

Lebanon Advertiser.

WEAN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES TO LEAD, WE MEAN TO FOLLOW.

WM. M. BRIDGES, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1861.

In almost every instance where a contest was made, and where the office was of any importance, at the late spring elections in this State, the Democrats were triumphant—defeating the Republican candidates, and in many instances breaking down large Republican majorities. Such was the case in Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Norristown, Erie, West Chester, Carlisle, Hamburg, Greensburg, Lewistown, Butler, and many others—all verdicts against the ruinous policy of sectional Republicanism.

It is said that Major Anderson recently shot a common soldier in Fort Sumpter for treason. On such the penalty always falls first and heaviest.

The Administration has determined not to reinforce Fort Pickens, at Pensacola. The difference between the tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee is great. If Mr. Buchanan's administration had announced such measures as the Lincoln administration is daily proposing, the hot-headed Republicans would have insisted at once to hang him and his Cabinet. We are pleased with the disposition of the Democracy to do justice to the Lincoln administration—not to denounce it at all hazards and under all circumstances, but to give it a fair chance—even bear with its weaknesses and vascillations for a time.

The Susquehanna river has been in good rafting condition for a week or two past, and a large number of rafts have arrived at Columbia, Wrightsville and Marietta. The sales are said to be light and buyers backward.

It is the sheerest hypocrisy for a man like Judge Wilmut, who was reared and educated in free trade principles, and spent almost fifty years of his life in the advocacy of the most ultra views on that question, to veer round and sincerely believe directly the reverse. Hence, when in his late speech in Philadelphia, he declared that he was always wrong, and has now only, in his old age, found the true principles of government, he was either deceiving himself or trying to deceive the people.

The Assistant Secretary of the Legation to Spain, just appointed, is a Breckinridge Democrat. The excuse given for his appointment is his superior ability. Rather a left-handed compliment to the Republicans.

The contest for the Philadelphia Collectors has now narrowed down to Ex-Governor Pollock and Wm. B. Thomas. The former is a moderate Republican and the latter an ultra Abolitionist. We shall soon see which is the most acceptable to Mr. Lincoln.

Secretary Seward declares that no German-born shall be the representative of this government abroad. He assumes the responsibility of his position. Hence the nomination of Carl Schurz, to Portugal, which had been determined on by the President, has been reconsidered. This shows the estimation of the Republicans for our German fellow citizens.

MATS BURN.—The baggage and mail car of the train which left Pittsburgh on Wednesday afternoon last for Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania railroad, was destroyed by fire with all its contents, near Huntingdon. The train ran over a steer, which threw the hind wheels of the baggage and mail car off the track, upsetting the stove, and before the train could be stopped the whole was in a blaze. The mails were mostly for Harrisburg, (which were saved) Philadelphia and Washington. The matter in the latter, which was distributed along the road for a mile, appeared to be mostly documents from office seekers. Many of the passengers lost their baggage.

GOING IT.—The House of Representatives of the Legislature incorporated into the appropriation bill an item of \$1200 for State Freight Tonnage Agents on the Pennsylvania and N. C. Railroads. Heretofore those agents had no duty to perform legally, and now, since the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, there is none nominally to perform, yet the offices are maintained.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—The amendment to the Constitution, which was passed by the last Congress, before it can become a part of that instrument must be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States. If North Carolina and Arkansas secede, there will then be nine States that would not recognize the Constitution, and would take no action on any proposed amendment.—In that case, unless some one of these States be brought back, or the independence of the Southern Confederacy recognized.

A LESSON.—Since the Republicans have the majority in the United States Senate, they have entirely revolutionized it, and not satisfied with the changes in the principal offices have even declaring the offices of Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-keeper, &c, vacant, and filling them with Republicans, although the terms of their election does not expire until December. While the subject was under consideration on Saturday, after two motions to postpone had been voted down, Mr. Breckinridge, moved its postponement till Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. He desired to say that during his service as Presiding Officer there had been but one discharge, and that where the party was actually guilty of dishonesty. None of the Senators were aware of the political principles of any of its officers, and he hoped that if they were to be removed, it would be postponed till December, so that they could obtain employment for themselves elsewhere, in the meantime. These quiet and dignified remarks caused the senators to be ashamed of their hasty action, and the subject was postponed.

ACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.—On the 1st of February, 1850, Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented two petitions from Isaac Jeffries and other citizens of Pennsylvania, and John F. Woodward and others praying that "some plan might be devised for the dissolution of the American Union." Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, was unsparing in denunciation of the petitions, and suggested that there should have been a preamble to them in these words:

"Gentlemen, members of Congress: Whereas, at the commencement of the session, you and each of you have solemnly sworn, in the presence of God, and in the holy Scriptures, that you would support the Constitution of the United States—now, therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union and overthrow the Constitution as you see fit."

Yet this petition received three votes, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, William H. Seward, of New York, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.—The two last are Cabinet officers.—[See Senate Journal, 1st Session 31st Congress, page 129.]

For the first time in many years, the Presidential Mansion now has young children in it—a domestic institution which ought to encourage the President to keep the peace.

The Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature are following in the footsteps of their brethren of the New-York Legislature, by legislating Democrats out of office and Republicans into them. Such work may do well enough for a spell, but sooner or later they will be held to an account for their infamous partizanship.—

Fearful of the verdict of the people of Philadelphia, at the coming Spring election, they enacted a law abolishing the Spring election of that city, and continuing the present Republican officials in office six months beyond the term for which they were elected,—or until next October. The Governor, with indecent haste, signed the bill. The Legislature also passed a bill taking the power of appointing certain officers from the Supreme Court of this State,—its only object being to exclude Democrats from said offices. By such mean work the present Legislature is disgracing itself.

The President has made the following appointments which have been confirmed by the Senate. The President is in a hurry, but considering the cravings of the hungry, perhaps not too much so.

Charles Francis Adams, of Mass., Minister to England.
George P. Marsh, of Mass., Minister to Saradina.
James Watson Webb, of New-York, Minister Resident at Constantinople.
John M. Clayton, of Kentucky, Minister to Spain.
Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico.
H. S. Sanford, of Connecticut, Minister Resident at Denmark.
Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, Minister to Austria.
Rufus King, of Wisconsin, Minister Resident at Denmark.
Thos. J. Dryer, of Oregon, Commissioner for the Hawaiian Islands.
Bradford R. Wood, of New York, Minister Resident at Denmark.
Rob. M. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, (now Speaker of the Senate), Minister to the Republic Ecuador, in place of Hon. Charles Buckley, of Pennsylvania.
James O. Putnam, of New York, Consul at Havana.
Congressman Freeman H. Morse, of Maine, Consul at London.
William S. Thayer, of New York, Consul General to Egypt.
Patrick H. Division, Consul at Cork.
Green Clay, nephew of Cassius M. Clay, Secretary of Legation to Spain.
J. W. Nye, of New-York, Governor of the Territory of Nevada.
Henry Shomo, Post Master at Fremont, Ohio.
John D. Deires, of Indiana, Superintendent of the Public Printing.
Charles L. Wilson, of Illinois, as Secretary of Legation at London.
Wm. B. Pennington, of New Jersey, Secretary of Legation at Paris.
John P. Edgar, of Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas.
G. W. Ditzler as Agent of the Potawatamie Reservation, as natives of Lebanon. They will no doubt make good officials.

DEAD.—Mr. Charles L. Rademacher died at his residence in Philadelphia on Wednesday Inst, in the 46th year of his age. Mr. Rademacher figured prominently in the terrible tragedy which occurred about fifteen years ago, and for which Langfeldt suffered on the gallows. The Rademachers lived at the time in Fourth street, above Arch. One night their bed chamber was entered from the outside by means of a shed, and Mrs. Rademacher was cruelly butchered by the assassin. Mr. Rademacher was also wounded. The assassin, which grew out of the crime and the arrest, trial and execution of Langfeldt will be remembered by most of our readers.

The Republicans are very anxious for an extra session of Congress, and the administration is making the most frivolous excuses in justification of the intended measure. If an extra session is called it would involve the country in an enormous expense, while the advantages are scarcely perceptible. The last Congress spent its time in finding out how hot to act, and an extra Congress would not be much better, and might make things much worse.

The real object of an extra session, however, is said to be the repeal of the new Tariff, which is urged by the free-trade interests controlling the Lincoln administration. If such is the fact we trust no extra session will be called, at least not until the new Tariff has had a fair trial.

LABOR UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—The Phoenix Iron Company, at Phoenixville, Chester county, one of the largest manufacturing in the United States, have given notice to their employees, numbering from 1200 to 1500 men, that their wages will be reduced from ten to twenty five per cent. on the 1st day of April, the same day the Morrill tariff bill goes into effect.

SMALL CHANGE.—During the last week the importation of specie into New York, with the amount en route from San Francisco, as advised by the Pony Express, amounts to \$4,066,169. This avalanche of specie adds largely to the vast amount of money lying idle in the bank vaults waiting for a settlement of the irremediable conflict, and the consequent revival of business.

IMPORTANT OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General has given a written opinion to the President that under the 89th section of the law of 1799 it will be impossible to collect any revenue in any of the seceded States. That section declares that the trial of any fact regarding a violation of the revenue laws shall be within the judicial district in which the seizure or forfeiture occurs. As there are no United States courts, judges or marshals in any of the ports of the seceded States, there are no means, under existing laws, of enforcing any penalties for violation of the revenue, even if it were practicable to appoint a collector to reside on-shipboard within four miles of the port.

HORRIBLE CASE OF POISONING AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 16th instant says: "We have reports of a horrible poisoning at Rockford, Illinois, by which a whole family, consisting of father, mother, and eleven children, have been destroyed. The poisoning was pronounced to be arsenic, but some of the doctors doubtfully subjoined (probably blood ritual) had been used by mistake for saltpetre. The father, who died first, was buried on Saturday, and the mother and several of the children were buried on Sunday, burials having been procured from the neighboring towns."

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.—CHARLESTON, March 23.—Captain Ferguson, of the steamer Planter, who returned this morning from the city reports no preparations for evacuation. Major Anderson was rather increasing the defences by pouring molten lead in the crevices of the saltpetre pits, strengthening the weak spots on Morris Island.

The works on Morris Island had advanced with such rapidity that no fleet with reinforcements could reach the batteries. There is the utmost vigilance kept up day and night, and all suspicious vessels are obliged to come to.

Major Anderson declines receiving verbal orders to evacuate Fort Sumpter.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.—The State Legislature met on the 18th inst.—The members of the House and Senate took the oath of allegiance to the new Government, a few of them under protest.

Governor Houston and the Secretary of State have retired from their offices and surrendered the archives.

AN OWNER'S RIGHT TO THE SOIL.—FRONTING ON STREETS.—Judge MELLODON decided on Wednesday that parties owning ground fronting on streets or alleys are entitled to soil to the middle thereof, and that they have the right of way, the right of way therein, and such other acts upon them as may be necessary to keep them in repair; that a city or borough cannot excavate the streets, streets, or other public thoroughfares, for the purpose of making merchandise of it, nor authorize any one to do so; and that the owner of a lot or alley can sustain an action for trespass against any one who excavates the street or alley in front of him, between the line of his lot and the middle of the street, for the purpose of taking out gravel, or for any other purpose, or for the purpose of depositing refuse or other material thereon. Under this decision, the jury in the case of Charles Slipp and David Graham vs. Samuel Hood, rendered a verdict of \$100. The authorities of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., are notified to remove sand from the street fronting plaintiffs' property, in that borough, and a suit for trespass being brought, it is so held, as above stated. —Pittsburgh Courier, March 5.

RENOVATION.—The editor of the New England Farmer says that a gentleman residing in Canby informs him that charcoal piled around the roots of diseased peach stocks was serviceable, and that it was the only way of saving the fruit of a sickly tree in his garden. He applied his place with charcoal, and was surprised at its sudden renovation and subsequent rapidity of growth, and the quantity with which the fruit yielded on the branches, and the unusual richness of its flavor when matured.

A RIDE WITH A CAR LOAD OF HOGS.—The Springfield Republican of Thursday says that a poor wanderer from that city wished to make his last ride, and was as usual as possible by a difficult and disagreeable passage to Springfield, over the Western Railroad, on a Monday evening. The car was crowded with passengers, and the track in Greenburg, Monday afternoon, the economical traveler got outside of a freight car loaded with live hogs, consigned to Hartford, and commenced trotting the poor fellow. One of his ears were badly bitten, his face disfigured and both his boots fairly gnawed from his feet while the remaining portions of his body and garments were indelicately defiled. He was not discovered until the train arrived in Springfield.

THE REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.—Affairs seem to be approaching a crisis in Texas. The State Convention has passed an ordinance declaring the Government of Texas to be null and void, and the Secretary of State, on account of the refusal of them at present holding them to appear before the Convention, did the other State officers, upon the 21st inst., to leave the State in allegiance to the Confederate States Government.

Lieutenant Governor Clark is to assume the duties of the office, and the Secretary of State is called on to resign his office, and his official records. Gov. Houston is reported to be mustering troops to maintain his authority.

The directors of the poor of Huntington county have determined to withdraw all support from out-door paupers.

Patents are to remain in force hereafter for 17 years without the privilege of renewal.

PASTORAL RESIGNATION.—Rev. A. H. Kremen, who for fifteen years past has been pastor of the German Reformed congregation at Carlisle, Pa., has tendered his resignation, with a view of taking charge of the First German Reformed Church in Lancaster, Pa.

SENATOR BAYARD'S PROPOSITION TO RECOGNISE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, made a speech on the troubles of the nation. He considered a reconstruction of the Union impossible, and there remained but one of two courses to pursue, namely, war, with a view to subjugation, or the recognition of the independence of the Southern republic. He gave notice of a proposition which he should offer, investing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with power to accept the declaration of the seceded States, that they are an alien people, and authorizing him to conclude with them a treaty acknowledging their independence as a separate nation.

He stated that he had been told that a gentleman in that city possesses a pup and a pig between whom a warm friendship has arisen. Pappy is very assiduous in his attentions to piggy, shares his food with him, gathers materials to form a bed for him, even stealing articles of clothing for the purpose, and shares his couch by day and night. By some strange instinct, the dog seems to have discovered that piggy's tastes in the article of food are different from his own, and he takes every opportunity to gratify the porcing palate with raw vegetables, apples, and other articles not found in a canine bill of fare.

A POST-MORTEM PAYMENT.—The following curious anecdote is related of M. Carvalho de Moraes, the Brazilian Minister at Brussels, who died suddenly on New Year's Eve. In the morning of the 31st December, M. de Moraes went to his banker's and drew out a sum of 30,000 L. The banker, who was no other than the representative of the house of Rothschild, as the accounts for the year were either made up or on the point of being so, requested his client to date his check for the 1st January. This was done, so that the 30,000 L. were paid to M. de Moraes on a check dated the day after his death.

No enjoyment, however, inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.

Ladies who have a disposition to punish their husbands, should recollect that a little warm sunshine will melt an icicle much sooner than a regular north easter.

AVENUE OF SENATOR DIKES.—While Mr. Dikes stands as a post office, not far from his residence, becoming vacant a lively contest sprang up for the appointment, and among the applicants was a Mrs. Nancy W., a resident of the where-with the honor of Senator, in accordance with usage in such cases, was required to call at the Department to look at the papers in the case in hand. The request was promptly complied with, and it will be fully inspected, not without some perplexity in the mind of the Senator; for two of his personal and political friends, both highly respectable and competent men, were present from the papers, about "back and neck" in the pursuit for the office so far as influential signatures on either side of the street were concerned. A neatly written note is laid on the Senator. A neatly written note is laid on the Senator's hand, and giving by the name of the donor, and that the names of the honorable Senator himself. He had known her deceased husband intimately, and most favorably for many years, and was no stranger to the young widow herself. After a moment's reflection he carefully returned the delicate missive to its place, and made the following laconic indorsement upon the paper: "I go for Nancy." The note was returned to the lady, and she was fully serving the public in the capacity of post mistress.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.—This annual "pay day" is casting its shadow on the community, and the face of every third man who crosses an earnest, wearied look, indicative of "eight times." Lenders and borrowers are anxiously looking for the time when they may get their engagements. Lawyers are dreaming of judgment bonds and counsel fees, and "This Income Tax" passes before the eyes of the laboring man staring and dumb. It is said, by the scrivener in these matters, that money is easy, and although a good deal of it will change hands on the "first" there is no likelihood of a large business of a whole year into one day, is often the source of a panic in the money market.

THE NEW TARIFF.—Secretary Chase does not like the new tariff, which is a complicated one, and is going to effect on the 1st of April, many of the new appointees of the Government—raw and inexperienced hands—take their places. He fears that the department will fall into confusion, as they have no precedents to go by. The only remedy is not to turn out the old custom-house staff, but to retain them until the 1st of April, and let them learn their way after that time. But the appointments must be made, even if the interest of the country suffer!

CONTRIBUTORIAL ADVENTURE.—In the parish of St. Andrew, in East London, on the 1st of May next, certain young women, previously approved of, will have an opportunity of going into the "Centre Building" for the lucky draw for a marriage portion of £100, and amount as soon as the can find a husband may share it with her. The dispensers of the bounty are Mr. Rain's charity trustees, and the young women who are themselves the candidates must have been educated at Mr. Rain's school, and must also be under the age of 22 years. They have been educated at Mr. Rain's school, and must also be under the age of 22 years. They are to be admitted as candidates to the Church of England school in the parish.

Miss Ellen Smith has recovered \$4 000 of Francis Glendon, for breach of promise of marriage after twenty years courtship. \$200 a year for the balance of her life.

The Republic newspapers say that the clerical force in the General Post Office is entirely inadequate to its requirements. That's right, there is no lack of applicants.

WALDO H. JOHNSON has been elected United States Senator by the legislature of Michigan, in place of James S. Green.

A QUEER MISTAKE.—One of the ridiculous mistakes which will sometimes befall soldiers, befell a whole file of the snugly attired military of New Orleans on the day of the "Wiggle reception." They were drawn up along the street in front of a building in course of construction, and close in their rear was a long mortar bed, two feet deep with that plastic composition, ready for the workmen. The space between the files, for the passage of the carriages, being rather narrow, the officer ordered his men to take a step back. They did so, and about twenty feet of "foggers" instantaneously disappeared from sight backwards, the front file, in close order, preventing the rear rank from recovering themselves. When the fog cleared away, the mortar bed was visible, and the mortar bed was visible, and the mortar bed was visible, and the mortar bed was visible.

The narrow limit of the longest life is every day becoming narrower still. The story is told of an Italian State prisoner, who, after some weeks confinement, became suddenly aware that his apartment had become smaller. He watched, and saw with horror, that a moveable iron wall was gradually encroaching on the space, and that, as the movement came on, it must soon crush him to death, and he could calculate it to a day. But in numbering our days we have not that advantage John Foster yet, who, as is well known, resembles our time to a sealed reservoir, from which issues daily a small quantity of water, and when the reservoir is exhausted we must perish of thirst; but we have no means of sounding it to ascertain how much it originally contained, or whether there be enough remaining over for to-morrow!

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LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.
23 & 25 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
SPRING, 1861.

We are opening, at our ample warehouses, at the above numbers, stocks of Goods in each of the six departments of our business, superior to anything we have heretofore exhibited to the trade.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
This has grown to be a present magnitude under the management of a buyer of long experience and acknowledged good taste. We keep extensive stocks of the finest and cheapest of the following:
FANCY WEBS AND RAYON CASIMERE
To be found in the market, all selected with the nicest discernment. Also, all grades, colors, and varieties of BROADLOTHS.
SATINETS. LADIES' CLOAKINGS. TWEEDS, FARMERS' and MERCHANTS' CASIMERE. KENTUCKY JEANS, from 12 1/2 to 20 cents per yard and upwards; TWEEDS, 12 1/2 to 16 cents per yard—last year fold at 20 to 30.
And other Goods corresponding.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Manchester De Laines, Fancy Silks, Printed Challis, Manchester & Glasgow, Glasgow do, Printed Brilliant, Fancy Goods, Organza, Blouses, Blouses, Black Silks.
Richmond's Prints, American do, Darnell's do, Sprague's do, Manchester, &c, Prints.
DOMESTIC COTTONS. Lawrence C. Sheetings, Atlantic A. Sheetings, Standard, Lathrop do, Shawmut do, Washburn do, Fairbank do, All Grades and Widths.
Washburns, Lonsdells, Lonsdells, III, New York Mills, &c, &c.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
A Large and Select Assortment.
COTTONADES—all the leading brands. CHEVIOTS—all the leading brands. DENIMS do do do do do. STAINED STRIPES—all the leading brands. MORGAN'S do do do do do. DAMASKS, PAPER CAMBRICES, COLORED CAMBRICES, &c, &c.

White Goods,
Muslins,
Yankee Notions,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
A large variety of Goods not enumerated—all of which we pledge our credit for being the lowest prices—the larger portion at from 10 to 50 per cent. less than last year.

Lathrop, Ludington & Co.,
NEW YORK.
March 20, 1861.—21.

Wanted to Buy,
50,000 LBS. OF U. S. SUGAR; 50,000 bushels CORN; 50,000 bushels WHEAT. The highest CASH price will be paid at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon, Pa. GEORGE JOFFMAN, Lebanon, July 11, 1860.

CHEAPEST STORE RAUCH & LIGHT.
At the Corner of Cumberland Street and Park Street, LEBANON, PA.
MESSRS. RAUCH & LIGHT desire 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. They have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS, in which they will sell at the lowest possible prices. They have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS, in which they will sell at the lowest possible prices. They have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS, in which they will sell at the lowest possible prices.

FAMILY GROCERIES!
On hand, and now supplies constantly received, and sold at the lowest cash prices, at the New Store of W. K. & J. ECKHART, Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa.

WANTED.
BUTTER, YARD, POTATOES, SOAP, TALLOW, BEANS. For which we pay the highest market price in Lebanon, December 12, 1860. W. K. & J. ECKHART.

YOU
Can buy your Clothing, for yourselves and your Boys, in any variety and at low cash prices by calling at the "Centre Building" for the lucky draw for a marriage portion of \$100, and amount as soon as the can find a husband may share it with her.

SAVE
Save at least from 25 to 50 per cent. All kinds of Clothing and Furnishing Goods. The lowest cash prices and receive well-made Goods. Would refer by reference to those for whom we have manufactured or repaired and VANISHED.

MONEY.
Remember the place—Cumberland Street, opposite the Court House. REIZENSTEIN BROS. Lebanon, November 7, 1860.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THIS large and extensive stock of FANCY DRY GOODS at the "Centre Building" are being sold at cost. The stock comprises a general assortment of Pattern and Fancy Dress Silks, French Merinos, Wool Shawls and Wool Delaines, Cashmere and French Cloths, Delaines, Calicoes, &c, &c, Brilliant, Gowns in Goods, &c, &c, A large assortment of SHAWLS, CARPETS & MATTING, QUEENSWARE.

Copper-Smith Removal!
THE undersigned has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, where he will be happy to see all his old friends and customers, and where he has increased facilities for attending to the wants of his patrons. Particular attention given to REPAIRING. CHARLES SCHMIDT, Remover, 1st Street, 1861.

Lebanon Mutual Insurance Company.
LOCATED AT JOHNSTOWN, LEBANON CO., PA.
THE property heretofore held in the State of Pennsylvania—Your attention is respectfully solicited to the following low rates of insurance of the LEBANON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, who are transacting business with the most favoring evidence of Public confidence. These resources of the Company are so ample and so judiciously managed, that take advantage through its office of the means afforded for being protected against loss by fire. The Board of Directors are practical business men well and favorably known, and enjoying the entire confidence and respect of the community in which they live. Our Company is perfectly mutual, and we invite your careful attention to the following:—That we have no other object in view than to insure the interests of the community, taking into consideration the character of the risks incurred, and the amount of the premium to be paid for them. Our CHARTER being PERPETUAL, enables us to insure our policy, which never expires, which creates the necessity of renewal every 3 or 5 years. The Company has no business connection with any other parties connected, and is paid to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and in the event of a loss the Company will continue to be, the wish of the directors to have the Company conducted on the most liberal and economical PLAN OF INSURANCE.

Dwellings, brick or stone roof	\$15
do do do do do do	10
do do do do do do	10
Barns, stone or brick	20
do do do do do do	15
Stores, houses, brick or stone	25
do do do do do do	20
Hotels & boarding houses, brick or stone	25
do do do do do do	20
Academies and seminaries	30
Churches and meeting houses	20
Printers books and Stationeries	50
Book binders	30
Tailor shops	25
Shoemakers and saddle shops	20
Silversmiths and Watchmakers	30
Tin and sheet iron shops	30
Grocers and Provision stores	25
Tanneries	30
Hatter shops	30
Distillers, distilling power	35
Saw Mills do do do	35
Dry Goods	30
Carpeting and Carpet making shops	40
Wagon and Coachmaker shops	40
Painter and Chair maker shops	40
Flour Mills do do do	40
Confectioners	30
Merchandise in brick or stone buildings	30
do do do do do do	30
Furniture in brick or stone buildings	15
do do do do do do	20
Stores & shops, brick or stone, country	25
do do do do do do	25
Livery & Tavern Stables, Feeders, etc.	30

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Anville,
LEBANON COUNTY, PENNA.
THIS COMPANY was incorporated, March, 1850, and is now in full operation and ready to insure on Dwellings, and other Buildings, on Furniture, and Merchandise generally. Also on Farms, Contents of Stock, and implements of Agriculture. Principal Agents: Samuel Seabold, John H. Becker, George R. Gierger, J. D. A. Garrison, John M. Kramer, George Long, Joseph F. Matz, Daniel S. Early, JOHN ALLEWELL, President. Joseph F. Matz, Treasurer. Samuel Seabold, Traveling Agent. Agents for Lebanon: Samuel Seabold, John H. Becker, George R. Gierger, J. D. A. Garrison, John M. Kramer,