ment of the old terms, so explained and guarded as to secure their proper construction and right observance in all following time. The South chains to be in the difficulty the injured party, and charge the North with having virtually disowned the original spirit of the Constitution.— Either the charge is right, or it is wrong. If it is wrong, there can be no room, properly speaking, for any compromise, and any negotiation for the purpose, if it seems at all successful, must end in hypoerisy only and fulsehood. But if the charge be right it must, first of all, be felt and owned to be right. In that case, compromise because at the property and correction of wrong allies. comes a sottlement and correction of wrong withconorable to both sides. This, then, is the very first thing about which we need to have our

is, and charge the friends of compromise with a design to tamper in some way with its eacred principles. But when you come to examine the matter, it is found that what they mean by the Constitution is simply a cortain construction of this organic law established for the time by the this organic law established for the time by the authority of a reigning party. Their dectrine is, that what the will of a unjority of the nation may determine at any time to be the sense of the Constitution, that must be taken and held for the true sense of it, until it may happen to be reversed and changed by the will of some new majority of the light in a difference and sense of it. ty, agreeing to think in a different way. So, for the present, the sense of the Constitution is made to be the Chicago platform, assunctioned and en-dersed in appearance by the late Presidential election. But this is itself to violate the fundamental conception of the Constitution. view prevail, and it would be enough of itself to provoke secession, not only here on the part of the South, but on the part of Pennsylvania al-so, and every other State possessed of a particle of proper regard for its own rights; for in that case the Constitution would be not a bond of freedom at all, but a more organ of tyranny and oppression, at the service of any fanaticism that might be able to lay hold of it for this end.

What we need to consider here is not any such party construction of the Constitution, nor even the more letter itself of the written instrum but the spirit, the genius, the original soul and life of the Constitution. That this has been vi-Constitution was intended to be a bond of political union between the Northern and Southern States, under which they should be allowed to maintain their separate institutions respectively, without let or hindrance, as also without any sort of mutual responsibility. On no other terms was it possible to unite these several independent Commonwealths in a common Confederacy. It luy in the very nature of the case, that the Con-North and no South, no slaveholding and no non-slaveholding States—that it should be perfectly neutral and indifferent to these distinctions are standard or statement. tectry neutral and indifferent to these distinctions, extending over them simply the shield of its common protection. But the complaint of the South now is, that the briginal spirit of the Constitution in this view is no longer practically regarded on the part of the North, but that which holds slavery to be simply tolerated by the Constitution, while it pretends to make it at the came time a party against the fair political equality of the Southern States, and an organ for undermining accretly the very pillars of their peculiar social system. Such is their complaint; and we must shut our eyes to the truth not to see that the complaint is only too well supported by facts.

In these circumsfances, who will say that we ought not to own the reasonableness and propriety of the call which is made upon us to settle the difficulties which new beset us in the way of concassion and compromise or that we should be in

truly than before.

This, it seems to me, is the only course of wisdom in the case of those first alternatives, compromise or division. Let it be by all means compromise, sincere, full, and fairly satisfactory to the States which still adhere to the Union in the South. South. But suppose this refused, and the nation unhappily driven to the extremity of division, we are then at once confronted with another issue: Shall the separation be peaceful, with mu-tual consent and common settlement of terms, or shall it proceed through violence and blood, in the way of attempted coercion and consequent civ-In the name of all that is sacred in huto be met. If we will consent to respect the constitutional rights and reasonable demands of our necessity of a general separation from us as the penalty and price of refusing to surrender base-ly what they conceive to be their proper civil and

political rights—let us not then be so insane as to think of compelling them to remain with us still, in spite of their own purpose and wish.

On this subject it is of the utmost importance that the mind of the people generally, and above all now that the mind of the people of Pennsylvania should be distinctly determined, and proclaimed abroad as it were on the four winds of heaven, before the time shall have come for theory to pass into actual word and deed. We here it said at times, that we must maintain the attiit said at times, that we must maintain the attitude of unbouding authority and power, in order to open the way for peaceful negotiation, that absolute submission to the existing government must be insisted upon as a site qua non of all settlement of our present difficulties, and that to give up openly before hand the idea of caforcing such submission, if need he, in the way of our such submission, if need be, in the way of outward power, is in fact but to encourage the spirit of secession and treason. All this might sound well enough for ordinary circumstances and times. But when will men learn to make full carnest with the fact, that we are in altogether extraor-dinary times, in the threes, in truth, of a great political revolution, which must end in the disnational existence itself, and it can be no better, true place again in the Union; or that the talk from the War Department to-day, of coercion can ever earry with it the least weight there in favor of reconciliation and peace? And in the event expension, the control of the control there in layor of reconciliation and peace? And in the event especially of a general secession embracing all the slaveholding States, the event of which as an imminent possibility I am now speaking, must not every imagination of this sort become still more; I might almost sny, infinitely insane? Can any threat of coordin operate with the weight of a feather, to prevent such States as Virginia, Marylad Kantalla Missouri and which is shown to disown it, the studied reserve with which it seems to be hold as a sort of rod bu-hind the back, to be used hereafter as occasion may require, instead of being flung away at once as it should be—this it is, I say, as much almost ns anything else just now, which goes to irritate and inflame the mind of these States, and to make it difficult to bring our negotiations with them to

on amicable and peaceful result.

"The Constitution," says Andrew Jackson,
"cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved,
in opposition to the public feeling, by the more
exertion of the coercive powers confided to the exertion of the coercive powers connect to the General Government. The fundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the securi-ty it gives to life, liberty, character, property in overy quarter of the country; and in the futer-nal attachment which the cilizens of the screen. political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of ope another." These are true and right words. Let them be deeply pondered, and solemnly laid to heart, by all who care for the page of their country at this time. This idea of fighting for the preservation of the

Union, in its present circumstances, is simply preposterous. No victory in such a war could deserve to be considered a triumph. No rational object could be gained by ft in the end. If could be no better at best than national suicide in the most wholesale form. The very thought of it is

the sort, with their consent, shall ever be allowed to take place. In other words the time is already upon us, when to save ourselves from the vortex of misory into which we are in danger of being madly dragged in such form; the voice of the nation—the overwhelming conservative ma-jority in particular of this State-should be heard proclaiming in trumpet tones—nd coercion! Let it be fairly known and understood; that Ponnsyl vania his no mind in this case to be ruled by the dictation of New England and the Northwestern States—that sha is not willing to be made use of nether battle field in any war offensive or defeat of Philadelphia.

sive against States so intimately related to her as those which border on the Potomac—that her adhesion to the Chicago platform itself, so far as it went, was in no such sense as to invole any issue so madly desperate as this; let it be fairly under-stood, I say that she is ready to protest against all force other than that of love and persuasion for the settlement of our existing difficulties, and the fact will be felt itself at once as a message of peace and a rainbow of premise throughout the length and breadth of the langth.

Looking upon this Convention as an organ, created by the special providence of God for given such vace to the true heart of the States as is needed at the present, I trust that it may be ona bled wisely and faithfully to discharge this high price taing about which we heed to have our price taing about which we have our price tains the south been wronged in its constitutional rights on the part of the North?

Those who deuy this make a special morit commonly of standing by the Constitution as it is, and charge the friends of compromise with a that it shall commend itself to the judgment and that it shall commend it conscience of all good men, and what is of still grenter consequence, he crowned with the appro-bation and blessing of the great God in Heaven

Nebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES. Withdrawal of the Troops from Fort Sumpter.

Major Anderson has sent word of the Constitution. Infit to an as over visionated in a way injurious and insulting to the Southern States, is too plain, it seems to me, to admit of any serious question. If anything in the world is certain historically, it is that the assistance loss than twenty-thousand

> The subjects of the collection of the revenue in the seceding states, and the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter, have not yet engaged the attention of the Cabinet.

Great efforts are being made to effect a peaceful solution of the question of the forts and revenue.

The Southern Commissioners arthe contrary a system of thinking has organized had, up to Saturday, made no official after the shaking of hands and other itself here, and gradually gained the ascendency, communication to the Administration chulitions of welcome the grammunication to the contrary as a system of thinking has organized the second chulition to the contrary as a system of thinking has organized the contrary as a system of thinking has organized the second chulition to the contrary as a system of thinking has organized the contrary as a system of thinking has organized the contrary as a system of thinking has organized the contrary as a system of thinking has organized the contrary as a system of the second chulition to the contrary as a system of the second chulition to the contrary as a system of the second chulition to the contrary as a system of the second chulition to the second chulitio communication to the Administration, owing to the sickness of Secretary Seward, and the informal intimation that a little time would be agreeable.

The commissioners have been actively occupied since their arrival in consultation, and unofficial intercourse having reference to the object of their cession and compromise; or that we should hesitate for a moment to do this on the basis which mission.

is proffered to us for this purpose, by Virginia and her associate Border States? It should be WASHINGTON, March 9.—Important intelligence has just been received at no objection to such an arrangement, that it calls for some new adjustment of the Constitution. the War Department from Charleston. That does not imply any change in the spirit of the Constitution; it is merely the way in which suitable form and expression is to be given in this spirit, in order to insure its reservation more truly than before ports that salt provisions remain for only fifteen days, and that only a limited amount of vegetables is left in the fortress. Supplies of all kinds are running very low. Major Anderson, however, was still able to procure fresh meats and butter from the

Charleston market. Rumors are current in Washington, manity and roligion, let us not hesitate about the that General Scott will make a report answer with which this most solemn question is to the President, stating that the that General Scott will make a report brethren in the South-if we shut them up to the nearly exhausted. Also, that their the President. To become a part of statement vindicatory of the accepthe first of next month, and that suppolitical rights—let us not then be so insane as plies obtained at Charleston cannot be

ing advantages and efforts, it will be advisable to evacuate the forts, and to brevet the officers of the garrison for heroic conduct.

LATER. Washington, March 11.—The Ad. ministration has decided to withdraw the United States troops from Fort Sumpter, acting thus under advice from Gen'l Scott, predicated upon solution or in a separation and new birth of our late despatches from Major Anderson, national existence itself, and it can be no better, therefore, than political pedantry to think of going through with it by ordinary maxims and rules. Let us, in the name of common sense, be done with speculations and abstractions bere, and set ourselves to deal with facts in their own dent Lincoln and his Cabinet is one character of facts. Let us not be children in this treasonable and full grown mea. Does any man in his senses believe, that a resort to force, under in his senses believe, that a resort to force, under any circumstances, in this controversy with the South, can ever bring back any part of it to its true place again in the Union control to the true place again in the Union control to the true place again.

ma. In connexion with the above we must be permitted to make one remark. The opposition, after abusing the Democracy and Mr. Buchanan Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, from threwing themselves into the arms of the new Confederacy, if such a course seems necessary to maintain their rights? Nay, it is this very threat, or rather the backwardness which is the results of the propriety of the policy of the Democratic states are not solve any which is the results. racy, and are not only unwilling to um, of the State Senate; Mr. Arm. master General. send re-inforcements, but actually intend to evacuate and deliver up the -fortifications, thus going further in the Democratic policy than the Demoerats themselves even contemplated phia. a few weeks ago.

In the case of a final dissolution of the Union, by violence, northern manufactures will suffer immense-Among other branches of indus-States bear to one another, as members of one | tr; that will first feel the effects will be the Copy-right school book trade. From this source an immense profit of the act, come within the new law. has been annually drawn from the The warehouse system is left untouchsouthern people. Then, of course, they will publish the books themselves

measure would be the establishment 1857. something from which the soul turns away with of works for the manufacture of But what is needed now is not simply an abhorence of all such war, but an open, loud declaration on the part of the people that no war of ing machine for which the Northern made for ten. The Southern maker can sell for twenty-five dollars, and realize an enormous profit. So with Colt's pistols or Sharpe's rifles, or agricultural implements, and a hundred other things.

Wm. B. Thomas has been ten-

The Message of the new Presthe people, who are now quarreling American claimants. about its meaning. Some assert that it means war, while others just as confidently declare that it means beace. We trust it may mean the latter, and from the reports that Mr. Lincoln himself (and he should know,) de- Governo clares it means peace, and the addi. Railr'd Com. tional news, that it is contemplated, Dist. under the advice of Gen Scott, to 12 withdraw the troops from Fort Sump- 3 ter, we are strongly inclined to believe that such is its meaning. Then, we trust, that the administration will speedily go to work and show the people that they mean what they say.-They have it now in their power to inaugurate such an era of prosperity over the wnole country the like of which we have not had for many years. They need only stick to their good intentions,-kick the Abolitionists and the Chicago platform overboard; guarantee to all sections the or rights belonging to them under the constitution and the Laws, and the constitution and the Laws, and the thing is done.

received at Lancaster, on Wednesday one of its own artists. of last week, by his old associates and neighbors, in a manner that provfections. The crowd, to bid him wel-The address of welcome was deliverfeeling manner by Mr. Buchanan.—
A civil and military procession was then formed, and Mr. Buchanan was then formed, and Mr. Buchanan was District of New-York.

The feeling manner by Mr. Buchanan was the feeling manner by Mr. Buchanan was the formed, and Mr. Buchanan was District of New-York.

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The feeling manner by Mr. Buchanan was didate for Marshal of the Southern District of New-York. rived in Washington last week, but accompanied to Wheatland, where, closed.

THE CORWIN AMENDMENT.

question in the Territories, the great, and, in fact, only point in contention, He was about 60 years of age. and consequently falls 'lifeless, as it, and all such hoodwinking movements. should.

ARTICLE XIII. No amendment shall be or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State. This amendment passed the House

thirds vote, 133 to 65, and the Senate ation. supply of wood at Fort Sumpter is vote, 24 to 12, and was approved by Ex-Secretary Floyd has published a bread, salt, beef, &c., will be gone by the Constitution this amendment must tances in favor of Russel, Majors & the first of next month, and that sup-To reinforce the fort and insure its it is it will be of about the same uso clares to the contractors have securdefence will require large land forces as is the fifth wheel in a wagon in as well as a fleet, involving, probably, as well as a fleet, involving, probably, as the fifth wheel in a wagon in ample for the protection, and that if the settling the questions in dispute.

> the new Tariff, on iron and steel; is pholished, from which we learn that the late Tariff on Welsh bar iron was \$7.68, making an increase by the present tariff (\$15 a ton) of about \$7.-

17, nays 10. When will the Pennsyl- Pension papers. vania Legislature act in this matter?

General Cameron has resigned his sent in the U. S. Senate. The strong of the House; Hon. R. M. Palmer, Speaker of the Sonate; Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster; indicate them we republish it. and Morton McMichael of Philadel.

Hon. Joel B. Wanner has been nominated by the Democrats of Reading as their candidate for Mayor.

THE NEW TARIFF.—The new Tariff bill goes into effect April 1st. All goods shipped from foreign ports within fifteen days after the passage ed. All goods now in warehouse are subject to the Tariff of 1857, but can be entered under the new law, if it in disregard of copyrights. Another levies duties lower than the law of

men. The Girard House, in Chestnut street. Philadelphia, was closed last | that time, the Senate galleries were unprecedent week. It was one of the best con. ducted Hotels in the country, and directed Hotels in the country, and paid well until the immense republican majority of that city drove away its southern customers. Southern merchants are now said to be a scarce. its southern customers. Southern merchants are now said to be a scarce articles in Philadelphia, which is one dered the Collectorship of the Port of the principal causes of dullness there:

lent has been delivered and read by has been decided adversely to the

The New Hampshire election for State Officers and Congressmen took place yesterday (Tuesday.) The

tickets are as follows: Republican. Democratic. Nat. S. Berry Jon. T. P. Hunt FOR CONGRESS. Geo. Stark. Fred. Vose.

Gilman Marston
Edward H. Rollins
Thos. M. Edwards

Win. Burns.

The pressure for office upon the new administration is so immense | tions were taken up, and were lost-19 voting for that even the opposition papers de- and 20 against them. The Senate then took a nounce it. The North American of Philadelphia says :-

"The multitude that at this moment throngs the avenues of the Capitol and of the lobbies of Willard's Hotel, can be compared to nothing else but a crowd of hungry beggars, each one bawling at the top of his langs, and scrambling for the crumbs that fall from the table.

We find him (Lincoln) surrounded by noisy and impatient declaimers and trading politicians, who

care not one jot or title for the country, so they may get office! He has no peace, morning, noon or night. Neven has the seeking after places displayed

This is a pretty picture of the flow-

Ex President Buchanan was er of the Republican army, drawn by

THE "BALTIMORE PLOT" TO ASSAS-SINATE LINCOLN.—We are getting an ed the firm hold he has upon their af- inkling of the origin of the horrible "plot" to assassinate Mr. Lincoln in come, was immense, and the arrival been already surmised, to have existof the train, was greeted by the ed only in the fertile brain of the reloud cheers of the multitude; a na- nowed Superintendent Kennedy, of tional salute of thirty-four guns, and New York, who concocted it (with all the ringing of the bells of the city. its bankers and statesmen, 'air guns,' and 'five hundred sworn men' in bucked by Hon. George Sanderson, Mayor and massacre all on board,) in order of the city, and was responded to in a that by defeating it or claiming the

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Rev. Andrew Hoffman, of New Hanover chulitions of welcome, the ceremonies township, Montgomery county, on Thursday of last week, during a temporary aberration of mind, inflicted three frightful gashes across his throat The following is the prosposed with a razor, which caused his death amendment to the Constitution, passed on Saturday following. He became by the last Congress. To this the Crit- perfectly rational during the interval, tenden propositions, the recommen- and said he could not tell what had dations of the Peace Congress, and Mr. Hoffman was for many years pas driven him to the melancholy deed all the other live plans of settlement tor of the German Reformed Church had to give way. It will be seen that at the Swamp, having resigned a few it has no reference to the Slavery years ago on account of impaired health. He was much respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends.

"Electing" Postmasters is becoming quite common in the towns of Ohio and Indiana. The Republicans vote for the respective candidates, and made to the Constitution which will authorize the one receiving the largest number of votes becomes the only applicant for the appointment. The plan, whether good or bad, will at all events save the President and Postmaster Generon the 28th of February by a two- al a vast amount of trouble and vex-

4th March, by an exactly two-thirds | Ex-Secretary Floyd's Defence. be ratified by the legislatures of three- there being \$6,000,000 of these acfourths of the States. It may and ceptance outstanding, he alleges that it may not be thus ratified, but after there are only about \$600,000. He de-Government will permit the earnings A comparison of the old with of the trains for the year 1861 to be applied to the acceptances, they will be liquidated in that way without re-

course to the assignments. He makes it appear also that the Government owes the contractors upwards of half a million dollars, which The duty on Railroad iron was \$6.72, is equivaient to the cash, and Trust Bonds, of the abstractions increase \$8. Refined English bars of which Mr. Floyd repudiates all (Staffordshire) \$9.11, advance about previous knowledge. He denounces the conduct and proceedings of the about \$2. Fine Norway, about the select committee with great severity, and says that their sole object was man ask and No! it would

president Buchanan has not flew open to The Maine Senate has passed is not remitted. Hence his imprisonthe bill to repeal the Personal Liber- ment will cease in May, 1862. The ty Act of that State by a vote of yeas crime Mr. V. committed was forging

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.—We gave correctly the Cabinet of the new administration, with the exception that candidates for the succession are the places of Welles and Blair have Hon. David Wilmot; Hon. James H. | been reversed-the former is Secreta-Campbell, of Schuylkill, Mr. Ketch- ry of the Navy and the latter Post-

The full sprinkling of recreant Democrats is notable in the Cabinet. To

Seward, Secretary of State.
Chase, Treasury, formerly a Democrat.
Cameron, War, formerly a Democrat.
Welles, Navy, formerly a Democrat.
Smith, Interior.
Blair, Postmaster General, formerly a Dem.
Bates, Attorney General.

We have given week after week, pretty full proceedings of the late session of Congress, and conclude the same this week as follows:

SATURDAY, March 2 .- Congress did very little on Saturday calculated either to advance the material interests of the country or to promote a peaceful settlement of the national troubles. In fact, the proceedings in the Senate, although protracted until near midnight, may be considered as absolutely worse than profitless-the session being entirely wasted in foolish discussions as to what ought to be done. Finally, it was voted to adjourn until 71 o'clock. On reassembling edly crowded, and crowds were turned away, un ble to gain admission. Mr. Crittenden, after pi ing officer, made an endeavor to clear the ries of all those who did not occupy seats, a soon reported the task impossible to accom Mr. Douglas moved to elect a new Serges Arms who could do his duty; but, compa quiet having been restored, he withdrew hi

The Bonaparte case, in France, as been decided adversely to the American claimants.

tion, and Mr. Crittendan proceeded with his speech. In the House at effort was made to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill providing for the collection of revenue at the ports of the seconded States, but it failed for want of a two-thirds vote. This killed the measure in the last Gorgers and whatever is to be done by the last Congress, and whatever is to be done by the new Administration toward. Lee collection of the revenue must be done upon its own responsibility.

The Senate continued in session during the whole of Sunday night, until 7 o'clock on adonday morning-the principal matter under discussion being the joint resolution from the House providing against any amendment to the Constitution. Messrs. Mason, of Virginia; Wade, of Ohio: Wigfall, of Texas; Douglas, of Illinois, and oth. ers, engaged in the debate. Various amendments were offered, but they were all voted down, and the resolution, as it came from the House, was finally passed-24 to 12. The Crittenden resolurecess until 10 o'clock, at which hour the members again assembled, though nothing of consequence was done until 12 o'clock, when the cerenonies incident to the close of the session and the commencement of the new administration took place. Vice-President Breckinridge took leave of the Senators in a short speech, and introduced his successor, Mr. Hamlin, who in a few brief remarks announced his readiness to take the oath, which was administered by Mr. Breckinridge. And so the Senate went out of existence. The House assembled at 10 o'clock and disposed of a variety of miscellaneous business though nothing of importance. When the host for adjournment arrived, Speaker Penningon hade the members farewell, and declare the House adjourned sixe big. The closing cenes were characterized by an exhibition of muli good

MURDER OF A PEDLAR.—One of themest dia bolical and cold blooded murders withave ever heard of, was perpetrated on Saturdy morning morning a week, in Chester county, at a mile south of Coatestille, and five west from the borough of Doron gtown. The murdered man was named Jac. was familiarly known in Che county by the horrid affair, as near as we c as follows:—On Friday nighte stopped at the hotel in Mortonville, and athe morning he displayed, as was his custon over two hundred dollars in gold. He had frequently been warned by his friends that he was able to be way laid and om the fact of his con darge sum of money abouted at their remonstrances stantly carrying such his person. He langer a however, and took gent pleasure in exhibiting his gold at every topping place. About nine o'clock Mack proceded on his journey.

He arrived at the residence of Furman Miller, about ten o'clockin the morning. This house is located on the rim of John D. Steele, Esq., on a located on the rim of John D. Steele, Esq., on a in sight of three farm houses. His brains had been begen out with a club, and his skull was imbedded in the earth is a pool of blood, The bushes and stones in the vicinity were bespetter-ed with blood, and everything indicated a severe the between the murderer and the murdered the between the murderer and the murderer and the murdered. His body was stretched out, full length, one hand grasped a fence rail. His pockets been rifled of the gold and a watch and chain. small box containing jewelry was carried away, but his pack remained near his side. , Several dr-ticles which had been taken therefrom were found on Sunday, together with a box of jewelry, in a

on Sunday, together with a box of jewer neighboring woods. Several persons have been arrested nothing has been developed to warran mitment for trial. It is supposed the took the cars of the Pennsylvania R pany, for Philadelphia. APPOINTMENTS AND RUMRS OF AP-POINTMENTS:—Mr. Frederick son of the Secretary of State, was tely appointed Assistant Secretary of State Norman B. Judd, of Chicago been nomi noted by the President as Mini John H. Kassen, of Iowa, fire naster General. George W. McLellan, of Besistant Postmaster General:

James Smith of Minnesot Second Asthe Land Office.
John A. Jones, of Illino

Statistics in the State depar William Webster, of Bost the Consulship at Manches Hon. Anson Burlingan has been tendered the misen tendered sachusetts. ylvania, has Titian J. Coffey, Esq. sen appointed Assiste It is reported that Ex-be nominated to the vaca Supreme Court of the U tic beach of the York Tribune denies the po Major Anderson, now ton ter, it is also said will on and of Fort Sumated to the Brigately made vaadier Generalship in the It seems to be premission to Mexico, if he will accep The pressure for rancis Adams as The name of

ionger every hour. on is also much Egland. entioned for the Emerson Ether g strongly urge or the mission t the General Land Gen. Granger, Senator Douglas, Office, and brot same day that the ral in the Senate! Senator defende Fessenden, and all Summer. Tru se Crittenden's ap nch, and it will no pointment to t

ited, as his chief cler Gen. Camer N. B. Cobb, E of. Tioga county, Pa THE MALE MEAL .- Dinner for iys a good observer :-an invite another we-lore than you hear one "You never h and take tea with him. women's hearts melted cup, and that man's soul with the table cloth. in it? It takes several into a man's secret nature of the tea-caddy will unwher eas tiels at any time." k, of New York, who was

" by four men, but subse-ll, has gone to New Hamp-ring tour with John Covade. n Thursday last we were inle surprise that the carrying this place, Lancaster and lergo a change, and which ng put in operation. Instead matter at noon, as hereto wait until ovening, and then fore, we r of Lancaster. From Lebanon nication, we are entirely cut tter, heretofore passing over off. All u from Lebanon and intermediate Luni route e sent by way of Lancaster and us matter sent from this office a distant of five miles, must be hty miles before reaching its des-, this change tends to great indissatisfaction to the communitatement of the former arrange. sired .- Manheim Sentinel. of Seven Persons Burned To

thursday morning a fire was dis-comment house, near the corner of street and Broadway, New York. although of brick, was one of those dangerous structure which never the nuch less crowded with human ras two stories high, with a low at-wood-work inside was of the most nature. The miserable stairway was nature. The miserable stairway was carrow, even for a tenement house; so deed, that egress, apparantly, would under ordinary circumstances. The sting of two small poms, was occupilty Woods, family, and Irish servant d Jane Gettings. The fire is supposed riginated in the unoccupied basement scovered, the alarm was immediately d the girl Jane, who had just arisen to, heard it. She called out to Mr. Woods house was on fire. He immediately house was on fire. He immediately to f bed and ran down stairs, followed it, to learn the truth of the matter, and, nat the alarm was correct, he ran back that the alarm was correct, he ran back lily as possible to rescue his family from But it was too late. The narrow wood cre like tinder, and the flames spread with ing rapidity. When Mr. Woods re-energy in consequence of the cold, the windows small apartments had all heap shift steal. all apartments had all been shut closely, mail apartments had an occur shat crossly, a was the progress of the fire that, insteading his family, the unfortunate man was sufficient with them. Assistance, was sufficient with them. ble, as was escape, the entire interior of ossible, as was escape, the entire interior of building being a mass of flame almost in an ant. The family which thus perished, consist of Mr. Woods, his wife, two sons, and three lighters. Saveral of the other inmates of the were slightly burned about the face. Prof. Wise, of eronautic celebrity, is ling apples and candy in Memphis, if the papers of that city can be credited.

Static D. CURE CURE NervousHeadache all kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Not Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail for removing the Naussa and Headache to which femdies are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—re_uoving COSTIVENESS.

FOR LITERARY MEN. STUDENTS, Delicate Remales, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS. they are in the commence of the comme

EPHALIC PILLS are the result of long inves in CEPHALIC PILIS are the result of long inves-tion and carefully conducted experiments, having in use many years, during which time they have ented and relieved a vast amount of pain and sur-g from Headache, whether originated in the ner-system or from a deranged state of the stomuch, ley are entirely vegetable in their composition, and be taken at all times with perfect safety without ing any change of diet, and the absence of any dis-sable taste renders it easy to administer them to ren.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the Il be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE 25 CENTS... All orders should be addressed to-HENRY C. SPALDING, 45 Cedar Street, New-York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS, WILL GONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE, SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

vese Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unque tomable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery. Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861

Mr. Spalding, Sir I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you is send me two collars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gav
a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail and oblige.
Voir oh't Servant. Your oblige Your ob't Servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Sir.
I wish you to send me one more box of you Cephalic
Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE. Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., January 18, 1861. II. C. Spaiding. Sir:

Mr. Spalding.

Sir:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic
Pills. Sent them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN SIMONS. P. S.—I have used one box- of your Fills, and find

Henry C. Spaiding Esq.,
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct

Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O. Beverly, Mass., Dec.-11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq. .

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. Mers. If you have anything to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to Severe Sick Hear ache, (usually lasting two days.) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours.

W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio, January 9, 1861. Henry C. Spalding,

No. 43 Cedar st., N. Y.

Dear Sir:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalie Pilis." Send to address of Rev. Wm.
C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co, Obio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantage.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER. Mr. Spalding. Sir: Ypsilanti, Mich, Jan. 14, 1861. Sir:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of CephalicPills for the cure of the Nervous Headache, and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good
an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,

Yusilanti. Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which t ere made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examinet, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cutth entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn. f you are, o. hare been troubled with the headache, I for a box; (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have m in case of an attack. From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill. We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unriva ephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va. We are sure that persons suffering with the headache who try them, will stick to them. From the Southern Path Finder, Now Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we'are sure that
your testimony can be added to the already numerous
list that has received benefits that no other me dicine

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing. -

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit. From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. estimony in their favor is strong, from the most

From the Daily News, Newport, R. J. Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds. From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass Said to be very efficacious for the headache. From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohic.

A single bettle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

ECONOMY! SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY!

AS accidents will happen, even in well regulated families; it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture. Toys, crockery, &c. SPALDINGS, IREPARED. GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to ord to be without it.
the sticking point.
the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR Street, New-York.

As certain unprincipled persons As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to paim off on the unsecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caute all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full fiame, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

[March 6, 1801.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES. Clergyman having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the mode of cura, (which proves successful in every case,) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Confree of charge. Address, enclosing two stamps to pay return postage.

DANIEL ADEE,

February 13, 1861.

22 Frankfort Street, N. Y.

NEW ORLEANS SUG'R HOUSE MOLASSES, SYRUPS. BROWN Sugar, 6½ cents; Good Brown Sugar, 8 cts.
Best Brown Sugar, 6 cts.; Best White Refined Sugar, 10 cts.; Prime Rio and Java Coffees, Teas, and other Groceries; also dried Fruits, Fish. &c. together with a full stock of Diky GOODS and QUEENSWARE, at the lowest prices at

A. HUFFNAGLE & CO.,
Hall Building, Market St.

By Butter and Eggs, &c., taken in trade.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. The Second Arrival of Fall Goods at the BEE HIVE Store. GEORGE & PYLE HAVE again visited the Eastern cities, and are now I opening an assortment of Day Goods in Leba non, which will be seld at low prices. Their stock consists of all kinds of Black and Fancy Stikes, and fishionable Ladies' Dress Goods, new style Shawls, and a large assortment of Black Cloth Ladies' Capes, &c., also a good assortment of Men's Wenr, such as Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, also, Groceries and Queenswarr, amongst which are Dry Apples, Dry Peaches, New-Mack-orel, Chees, &c.

Come and look at our bargains and judge for your selves before you buy. [Lebanon, October 17, 1860.

NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH DIVIDED! GREAT EXCITEMENT. Grand Rush for the Painle's Head Quarters! THE ACTION

THE ACTION

Of the Legislature of the Commonweal h of Pennis, sylvania, in reference to the Borough of NORTH LEBANON, has caused an unusual degree of excitement among its quiet inhabitants; but not near so much as the Fresh Arrival of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Messrs. Funck & Brother.

The Proprietors feel confident that they are still able to supply all their customers, and the "rest of mankind," who will favor them with a call, with any variety of the CHOICEST GOODS. The new system enables them to sell at greatly reduced prices, which they hope will be a great inducement for all desirous of suying cheap, to give them a call. Call and see for yourselves.

Agrange Ladies and Gentlemen are most cordially invited to give them a call, and examine for themselves.

North Lebanon Borough, April 26, 1859.

SELLING OFF AT COST TABLE large and extensive stock of FANCY DRY
GOODS at the "Centra Buildings" are being sold at cost. The stock comprises a general assorts DRESS GOUDS, such as Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, French Merinoes,

White Goods, Ec., &c.,

Brilliants, Curta in Goods, &c., &c.,

A large assortment of

SHAWLS,

SILAWUT

CARRETS & MATTING, CARRETS & MATTING, CARRETS & MATTING, QUEENSWA QUEENSWA

Also a general assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' Collars and Dress Trimmings, with many other articles too numerous to mention: Call and see, and save money at the 'Centre Buildings' of RABER & BROS.

We also offer our ENTIRE STOCK of Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, &c., for sale, to such as wish to enter the Mercantile business; also the course of the Mercantile Business.

AT THE

CHEAPSTORE RAUCH & LIGHT.

At the Corner of Comberland Street and Plank Road,
LEBANON, PA.

MESSES: RAUGH & DIGHT take pleasure ininforming 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.

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

GROCERIES,

A large stock of cheap Sugars, Coffees, Tens, 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 bitsiness, which will be sold very cheap for eash, or Countty Produce taken in exchange.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!! attention of Millers and Farmers is directed to lurge stock of BAGS, which they will sell at October 17, 1860.] RAUCH & LIGHT,"

Great Bargains! L. K. LAUDERMILCH Offers his large Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. REDUCED PRICES!

French and American Black Cloth,
Bluck and Fancy Cassimeres,
Silk Velvet, Cashmere and Fancy Silk Vesting,
Satart, Union Cassimeres, Jeanes, &c.,
Cloaks, Cloaks, Cloaks, for Ladies,
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,
DeLaines, plain and fancy,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Black and Fancy Dross Silks,
Figured and Plain French Merinoss,
Figured and Plain French Merinoss,
Figured Cashmeres,
Nubias, Zephyr Hoods and Under Sleeves,
Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens,
Carpets, Carpets, Carpots,
Carpets, Carpets, Carpots,
Carpets, Carpets, Carpots,
Calicoes at all prices.
The highest market prices paid, in merchandise, for all kinds of Country produce, at the Old Staul. of Geo.
Pfieger, Cumberland street, Lebanon. now occupied by
Lebanon, December 5, 1860.

FAMILY GROCERIES! Porto Rico Sugar,
New Orléans Sugar,
Refined A B & C Sugar,
Prime Fio Coffee,
Young Hyson Tea,
Crushed Sugar,
Loaf Sugar,
Sovering's Syrun,
Sovering's Syrun,

Crushed Sugur,

Loaf Sugar,

Sovering's Syrup,

Philadelphia Syrup,

Sugar and Moinsses,

New Orleans Molasses, (New Crop) prime,

Layer Ruisins,

Valencia Raisins,

Seedless Raisins,

Cutrants,

NEW MACKEREL,

PRIME HAM;

PRIME CHRESE,

PRIME CANDLES,

CANDLES,

On hand, and new supplies constantly received; and sold at the lowest cash prices, at the New Store of W. K. & J. ECKERT, Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa. WANTED.

BUTTER, LARD, POTATOES, EGGS, TALLOW, BEANS, SOAP, EESWAR BRISTLES, &c., &c. For which we pay the highest market price in Exchange for Merchandise. W. K. & J. ECKERT.

Levanon, December 12, 1860, YOU

Can buy your Clothing, for yourselves and your Boyen in every variety and at low cash prices by calk. It ing at the cheap Clothing Store of Reizenstein Bros., opposite the Court Rouse, where you WILL

ve at least from 25 to 30 per cent. All kinds of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, are to be had at this Store at the lowest cash prices and receive well-made Goods. Would it not-be much better to SAVE

Much valuable time by calling at once, and laying in your stock of Clothing for the Winter at this Establishment, where you will car is inly get the full value of your MONEY.

Remember the place—Cumberland Street, opposite Court House.

REIZENSTEIN BROS.

Lebanon, November 7, 1869. Lebanon Female Scminary.

RACHEL F. ROSS, Principal.

JULIA ROSS, Musical Department.

GEORGE LICHT, Drawing.

JISON. This School is designed to elevate the stansfired of female education, and to offer superior advantages at a moder ato cost. The school year is divided into two sessions of five months each. Charge per session, from 7% to 15 dollars, according to the studies of the scholar. Extra for Music, French, Latin, and German.

** Particular attention given to the musical department. Instruction upon the Piano. Melodeon and Guitar and in Singing. Pupils not combeted with the School will be waited upon at their homes, when desired, and at the usual rates.

Early application should be made to

S. J. STINE, or 8. J. STINE, er J. W. MISH.

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LEBARON, Feb. 27, 18 61

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