Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.

☞ As preaching for the salvation of men's souls is at the present time greatly neglected by many of those invested with authority to proclaim on earth the will of God, thus depriving the members of their churches of the spiritual instruction to which they are entitled, we notice with pleasure, that many political newspapers devote space in their columns to the publication of good Bible sermons.—The evil of political sermons is thus in a great measure counteracted.

☞ A great many of the reports from the South are devoid of truth. The United States mails in South Carolina will not for the present be interfered with. It is also a matter of doubt if there will be any difficulty in relation to the collection of the customs at Charleston, between the authorities, although indiscreet and excitable people may bring on a collision at any moment.

☞ Major Anderson, the commander of the Forts in Charleston harbor, has suddenly became so famous by his evacuations, that he is proposed as Secretary of War under Mr. Lincoln. The force of circumstances, and Republican hatred of the administration, made him a great man, as it would have done any other in his position,—a position in which no one so far has yet designed to attack him, and which never was in the least dangerous to him or his command.

☞ We are pleased to see that Hon. S. A. Douglas has taken so decided a stand for the Union. He is for giving to the South all it is entitled to under the Constitution and the Laws, and is opposed to going to war until every other mode of arrangement has been exhausted. He lays the present troubles in our country at the doors of the Republican politicians. His speech on Thursday last is said to have been the greatest speech delivered in the Senate since the days of Henry Clay. We shall endeavor to lay it before our readers next week.

☞ People of a rebellious and treasonable disposition have a great deal to say about a "higher law," a law they claim to be above the constitution and laws of men. Such people forget their subordination to God and the law, but make their own opinions, not God will and the Bible, the rule of their conduct. The will of God and the Bible, are nothing but law and justice, and those who endeavor on earth to nullify and disregard the latter cannot have much respect for the former.

☞ We note at present a slight indication of good sense among the members of the opposition party. After abusing Gen. Jackson worse than a pick-pocket for upwards of thirty years, they all at once have discovered great merit in his administration; and what is just as remarkable, the merit consists in the very acts for which he has been so roundly abused. 'Oh! had we a Jackson now!' they exclaim. The hypocrites! Do they forget that when they had him they tried to murder him on the steps of the Capitol. In ten years hence they will also forget the senseless clamor they are now raising against Mr. Buchanan, and all the embittered feeling against him of this day will find vent in the exclamation:—"Oh! had we a Buchanan." Such are opposition principles.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE BORDER STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Committee of the Border States, including Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina, from the South, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., from the North, to day agreed upon propositions for an adjustment of pending difficulties, by amending the Constitution, as follows:—

1. Recommending a repeal of all the Personal Liberty bills.
2. That the Fugitive Slave Law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners' fee, &c.
3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.
4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.
5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter State slave trade.
6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.
7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its Constitution may determine.

It is known that these propositions would have been acceptable to Senator Toombs a fortnight since.

THE FIDDLERS AND DANCERS.

History informs us that when Rome was burning Nero fiddled. Have we fiddlers now, and dancers too, when the fairest government on earth is being destroyed? Let us see.

Finding Wm. H. Seward forgetful of his duty, the people of New-York wait upon him, and beg, almost upon bended knees and with tears in their eyes, that he should raise his hand to avert the destruction of his country. But, he must consider whether consistency to a sectional party platform will not claim his first attention. He is fiddling, and his friends dancing, while the Union is being destroyed.

The nation calls upon the President elect to give but one word of assurance that the constitutional rights of all sections of the country will be respected and vindicated, and the laws enforced; which would have an influence upon millions, beneficial to the preservation of the Union. He declines to do so, relates stale and vulgar anecdotes, and refers the people to his *political* speeches. He is fiddling, the Republicans dance, shouting "wait! wait!" and the Union goes to destruction. When their fiddling and dancing is done it will be too late!

Ten millions of people are preparing to vindicate, "by all the means that God and nature have placed in their hands, what they consider rights belonging to them by all that is sacred before heaven and just before man." Whether we believe them justified in their movements or no, we know that they believe themselves justifiable. Their complaints should, at least receive a respectful hearing, and if founded in truth receive justice at the hands of those they look upon as their oppressors. Regardless of any other law but that of *might*, their complaints are received in Congress and out of it, with taunts, jeers and abuse, which only tend to irritate and madden them the more. Sumner, Lovejoy, Wade, Greely and their ilk are fiddling; the Republican hosts are dancing, and the Union is pushed still nearer to the verge of destruction.

The Union is being destroyed,—the fairest trial Heaven ever allowed the people of the world to test their capability of self-government, is about being decided, with the verdict against them. The infidels, the higher-law, the anti-slavery bible, anti-slavery God, and anti-slavery constitution advocates snatch up their fiddles and abolitionism begins the dance. They must fiddle and dance while the Union is going to destruction.

England and the monarchial governments of Europe,—after intriguing for nearly a century,—have at last, by money and orators, succeeded in turning the scale in favor of their allies in this country. The fiddles are playing all over Europe, and tens of thousands there and here are whirling in the dance, intoxicated with joy, because the Union is going to destruction.

The venerable President, maligned and misrepresented, prays to God to avert the blow from his country and spare him from beholding bloodshed and disunion. His prayer is drowned by the fiddles of abolitionists on the one hand, and fire-eaters on the other, while the dance, by Republicans in the North, and Disunionists in the South, goes on.

Senators Douglas, Bigler, Crittenden and a few others stand in the Senate chamber, offering to yield all for the preservation of the Union.—The Republican Senators fiddle; Republicans all over the land join in the dance, and the Union, during the revelry, goes to destruction.

The world has progressed. Rome had but one Nero. We have legions. May heaven put an end to the horrible enchantment which is leading men to their own, as well as their fellowmen's destruction. It has gone far enough. The music and the dance are barbarous and deadly. Columbia is weeping at the folly of her children.

☞ The Republican Legislature of this State is about to pass an act appropriating a large sum of money—say one million of dollars—to arm the militia of the State and subdue the South. After the army is equipped it will take many millions more, a year, to support the army. All this money must be raised by taxation, which will be levied upon persons and property at a rate never before known in the history of the State.—The people should protest, by all the means in their power, against any appropriation for warlike purposes, until the very last hour. Some of the more moderate Republicans themselves fear the evil effects of thus embroiling the State and squandering the people's substance. Hence, we are not surprised to notice that Congressmen Stewart, Killinger, McPherson, and others, are at Harrisburg, on a commission to persuade the Republican members of the Legislature not to pass such an appropriation.

NEW COLLECTOR FOR CHARLESTON.—The enemies of the Administration were astonished on Wednesday by the announcement that Mr. PETER MCINTYRE, of York, Pa., had been appointed Collector of the port of Charleston, and would immediately go in the Revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, and enforce the Revenue Laws. He will be backed by the Home Squadron.

☞ The Republicans, feeling that their late unmeasured and violent abuse of Mr. Buchanan and his administration was premature and without reason, are seeking for opportunities to retract, and display a little good sense and justice. Hence, when it was announced, last week, that Gen. Scott was appointed Secretary of War, they were ready to clap their hands with joy. So when Mr. Buchanan refused to order the return of Major Anderson to Fort Moultrie, and declared his determination to collect the customs at all hazards at Charleston, they again feintly applauded, although their whole desires had been for the contrary. Mr. Buchanan is determined to pursue a just policy in disregard of either their abuse or their praise, and what is better than all, he is RIGHT now, and has been right all along. Mr. Buchanan determined, and took an oath to that effect, on the 4th of March, 1857, to collect the customs, defend the property, and enforce the Laws of the United States, not only in the port of Charleston, but in every port and every place where the constitution and the laws required him to do so, and no one had any reason since then to infer that he would do otherwise. That he intends to continue doing so until the expiration of his term of office, and particularly in the port of Charleston, is equally plain. The clamor of the Republicans, that he would fail in his duty in any respect, is the sheerest hypocrisy, with a wicked design to force him into hasty, uncalled for, injustifiable, and unconstitutional acts, so that they could make political capital therefrom. We are proud that Mr. Buchanan has the firmness to do right in spite of the clamor afloat for the purpose of swerving him into the wrong, and are only sorry that so many Democrats allow themselves to be influenced by the screams of the opposition. Many Democrats have allowed the excitement to cloud their judgment, and the time will yet come when they will feel heartily ashamed of themselves for having thus forsaken a man who in every measure yet acted for the best, and allowed their feelings and opinions to be influenced by the ranting and raving of those who are their's and their country's enemies.

☞ Gen. Cameron visited Mr. Lincoln, last week, and it is said that he was offered and accepted the post of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McClure and his friends are down on the appointment like a thousand of brick. There is no doubt but there will shortly be a general fight in the Republican ranks, in this State, between Cameronism and its opponents. If it does give a fight it will be a kind of a Kilkenny cat fight, for Cameron is not so easily put hors-du-combat.

In case of the appointment of Cameron to the Cabinet, the present Legislature will have to elect two United States Senators this year.

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned his seat in President Buchanan's Cabinet, on Saturday a week. It is stated that he addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, demanding the withdrawal of Major Anderson from Fort Sumpter, and that on the President's declining to grant his demand, he resigned. His resignation was promptly accepted.

Post Master General HOLT is now acting as Secretary of War, with the advice and co-operation of Gen. Scott, between whom and the Administration there is the most perfect agreement.

BETWEEN WHOM IS THE DIFFICULTY?

It is a notable fact that the Irrepressible Conflict men of the North and the fire-eaters of the South are check by jowl in every movement tending to the dissolution of our glorious confederacy. They oppose every measure of the Union men of all parties to settle our present complicated affairs, and on most propositions of peace and friendship in Congress they vote together and against them. It is not so much a difficulty between the North and the South that is at present distracting our country and awakening the attention of the world, but, the difficulty is between the lovers of the Union, the observance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws North and South, on the one hand, and the abolitionists of the North and the fire-eaters of the South on the other.

☞ We publish on the outside of to-day's paper the last annual Message of Governor Packer. It is commended by all parties, and its recommendations in relation to National affairs will go far to allay the excitement, and set matters and things to rights again, if that is possible; and if the present Legislature will show a disposition to stand by the Union and act favorably upon the recommendations contained in the message, instead of stubbornly and recklessly adhering to the pernicious principles of their sectional party organization.

☞ Yesterday, (Tuesday,) was the day for the election of a U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to succeed Senator Bigler. It is probable that Edgar Cowen, Esq., of Westmoreland county, is the chosen man.

UNDOUBTEDLY A HOAX.

We perceive a paragraph going the rounds of the Republican papers that some public-spirited citizens of Massachusetts, had offered 10,000 volunteers to go to Charleston, and whip the secessionists. We doubt this, unless the proposal contains some hidden mischief. Such an act would be foreign to the past conduct of the Bay State. In every trouble, heretofore, the United States government had Massachusetts against it and siding with its enemies. It did so in the war of 1812; it did so on the North-east boundary question; it did so in the Oregon question; it did so in the Mexican war, and in a dozen other minor difficulties Massachusetts was always against the government. In the Mexican war it was unable even to raise a single volunteer company owing to the discouragements of the State government and the opposition to the war, until Gen. Cushing raised a volunteer company at his own expense, and attached it to the New-York Regiment. If it had not been for the laudable and patriotic efforts of that great Democrat, Gen. Cushing, Massachusetts would have been entirely without a participation in the glorious victories achieved from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. Hence, that Massachusetts has become patriotic and is willing to furnish men and means to whip the secessionists, is certainly a hoax, unless the very offer is a cloak to some undeveloped treason. We judge the present from the past.

For the Advertiser.

ARE NIGGERS OUR EQUALS?

The Republican Party, in Convention assembled, on the 16th day of May, 1860, unanimously resolved "that the maintenance of the principles that *'all men are created free and equal,'* that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights; among these are *life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions.*" Why was this resolution inserted in the Chicago Platform? What made it necessary? What had happened when the Convention met at Chicago that they should deem it expedient to reiterated that noble sentiment, "all men are born free and equal?" Did anybody ever deny that all *white* men were born free and equal? Had James Buchanan become a tyrant?—Was our freedom about to be taken from us? No! the Republican party by its own platform stands confessedly before the world as an *Abolition Party*. The framers of that inimitable document, the Declaration of Independence, meant *white* men. If they did not—they belied their own words, because slavery existed at that time, and many of the members of the Convention which adopted the Declaration were Slaveholders. If they including the *blacks* in that immortal sentence which the Republicans have so infamously perverted, why did they not immediately abolish slavery? We are not oppressed by our rulers; *we* live in the pursuit of happiness; *our* lives and liberty are respected—*we are*, in a few words, in a prosperous and healthful condition. The time when that glorious sentence "all men are created free and equal" was uttered, was one of peril and danger, and when tyranny was grinding down the people, was indeed a time that tried men's souls, but when the sentiment was reiterated by the Republican Party we were living in a time of peace, plenty and prosperity. What then could have induced them to incorporate this clause in their platform? We will tell you why.—The Patriarch Joshua (not Joshua of old) said it ought to be there, and out of respect to the Patriarch and his cohorts, it was put there. And who is this Joshua? No other than the famous Giddings that hoary headed, fiery old *abolitionist!* So the enigma is solved. The Party could have meant nothing else than that all (*white and black*) men are created free and equal. Wonder whether Mr. President Lincoln will invite the Niggers of Washington to his first levee? Wonder how our friend Killinger would like to introduce Prof. Heins to the President as one of his constituents? Wonder whether the Editor of the Courier would like to see some big, black nigger walking up to the ballot box and depositing his vote just before he handed in his vote. Further, the signers of the Declaration of Independence intended that their *posterity* should enjoy the *rights and liberty* for which they fought, bled and died. Who are their posterity? Niggers? Yet, the "Courier" and its admirers tell you that Niggers have a perfect right to their liberty, that it is a sin to hold the Niggers down South in bondage and we presume they will next attempt to secure *the right of voting* for the nigger.

☞ As we expected, the President has refused to give the Commissioners from South Carolina an official reception. They presented themselves to the President as ambassadors from a foreign government. Mr. Buchanan told them that he could only recognize them as distinguished citizens of the United States from South Carolina. They demanded, as the first preliminary step to their contemplated negotiations, the withdrawal of the federal troops from the forts at Charleston. Mr. Buchanan answered that he not only intends to collect the revenue and execute the federal laws in South Carolina as in other parts of the Union, but that he would defend the property of the federal government with all the power at his command.

The Commissioners immediately telegraphed to Governor Pickens all the particulars of the President's letter. They urged upon the Governor to put the State upon a war footing, and to concentrate all his force at once. The Commissioners left Washington on Thursday.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—We had expected that the humble and unpretending article on the National Crisis, which you so kindly published for us, would not meet with the approval of any *Abolitionist*. We had expected to hear many and harsh words used in denouncing it, but were totally unprepared for the fierce and rabid attack made upon it last Friday evening. We acknowledge the right of every man to his own opinion. If, however, he persists in assailing the rights of others and continues to abuse those who may differ with him, he must not expect them to exercise any more charity towards him than he himself is in the habit of exercising. But—to the object of our article. On last Friday evening the astounding development, in a still more astounding manner, was made, that "a sin had to live 200 years before you dared speak of it." What the particular sins were that had grown so old and about which we now could talk, we were not informed. But a still more marvellous discovery was made at the same time, viz: that "the institution," "the domestic institution"—"the immaculate institution," was not 200 years old, and, therefore, in the opinion of some people it was not yet a subject for general discussion; but whether it had attained that *good old age* or not, henceforth a crusade against "the institution," would be commenced. It would be denounced in the pulpit as well as out of it, whether it was liked by those who heard him or not. As this seems to be an age of discovery and development we have to record another. This one, however, we want the people to known had for ages baffled the greatest efforts of giant minds, and would probably never have been brought to light had it not been for this remarkable—this marvellous nineteenth century. It is this:—that bringing politics into religion was all moonshine—it was something that had frightened a good many old women—it had been a big bugbear to little children, but that it had become a "damnable heresy" and should be so treated. Every man dare express his opinion on any subject it mattered not where he delivered himself of it. The bold and defiant announcement was made that "the pulpit should no longer be muzzled;" and by it was meant that as many anti-slavery sermons would be delivered as was thought proper, and if the auditors did not agree with the speaker they were going *"hellward!"*—Yes! you infidel followers of Burlingame, Schurz, Phillips and Beecher—you are all going *heavenward*, no matter whether you believed in a *God* or not, only so that you acknowledge a *Higher Law*. And you men who are wealthy and own high priced pews, and who won't listen to eloquent eulogies on a Higher Law, are all going to the *Devil*. Your opinion and mine must exactly coincide, or else you are undeniably wrong; if you believe that it is wrong to bring Politics into Religion and I believe it is all right; if you believe that slavery is a blessing and I think it is an evil, you are all going *hellward* and I am going *heavenward*.

Such infamous ideas, clothed in pleasing, eloquent language, were delivered before a large and intelligent audience on last Friday evening. Such is the ingratitude which an unfeeling clergyman shows toward those through whose unappreciable kindness he is permitted thus to speak. Surely, Luther, Paul and Christ did not preach anti-slavery sermons! They did not declare that all who differed with them were going to hell. No! the meek and lowly followers of Jesus preached Christ and him crucified to a sin ridden world, and such we think should be the tone and tenor of the sermons of the present day. Slavery is not *the* sin for which God is now punishing us. It is the corruption and profanity which stalks boldly throughout our land that we are being beaten as it were with stripes. It sits brazen-faced in the lowest as well as the highest places of our nation. Our people hold infidel meetings, where God's existence is hooted at and the Bible pronounced a lie. Polygamy reigns supreme in one portion of our beloved country and infernal machines set to music rule the other part. These! These, are the crying evils which are now begetting us, and until we are rid of them Prosperity will not continue to bless our country.

Our ministers must preach the Gospel as it is in Christ Jesus; and unless they do so, ruin, desolation and despair will soon stare us in the face. They need not become Southside Doctors of Divinity, nor Henry Ward Beechers, but they must pursue a CONSERVATIVE, CHARITABLE and CHRIST-LIKE POLICY. Then may we expect to see our land flourish and become powerful.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Monday, the 31st ult., was the most exciting day experienced in Washington since the opening of the present session of Congress. In view of the intelligence of movements at Charleston, the principal interest centred in the Congressional proceedings—it being expected that some allusion would of course be made to events which have transpired during the brief holiday recess. In the Senate galleries a great crowd was gathered—the attraction being a speech by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, which he intimited in advance would be a secession speech. After some preliminary business, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Special Committee of Thirteen on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and asked that the journal of their proceedings be printed. Mr. Douglas intimated a desire to speak upon the subject, but postponed his remarks until Wednesday. Mr. Crittenden's joint resolution was made the special order for Wednesday. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was objected to and laid over, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate relative to the condition of the arms in the national armories, &c. The special order—Territorial business—was then postponed, and Mr. Benjamin proceeded to make his expected speech, which he closed with a declaration that the South could never be subjugated. A scene of indescribable confusion thereupon ensued in the galleries, which were finally cleared by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Baker, of Oregon, obtained the floor for a rejoinder, but yielded to a motion to adjourn. The House also had an exciting session. Several resolutions were offered, having for their object an inquiry into the condition of the forts and arsenals, but being objected to, they were laid over under the rules. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, offered a resolution declaring that any attempt to preserve the Union by force would be impracticable, and demanded the previous question, which was ordered. After considerable objection to the vote being taken, and a somewhat excited discussion, the resolution was tabled, 98 to 55. The Committee on Military Affairs, on motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, was then instructed to inquire into the manner in which arms had been distributed during the yerr 1860, the condition of the forts, arsenals, &c., and whether the fortifications are suitably garrisoned—the Committee having power to send for persons and papers. Messrs. Davis and Holman, of Indiana, each presented resolutions relative to the recent action of the South Carolina Convention, but the House adjourned before any action on them was taken.

The great feature of Congressional proceedings on Wednesday was the speech of Mr. Baker, the Senator from Oregon, in response to the speech of Senator Benjamin, delivered on Monday.—He denied the right of secession. Mr. Baker, without concluding, yielded to a motion to adjourn; but before the adjournment took place, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked and obtained leave to present a preamble and resolution virtually sanctioning the demand of South Carolina that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the fortifications in Charleston harbor, though not expressly saying so in so many words. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. In the House, the day was spent principally in an effort to get a vote on a resolution of inquiry in reference to the late movements in South Carolina. The House adjourned with the understanding that the vote is to be taken on Thursday.—Two documents from New-Jersey, relating to the condition of the Union—one, a memorial from the citizens of Newark, and the other the resolutions passed at the late Union meeting at Trenton—were referred to the Special Committee.—The Indian Appropriation was passed.

The galleries of the United States Senate were densely crowded again on Thursday, with people who desired to hear the conclusion of Senator Baker's speech, and the address of Senator Douglas on the great question of the day. Memorials, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, were presented by Mr Bigler, asking the Senate to pass the resolutions recently presented by Mr. Crittenden, and the latter gentleman followed with a resolution that provision be made by law for taking the sense of the people with reference to them. The matter was laid over for the consideration of unfinished business, and Senator Baker of Oregon, proceeded to finish his speech, in reply to Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, commenced on Wednesday. He was followed by Mr. Douglas, who took the position that the laws could only be enforced by civil process, or by a force headed by a civil officer, and that when rebellion became revolution, and a *de facto* government was formed, then war could be declared.—In the House the proceedings of a meeting held in Jefferson, Ohio, repudiating the idea of compromise, and indorsing the sentiments of Senator Wade, Hale and others were referred to the Committee of Thirty-three, after considerable opposition. Mr. Bingham reported back from the Judiciary Committee the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports with various amendments. It gives the President power, whenever the laws are likely to be interfered with, to establish a Custom-house in any secure place on the land, or on board a vessel and the Collector of the Port, when such arrangement is made, must have his residence wherever the custom-house may be. The matter, by special agreement, will come up under the head of unfinished business next Tuesday (yesterday.) The House, for want of a quorum, adjournd over until Monday.

The watch of which Mrs. Douglas was robbed at Memphis, Tenn., some few weeks since, has been found in a lot of stolen property which a free negro, Henry H. Holland, had been hoarding. It will be returned to its owner.

E. M. Corder, distinguished himself a few nights since by blowing out the gas after he had retired to his room in a Washington hotel. When found in the morning, there was just enough vitality left to encourage the physicians in their efforts to resuscitate him, which they succeeded in doing after long-continued labor.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:—"Senator Trumbull is having his residence put in first-rate order for the reception of his expected guest, the President elect, who is expected here in February. Mrs. Lincoln will be accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Edwards, from whose roof, by the way, she eloped with "Old Abe," then a briefless attorney."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The rumor which prevailed that the steamer Brooklyn had been ordered with recruits to Charleston, is pronounced false by official authority.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—The United States Arsenal and Forts at this place were taken this morning at daylight by the Alabama troops.

The forts contained 78,000 stand of arms, 1,500 boxes of powder, 800,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and other munitions of war.

No resistance was made by those in charge of the forts and arsenal.

Fort Morgan was taken this morning by the Mobile troops. It is now garrisoned by two hundred men.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT—HIS VIEWS OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[From the New York Evening Express.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, Dec. 31—The Pesident elect has no idea nor conception of what is going on in the country. He will be found to fail in an almost utter ignorance of the *personnel* that is to envelope him, as well as of the terrible issues he is soon to meet.

From a long conversation with men here, as well as from some remarks from the President elect, I see that he wholly fails to begin to comprehend the Southern movement. He is now only about where the New York Republicans press was two or three days after elections, when they were sure the excitement was passing right off with the election.

The following idea from him will illustrate what I mean. The words are mine, the ideas his:

Visitor—But, sir, the Gulf States are all seceding together.

Reply of the President elect—Well, well, we shall the easier get our appointments confirmed in the Senate.

Comment is unnecessary.

THE LAST OF THE LANCASTER BANK.—On Friday the remaining assets of the late Lancaster Bank were sold at public sale, in this city.—They consisted of various notes, judgment and stocks—amounting to about $240,000, without the accused interest, and on which about $30,000 was realized. In addition to these some property belonging to the Bank, in Philadelphia, sold for $14,000, increasing the amount to 44,000. As these assets were paid for in the notes of the defunct Bank, the result of the sale is merely the redemption of $44,000 worth of its outstanding circulation The notes of the Bank still outstanding are worthless, as this sale disposed of the last of the assets of the institution.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature met on Tuesday, January 1st, 1861. The Senate organized at 3 o'clock, P. M., by the election of ROBERT M. PALMER, of Schuylkill county as Speaker, and RUSSELL ERRETT, of Allegheny, as clerk. The House met at noon, and organized by electing ELISHA W. DAVIS, of Venango county, as Speaker, and E. H. RAUCH, of Carbon, as Clerk. The *six* Democrats in the Senate voted for Mr. SHINDEL, of Lehigh, for Speaker; and the 27 Democrats in the House, voted for Dr. CHARLES H. HILL, of Montgomery, for Speaker.

The Speaker's address in each branch, on being inducted into the chair, was conservative in its tone, and it is a significant circumstance, that both recommended the repeal of any laws which may be upon the statute books conflicting in letter or spirit with the faithful ezecution of all the provisions of the constitution.

Smith, (Rep.) in the Senate, and Randall, (Dem.) in the House, introduced resolutions relative to the present national troubles. The Senate resolutions were referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Hall, Shindel, Ketcham and Clymer; who, on Wednesday, reported them, with amendments.

The Governor's Message was transmitted to both Houses, and read, on Wednesday at noon.

On Thursday, in the Senate, Mr. Smith's joint resolutions relative to the National crisis, passed Committee of the Whole without amendment. General nominations for United States Senator were made; and after the reception of several Messages from the Governor, relative to the bills passed at the close of the last session, the Senate adjourned over to Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In the House, on Thursday, a Committee was drawn to investigate the case of the contested seat of Mr. Pughe, of Luzerne county. A number of general nominations for the United States Senator were made. Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, appointing the Governor of the State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a third person to be appointed by a joint resolution of the Legislature, Commissioners to meet like Commissioners from other States, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution as may be deemed necessary to the restoration of peace to our distracted conutry. Such amendments to be submitted to Congress for their approval. The resolution was laid over, and the House adjourned till Monday afternoon.

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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's Patent Fodder, Straw and Hay CUTTER; 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 Machine Shop, on PINEGROVE STREET, 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

SCHNEDAM 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 Maderia, Sherry and Port Wine.
Wolfe's Pure Jamaica and St. Croix Rum.
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 the 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. 832 Market st., Phil'a.
Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

Read the following from the New York Courier:

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 stranger 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 is 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 make 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 imitation, ruinous alike to human health and happiness.

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

September 12, 1860.—6m.

IF YOU WANT GOOD PICTURES GO TO

BRENNER'S

SKY LIGHT GALLERY, over D. S. Haber's Drug Store, on Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa. AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, FERROTYPES, PAPYNOTYPES 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 Funck's New Building, where he will keep an assortment of *Cloths, Cassameres, 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.

Lebanon, April 18, 1860. S. S. RAMSAY.

If you want good tin ware call at the Tin and Sheet Iron Store of GEORGE SMAY.