coming to occupy that sphere in life when her affections are to be sought and won; generous and full of young hopes, she listens to the tale told tremblingly, of her first lover's love. The words fall upon friendly soil, and she pledges her affections away forever. Why should the pleasant dream be disturbed and broken up? Alas, *he* is poor, and must put his hands down to the earth and grapple with the things thereof, in order to live, while those who stand as her nearest guardians for weal or woe, have resolved that she shall marry only where wealth, and glittler of false life are to be found. And so this heart goes down on the auction stand, knocked off to gold, and sent to dwell in wretchedness though splender, in death though in life—one heart has been sold.

A young man starts in life, proud but poor; he is taught by frequent reminders that when he *does*, he must make an "available match,', that love in a cottage will do for the rich to speculate upon, but for him, *he* must gauge respectability by the standard of money, and that a true, noble soul, is an extravagant luxury unless it can *pay* its own way. But he breaks down when he meets *her*, whose soul comes straight to his, as the needle flies to the magnet, and "under the rose" he tells the old tale of love, which is told not in vain. Ah, but *she* now is poor, and pa and ma have picked out a queen of Ophir, who can buy a palace with her own gifts, away up on the ladder of earthly prosperity, a fit one for "our proud kingly mind," and so, between threat and command, tears and expostulations, the fruit in the green ear is given up to die out, and a man weds a *thing*—two more hearts are sold.

A wife sits in the midst of her household, the mother of a goodly group of children; the work for the rest of her life—a noble work—is marked out for her, to rear up those tender spirits to a true manhood and womanhood for life; but fashion reigns the God of her soul, and moving in and out, she sets the daily picture to the young eyes that follow her, of a painted face, a hollow soul, a woman of the world, and as plants that are not trained, trail on the ground, so their hearts grow up to be sold at the market of a disolute fashionable life.

Hearts for sale! hearts for sale!—Yes, hearts for sale wherever we may go—the father sells his son to commerce who would wear the robes of a priest—the priest sells his heart for fashionable applause, and comes finally to believe the infidel's belief—the youth sells his heart to passion and get ashes in return—woman trades her virtue for gold and jewels, that crumble with the frost of her repentance. Yes, human hearts are for sale upon the streets of every city, upon the cross roads through the wide land, and around the firesides of homes that fain would be believed Christian and true.

The world, alack the day, seems but a vast market-place where human hearts, like the hearts of the slaughtered brutes, are bought and sold for so much each. Silver for our best hopes, gold for our blessed manhood.

—PICKLED fruits, coverned with beautiful representations of coats of arms, initials, mottoes and other figures, were lately offered for sale in the markets of Vienna. They were made by cutting out in paper the desired letters or figures, and then wrapping the paper closely about the peaches, pears, apples or plums at the time when the fruit just begins to color.—When ripe, the covered portion of the fruit is of a pure white, and the images cut in the paper appear in the natural color of the fruit.

Pennsylvania State Treasury.

Summary of the Receipts and expenditures for the year 1860.

The following is the report of the State Treasurer upon the receipts and expenditures of the State for the last year.

Summary of the receipts at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1859, to the 30th day of November, 1860, both days inclusive:

Lands	$11 325 42
Auct on commissions	20,826 13
Auction duties	32,526 00
Tax on Bank dividends	2,7,114 06
Tax on corporation stocks	275 525 18
Tax on real and personal estate	1,444,674 93
Tavern Licenses	200,789 92
Retailers' "	247,088 24
Sample "	235 00
Pedlars' "	2,261 50
Brokers' "	9,673 52
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses	3,051 74
Distillery and brewery licenses	8,250 51
Billiard room, bowling saloon and tenpin alley licenses	3,185 28
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	19,644 02
Patent medicine licenses	1,800 50
Pamphlet laws	550 41
Militia tax	4 560 61
Millers' tax	2 970 20
Foreign insurance agencies	20,486 08
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c	59,746 82
Tax on certain offices	14,205 94
Collateral inheritance tax	146 346 95
Canal tolls	2,731 32
Sales of public property	660 32
Tax on enrollment of laws	8,080 00
Premiums on charters	15 365 99
Taxes on loans	130,153 06
Interest on loans	385 557 70
Premiums on loans	35,442 17
Tax on tonnage	31,425 15
Free banking system	754 75
Dividends on stocks belonging to the Commonwealth	306 03
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Bond No. 3, redeemed	1,000,000 00
Accrued interest	2,726 85
Refunded cash	1,005 96
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Fees of the public offices	4,076 86
Miscellaneous	125 00
Balance in State Treasury Nov 30, 1859, available	839,323 60
Depreciated funds in the treasury unavailable	41,032 00
	$4 359,612 40

Summary of the payments at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1859, to the 30th day of November, 1860, both days inclusive:

Expenses of government	$101 863 41
Militia expenses	1,866 34
Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico	26 00
Pensions and gratuities	6,743 45
Charitable institutions	123,326 40
Farmers' High school of Pennsylvania	6 111 05
Common Schools	282,939 23
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of State stocks, relief notes, &c.	674,620 03
Interest on loans, including interest certificates redeemed	1,031,205 11
Guaranteed interest	8,617 50
Domestic creditors' certificates and interest on the same	7 53
Damages on the public works and old claims	22,644 32
Special Commissioners	8,241 46
Revenue Commissioners	6 504 35
State Library	2,547 70
Public buildings and grounds	5,330 21
House of Refuge	25,000 00
Penitentiaries	58,449 00
Bonheats	187 08
Free Banking system	799 75
Geological survey	12 00
Abatement of State tax	52 266 00
Mercantile appraisers	656 41
Council fees and commissions	410 22
State Normal School	284 02
Colonial Records of Pennsylvania Archives	3,506 50
Late Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners	83 33
Miscellaneous	6,951 92
Balance in State treasury November 30, 1859, available	631 433 00
Depreciated funds in the treasury unavailable	41,032,00
	$4,359,712 40

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1861.

☞ The falsehoods and misrepresentations of the opposition in regard to President Buchanan and his administration, are accumulating so thick and fast that it is an utter impossibility even to contradict a tythe of them. The report last week that the President had ordered the commandant of Fort Moultrie to surrender in case of an attack by the people of Charleston, was a sheer fabrication; and although it has since been acknowledged as such, the Republican Press is still harping on it, and abusing the administration therefor. All sense of honor, fairness, justice and magnanimity is lost sight of by the Republicans in their present anticipated revelry in power. They should bear in mind that in a short time they will have to assume the responsibility, when the tables will be turned upon them, and they may be paid back in their own coin.

☞ There is a great deal of talk by the Republicans of what Gen. Jackson did do in 1832, in the Nullification difficulty, and what he would do now. "Coerce them," they sing out most lustily, without considering what coercion means. Its a rough word to use, and would be a rough procedure, until every other means of bringing people to their duty is exhausted. But what did General Jackson do in 1832. The difficulty was in relation to the Tariff of 1828. In the height of the difficulty, Mr. Clay introduced his Tariff Compromise Bill, which obviated the objections of South Carolina. The bill passed, and the crisis was averted. The politicians of that day, such as Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay, were for *compromise* between the State and the General Government, and the compromise was made. Our troubles now will have to be settled in the same way, or not settled at all.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

The Republicans have assailed the President for not reinforcing Southern Forts. He has been called a traitor, "a hoary headed traitor," for refusing to do an act which might involve the nation in war. This was for political effect; so far very well. But last week when certain pieces of ordnance were ordered from Pittsburgh, by the Secretary of War, for the security of several new forts in the Gulf, the people of Pittsburgh were advised by Republican Congressmen to resist the order of removal by violence. Had the President sought to reinforce Fort Moultrie, the same counsel would have been given. The Republican party is determined to destroy the power of the Government, and to do so, intend to oppose every measure of the Administration.

Upon sober second thought the good people of Pittsburgh concluded not to interfere with the orders of Government, and thus place themselves in the attitude of rebels. It would have been rather funny, if, during this great excitement about secession, disunion and treason, the Republicans of Pittsburgh, should have been the first to be caught in an overt act of treason. Nevertheless, the will was there, only they couldn't see the way clear.

A PROGRAMME FOR PEACE.

If the Union-lovers of the North would hang or tar and feather some of the most eminent of their infamous disorganizers, the effect we think would be most salutary throughout the South. A programme like the following would be attended with favorable results:

1. The election of Wm. H. Seward for a term of years to the Auburn State Prison.
2. The sale of Frederick Douglass on reasonable terms to the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
3. The shipment of Greeley, Ward Beecher, Curtis, Garrison and Giddings to the King of Dahomey, to be sacrificed to the manes of his lamented father, the late monarch of that African kingdom.
4. A surgical operation by the most skilful of the faculty on Charles Sumner with a view to the removal of the black heart which he carries under his grey waistcoat.

Other remedial measures of a similar kind might be suggested, which could not be otherwise than beneficial. We are not hopeful that these will be carried out, nor do we suppose, if they were, that they would be satisfactory to our friends in South Carolina, who will probably wish to secede from Heaven when they get there, but we venture to lay the programme down as a rational one, well calculated to produce happy consequences.

☞ Hon. Henry M. Fuller, a noted politician of the American party of this state, died in Philadelphia, last week, aged 40 years.

☞ Next Friday, the 4th of January, is the day designated by the President, for Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer throughout the Union.

☞ The reports of Gen. Scott having resigned, or is going to resign, as well as most other rumors about him are all trash.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860

The Senate committee of thirteen have just now adjourned, and, as I predicted in my last, they came to no agreement.—The House committee will undoubtedly do the same. The fate of the Union may therefore be considered as no longer an open question. The only puestion now is, not *whether* the Union will be dissolved, but *where* shall the division line be, and how shall a civil war be prevented?

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

Mr. Crittenden says that Monday was the darkest day of his life. The Senate Committee of Thirteen had a long session, and Mr. Toombs forced a vote on each proposition separately—every Republican Senator voting in the negative. This satisfied Mr. Crittenden that there was no longer any hope for conciliation, and Mr. Toombs announced that all efforts at settlement were closed, and he should so inform his constituents.

All the Republicans voted steadily against all of Crittenden's compromise propositions—such as the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific,—all Territory South to be slave, and all North, free; against amendments to the Constitution, or a change in the Fugitive Slave law. They were abandoned, and nothing was accomplished All hope of anything effective from this Committee is abandoned.

In the House on Monday a letter signed by Messrs. McQueen, Bonham, Boyce and Ashmore, members from South Carolina, was read, in which they say they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity since the official intelligence of making known that the people of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, have resumed the powers which they heretofore delegated to the general government, and thus dissolved their (the signer's) connection with the House of Representatives. The Speaker directed that the names of the above mentioned gentlemen be retained on the roll, thus not recognizing their act of secession from the House.

For the Advertiser.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

In comparing the present "National Crisis" with revolutions and rebellions that happened years ago, it would be well for us to look at the *moral condition* of the people who raised their hands against those in power. When men are excited; frantic with the idea of resisting tyranny, and yet maintain a decent respect for *religion*, then an appeal to them might be effectual; but when fanaticism is rampant, and "Death to Slavery" the prevailing sentiment, we cannot but see that anything that runs counter to the general opinion would be treated with contempt. And notwithstanding all this, the "Great Mogul," the *Ledger* of Philadelphia, in a late issue, institutes a comparison between that rebellion which was crushed by the firmness and forbearance of one *Gasca*, and the present attitude of South Carolina towards the Union, and then wants to know whether there might not be a Gasca among us. Stop, Mr. Mogul! you go upon the supposition that the North has always been faithful in her attachment to the Union, and that South Carolina has done a great wrong; has violated a solemn compact entered into by all the states. There's where we differ. *We* go upon *facts,—facts that can't be denied*, and they are these:—For ten years the Constitution has been nullified by the adoption of Personal Liberty bills in your Northern State Legislatures; our lives are in danger if we attempt to bring back our property escaping to the North; every obstacle is laid in our way, from a cruel and ignorant mob up to the Judges on the Bench; at every point we are met and repulsed. If we gain it is always at a heavy cost and the exposure of our own lives to imminent danger. Further than this by constantly feeding the Northern mind upon the idea that "slavery is a sin," you have at last brought the people to such a state that they believe it their *duty* to wipe out slavery, and to effect this you deny us equal rights to our common property; you deny us the right of going into the territories with our slaves, and yet you have the unblushing impudence to say that you are acting in a brotherly manner towards the South. Are not the territories the property of the United States—not of the North, nor of the South—but belongs to all the states, and the citizens of the different states have a perfect right there, and that with their property whether it consist in *Cattle* or *Human beings*.

But to return to Gasca who has been standing in the cold all this time. It is said he appealed to the religion of the revolters, to the respect they held for an oath, (having sworn allegiance to the Government,) and called upon them in the name of God to return to their allegiance—that all would be amicably adjusted. Yes! to them he could with fervent zeal say:—"By all that you owe your country and your God I call upon you to stand by me." But could *any* man call upon Burlingame, Shurz, Phillips and their *infidel* followers with any prospect of being heard. Men who acknowledge a "higher law" have no God! Men who denounce that noble instrument, the Constitution, as "a league with Hell and a covenant with Death" cannot possibly worship a God! Men who say that the times demand "an anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God!" certainly do not bow the knee to our Father who is in Heaven. And yet to such men you are expected to say:—I appeal to your *religion* and demand in its name your immediate allegiance and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. Gasca the priest, spoke to men of a different character—men whose lives were one continued record of faith in a God! and the belief in his Almighty Power.

Can we turn to such men now with the same appeal? Can we turn to Wm. H. Seward, the "irrepressible conflict" man, and ask him to support the Constitution? Can we turn to Abraham Lincoln, who said that these states cannot exist half-free and half-slave, and ask him to support the Constitution? One of them has already sworn to support the Constitution and yet opposes the rendition of fugitive slaves, teaches the people that it is wrong, and yet he is one of the men to whom, among many others, we are to look for an amicable adjustment of affairs now threatening our beloved country with ruin and desolation.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress on Monday, the 24th inst., were interesting. In the Senate, several propositions bearing upon the present misunderstanding between the two sections of the country were submitted, and referred to the Select Committee of Thirteen—among them several amendments to the Constitution, by Mr. Douglas. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave trade, by which it is proposed to modify the act of 1820 so as to meet the objections of Judge Magrath, of South Carolina. Among other provisions, it makes the fitting out of slavers, like the sailing of them, piracy, and changes the penalty from death to imprisonment for life. The special order—the bill for the admission of Kansas—was postponed, in order that the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, might be considered as unfinished business, and Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, proceeded to make an elaborate speech in answer to his collengue and Mr. Wade, of Ohio. He believed the Republicans responsible for all the trouble at present existing in the Union. In the House, a letter signed by the South Carolina members was read, announcing the secession of their State, and their consequent withdrawal from Congress. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the late defalcation in the Interior Department. It was laid over, pending the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior on the subject, and also one from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for an investigation, after which it was passed.—John Cochrane offered a preamble and resolution providing, among other things, for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line. Mr. Haskin proposed as a substitute that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the relations existing between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina. Mr. Cochrane finally withdrew his resolution, objection being made to its introduction, before the Special Committee had reported. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed without debate, and the House adjourned until Thursday.

Congressional proceedings, on Thursday, were interesting, and, in some respects, important.—Territorial business was the order of the day in the Senate, the measure immediately under reconsideration being a bill reported from the Committee on Territories, to provide for a Territorial Government for Arizona. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, wished to have a section added for the protection of slave property. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, desired that the law in force when the Territory was annexed to this country be continued until it shall become a State. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, made a long speech, in which he reviewed the whole question of Slavery, and the trouble which it has brought upon the country.—He was followed by Mr. Davis of Mississippi, and the bill under consideration was further discussed by Mr. Green, of Missouri, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and others, and without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House, most of the session was spent in the discussion of a question of privilege. Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, wished to make a personal explanation in reference to a dispatch which had appeared in a Boston and a New-York paper, implicating the Central Breckinridge Committee, of which he is Chairman, in the robbery of the Indian Trust Fund in the Interior Department—alleging that the funds had been used to further the interests of Mr. Breckinridge in the late Presidential campaign. It was objected that according to a previous decision of the Speaker, the explanation could not be heard. Mr. Stevens, however, was finally allowed to proceed, and denounced the dispatch as untrue and malicious.—Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Special Committee asked leave to sit elsewhere than in Washington should circumstances require it, and after some opposition it was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, but it becoming apparent that a quorum could not be maintained, it was thought best to adjourn until Monday.

☞ Mr. Dave Wilmot visited Abe Lincoln last week, at Springfield, for the purpose of begging an office, it is presumed.

Startling News from Charleston?

FORT MOULTRIE EVACUATED!

The most intense excitement was created throughout the country, on Thursday, by intelligence from Charleston that Major Anderson, the commander of the fortifications in the harbor of that city, had abandoned Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumpter— a more formidable position.—Not a little alarm was felt, as the first despatches led people to believe that a collision had taken place between the population of Charleston and the United States troops garrisoning at Fort Moultrie, and that we were actually at war with South Carolina.

The facts however, show that Major Anderson who commands Fort Moultrie, knowing the position to be untenable; evacuated it and took possession of Fort Sumpter, an almost impregnable post, where, in the event of an attack upon United States property, he would be enabled to defend it against great odds. Before leaving Fort Moultrie, Major Anderson spiked the guns and set fire to the gun carriages. This however, is not the fact, Major Anderson withdrew for strategic purpose; for it is known that General Scott expressed the opinon that Fort Moultrie could not be held against a resolute attack for twenty-four hours, but that Sumpter was the strongest fort of its size in the world, and could only be taken by starving out the garrison. It is conceded that it would require a continuous bombardment of six months with guns of the heaviest metal to destroy Fort Sumpter, and then it could only be done, it at all, by chipping off the masonry piece by piece. This fort, moreover, commands the entire city and harbor of Charleston as well as Fort Moultrie itself; being built on an island in the channel, it can easly be relieved from the sea. Thus it will be seen that the evacuation of a weak and comparatively worthless position for stronger one was a wise military movement. Captain Foster, with a small force, still remains there.

When the action of Major Anderson became known in Charleston, the excitement was intense. Several military companies were ordered out, and it is reported that military corps from the interior have been ordered to Charleston. On the receipt of the news in Washington the President called the Cabinet together for deliberation. Up to ten o'clock on Thursday night, however, the government had received no official information on the subject, and consequently could not act. The South Carolina Commissioners to Washington, it is reported, were highly indignant when they heard of the abandonment of the fort, regarding it as a violation of certain pledges alleged to have been given by the administration; and as an overt act of war.

A dispatch to the *New-York Express*, dated 27th inst., says:—"Major Anderson's evacuation of Fort Moultrie was by order of the Secretary of War, upon advice from the President and General-in-Chief. The new Eort is deemed quite impregnable. It commands Fort Moultrie and Charleston, and the possession gives great satisfaction to the Union men here."

LATER AND MORE IMPORTANT!

Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney Captured by the Secessionists!?

The despatches from Charleston, yesterday afternoon, were even more important than those of Thursday. Volunteer soldiers of Charleston, acting under the order of the State authorities of South Carolina, have taken possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor, and taking down the flag of the United States, have raised over them the Palmetto flag. The same flag floats also over the United States Custom House and the United States Post Office.

☞ The creditors of the Phoenix Iron Company have granted an extension of time to the Company, so that the works will continue in full and active operation.

ABSTRACTION OF TRUST FUNDS.—A communication was laid before the House of Representatives on Monday a week, from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that on Saturday previous he was informed, by voluntary confession of Godard Bailey, an officer of the Department, that State bonds, held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indians, amounting to $870,000, had been abstracted from his custody and converted to private uses. The Secretary asks that a full investigation be made by Congress, in order to vindicate his own honor, and to expose the guilty. Mr. William H. Russell, the President of the Overland Pony Express Company, and of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, of St. Louis, the army transportation contractors, was on Tuesday arrested in New York, charged with complicity in the Indian Trust Bonds fraud. Bailey and Russell are both in prison at Washington, awaiting a hearing on the accusation against them.

☞ In the present excitable state of feeling, when the public mind is morbidly craving for the startling news, there are plenty of creatures making their living by catering to the diseased appetite. Hence the advice of a cotemporary is well, that sensible people should not believe anything they hear until tested by the lapse of forty-eight hours, and not more than half what they see with their own eyes.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.—The three Commissioners delegated by South Carolina to treat with the Federal Government for the surrender of the property of the United States in that State, and for the recognition of her independence, arrived in Washington on Wednesday.—So far, they have received no encouragement as to being received in an official capacity. The more probable report is, that their case will be submitted to Congress by the President. They do not apprehend an immediate termination to their business, as they have hired private quarters, with the privilege of retaining them till the 4th of March.

A dispatch to the New York *Express*, dated 27th, says:

"President Buchanan has just declined to receive Messrs. Barnwell, Orr and Adams, as Commissioners from South Carolina, but announces that he will receive them as citizens of the United States or as individuals. In no way, he says, can he recognize any foreign embassy made up from one of the American States.

THE FALL OF PEKIN.

A few lines of telegraphic news, brought by the Persia, narrate one of the greatest events of modern history. The proud capital of the Chi[illegible] city of Pekin, has been captured by a small force of British and French troops; the Emperor's summer palace has been sacked and immense spoil secured, and the Emperor himself is reported to have fled to Tartary.

The news has taken the world by surprise. So easy and complete a victory could not have been anticipated. The account reads more like a fable of the mythological days of the miraculous victories, the work of gods and demi-gods, than a sober reality of the days of gunpowder, steam and electric telegraphs.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature met yesterday, (Tuesday). It is believed that Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill county, will be Speaker of the Senate, and Elisha W. Davis, of Mercer, Speaker of the House.

THE BANKS OF THE INTERIOR.

The interior banks of Pennsylvania have been remitting for their notes, since the suspension, to banks and brokers in Philadelphia; but exchange on Baltimore, Pittsburg, and generally throughout the country, ranging from 1½ to 10 per cent. Pennsylvania currency has been remitted *from all parts* of the country to Philadelphia to make exchange, and thus a very large and continually increasing amount sent home to the banks in the interior for redemption, while their income of par funds has been most seriously diminished by the suspension.

This process, by rapidly curtailing the means of the banks, is leading to a considerable reduction of their discounts, and crippling the business of the country; while the city banks, which *make no exchanges* with other points, are enabled to keep up their regular business.

We are glad to learn that in consequence of this state of things, the interior banks have agreed not to remit for their notes when sent up from Philadelphia—preferring to keep themselves in position for doing their appropriate current business, and keeping themselves stronger for resumption, when that day comes round. They have agreed also to take each other's notes on deposit and in payment of debts. We have no doubt these decisions will work favorably to the business of the interior.

—THE Lancaster *Express* cautions its readers against pedlers, and relates an instance where a gentleman in a neighboring county bought some corn, slave from a pedler, and applying it to the corn a sore was produced which continued to spread and cause intense pain until he was relieved by death.

—NOW AND THEN.—Living was cheap enough in the olden times. Socrates is supposed to have lived upon an income of seventy-five dollars; but he lived worse than a slave. His coat was shabby, and he wore the same garment both winter and summer; he went barefooted; his chief food was bread and water; and as he entered in no business to mend his estate or income, it is not wonderful that his wife, scolded. Demosthenes, his sister, and their mother paid for their board $105 a year, and provided the house into the bargain.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

A. H. RICHEY,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

IN Cumberland Street, nearly opposite the Black Horse Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.

ALL work done up with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

April 11, 1860.

☞ **Fashionable Tailoring!**

MICHAEL HOFFMAN would respectfully inform the Citizens of Lebanon, that he has REMOVED his TAILORING business to Cumberland Street, two doors East of Pfleger's Store, and opposite the Washington House, where all persons who wish garments made up in the most fashionable style and best manner, are invited to call. He has lately received the New York, Philadelphia, Paris and London reports of

Spring and Summer Fashions,

and as he has none but the best workmen employed, he guarantees that all work entrusted to him will be done in a satisfactory manner.

☞ With his thanks to his old customers for their patronage heretofore, he respectfully solicits public favor.

TO TAILORS!—Just received and for sale the N. York and Philadelphia Report of Spring & Summer Fashions. Tailors wishing the Fashions should let the subscriber know of the fact, so that he can make his arrangements accordingly. MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Lebanon, April 7, 1859.

George Hoffman's

LEBANON COUNTY

TRANSPORTATION LINE.

By Lebanon Valley Railroad.

PARTICULAR attention will be paid to Goods shipped by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Goods will be sent daily to and from Philadelphia to Lebanon, Myerstown and Annville Stations, and all other points in the County.

FREIGHTS contracted for at the least possible rates and delivered with dispatch.

The Proprietor will pay particular attention to, and attend personally, to the receiving and delivery of all Freights.

For information, apply at his Office at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon.

EDWARD MARK, his Agent in Philadelphia, will always be found at *W. H. Bush's Merchant's Hotel, North Third st., Philadelphia.*

July 11, '60.] GEO. HOFFMAN.

AT THE

CHEAP STORE

OF

RAUCH & LIGHT.

At the Corner of Cumberland Street and Plank Road,

LEBANON, PA.

MESSRS. RAUCH & LIGHT take pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally that they have just opened a large and carefully selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Their

DRY GOODS,

have all been selected with the greatest care from the largest Importing Houses in Philadelphia.

GROCERIES,

A large stock of cheap Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Chocolate, and all kinds of Spices. Also, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

among which are the newest patterns, together with almost an endless variety of Goods in their line of business, which will be sold very cheap for cash, or Country Produce taken in exchange.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

The attention of Millers and Farmers is directed to their large stock of BAGS, which they will sell at wholesale prices.

October 17, 1860.] RAUCH & LIGHT.

Farmers and others Take Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire establishment of A. MAJOR & BROTHER, will manufacture and keep on hand a very general assortment of MACHINERY and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, embracing Improved FOUR-HORSE Powers and Threshers; Railway Horse Powers and Threshers, Morgan's Independent steel-wire Tooth Horse RAKE, Mumma Patent Fodder, Straw and Hay CUTTERS, Cast-Iron Field Rollers, Grain Fans, Hay Elevators, Clover Hullers, Corn-shellers, by hand or power, Corn Ploughs and Planters, Cultivators, &c., with a variety of the best PLOUGHS in use, &c.

All of the above Machines are of the latest and best improvements, and are all warranted to give satisfaction.

Castings of all kinds made to order,

and at short notice. He also manufactures STEAM ENGINES, Mill Gearing, Shafting, and Mill work in general, and pays particular attention to Repairing Engines and Machinery of all kinds.

He invites all to call and examine the work at the Ma[illegible] Shop, in Lebanon.

☞ All orders or communications by mail will be promptly attended to. D. M. KARMANY.

Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Lebanon, August 8, 1860.

NOTICE.—I have appointed A. MAJOR & BROTHER my Agents for the purpose of carrying on the above business. D. M. KARMANY.

Lebanon, August 8, 1860.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

AROMATIC

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

A SUPERLATIVE

TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI DYSPEPTIC

AND

INVIGORATING CORDIAL

To the Citizens of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Apothecaries, Druggists, Grocers and Private Families.

Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy.
Wolfe's Pure Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine.
Wolfe's Pure Jamaica and St. Croix Rums.
Wolfe's Pure Scotch and Irish Whisky.

ALL IN BOTTLES.

I beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to the above WINES and LIQUORS, imported by UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New-York, whose name is familiar in every part of this country for the purity of his celebrated *Schiedam Schnapp*. Mr. WOLFE, in his letter to me speaking of the purity of his WINES and Liquors says: "I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in this City of New York; that all the BRANDY and WINES which I bottle are pure as imported, and of the best quality, and can be relied upon by every purchaser." Every bottle has the proprietor's name on the wax, and fac simile of his signature on the certificate. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For sale at RETAIL by all Apothecaries and Grocers in Philadelphia.

GEO. H. ASHTON, No. 332 Market st., Phila.
Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

Read the following from the New York Sun:

ENORMOUS BUSINESS FOR ONE NEW YORK MERCHANT.—We are happy to inform our fellow-citizens that there is one place in our city where the physician, apothecary, and country merchant, can go and purchase pure Wines and Liquors, as pure as imported, and of the best quality. We do not intend to give an elaborate description of this merchant's extensive business, although it will well repay any traveller or citizen to visit UDOLPHO WOLFE'S extensive warehouse, Nos. 18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, and Nos. 17, 19 and 21, Marketfield street.—His stock of Schnapps on hand ready for shipment could not have been less than thirty thousand cases; the Brandy, some ten thousand cases—Vintages of 1836 to 1856; and ten thousand cases of Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, some very old and equal to any in this country. He also has three large cellars, filled with Brandy, Wines, &c., in casks, under Custom-House key, ready for bottling. Mr. WOLFE'S sales of Schnapps last year amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand dozen, and we hope in less than two years he may be equally successful with his Brandies and Wines.

His business merits the patronage of every lover of his species. Private families who wish pure Wines and Liquors for medical use should send their orders direct to Mr. WOLFE, until every Apothecary in the land makes up their minds to discard the poisonous stuff from their shelves, and replace it with WOLFE'S pure Wines and Liquors.

We understand Mr. WOLFE, for the accommodation of small dealers in the country, puts up assorted cases of Wines and Liquors. Such a man, and such a merchant, should be sustained against his tens of thousands of opponents, in the United States, who sell nothing but imitations, ruinous alike to human health and happiness.

For sale by Dr. Ross and D. S. Raber.

September 12, 1860.—6m.

Removal.

CYRUS K. SNAVELY would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his BUTCHERING ESTABLISHMENT to Plank Road street, south of Cumberland, adjoining the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he solicits the patronage of the public. By strict attention to business he hopes to please all that will favor him with patronage. CYRUS K. SNAVELY.

Lebanon, October 10, 1860.

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, FEROTYPES, 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.

Bricks! Bricks!

THE undersigned, in North Lebanon, has 400,000 of the best BRICKS for sale. No better can be obtained in this neighborhood, and he will sell them in large quantities at $4 50 (cash) per thousand.

Also, ½ inch, inch and 2 inch of the best Poplar Boards and Planks, for sale. DAVID BOYER.

North Lebanon, Feb. 15, 1860.

Merchant Tailoring.

REMOVAL.

S. S. RAMSEY has removed to the corner of Cumberland street and Doe Alley, in Funch's New Building, where he will keep an assortment of *Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. Also ready made* clothing and *furnishing goods* such as Shirts, Hose, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, &c., &c.,—all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Lebanon.

CUSTOMER WORK attended to promptly, and good fits guaranteed. S. S. RAMSAY.

Lebanon, April 18, 1860.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a NEW LIVERY STABLE, at Mrs. [illegible]RISE'S Hotel, Market street, Lebanon, where he will keep for the public accommodation a good stock of HORSES and VEHICLES. He will keep gentle and good driving Horses, and handsome and safe Vehicles. Also, careful Drivers furnished when desired. Also OMNIBUS for Parties, &c.

Lebanon, April 21, 1858. JAMES MARCH.

National House.

NORTH E. CORNER of Plank road and Guilford Streets NORTH LEBANON, PENN'A.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HO! all ye thirsty come and drink, for nice cool mineral water, the choicest vintage, and the purest malt liquors grace my bar. And ye hungry come and eat, as the table is loaded with the most substantial fare, and the richest delicacies of the season crown my board—Come man and beast; my house is always open to the stranger and the friend, and for animals the best of provender, fine stabling, and attentive hostlers, are ever ready at my stables.

Yours, Respectfully,

North Lebanon, Sept. 14, 1859. HENRY BOLTZ.

Charles Brotherline's

CABINET-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

BETWEEN Carmany's and Bomberger's hotels, in the borough of Lebanon, is the oldest and most reliable establishment of the kind in Lebanon.

He makes any thing and every thing belonging to his trade. Makes and sells better made and better finished work than any other establishment in Lebanon. His manner of Turning out Ware cannot be beat. All he asks of those in want of FURNITURE, is to give him a call before before buying elsewhere.

Lebanon, December 19, 1860—1m.

North Lebanon Steam Mill.

THE undersigned having leased the NORTH LEBANON STEAM FLOUR MILL, will promptly attend to all CUSTOM WORK that may be entrusted to him.

He will also buy all kinds of GRAIN, and pay therefor the highest Market prices in cash. The patronage and encouragement of the public is respectfully solicited, as he hopes to merit it by fair dealing and attention to business. JONATHAN GEESAMAN.

North Lebanon, June 20, 1860.

THE NEW BAKERY,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at his stand, on Cumberland street, Lebanon, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and will supply customers with the best BREAD, CAKES, &c., &c. Flour received from customers and returned to them in bread at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES,

of all kinds, fresh and of the best quality, constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices.

The public is invited to give me a trial.

Lebanon, Nov. 9, 1859. F. W. EBUR.

Philip F. McCarthy

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

ON Cumberland Street, one door East of the Black Horse Hotel. Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me for the short time I have been in business, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the public.

He has at all times an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of his own manufacture on hand, which will be dis