could not understand her, she was growing so strange like, and taking on so many odd ways.

To bring my story to an end, it turned out that the sudden accession of wealth, after such long poverty and frequent disappointment, upset poor Mrs. Raxworth's brain. The strangeness and odd ways resulted in frantic madness, and she died a few years ago in a private asylum. Her husband still lives, and speculates; his capital is now immense, though he has not always won at the same rate. His house has been built and is let, for he never inhabited it, nor set up his carriage. Once after a long reckoning, he asked me if the old man had not spoken true in his dream, "Only," said he, "we did not understand it right about Sally; but that could not be helped, and nothing can, Mr. Rugly. Never mind; I have a great respect for you, because I know you to be a lucky hand."

That was all I ever heard him say on the subject which had troubled him so much in his poverty-stricken days, when he begged me not to come to the house nor have anything to do with them, lest his uncle's prophecy about the killing of Sally should come to pass. I suppose the killing of her mind by the fortune which came through me, must have been the proper interpretation of the dream, if it had any, and was not all a downright invention of Raxworth's fancy, running, as it always did, on stocks and shares. At all events he made money, and that makes people take everything else uncommonly easy; yet, somehow, there is nobody's business I care less for doing, and I know he employs me only for being a lucky hand, which is a character worth having in the Stock Exchange.

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

Sentenced.—Byerly, convicted of forging election return in Philadelphia, by which Wm. Lehman was cheated out of his election and the certificate given to John M. Butler, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $300, and an imprisonment of two years in the county prison.

Banks, of Massachusetts, has been made a Doctor of Laws. It is done, says an Eastern paper, because he has doctored the laws of Massachusetts till they won't let a white foreigner vote there till two years after he has been naturalized, while they put a negro through without winking.

It is already said that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be conservative on the Slavery question, We hope it will, but while the opposition is thus, already, striving for Southern support, it must not forget the interests of the north which elected him. They have persuaded the people that we have had too many Presidents with exclusive northern principles. If this is so, and while, Lincoln is striving to become national, we don't want him to fall into the same error, and allow the interests of Pennsylvania, and of the poor men and mechanics of the north generally, to become subordinate to his efforts for Southern support. If he was elected sectionally, let his administration be national—north as well as south.

The following is from a special dispatch to the New York *Times*, from the home of Mr. Lincoln. It will be seen that the South is to have a pretty fair representation in the Cabinet, and that a strong bait is held out to the Union Constitutional party, in the person of John Bell for the Secretaryship of the Interior:—

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.

Speculation is rife among prominent politicians most intimate with the President elect and supposed therefore to be well informed as to his probable course. The composition of his Cabinet is freely canvassed, and the following are the names most prominently mentioned:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
William H. Seward, New York.
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania.
William C. Rives, Virginia.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
John Bell, Tennessee.

FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.
Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky.

FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Schuyler Colfax, Indiana.
Z. Chandler, Michigan.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
John Minor Botts, Virginia.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
Henry Winter Davis, Maryland.

It is hoped that the Union Congressman will work with the Republicans, thus securing a Republican majority in the House of Representatives.

Hon. Jacob Grosh, for eleven years a Representative and Senator from Lancaster county in the State Legislature, and for ten years an Associate Judge of that county, died at his residence, in Marietta, on the 4th inst., aged 85.

Thirst for the Spoils.—It is said that there are no less than twenty or twenty-five applicants for the Allentown Post-office, now filled by a poor crippled widow of a former Whig member of Congress.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, will be a prominent candidate of the Republicans for the United States Senatorship from this State. If conservatism with the opposition in Pennsylvania, on the slavery question, is not rank hypocrisy, he will be defeated most signally.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Triumph of the Sectional Party.

The details are, as yet, too meagre and imperfect to be given at length, or with anything like accuracy. The following is a statement of the result in the several States, as near as we can now arrive at it. Further returns may vary it slightly:

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

New York,	35	Minnesota,	4
Connecticut,	6	New Hampshire,	5
Illinois,	11	Ohio,	23
Indiana,	13	Pennsylvania,	27
Iowa,	4	Rhode Island,	4
Maine,	8	Vermont,	5
Massachusetts,	13	Wisconsin,	5
Michigan,	6		
Total,			169
Necessary to a choice,			152
Lincoln's majority,			17

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

Alabama,	9	Mississippi,	7
Arkansas,	4	North Carolina,	10
Delaware,	3	South Carolina,	8
Florida,	3	Texas,	4
Georgia,	10	Virginia, (probably)	15
Louisiana,	6		
Maryland,	8	Total,	87

BELL AND EVERETT AND FUSION.

New Jersey, (Fusion)	7	Tennessee,	12
Kentucky, (probably)	12	Missouri,	8
Total,			39

DOUBTFUL.

Oregon,	3	California,	3
Total,			6

THE RESULT.

Total Electoral vote,	303
Of which Lincoln receives,	169
All others,	134
Necessary to a choice,	152
Lincoln's actual maj.	35

We can as yet obtain nothing reliable of the vote of Pennsylvania at the election last week. The returns are so mixed up, that in many cases we can scarcely make out what is intended to be given. The majority for Lincoln over the Reading Ticket will probably be some 60,000 or 70,000. Over all others, in addition, it will, of course, be a good deal less.

Anson Burlingame, the "anti-slavery Bible" and "anti-slavery God" advocate, and who was defeated last week for Congress, is spoken off by the conservatists of the Middle States as a fit candidate for the United States Senatorship from Massachusetts! If the people of Massachusetts thought him an unfit person to represent them in the lower house of Congress, we cannot see the propriety of outsiders attempting to foist him into another and higher position.

It is said the trains going west are already filled with passengers, who principally hold tickets for Chicago, and the presumption is that they are all bound for Springfield, which will be a sort of Mecca for Republican pilgrims to visit for the next four months. The tide of emigration for the West has already set in—what will it be a month hence? Every train will be filled with Foreign Ministers, Consuls, Indian Agents, Receivers of Public Moneys, Governors of Territories, Secretaries, Post-Masters, Collectors, Naval Store-keepers, Surveyors of Ports, and Light House Keepers, in expectancy. It is an ill wind that blows no-body good. The railroads and the hotel-keepers of Springfield will coin money. But, alas! how many a poor devil, after spending all his money, and four months time, will realize the fact that Republicans, as well as Republics, are ungrateful.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that one hundred and fifty free negroes have recently come from Charleston, South Carolina, and settled in Philadelphia. Two-thirds of the number are trades people, such as carpenters, tailors, shoemakers and masons; the females mantua-makers, milliners, landresses and nurses. This exodus of free negroes from the south is only the beginning of what may be expected if the slavery agitation is continued. The Southern states are passing laws expelling them; so are the Western states; and the Northern states and Canada being too cold a climate for them, we shall probably be overrun, to the fill of Republicanism, with those free negroes. The free laboring men and mechanics of Pennsylvania who were fearful of slave competition in the Territories may now soon awake to the howl of the wolf at their own doors.

Lewis Suter, who was tried last spring in Philadelphia, for passing counterfeit coin, was arrested in Lancaster last week, and held to answer the charge of poisoning five of Emanuel Shobor's horses, some weeks ago.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes from Washington: "Mrs. John C. Calhoun, relict of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, has been for some time on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Clemson, near Bladensburg. Mrs. Calhoun is now sixty-eight years of age, with an eye scarcely dimmed by age, cheerful in conversation, and refers with pleasure to her many former residences in Washington and Georgetown.— The lady of the departed statesman does not choose to trouble herself with politics, and within the past few weeks she has wrought and exhibits to her friends, a large and splendid curtain of crochet work, done with her own hands, "and without the aid of glasses," adding that "this was but the first of ten which she has undertaken."

Valuable Information.—Here is a piece of information, a little late now, but as winter is an excellent time to procure the remedy recommended, it will be acceptable to many of our young readers:—"The best protection from musquitoes will be obtained by marrying a pretty woman. These pests never bite a man when they can find anything better and sweeter."

The Democracy have been defeated, and the whole world, if it does not already, will in a few days know it. The causes that produced our defeat are also known, and it is hoped that better councils may hereafter prevail. Had we been united and harmonious, with but one candidate in the field, we might probably have succeeded in electing him; although the fight would have been a desperate one. We not only had to contend with the disaffected and dissatisfied of our own party, but the sectionalism, misrepresentations and deceptions of the opposition, were approved of and believed by the people.— After the October defeat in Pennsylvania it was perceived by all discerning men that the friends of Lincoln had the advantage, which in itself, was worth thousands of votes to him. While striving to patch up differences and difficulties in our own ranks, the opposition picked off our stragglers, and neutralized the feint-hearted, so that when the day of trial was at hand they had only a disorganized foe to contend with. Although the Democratic party has been defeated, it is not dead, and if the opposition now stepping into power will administer the government on constitutional and economical principles they will prosper,—if not, they will be torn into fragments in less than two years, by the very party they have just defeated so signally.

We shall strive to do justice to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, but we shall also hold them to the promises upon which the votes of the people were obtained for him. We want to see them fulfil all the promises they made to the laboring men and mechanics of the country, and if they fail in this they will be held responsible.

Origin of the Term "Tiger."—A correspondent, signing himself "An Old Tiger," gives the following interesting account of the "Tiger," in a recent number of the California *Spirit of the Times*. It is worth reading:—

"In the summer of 1822, or thereabouts, the Boston Light Infantry made a campaign to the neighboring city of Salem. The corps being divided into four sections, each section took to itself a name. The members of one section called themselves Lions; another section took the name of Tigers, and this last section contained not only the best soldiers, but also, the greatest wits and wags, originated all the fun and deviltry, giving life and tone to the camp. The corps, on the encampment, adopted that name, and have ever since been known as the Tigers, now termed, by way of distinction, the Old Tigers. The Tiger groan originated in this wise: At a dinner given to the corps during that visit, a trial took place between the two rival sections, the Lions and Tigers, to determine which could be rendered the most natural the Lion's roar or the Tiger's growl. With the aid of that admirable auxiliary, the Boston Brigade Band, headed by the famous Bartlett, the Tiger growl was given with such effect and truth as to lead one to believe that a veritable four-footed tiger was being stirred up.

This last test established the supremacy of the Tigers; and ever since, at the sumptuous dinners of that dashing corps, whenever a toast is drank which is remarkably brilliant, patriotic, or from any cause peculiarly acceptable, it is followed by three cheers *and a tiger*—the addition of the tiger being expressive of extreme delight. In extraordinary cases, *three* tigers are given; this, however, is a rare and distinguished compliment. Here, sirs, you have the origin and history of the term "Tiger," which has now become so well known throughout the Union. And if you could hear this thrilling tiger rendered by the B. L. I's, accompanied by the Boston Brigade Band, at one of their thrilling set-downs, it would indeed make your blood dance briskly through your veins, and you would no longer be at a loss to account for its popularity and universality.

Copper Cents.—The *Ledger* says: The Directors of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has arranged with the Adams Express Company for the transportation free of cost of old copper cents in sums of $20 and upwards to the Mint, and of new cents in return, to all points in the Atlantic States accessible by railroad and steamboat, and all other places which can be reached by means of conveyance not incurring unreasonable expense.

Mr. Lincoln Voting for Himself.—The community were surprised last week at the announcement, that Mr. Abraham Lincoln had gone to the polls, at his place of residence, and voted for himself for President of the United States. If it hadn't been for the fact that the announcement was made in the New York *Tribune*, it would have been doubted that any man seeking so high a position could have performed so indelicate and indecent an act. To the credit of our nation, be it said, never before has any candidate for this exalted station, occupied so unenviable a position, and we trust it may be long, very long, before any other shall occupy a similar one.

Havn't got any.—On the occasion of the Prince's visit to Cambridge, a collation was provided at Harvard Hall. The Prince beckoned to a waiter and requested him to get a glass of wine. The waiter promptly replied that they havn't got any.— President Felton here remarked to the Prince, in his bland manner, that it was not in accordance with usage on such occasions to provide wine.— "Then," said the Prince, turning to waiter, "get me a glass of beer."— For the second time he was obliged to reply "havn't got any."

—A young lady in Providence, R. I., lately became disgusted with life and determined to commit suicide. She went to a druggist to purchase strychnine, but he, suspecting her intention, gave her a powerful emetic instead. She took it and was effectually cured of her rash purpose.

—A full swarm of bees should weigh eleven or twelve pounds. All excess over that is honey and comb, so that the quantity can be ascertained by weighing the hive.

—In the Fifth District of New Jersey, Nehemiah Perry, (Dem) beats Speaker Pennington by 200 majority.

—A fire broke out in the Astor House, N. Y., on Thursday, destroying property to the amount of $50,000. A night watchman was burned to death.

Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be *weaker* than the weakest we have ever yet seen. There is no homogenity of sentiment among the various branches of his party. Pennsylvania must have a high Tariff, or she will rebel. New York will not continue her support to an Administration which repudiates Free Trade.

Pennsylvania is highly conservative. Massachusetts is madly radical visionary. The Northwest is Red Republican and infidel. New York and Connecticut are but little more liberal than in the days of "*Blue Laws.*"— There is no congeniality in the same party when the time for action shall have arrived.

But the war of diverse and hostile sentiments will be as nothing compared to the war which will speedily break out between the aspirants for office and the hungry vultures that are already hovering over the treasure boxes of Government.

Already the discordant notes of this angry quarrel reach our ears. Indeed, we heard them in numerous quarters before the ballot-boxes were opened on Tuesday. Mr. Lincoln's party will tumble to pieces far more rapidly than it has been built up.— But even if it could escape the destruction arising from opposing principles and hostile factions, it would inevitably fall at an early day, for another obvious reason. It is based upon principles or theories so far as its anti-Slavery aspect is concerned— which are manifestly false and impracticable, and when the hour for action shall arrive they will shrivel in the hand which attempts to crystallize them into measure. False doctrines will serve perfectly well so long as the party sustaining them remain in adversity. But let success once attend the efforts of their supporters, and exposure of their fallacy sinks them to rise no more. This will be the case with Mr. Lincoln should he attempt to put any of the absurd notions in practice, which the visionaries of the Sumner Lovejoy school have been scattering broadcast throughout the canvass.

—Arrest of Counterfeiters.—A great haul of counterfeiters was made in Philadelphia on Monday, and the accused parties were committed to prison in default of $2,500 bail. The counterfeit notes purported to be the true issue of the western Bank of Philadelphia, and are well engraved, and good imitations of the genuine.— The alleged counterfeiters are Allen Aster, of the 20th Ward, Philadelphia, and Samuel Boyd, of Norristown. They were captured at the tavern of Menassah Price, at Nineteenth and Poplar streets. A girl, who was arrested in an attempt to pass a counterfeit $5 on the Western Bank, gave the information which led to the discovery of the gang. Price, the landlord, escaped by jumping from a back window. A close search of the premises resulted in discovering an aggregate of $6,700, all in $5 notes, bran new from the press. The notes were concealed in crevices all over the house, but no press, dies, or engraving tools were found to give a clue as to where the counterfeit money was made. The arrest is a fortunate one, as the bills were evidently packed in lots for distribution, and in another twenty-four hours would have scattered over the country.— The officers also discovered a book containing a list of names of persons in different sections of the Union, with copious memoranda in cypher. These are supposed to be the names of dealers to whom counterfeit money is supplied by the manufacturers. The book is a curiosity, and will be preserved in the archieves of the Mayor's office.

—Immense Counterfeiting Operations—Arrest of the Parties.—James McLean, Cashier of the Boone County Bank, of Lebanon, Indiana; J. B. Hussey, Albert H. Hager, Miles A. Bidley and J. P. Chipman, connected with the same institution, were arrested on the 3d instant, charged with forgery and circulating the money fraudulently issued, and were committed to jail in default of $5000 bail each. It is supposed that these parties have circulated from $300,000 to 500,000 in counterfeit bills of the Boone County Bank, in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. Forty-five thousand dollars in genuine notes were issued by the Auditor of the State. The spurious and genuine notes are from the same plate; while the Auditor's and Register's names are counterfeited on the former. A. Spooner, President of the Bank, made his escape, from Indianapolis on the 3d. About $100,000 of this counterfeit have been received by the bankers here from correspondents in the west.— Several hundred dollars in spurious bills were redeemed at the bank, at Lebanon.

ALL HONOR TO NEW-JERSEY!

New-Jersey alone, of all the Northern States, has been "faithful among the faithless found." She has gloriously remembered the battle-fields of Monmouth, and Princeton, and Trenton, and borne aloft the flag, and kept step to the music of the Union! She elects the Union ticket, composed of three Douglas men, two Breckinridge men, and two Bell and Everett men, by about 2,000 majority, and defeats Mr. Speaker Pennington. The new Congressional delegation will stand three Democrats to two Republicans, (being a Democratic gain of one) as follows:

1st district, John. F. Nixon, (Republican)
2d " John L. N. Stratton, (Republican)
3d " Wm. G. Steele, (Democrat)
4th " George T. Cobb, (Democrat)
5th " Nehemiah Perry, (Democrat.) A gain.

ALARMING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH!

—The telegraphic dispatches from south are of an alarming character. They indicate that the spirit of resistance to the administration of a sectional President is fairly aroused, and that the oft repeated threats of secession in the event of Lincoln's election, are beginning to take the shape of positive action. South Carolina appears to be taking the lead. In Charleston harbor, a bark belonging to the Cushings, of Boston, had hoisted the Palmetto flag, and saluted it with fifteen guns. In New Orleans an effort was being made to organize a company of minute men. A company of volunteers in Virginia had tendered their services to South Carolina in the event of secession. The Legislature of South Carolina had determined on immediate secession, and rejected propositions of co-operation with other States, which were made. A Convention will be held in December, and secession appears to be resolved upon. The Federal office-holders in Charleston had tendered their resignations, and such is the state of public feeling there, that their successors, whoever they may be, will require the aid of a military force to sustain and protect them in the discharge of their duties. In various parts of the State military organizations were progressing, and the State colors were generally displayed in place of the flag of the Union. The Legislature were giving practical effect to the recommendations of the Governor, by deliberating upon plans for arming the State and borrowing money for public defence. In Georgia the secession feeling, though strong, has not been quite so demonstrative as in South Carolina. The Governor has addressed a message to the Legislature, giving his views on the condition of affairs. He commands repisals upon the "unfriendly" States of the North. A repudiation of all Northern claims is also discussed. A large mass meeting has been held in Savannah, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that the election of Lincoln and Hamlin ought not and will not be submitted to; that the Georgia Legislature is requested to announce these resolutions at the earliest practicable moment; to communicate them to the Georgia Senators and Representatives in Congress, and co-operate with the Governor in calling a convention of the people to determine on some measure of redress! The Colonial flag of Georgia was raised on General Greene's monument in Savannah, in presence of an enthusiastic multitude.

Senators Toombs, of Georgia, and Chesnut, of South Carolina, are reported to have resigned their seats. The South Carolina Senate passed a bill calling a convention to take into consideration measures for secession. Clubs of Minute Men are being formed in all parts of the Southern States.

The pickpockets of London and Paris have long enjoyed the reputation of being the most adroit in Europe; but, if we may believe the statement of a M. Charles W———, Stuttgart can fully rival those cities. That gentleman was walking in the Koningstrasse, looking at the shops, when he was accosted by an obsequious little man, who offered his services to show him the lions of the capital, but the other refused the offer.— The officious personage, however, was not offended, but politely asked him what o'clock it was. The other answered he did not know, as his watch had stopped, and continued his walk toward the Museum of Natural History, which he entered. He had not been there many minutes before the same person came up to him with the air of an old acquaintance and offered him a pinch of snuff. This M. W——— declined saying he was no snuff-taker and walked away; but some minutes after, having a presentiment of something being wrong, he felt for his snuff-box, but instead of it found a scrap of paper in his pocket, on which was written, 'As you're no snuff-taker, you do not require a box.' He thought the logic of his unknown acquaintance rather impertinent, and resolved to bear the loss like a philosopher; but what was his amazement when, a moment after, he discovered that his watch had also disappeared and in his other pocket was another note, in the following words: 'As you watch does not tell the hour, it would be better at the watchmaker's than in your pocket.' It is unnecessary to say that he never heard any further tidings of the two articles.

—A genius out West, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from the keg upon the smoking pile, but not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, was blown into a million pieces. The coroner for the occasion reasoned out this verdict: "It cannot be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't visitation of God, because he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with; it's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in—*Died for want of common sense.*"

Abundance of Mackerel.—Large quantities of mackerel are daily taken on the south coast of Prince Edward Island. One boat, having a crew of three men, is reported to have taken, near the North Cape, in one day, 1,240 fish. A boat from Egmont Bay is said to have caught upwards of 1,000 in the like time.

—"One great feature of Lexington, Kentucky," writes a correspondent, "is the beauty of its ladies. Being exempt from all household drudgery, they are at liberty to cultivate all those graces which adorn society and charm mankind. Some of the youngest buds, just bursting into womanhood, fly bareheaded through the city, in vehicles or on horseback, like so many angels just dropped from the clouds to take a taste of mortal pleasure. The ladies of Lexington are charming, there is no mistake about that, and they are regarded with chivalrous admiration by the men."

Stuff! much better work, and get the rosy bloom of health on their cheeks instead of red paint!

A Ludicrous Anecdote is told of Hertz, the pianist, when in California. He had announced a concert in one of the new cities in the "diggins," and sent on to San Francisco for his piano, but to his great dismay, it did not come. The audience had assembled, and the unlucky musician expected nothing else than to be bowie-knifed by the outraged miners. Observing his terror, they asked him what was the matter, whereupon he confessed all. "O, never mind the pi-anner," said two of them, encouragingly, "we don't care for it. We came to see *you*; make us a speech." Hertz did his best, and they had all forgotten the piano, when its arrival was announced. A company of stout men carried it into the hall and placed it on the platform. It was a three-cornered, or "grand" piano, and Hertz promised himself to astonish the natives. He seated himself on an empty whiskey keg, and struck the keys. Blum! blum! splash! splash! Not a sound did the piano give, save that of the keys striking in water. The Californians who had brought the "box" from San Francisco finding it heavy, had *floated it to town*, and, on dragging it out upon the levee, neglected to pour the water from the inside.

What we Learned by the late Eclipse.—The solar eclipse of July 17, 1860, was more thoroughly observed than any other that has occurred. In addition to the great number of trained observers who were scattered along the line of its path, from the State of Oregon to Egypt, the new art of astronomical photography lent its powerful aid towards obtaining a complete history of the phenomena. In former total eclipses, when the sun was completely hidden by the moon, while still brighter objects, appearing like protuberances, were seen extending into the corona, there had been much discussion among astronomers in regard to these appearances, some believing that they were produced by the action of the earth's atmosphere on the sun's light, others attributing them to the moon, and others still, to the sun. Hopes had been for some time entertained that the eclipse of this year would afford observations which would settle these questions. These hopes have not been disappointed. The corona is a luminous atmosphere of the sun, brighter than the face of the moon, gradually becoming fainter as the distance from the sun, increases till it fades away in the sky without any definite limits, but visible at least five hundred thousand leagues from the body of the sun. The red protuberances are luminous floating clouds, floating in the shining atmosphere, all of them pretty near the surface of the sun. It is a serious fact that some of these clouds impressed their image on the photographic paper, though they could not be seen through with powerful telescopes. This fact is explained on the supposition that they may have emitted a deep violet light, mostly composed of chemical rays.

The Annexation of Southern Italy to Piedmont.—The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies voted to annex Southern Italy to Piedmont, the vote being nearly unanimous. Cavour urged the matter in a strong speech, in which he pointed out what was in the future programme. According to his declaration in that assembly, Rome is to be the capital of United Italy.

—A meeting of the Officers of the Fifth Division Pennsylvania Volunteers, at which Major General W. H. Keim presided, was held at Harrisburg on Monday last. A resolution was adopted requesting Gen. Keim to issue an order to the Fifth Division to parade at the inauguration of Governor Curtin, and invite the military of the State to participate. Brig. Gen. Williams, Col. Jordan and Col. Dougherty were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

GEORGE W. KLINE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office with Levi Kline, Esq., Lebanon, Pa. [Lebanon, May 4, 1859.

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A. HUFFNAGLE & CO. having purchased the business of Messrs. Swartz & Brother, Hall Buildings, Market street, Lebanon, have now open a large and complete stock of Dry Goods, comprising goods for Men and Boys' wear, Ladies' Cloths, Hosiery and Knit Goods, Nubias, and all articles in this line.

Also a full assortment of Groceries and Queensware, all of which they will offer at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

They will PAY the highest CASH PRICE for BUTTER and EGGS.

Mr. B. F. Swartz has arranged to remain with A. Huffnagle & Co. for some months, and will be glad to see his friends at their store.

Lebanon, October 24, 1860.

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