-worn countenance of the merchant, while alone in his office, just before his bank notes become due, and no money to meet them; and they see not the lawyer in the still hours of the night, with aching head and wearied eyes, looking up authorities to sustain his cause on the eve of trial.

REMARKABLE ROMANCE.

The Boston *Reporter* gives the following particulars of the elopement of a young Boston girl with an Indian:

A party of old town or Norridgewock Indians encamped at East Boston, a few weeks since, and afterwards pulled up stakes and pitched their tents in Quincy, and among the visitors to their tents to purchase baskets, came a young school girl, fifteen years of age, who was spending her vacation with her relatives at that place, the daughter of Joseph Frye, residing on Dorchester street, Washington village, a man of affluence. She became acquainted with a young Indian of the party, called John Newell, and from reading Hiawatha, or some other Indian legend, conceived the idea of abandoning civilization, and adopting the nomadic life of the dusky sons of the forest. About the same time, John Newell, and one or two others of the Indian party removed from Quincy to Ware, where they had been selling baskets. Last week John returned to Quincy, but came back again on Thursday afternoon with a young lady, white, beautiful, and of genteel appearance. They stopped at the Hotel, the girl paying all bills, but subsequently took up their quarters in the Indian tent near the village. There they remained undisturbed until Sunday morning, the lady of apparent wealth and accomplishments, sleeping upon the ground with her dusky companion.

Meantime the father missed the daughter, and ascertained that she had eloped with an Indian. He sought for her in every town around Boston, but could not find her. He then telegraphed all over the country, and was answered by a message from Ware, that a white girl was stopping there with a party of Indians. Accompanied by a police officer and a revolver, the father started immediately to recover his daughter and wreak vengeance upon her swarthy companion. He reached Ware early on Sunday morning, and proceeded directly to the Indian tent. John saw the father and officer coming, and with native instinct ran for the woods. The meeting of the father and daughter can be better imagined than described. With parental kindness he received his erring child to his arms, but had her Indian protector been present, he would have killed him on the spot.

The girl accompanied her father to the hotel, and the story getting out, several hundred persons gathered round to get a sight of the girl.—By and by Indian John came to the hotel and had an interview with the father. John seemed rather penitent. He stated that the girl proposed and planned the elopement—that she was as pure and virtuous as when she left her father's roof—that they came from Boston to Ware in one day, and though they had slept in the same tent for three nights, they had slept apart from each other. This statement was confirmed by John's father and his wife, who had slept in the tent with them each night.

The girl, whose name is Maria, says that she took this step to plague her stepmother, who had ill-treated her. She hid her clothes in the school-house the night before starting, and the next day went from home to attend school at the Mason Street Normal, (in which she had passed an examination, and was just on the eve of commencing her term, the father giving her money to buy her books, on the morning of her singular departure,) met her Indian lover, and fled with him to Ware. She had money, so that they traveled by the first-class conveyance. They left the cars at West Brookfield, footed it to Warren, and then hired a man to convey them to Ware. Her father told her she had made matters much worse by her imprudent conduct whereupon she burst into tears and said that she must have been crazy. She is highly educated, and her parents move among the "upper ten" of Boston. The father went in search disguised in dress, and endeavored to keep his name and residence a secret. The father, daughter and police officer left Ware for Boston in the forenoon of Sunday, and the disappointed Indian lover returned to his wigwam to pine over the loss of his pale-faced sweetheart. By this time, we have no doubt, the young girl is convinced of her imprudence, and is now as contented to live in her homestead at Washington village as she was to sleep on the ground with half a dozen dirty Indians.

THE TALISMAN OF CHARLEMAGNE.

In looking over that general repertory of all kinds of literary odds and ends, "Notes and Queries," we happened upon the following curious bit of information under the date of December 29th, 1849:—"Many years back, Prince Louis Napoleon was said to be in the possession of the talisman Charlemagne, a small nut in gold filagree envelopment, found round the neck of Charlemagne on the opening of his tomb, and given by the town of Aix-la-Chapelle to Bonaparte, and by him to his favorite Hortense, Queen of Holland, at whose death it descended to her son, now President of the French Republic. (1849)"

The legend of the talisman relates that certain magi in the train of ambassadors, sent by the magnificent Caliph Harou-al-Raschid to the Emperor of the West, attached a powerful charm to the jewel in question, in virtue of which Charlemagne entertained an extraordinary affection for the person or thing in posession of the jewel. His consort, Estrada and his Chanceller, the Archbishop of Mainz, successively experienced the efficacy of the charm, and by it captivated the love and reverence of the great Emperor. But the Chancellor got scrupulous about possessing a heathen amulet, and threw the talismanic jewel into a lake in the neighborhood of Mainz. The regard of Charlemagne was immediately diverted from men to the country surrounding the lake. He built a magnificent palace near the charmed waters, in which he passed a portion of his latter days, and where too, he died. The throes of death were long and violent; the imperial minded spirit seemed loath to part from the stalwart frame of the great Charles. The Chancellor was called to the bed-side of the dying monarch, and soon guessed the reason of the terrible agony. He caused the lake to be dragged; the talisman was found and restored to the Emperor, and then his soul departed in peace. Charlemagne's grave was opened by Otho III, in 997, the talisman was taken from the corpse and given to the town corporation of Aix-la-Chapelle. After the lapse of ages, it came into the possession of Bonaparte, the founder of an imperial dynasty which has already played as great a figure in the world's history as that of the first Emperor of the West.

So much for the legend. The *Illustrated London News*, of March 8th, 1845, contains a representation of the talisman and the description:—"This curious object of virtue is described in the Parisian journals as 'la plus belle relique de l'Europe,' and it has certainly created considerable interest in the archæological and religious circles of the continent. The talisman is of fine gold, of round form, as our illustration shows, set with gems, and in the centre are two rough sapphires, and a portion of the Holy Cross. It is at presen the property of Prince Louis Napoleon."

This was writen in 1845, when, if we mistake not, the nephew of his uncle was a prisoner in the fortress of Ham, when few could have conjectured the revolutions of '48 and '49 and the *coup d'etat* of '52.

It has been said, and not without reason, that the first Napoleon was a fatalist; and if the thousands and one anecdotes concerning the 3d Napoleon now flying round the world on the wings of rumor, be true, we would be inclined to class him in the category. Whether he has now the talisman of Charlemagne and puts faith on it, are facts of which we have no certainty, and for which we care little.

INGENIOUS.—The Chinese method of taking off boots is as follows:—They place the boot in a vice, and apply a yoke to the neck, worked by a wheel, which only stops working when the boot or head comes off.

THE POOR.—Do not forget the poor in this dreadful weather. If you have anything to give, go at once and give it where you know it is really wanted, and to those whom you know to be deserving. Do not put it off until you have this thing or that done, but go at once. Think how terrible a thing it must be to want food and fuel while such bitter cold prevails. Remember the poor!

STATE FINANCES.

Summary of the Receipts at the State Treasury, from the first day of December, 1858, to the 30th day of November, 1859, both days inclusive.

Lands,	$15,549 22
Auction Commissions,	18,075 00
Auction Duties,	41,981 28
Tax on Bank Dividends,	202,017 84
Tax on Corp. Stock,	464,784 59
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	1,388,502 18
Tavern Licenses,	185,304 82
Retailers Licenses,	213,187 69
Sample Licenses,	285 00
Pedlars Licenses,	1,815 87
Brokers Licenses,	7,648 98
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie Licenses,	15,262 50
Distillery and Brewery Licenses,	7,887 55
Billiard Room, Bowling Saloon and Ten Pin Alley Licences,	1,526 62
Eating House, Beer House and Restaurant Licenses,	13,750 13
Patent Medicine Licenses,	1,612 95
Pamphlet Laws,	377 00
Militia Tax,	9,593 81
Miller's Tax	4,589 02
Foreign Insur. Agencies,	15,185 83
Tax on Writs, Wills, &c.,	63,514 12
Tax on certain offices,	14,036 58
Collateral Inheri. Tax,	124,946 32
Canal Tolls,	4,411 78
Sales of Turnpike Stock,	2,286 19
Tax on Enrol. of Laws,	7,090 00
Premium on Charters,	42,647 59
Tax on Loans,	175,784 46
Interest on Loans,	667,799 46
Premiums on Loans,	41,673 87
Tax on Tonnage,	47,582 68
Escheats,	3,375 52
Dividends from Bridge Tolls,	80 00
Penn'a. R. R. Com. Bond No. 2 redeemed	100,000 00
Sunbury and Erie R. R. excess on sale canals	250 00
Accrued Interest,	1,870 01
Refunded Cash,	4,208 62
Annuity for right of way,	20,000 00
Fines and Forfeitures,	4,027 21
Fees of the Public Offices,	3,268 27
Miscellaneous,	326 29
	$3,826,350 14
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1858, available,	892,027 76
Depreciated Funds in the Treasury, unavailable,	41,032 00
	933,059 76
	$4,759,409 90

Summary of the Payments at the State Treasury, from the 1st of December, 1858, to the 30th day of November, 1859, both days inclusive.

Expenses of Govin't,	$408,097 40
Militia Expenses,	3,009 99
Philadelphia Riots of 1844,	19 00
Penna. Vol'trs. in late War with Mexico,	72 00
Pensions & Gratuities,	77,775 62
Charitable Institutions,	126,201 68
Penna. College Society,	1,075 00
Penna. State Agricultural Society,	2,000 00
Fav. High School of Penna.	9,309 00
Common Schools,	287,790 37
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,	853,354 62
Interest on Loans,	1,986,147 35
Guaranteed Interest,	18,517 50
Late Board Canal Commissions and Secretary	2,659 77
Damages on Public Works and Old Claims,	10,849 45
Special Commissioners,	112 00
Revenue Com. of 1857,	120 00
State Library,	4,511 80
Public Buildings and Grounds,	7,734 90
Houses of Refuge,	38,500 00
Penitentiaries,	38,194 20
Escheats,	723 70
Amendments to the Constitution,	212 90
Geological Survey,	5,880 00
Abatem't. of State Tax,	52,006 55
Mercantile Appraisers,	699 24
Counsel Fees and Commissions,	4,985 20
Nicholson Lands,	124 78
Williamsport and Elmira R. R. Company,	622 52
Miscellaneous,	8,679 88
	3,879,054 81
Balance in the State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1859, available,	839,423 09
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