

marriage for I promise you shall die a bachelor.

On the day appointed, Fournier and Dupont entered the wood. Each advanced stealthily through the thicket, till their eyes met in the foliage. Each at the same moment rushed behind a tree. The position was a delicate one. Dupont passed the tail of his coat behind the tree. It was struck in a moment by a ball that whistled by.

"So much for me," said the general. A few moments more elapsed, when, holding his pistols, pointing with his left hand, as if about to fire, he pushed his hat out with his right. It was struck in a second.

"That is the last," said Dupont: and he walked pistol in hand, right upon Fournier. "Your life belongs to me," he said, "but I will not take it."

"Just as you like," replied the hussar. "Only remember this, I preserve the rights which I suspend to-day. And if ever you cross my path, I will shoot you like a dog."

And thus ended the long succession of duels, which, altogether, had been carried on for nineteen years.

Lebanon Advertiser.



W. M. M. B. Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

Congress met on Monday, at noon, and the President's message was sent in yesterday (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock.

One of the government binderies at Washington was burned last week, destroying 40,000 volumes of the second volume of Patent Office Reports, composed solely of engravings.

It is supposed that when our Legislature meets, the Senate will organize "Union,"—electing their officers half and half from each party.—In that event the lower House will pursue the same course. The Republicans have the majority in the former branch and the Democrats in the latter,—at least the Democrats have the organization in their hands in the House. We trust the majority in the Senate will not be found wanting in the practice of their professions.—Let them teach precept by example.

How to Turn the World Topside Turvey.—Let the Abolitionists go on in their plan of turning loose 4,000,000 indolent negroes, and destroy the production of cotton. Some ten millions of white people would be thrown out of employment, clothing would advance in price at least 100 per cent.—Poor people would have to go back to linsey woolsey. Sugar would cost about 25 cts. per pound. Northern grain and provisions, now extensively consumed South, would have no market there. The negroes would spread over the North to fill the almshouses and be supported by white labor, or underwork it. Civilization would be put back a hundred years. Republican institutions destroyed, and our country following in the footsteps of Mexico and Central America, where a hideous and disgusting mongrelism has made the fairest country in the world a "hell upon earth."

MISTAKEN.—The Courier is mistaken in supposing that the present war is Government's against the Democrats. It is against the Southern rebels, and if it takes any interest in the struggle we should like it to lend a helping hand through its columns.

The Republican papers of the North, of the ilk of the Courier, take more pleasure in taunting and abusing Democrats than they do in suppressing the Southern rebellion.—They look upon the whole war as a political contest which is to destroy the Democratic party and build up the Republican. Hence, it has already become evident to the whole country that if the Union is to be preserved it must be by other men and means than by those political hucksters who have not yet learned the first principles of the contest.

THE BALL OPENED.—In Congress on Monday, immediately after opening, the following appears among the proceedings:—

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) gave notice that he would introduce, to-morrow, a bill to confiscate the property of rebels against the authority of the United States Government, and give freedom to persons held to labor in the Slave States.

That is for a good purpose, standing army.

Letter from Col. Biddle of Philadelphia.

The Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Representative in Congress, from the 2nd district of Philadelphia, and Col. of a Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, having returned from active duty at the seat of war, where he has been serving since the breaking out of the war, a number of his friends invited him to meet them at a public dinner.

The following bold and manly letter of reply leaves no room to doubt where he stands. When he was in the field fighting the battles of his country his political enemies at home were endeavoring to defeat his election by charging him with being a "Breckinridge Secessionist." He takes his seat in Congress as a determined Democrat and a no less firm patriot. This letter contains truths so well stated, that we commend its perusal to our readers, feeling confident it must meet the approval of every good Democrat:—

To the Honorable George M. Dallas, Charles J. Ingersoll, Peter McCall, John Cadwalader, George Sharswood, A. V. Parsons, Frederick Fraley, Henry M. Phillips, Esqs, and others.

Gentlemen.—I have had the pleasure to receive, to-day, your communication, and beg you to accept my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have expressed your views upon what has been, to me, a subject of anxious reflection.

It has been my earnest desire, at this great juncture in our National affairs, to give my humble services where they may be most useful to my country. With this purpose I took the field; and holding, during the period of the Extra Session, a separate and important command, I did not feel at liberty to quit it to take the seat in Congress to which you had, in my absence, elected me.

I have come, for a day or two, from the great camp in front of Washington, where I command a regiment that has been to me a source of the highest pride and satisfaction, and I shall leave it with feelings of regret that I will not attempt to express here. But, I yield to the representations of the wishes of my constituents, conveyed to me in your letter and in other forms.—I shall, therefore, tender, through the proper authorities, the resignation of my military commission from the State, and, as your representative, will return to Washington.

It is true that, according to high authorities, I might at once hold the two positions; but it is plain that I could not perform the duties of both, and, waiving the bare legal question, it seems to me to be incompatible with the character of a representative and a legislator to be a paid officer, subject to the orders of the Executive, and present in his place only by the revocable leave of a military superior. I have, therefore, reached the conclusion that your representative must not be a paid officer, and I hope that my brethren in arms will find room in their ranks for one soldier more.

My political opinions are what they have always been. I am a Democrat—never more one than at this hour. I rejoice that it was with my name upon your banners that you overthrew the Republican party in this city.

When I say I am a Democrat, I do not mean that I belong to any knot of politicians. When I say I am a Democrat, I mean that I have ever maintained those principles which, under God, great and preserved as a nation; those great national principles of justice and equality for all the States which, so long as they were practiced, made our various institutions and interchangeable commodities bonds of strength and union rather than grounds for strife.

This, at least, we may say for the Democratic party—it rated at their true value the fantastic theories, the whimsies, the "isms," the questions of mere phraseology, that men, calling themselves statesmen, have preferred to peace, to union, to the gradual progress and development of each section, and all races in due relation of natural causes. This, too, we may say for the Democratic party—while it maintained its sway, "Secession" was a little, baffled clique; as the Republican party rose, "Secession" became "an army with banners."

Nor was the foresight of the Republican leaders wider than their patriotism.—The false prophets of that party promised their followers that three months should see the end of all the trouble; and when war came upon them, even they wanted only three months volunteers to end it.—They created and fostered that intoxicating self-confidence that was the cause of our earlier reverses. They had so persistently abused that part of the American people that lived across a geographical line, that they had come, at last, to undertake and despise them, and Republican oratory summoned its hearers not to stern encounters, but only to pay and pilage.

When the national flag was struck down at Charleston, and the national capital was threatened by Secession, the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people; Europe prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as if smitten with blindness, the republican leaders seemed striving to waste and dissipate, instead of to seize and use the noble material for great armies, which was, with scarcely any limit, placed at their disposal. The soldier who offered himself for the public service found that he must carry some political baggage before he could be allowed the privilege to fight or die for his country. Men began to say that the war was to be made "a black Republican job."

Politicians were put at the head of troops—politicians who thought that to wear lace and feathers, and to pocket pay, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting and frolicking and speechmaking took the place of training and discipline; and, while the officer spouted and revelled, the rank and file were robbed of their first right—the right to skillful guidance and instruction. The reins were nominally put into the hands of a venerable chieftain; but every officer, every "able editor," took a pull at them, till they were the coach.

Amid shouts of "On to Richmond," the North, with its teeming population, found itself outnumbered at every point of conflict, and the battle of Bull Run proved that the Administration had known neither its own strength nor the enemy's.

"Where then were our legions?" we may ask of it. But the battle of Bull Run was not without its fruits for us. Panicked selfishness, seeking self preservation, lighted on those who could save it. The direction of the army passed into the hands of soldiers. A General, born here among us, restored to their supremacy the martial virtues that insure success in war; trained and competent officers seconded his efforts, scores of imbeciles have been pushed out of service; and this work still progresses.

The Democratic party will sustain the men—the McClellans, the Duponts—who have in charge the honor of our flag on land and sea. Let, everywhere, the people put in office men who will not see the war become "a party job;" let the administration of the Government be such as to attract, not repel, the doubtful States.—Then the contest may be continued with success and ended with honor. We may yet see the authors of our national troubles, those twin fomenters of discord—the Abolitionist of the North and the Secessionist of the South—reduced again to the harmless insignificance in which Democracy long held them. And if the event baffles these hopes, the government that embraces the great, rich and populous States of the North, must sink to no humble, no degraded place among the nations. National prosperity is too nearly allied to national dignity to suffer us to stand in the relation of the vanquished to those who never can secede from geographical connection; with whom close relations, warlike or amicable, must continue always.

The Democratic party sought to keep the peace among the States with honor to them all; but while the war lasts, into which the Abolitionists of the North, and the "precipitators" of the South have hurried us, let us demand that a firm and wise administration of the Government shall evince and honestly apply our military resources, in which the nations most famous in arms have not surpassed nor equalled us.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I am deeply sensible of the honor of representing this old city; for our District is the old city that our fathers knew and loved.

As your representative, I will exercise the right of free speech, and will strive to maintain, for all, the cherished rights, the enjoyment of which constitutes civil liberty. My stay here does not allow me to accept the compliment of a public dinner, to which you do me the honor to invite me. To see you and the other valued friends will at all times afford the greatest pleasure. Respectfully and truly your obt. servant, CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

If papers like the Courier saw themselves as others see them they would not take advantage of the liberty accorded them by mob law, and denied to others, to abuse without stint men as patriotic and loyal as they ever dared to be, simply because they are Democrats. In the intoxication of power they forget that we can find as many traitors among the Southern rebels that stood high in the ranks of the opposition and were honored by them, as they can find adherents of the Democratic party.—There are your Tylers, Toombs, Grams, Stephens, Bells, Berriens, Mortons, Clingmans, Marshalls, J. B. Thompsons, Cabells, and hosts of others who were shining lights of the opposition in days gone by.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There is a full attendance of representatives and Senators, and there will probably be but little delay in Congress getting ready for business. The message will be sent to you by telegraph as soon as the reading is begun in Congress. Its transmission may occupy two or three hours.

Ex-Senator Green, of Missouri, who is here, denies being a Secessionist.—He says that he is here on business connected with the Government. Assurances have been received here from Kentucky, that Hon. John J. Crittenden, will be elected to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the traitor Breckinridge.

Lieutenant Russell, of the Navy, the hero of the gallant affair at Pensacola when the Judith was burned, is here. He expresses the opinion that the recent fight at that place could not have been a decisive one.

HALF PAST 12.—Both Houses of Congress have met, there being little or no excitement in either House.—In the Senate the crowd of spectators was not large. In the House it was considerable. Messrs. Bright, of Indiana, and Powell, of Kentucky, appeared in their seat in the Senate. None of the diplomatic corps were among the spectators in either House.

At noon the United States Supreme Court met in the old Senate chamber, Chief Justice Taney, presiding. According to general report the President's message is not yet finished. Hence, it is almost certain that it will not be communicated to Congress till to-morrow.

A correspondent writing from Havana, Cuba, says that very little business will be done with the United States beyond the sttlement of balances, until the consequences of the last act of Commander Wilkes shall have been determined between Spain, England and the United States.—The impression here is exceedingly gloomy as to the future.

A Quebec letter says that at a council of war it has been determined to prepare for emergencies, by placing the frontier of Canada in a state of defence. There are also rumors that it had been resolved to call out 10,000 volunteers, but there is nothing authentic.

PRICE OF LAND IN LONDON.—The price of land in London may be reckoned at considerably more than \$500,000 per acre. Thus the Excise Office was sold at the rate of \$440,000 an acre; the Idia House at the rate of \$566,000 per acre; some land, as applied, approaches to Westminster Bridge, at \$850,000 per acre, giving an average of \$635,000 per acre.

The old adage that "chickens come home to roost," is daily verified. The Republicans inaugurated a censorship of the press. When some of them fell into the "graves" they dug for their Democratic contemporaries they must not complain if they do not receive an abundance of sympathy. The Cleveland Herald is one of the first caught in its own unjustifiable and illegal trap. It is a Republican paper, of the ultra stripe; supported Gov. Tod, the newly elected Executive of Ohio, but defied Fremont and sharply criticised the administration. The result was its issues were denied transportation on the cars.—It applied to Mr. Tod, the President of the road, and received the following caustic reply:—

"That the course of the Herald for the past few weeks has been highly objectionable to the interests of our Government, there can be no question, and so long as its proprietors see proper to continue the same line of policy, I beg Mr. Rhodes (who assumes the name of the road) to suppress its circulation."

Here for the first time the rule of exclusion and proscription is extended to a Republican paper, and to one which is justly, we have no doubt, liable to the charge of having labored to bring about the civil war, and of now laboring to "end it," unconsciously, perhaps, but not less certainly, in the separation of the States. As respect the straightforwardness of Gov. Tod, but we do not believe in this censorship. There is but one right way in which the press can be corrected or punished, and that is through the Courts. The presses in the interests of the Government outnumber, two to one, those adverse to it, and with such odds, certainly, "Error may be left free if Truth is also free to combat it."

It is said that the report of the Secretary of War will present a plan for the reconstruction of the States of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware. A State may be constitutionally divided by the concurrent action of the States interested, and of the General Government. It will be seen by the following dispatch that "the plan on foot is to annex Eastern Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, to Maryland, leaving Western Virginia as the State of Virginia, and to throw the territory of Maryland and Virginia including in the peninsula south of Delaware into the latter State."

THE FIGHT AT PENSACOLA.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26. Passengers by the Old Point Boat report that the Norfolk Day Book has a dispatch from Richmond, to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who had read the paper says that the steamers Niagara and Colorado had engaged Fort McRae, and that the fire was briskly returned, damaging the vessels so severely that they had to haul off. Also that Fort Pickens was firing on the Navy Yard. This affair is said to have occurred on Friday, and one version is that Fort Pickens opened on Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard. This all comes through secession channels, and must be received with due allowance. Perhaps the steamers were only making a reconnaissance, as done on the first day of the attack on Port Royal.

Further Particulars. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26. Fort Pickens opened first on Bragg's forces on Saturday last, Nov. 23d. The particulars are meagre, and come only through rebel sources, and Gen. Bragg telegraphs that he is taking the bombardment coolly. The rebels claimed to have breached the walls of Fort Pickens. The Navy Yard was on fire three times, but the flames were each time extinguished. The village of Warrington was burned by Col. Brown's fire the first day.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26. The secession reports say the affair at Fort Pickens took place on the 19th.

LATER. The Richmond Dispatch of the 29th gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola:— From the Pensacola Observer of the 22d and 23d inst.—The fight commenced on Friday, and the Observer of the 25th announces the beginning of the fight. "At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning heavy and continuous firing commenced on the forts below. What it is, or on which side it commenced, we are yet unable to say. Up to this writing (one o'clock) the firing still continues, and we can only guess and hope that the bombardment has opened in good earnest. We shall give the news as fast as we get it."

LATER.—We learn from a person just from the Navy Yard that the fire was opened by Fort Pickens upon the Confederate steamer Tennesse, and was returned by our batteries and forts. The U. S. frigate Niagara is trying to cross the bar, for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in town is immense. The business houses are closed, and the house-tops are covered with the excited populace.

The Observer of the 23d has the following: "The firing, as we stated yesterday, began on Fort Pickens. The whole of their firing, during the morning, was directed at the steamer Tennesse, but with very little effect.—The Times came up last night, and with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifle shot, she is unhurt. This shows that their guns are of a very inferior quality, or that Brown and his Yankees are all drunk.—Very probably the latter." "The steamer Nelms was also in the engagement, with the steamer Times, at the beginning of the fire,

but only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. "The Nelms went over to the main land, and found the Florida regiment all right." In passing Billy, Willson's batteries she gave them a couple of shots, which were returned. The U. S. frigate Niagara tried hard to come in, but the reception was too warm, and she had to back out. The only loss of life we can hear of is a private of the Louisiana, and the wife of the sergeant of the marine corps. Both killed by the explosion of a shell in the navy yard. A great many shot and shell fell in the navy yard, but did very little damage to the buildings. Our guns were worked all day, and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. We think that the greatest damage done was to one of the ships of war which ventured too near our batteries."

The account continues: "At thirteen minutes to eleven o'clock this morning the fire was reopened; and still continues at a very brisk rate.—The people are not so much excited as they were yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity, if need be; but every one seems to place unlimited confidence in our success. We hope now that it will continue till the conflict is settled.—Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy, and hurrah for 'A Little More Grape.'"

[The above is all the information that can be gleaned from the rebels. No result of the fight is given.]

REMOVAL OF THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The important event of the day is the sudden flight of the rebel government and Congress from Richmond to Nashville, Tennessee. This is a significant measure, and confirms the presumption that Richmond is not sufficiently fortified to render the archives and the persons of the rebel government safe from the menacing aspect of Gen. McClellan's army.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

In accordance with the most unanimous vote of the people at the election on the 24th of last month, the Convention to form a new State out of Western Virginia, met in this city to-day. The attendance was unexpectedly full for the opening, thirty-seven counties being represented. John Hunt, of Mason, was elected permanent President.

There was no business done beyond organizing and administering the oath to the members. A VALUABLE HORSE.—Dr. W. Wilson, of Bethlehem, has been offered and refused twenty-five hundred dollars for his beautiful trotting horse, "Kemble Jackson," the finest and best trotting horse in this part of the country.

Disastrous Results of a Federal Reconnoissance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. The reconnoissance made yesterday by a squadron of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, in charge of Captain Bell, in the neighborhood of Vienna, resulted disastrously to our forces.—After reaching Vienna they took the right hand road towards Hunter's Mill, and had gone about a mile and a half, when they suddenly found themselves hemmed in on three sides, not only a superior force of cavalry, but also of infantry. The discharges of the rebel musketry placed the horses of our cavalry beyond the control of their riders, the animals having been but recently brought into service, and therefore unaccustomed to such alarms. The officers, after several ineffectual attempts to get their men in line for the purpose of making a charge, ordered a retreat, which was effected in as good order as the peculiar circumstances permitted.

A HEAVY CONTRACT.—Dean & Co., near Newark, Delaware, have a contract with the Government for about 400,000 yards of army cloth, and 200,000 pair of blankets. They are employing in addition to their own mill that of Robert Taylor, on Pike creek; one at North East, Maryland; one at Big Elk, Maryland; two at Laurel, Chester county, and one Bucks county Pennsylvania. Three of these are making blankets, and it is said it will take until the first of April to fill the contract. The others are making cloth, of which they have already furnished about 230,000 yards. Dean & Co., have greatly enlarged their own mill, having expended on it about \$3,000, and now run it day and night, giving employment to about 100 persons. They use about 3,000 pounds of wool per day in it, and they are now fitting up the Odd Fellows Hall in Newark, as a place to assort the article. They have paid out about \$10,000 per week for some time which expenditure is a great advantage to the people of that neighborhood.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.—Less than twelve months ago John P. Hale said, in the United States Senate, that in case of an appeal to arms by the South, he wanted to be counted in. The South has made that appeal, but we have not heard the fanatical Senator has fulfilled his assertion.

GEN. FREMONT'S "BODY-GUARD."—The only communication received from General Fremont, since he was superseded, was his request to be allowed to retain his "body-guard."—The Government did not accede to his wishes. What did he want with it?

DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—The last European news informs us of the death of the young King of Portugal, who died of typhus fever, which disease had previously removed one of his brothers and reduced another nearly to the grave. Don Pedro V. was twenty-four years old on the 16th of September, and leaving no son, will be succeeded by his next brother, Prince Louis-Philippe, a naval officer, born on the last day of August, 1838.

Mrs. Eaton.—Of Mrs. Eaton, the widow of Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War under Jackson, who signed so largely in the Spring of 1817, and the first cabinet of Old Hickory was dissolved, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Journal says: "This lady is now residing in this city, having recently married an Italian dancing master, of the mature age of 26. The acquaintance sprang up through his teaching her grandchildren. The newly married pair are represented on canvass, in their parlor, her head reclining on his bosom in a very loving attitude, and as the artist has given her 'form and features,' one would not suppose her to be over thirty years of age. She is in affluent circumstances, is very fond of company, has fine conversational powers and dispenses hospitality with a liberal hand."

A THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.—During the session of a Mission Sunday School in the sixth Ward, New York, the superintendent of the school, among other questions, asked the scholars what it was to be tempted. Not receiving any answer proceeded to illustrate as follows: Suppose boys I had come down this street to day with a horse and buggy, and asked you to go with me to the Bay, and fish this afternoon. What would that be? He had hardly concluded when a little eight-year old jumped up and exclaimed, "That would be fun!" The Superintendent was "stalled."

The Vermont Legislature at its recent session repealed the Personal Liberty Law of that State.—Sensible. Will other States follow the example.

Philadelphia Election Case.

The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia has decided that Robert Ewing holds the correct certificate of election to the office of Sheriff. The conspirators, composing a majority of the Board of Return Judges, have thus been baffled at every point in their attempt to thwart the will of the people, and exclude Mr. Ewing from the office to which he was rightfully elected. Never was there a bolder, more desperate, or more persistent attempt to perpetrate a fraud upon the ballot-box. The first move in the game was the celebrated Shimpfleer return, which was a palpable forgery, and would have been counted by the Board in order to defeat Mr. Ewing, and elect Mr. Thompson, had not the Supreme Court, restrained them by an injunction. Defeated at this point, the Board next attempted, through the agency of the Prothonotary, to exclude sufficient army votes to defeat Mr. Ewing. Judge Ludlow here interposed, and ordered that the whole vote should be counted. Finding that this would elect Mr. Ewing, the factious majority sullenly complied, rather than go to prison for contempt, but gave Mr. Ewing a certificate under protest, and at the same time gave to Mr. Thompson a certificate that he was duly elected. Both parties appeared in Court in order to have their surerties approved according to law, when the Judges declined to make a decision in the case, but refined it to Governor Curtin.—The latter also declined to decide between the claims for a commission and sent the matter back again before the Judges. The latter after further argument and due deliberation, the Court decided that Mr. Ewing's certificate was the only one it could recognize. So justice has triumphed in spite of the factious proceedings of the Return Judges, and Mr. Ewing is Sheriff of Philadelphia until his opponent can show a better right to the office.

Receipt for Dutch Cheese.—I am a farmer's girl, and can make tip-top "Dutch cheese." I have made enough in my life to make a small Egyptian pyramid, and the following is my "modus operandi." Take a quantity of newly lobbered milk, place it in a kettle over a moderate fire, and let it heat gradually until the curd is entirely separated from the whey; then skim it out, and with your hands press out the whey. Then add your salt and a small piece of butter, and when these are thoroughly worked through the curd, form it into small balls. If you cook the curd too long, it will be tough and stringy.

WHAT IT IS TO FEED AN ARMY.—The Union forces, regular and volunteers, now in the field and in the course of organization amount, in round numbers, to six hundred and fifty thousand men. It is interesting to know what quantity of strength will consume in the course of one month. We therefore append the following figures which are strictly correct:— 14,625,000 pounds of pork, or 24,375 pounds of fresh beef. 136,994 barrels of flour. 48,710 bushels of beans, or 1,950,000 pounds of rice. 1,950,000 pounds of coffee. 1,691,000 pounds of sugar. 100,000 gallons of vinegar. 12,248 bushels of salt. 8,580,000 pounds of potatoes. The supply of candles is 292,500 pounds each week, and of soap 630,000 pounds.

GEN. SCOTT'S PAY.—The current monthly pay, subsistence and allowance of Lieut. Gen. Scott were, and by the order of the President continued to be, while he is upon the retired list, as follows:— Pay, per month, \$270 Allowance for servant, per month, 90 Rations for horses, per month, 50 Total monthly, \$720 Which makes an annual income of \$9,240.

NAME CHANGED.—The name of the "Shamokin Bank" has been altered, by the County Court, to that of "Bank of Northumberland County," but remains at Shamokin. To avoid mistakes, people will do well to remember to not compound this with the old "Bank of Northumberland," at Northumberland.

THE REBEL MINISTERS AT FORT WARREN.—The San Jacinto arrived at Boston, on Monday last, and gave her prisoners, Messrs. Shildell and Mason, and her two secretaries, in charge of Col. Dimmick at Fort Warren. Capt. Wilkes was afterwards publicly received at Faneuil Hall with a grand public demonstration.

slain can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by addressing Dr. J. C. DEVEREAUX, P. O. Box No. 225, New Haven, Conn. August 7, 1861-73.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of the soldier. No more ragged, shabby, and filthy uniforms are seen in the ranks. The new uniforms are made of the best materials, and are well adapted to the service. They are also more comfortable and more durable than the old ones. The new uniforms are made of the best materials, and are well adapted to the service. They are also more comfortable and more durable than the old ones.

HUNNEWELL'S COUGH REMEDY extends in one of the most important characteristics, namely, that it contains no material of opium or any other substance which would create constipation. When by its perfect simplicity it is done with the exhibition of the most striking strength of work system, weakened by disease, a peculiarity very important, but often lost sight of. In a general sense, it is a perfect remedy for every kind of cough, whether it be a cold, a croup, a whooping cough, or a chronic cough. It is also a good remedy for the various fevers that arise from derangement of the system. It is a good remedy for the various fevers that arise from derangement of the system. It is a good remedy for the various fevers that arise from derangement of the system.

COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misapplied philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, and they will do it. Show them a bad thing, and they will not do it. Show them a thing that will do them good, and they will do it. Show them a thing that will do them harm, and they will not do it. Show them a thing that will do them good, and they will do it. Show them a thing that will do them harm, and they will not do it.

The Lebanon Market. LEBANON, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 4, 1861. Loh. 38 1/2, Eggs, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/1073741824, 1/2147483648, 1/4294967296, 1/8589934592, 1/17179869184, 1/34359738368, 1/68719476736, 1/137438953472, 1/274877906944, 1/549755813888, 1/1099511627776, 1/2199023255552, 1/4398046511104, 1/8796093022208, 1/17592186044416, 1/35184372088832, 1/70368744177664, 1/140737488355328, 1/281474976710656, 1/562949953421312, 1/1125899906842624, 1/2251799813685248, 1/4503599627370496, 1/9007199254740992, 1/18014398509481984, 1/36028797018963968, 1/72057594037927936, 1/144115188075855872, 1/288230376151711744, 1/576460752303423488, 1/1152921504606846976, 1/2305843009213693952, 1/4611686018427387904, 1/9223372036854775808, 1/18446744073709551616, 1/36893488147419103232, 1/73786976294838206464, 1/147573952589676412928, 1/295147905179352825856, 1/590295810358705651712, 1/1180591620717411303424, 1/2361183241434822606848, 1/4722366482869645213696, 1/9444732965739290427392, 1/18889465931478580854784, 1/37778931862957161709568, 1/75557863725914323419136, 1/151115727451828646838272, 1/302231454903657293676544, 1/604462909807314587353088, 1/1208925819614629174706176, 1/2417851639229258349412352, 1/4835703278458516698824704, 1/9671406556917033397649408, 1/19342813113834066795298816, 1/38685626227668133590597632, 1/77371252455336267181195264, 1/154742504910672534362390528, 1/309485009821345068724781056, 1/618970019642690137449562112, 1/1237940039285380274899244224, 1/2475880078570760549798488448, 1/4951760157141521099596976896, 1/9903520314283042199193953792, 1/19807040628566084398387907584, 1/39614081257132168796775815168, 1/79228162514264337593551630336, 1/158456325028528675187103260672, 1/316912650