toi grasse, aspic of tongue, Patti giblet a la Enais anse, chicken ralat a la Parissene, Filet de boef, stuffed turkey with truffice, quails, partridgers, canvas back ducks, Charlotte Russe a la Persiene, Marienzes, chateaubrian chocolate Bevarien, compettis, fruit glace, bon bous, orange glace, biscuit glace, fancy cakes, rich mottoes, flower mottoes, sandwiches, fruit and grapes.

In the centre of the table was a lookingglass and along it were ranged the fancy pieces of confectionery. At the head of the table, was a large helmet of sugar, signifying war; then a large, fancy basket of sugar,-a pagoda temple of Liberty; a large ragoda cornucopia covered with sugared fruits and frostered sugar; a large fountain of fostered sugar; and setting around the candy glasses apparently full of frothing beer, four bee hives, a handsome Swiss cottage in sugar and cake, and a Chinese pagoda. On a rude table was a very large fort named Fort Pickens, made of cake and sugared; the inside was filled with quails, candied; and the whole presented a perfectly gorgeous appearance, the tables fairly groaning with expensive luxuries, heaped one upon another. At twelve the dining room was thrown open for inspection, and members passed through and viewed it preparatory to its demolition. About eleven

o'clock General McClellan and lady and General Marcy and daughter came in .-Gen. McClellan soon had a crowd around him, which prevented him from moving around. Every body wanted to shake his hand. All the border state members and Senators were present and their ladies and most of the members and Senators from the Northern States. Governor Morton, of Indiana, and lady, and exGovernor Newell, of N. J., with Mrs. Don Piatt, were among the Governors we noticed. Nearly all the Generals of the army were there.

General Hooker, came at a late hour. All the foreign Ministers of any note were present. Lord Lyons was particularly gracious, and chatted for some time with Mrs. Lincoln. Only about half the gentlemen had dress coats, and but few were dressed in party dress; the ladies were, however, dressed to the height of fashion.

Up to one A. M. there has been no dancing, but we are assured there will soon be, and then again we are told there will be none. None are leaving, however, and the promenade goes on. Mrs. Lincoln was dressed in a magnif-

icent robe of rich white satin, with full train, and richly plated in broad bands over the bosom. The skirt was looped up with white ribbon, with black borders frilled with bows; around the lower edge of the skirt was a broad row of black thread lace, nearly twelve inches wide.-She wore a head dress of artificial white dry santhemume, sparingly interspersed

of jessamines in her bosom, and her hair perfectly plain. Mrs. Stanton were a beautifully falling dress of heavy black silk, relieved with loops of white ribbon with black edging—a semi-mourning—

The exquisite taste displayed in her sim-The exquisite taste displayed in her simple adornment was in pleasing contrast ment to abolish slavery, no more than it is to with the more gaudy and high colored perpetuate it."-Courier. dresses around her. She was much ad.

ped into their midst and introduced the

few seconds seemed as though their friend- and for emancipation? ship had begun in their childhood. Mrs. McClellan wore a rich robe of

white satin covered with white illusion, and trimmed with red velvet. Around the skirt were three narrow figures, looped with red velvet flowers. She wore a veil of illusion failing over her shoulders. Mrs. Fremont wore a dress of white

tulle, very rich and full, with her hair perfeetly plain, and looked very interesting. Mrs. Senator Simmon wore a robe of heavy black velvet, with a head dress of ostrich plumes.

Colonel Charles Biddle and lady were prominent; the latter wore a rich dress of canary satin, trimmed with roses and geranium leaves, and a head dress of the same. Judge Kelley and lady were also there; the latter wore a dark silk dress, which was very becoming.

Ex-Mayor Berret and lady. The latter dress of white tarietan, and on her head Cabinet, vice Hunter, chosen Senator. was a wreath of lillies of the valley.

Mrs. Senator Sherman wore a handsome necklace of pearls, set in black velwhite lace.

Mrs. Frederick Conkling wore a blue silk dress with two heavy flounces, and

deep collar of point lace. A religious malady called the "jerks," prevails in some counties in Illinois. Young ladies have it, so do did men and youths also. The

nttacks are like epileptic fits, but are supposed to have a divine and supernatural influence, and evaporate in prayer. The selectmen are con sternated, and don't know what to do about it. The Legislature of Delaware has just adjourned, having declined assuming the State's quota of the national tas, and refused to pass a resolution instructing her Representative and Senators to sustain the Government in the prosecution of the war. The Legislature also passed a resolution expressiv denonnator any measure to abol-

tion expressly denouncing any measure to abolish slavery in the State. The New York Tribune says General Sherman

has several thousand niggers picking cetton for the Government on the sea islands adjacent to Port. Boyal, and recommends that "the govern-ment should immediately take measures and edu-cate these interesting people."

Our notion is that the government has got enough on hand without making itself a universal nigger schoolmaster.

Nebanon Advertiser.



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CRASE TO LEAD, WE GEASE TO FOLLOW." WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862. Is the Courier for the Union as

it was?

from his own party. It took Congress sixty-five days to get to the beginning of a bill to provide means for carrying on the war, and in that time the debt was increased \$130,000,000. It may take sixty days more to perfect and pass

stares them in the face. men. The United States Senate has refused to strike out the legal tender clause in the Treasury Note bill, as passed by the House. There are can afford to have their wings turned, it they still some differences to reconcile, skill of men quite as anxious for victory as either the still some differences to reconcile, however, between the two Houses before the bill becomes a law.

when the war has been conducted. I opposed it, but that was among my mistakes. It has commissioners recently sent by our Government to relieve our prisoners in the hands of the enemy, have rein the hands of the enemy, have rebeen before them. The President stated the other Government to relieve our prisoners turned, the rebels refusing to receive day in my presence, that there was probably but them; important arrangement were than himself, and that man was McClellan. He however made by which all the pris. however made by which all the prisoners in the hands of the rebels will be exchanged and released.

It is reported that the rebels evacuated Bowling Green, in Ken. tucky, last week, and that they threw

will be no National tax this year, un- the plainest language. I would prosecute this

"This is not a war on the part of the govern-

dresses around her. She was much admired, and many ladies sought an introduction to her. Mrs. Senator Chandler was dressed with great taste in crimson moire antique.

Mrs. Secretary Welles was becomingly dressed in a heavy dress of black velvet, with deep colar. She wore a rich head dress lace, with heavy folds falling over the temples.

About 11 o'clock Gen. McClellan and his lovely wife entered the room and were immediately the stars of attraction.

General Fremont and Mrs. Jessle Fremont came in at almost the same time, and as they advanced towards the middle of the Eest room, President Lincoln stepped into their midst and introduced the The above was either written to do with it. Hence, if the Courier rebels have broken the Constitution—certainly they have and I would punish them as the Con-Commander-in-Chief to the "Pathfinder."

They met for the first time, but, of course, needed no introduction. They grasped each other's hands, as brave men only can, and began a pleasent chat. In the meantime Mrs. McClellan and Mrs.

To do with it. Hence, it the Courter that position why ding-dong week after week for just the contrary? If the large body of the Republican members of Congress hold that position, why spend their they have and I would punish them as the Constitution provides. Its provisions are ample for crushing them by arms and hanging by law—Law-breakers are punished by laws they break and those who execute the laws and inflict the punishment should not themselves become law-break-ress. Let us close with an extract of a letter from Gov. Sprague in answer to an invitation to the late New England Dinner at the Astor House: Jessie Fremont were introduced, and in a time in long speeches against slavery

> The Emperor Napoleon, in his speech, at the opening of the French Chamber, expressed himself as neutral in the affairs of this country, and hoped an early termination of our is ended the Southern people shall blame their own leaders for having confirmed the stories these leaders have circulated in reference to our tral in the affairs of this country, and

The National Government has just contracted with a Reading firm for 250,000 fire brick.

VIRGINIA SENATORS. On the 23d ult., R. M. T. Hunter was elected Confederate Senator by the Virginia Legislature, on the first ballot, by a very large majority. William Ballard Pres-

ton was elected on the second ballot as Mr. Hunter's colleague. Mr. Preston wore a dress of pure white tarletan, with was a member of President Fillmore's ornaments. Miss Stewart, neice of As- Cabinet. Hon. William C. Rives is namsistant Secretary Scott, wore a beautiful ed to fill the vacancy in the Confederate

The Republican Journals everywhere in the North are preserving an unvet, with pink silk dress, with flounces of usual silence in relation to the enormous frauds and corruptions, which have been reported to Congress. They neither publish the reports or make any allusion to

> Romney, Va., is now held by Gen. Lander, the rebels having abandoned the place.

> Savannah has been attacked, and its capture may be the next good



WASHINGTON Feb. 17, 2 P. M. Official dispatches have been received from Gen. Sherman, announcing the capture of Savannah.

The following letter from a Republican member of Congress to another Republican shows precisely on what principles the President conlucts the war. In that position he is sustained by the Democratic party, those who aided in elevating him to power. Those Republicans in Lebain this they will speedily be obliged one hand support the President and restoration of the Union, or, on the other, will they follow the lead of the Courier and Libanon Demokrat, be-NOTABLE.—The only opposition the the President, the Constitution, and President receives at present in his the Democratic party, on the one Two of the gunboats were disabled.

The enemy's firing was very accurate. They had three batteries, one non the water's edge, they are doing at present, -ostensibly sustaining the President personally, and opposing his policy in all out of their trenches. particulars. They cannot serve God and Mammon. A LETTER FROM HON A. S. DIVEN. the bill, and in the mean time another \$120,000,000 to be provided for

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862.
MR DEAR Siz: I am in receipt of yours of the loth. I will make a very short reply: First, as to why our army does not strike at some other point than the stronghold of the enemy here.— We can't withdraw any considerable force from the army of the Potomne without weakening our line, and we have a vigilant foe ready to take advaninge of any movement of the kind. They can afford to have their wings turned, if they you or I can be, with more knowledge of the means by which it can be attained. A joint com-mittee has been in session for the last few weeks. It was created by those epposed to the manner in which the war has been conducted. I opposed one man in the country more auxious for a battle who make the charge, that he or Mr. Seward or Gen. McClellan were tampering or delaying out of any consideration for rebels or rebel institu tions, or that they indulged any thought of end-ing the war by any means other than conquest on the battle field. I wish every man in our land could have heard him. This brings me to the second subject of your letter: That this rebellion must be put down by force of arms. That is exactly where you and I

with read roses She wore no other jewelry than a heavy pearl neck lace, earrings and brooch, which glistened in harmony with the ample folds of her white
satin dress. Her whole dress was in exquisit taste, and her manner, as she received her guests, was in thorough keeping with the gentle qualities of her heart.

Miss Kate Chase appeared, leaning on
the arm of her father. She was attired
in a dress of heavy blue silk, with a bunch ence between us. Let us be frank and state it is and to all of them equal political rights.

You would reduce a portion of the States to de. pondencies and deprive them of the constitutional rights of regulating their own domestic instithe late New England Dinner at the Astor House: "I trust that we shall not forget that this rebeliion is based upon a mistake; that the masses of the South have been deceived by reck less and ambitious men, touching our sentiments and purpose. It should be our object, while yigorously prosecuting the war, to give the lie to and not to substantiate the statements by which thousands on thousands of honest men of the South have been mirled. Let us see to it that when the war motives."

In this way only, it seems to me, can we re store the Union, a union of hands and a union of hearts, and become again a happy, prosperous and powerful nation. For myself, I do most heartily disavow any other wish then that of bringing together these now belligerent States without the loss to any one of them of a single right or privilege which it has heretofore enjoy-ed.

I think these views should be published in connection with our former corespondence as defining the issues between us. I have not attempt. fining the issues between us. I have not attempted to defend my position nor assail yours; only to present the issue.

It is one upon which I have forescen there was to be a division. I had hoped it might be postponed until after the war, when we come to determine what use we would make of our victory are rehallton. But the Abolitionists are determined to the state of the state o

over rebellion. But the Abolitionists are deternined to make it now. Yours, truly, Hon. JAMES DUNN. A. S. DIVEN.

IRON ADVANCING IN PRICE.-Pig iron has ad-Inon Advancing in Price.—Pig iron has advanced from three to five dollars per ton in Pittsburg during the past week, with a prospect of still higher prices being attained. Bar iron and rails have also advanced from one-half to three-quarters of a cent. As a consequence, the iron men of Youngstown are feeling jubilant, and there is a prospect of several of our idle furnaces "Blowing in" soon.—Mahoning (Pa.) Register.

A report has just been laid before the French Emperor, calling the Emperor's attention to the singular prevalence of insanity among the scientific branches of the French army. The reports quotes returns, from which it appears that one in ten of the officers of the artillery and engineers end their existence in a lunatic asylum, and ascribes the fact to the severe mathematical training they are put through at the Polytechnic school, before their brain has acquired its full develop-

The British Government, while accepting the surrender of Mason and Slidell as a suitable apology for the arrest and detention of the English Mail Steamer, Trent, declares that it shall form no precedent for the future guidance of the two governments.

Bombardment of Fort Donnelson.

Washington, Feb. 15.
To-day a dispatch reached the General inChief here, from Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, announcing the investment of Fort Donnelson,
with a force of 50,000 men, aided by the noble
fleet of Commodore Foote, and anticipating its sustained by the Democratic party, speedy reduction. Gen. Halleck says, that Gens. while all the opposition comes from Pillow, Fleydaud Buckner are in the fort, with a force of 15,000 men, and he is evidently of the opinion that his arrangments to cut them off from

reinforcements will surely be successful. CHICAGO, Feb. 14. non county whose views are controlled by their party organs will here see, that while they profess the utmost confidence in the President, they differ in toto with him on the main principles of his administration. And side of the fort. Our loss is probably about forty five killed, and a hundred and fifty to two to make a choice. Will they, on the hundred wounded. Eight thousand troops and four gunboats arrived last night. The battle will be resumed to day. CAIRO, Feb. 16.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Der says, that Commander Foote reached there at 12 o'clock last night on board the gunboat Con-estoga. He stormed Fort Donnelson on Friday come Abolitionists,—oppose the President and his policy, and favor revolution! They must choose between Fifty-four wore killed and wounded on our gunboats.
The St. Louis was bit by sixty-one shots.-

disunion on the other. They cannot much longer serve two masters as This was held in reserve until our boats got within 400 yards of the fort. Our fire was principally at the water battery. One of the enemy's guns burst, and a number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead

> [STILL LATER.] Sr. Louis, Feb. 16.

The city is wild with excitement and rejoicing at the news just made, public, that the American fing waves over Fort Donelson. The loss is heavy on both sides. One of Gen. Grant's batteries was taken by the rebels, but was recaptable. tured by our troops. The gun bonts are said to badly damaged.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—The steamer Minnehaha ar-ived here form Fort Donnelson, having left the ort to o'clock last evening, bringing a militay mail and dispatches, and one hundred of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah. The fight commenced on Thursday and was continued on Friday and Saturday. The fight, during the latter day, was desperate. The Illinois Eighteenth regiment suffered severely, and the Iowa Seventh sustained considerable loss. Swart's battery, which was taken by the enemy, was recaptured by our men. Two colonels were wounded and two killed. The los is heavy on both sides. The upper fort was taken at four o'clock and the Union flag now floats

ver it. Our troops behaved with great gallant-Sr. Louis, Feb. 16 .- Dispatches received a bendquarters say that all the gualoats are pretty effectually disabled, except one. Com. Footo was wounded twice, but not fatally. The upper redoubt, taken by our troops, commands Fort Donnelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture that Fort to day, Sun-

Louisville, Sunday, Feb. 16-1 P. M .- Gen Buell, his staff and body guard, left on the At-lantic, with about twenty thousand men in thirty steambouts, for Fort Donnelson They will reach the point of attack on Monday

More troops are on the way to assist them. The mortar fleet from Cairo was at Paducah on saturday, and can reach the fort this (Sunday) night.
The Cumberland river continues very high,

and is navigable for the largest vessels.

By Monday noon we will have seventy five bousand men attacking Fort Donelson We have reports here from Bowling Green which say that the Rebel forces there, amounting to about twenty thousand men, left for Fort Don Ison several days ago, and are now within the works. As they passed down they burned the bouses of Union men. The railroad was of little use to them, as the rolling stock is completely worn out, and all along the road are strewn broken cars.

It is also reported that the Rebels have now orty thousand men defending the attacked post, including the Bowling Green reinforcements.— We doubt, however, if they have thirty thou-

Another report places Beauregard in command

THE FORT CAPTURED. On Sunday Fort Donnelson was from the Committee on Ways and Means, foot up \$550,000,000. captured, and Generals Johnston, Our loss is 400 killed and 800 wounded.

VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Capture of Roanoke Island.

Roanoke Island has been captured by the Burnside Expedition. Its military authorities struck to the Union force on the 8th inst. Their means of defence were truly formidable, consisting of two elaborately constructed works, mounting together twenty-two heavy guns, (three of them being 110 pounders rifled;) four other batteries mounting together twenty guns, a large proportion of which were also of large calibre, and some rifled; eight steamers mounting two gues each, and each having a rifled gun with the diameter of a 32 pounder; a prolonged obstruc-tion of sunken vessels and piles, to thwart our advance, and, altogether, a body of men muster-

three thousand are now our prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th instant, at about 11 o'clock, and was continued until dark. The following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and it lasted until well in the afternon, when, by a bold charge of our army, the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in

our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in its place.

No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Capo Hatteras Inlet.

The Federal loss is—killed 42, wounded 140. The rebel loss is only 30 killed, and the wounded less than 100. This is in addition to the wounded carried off by the rebels.

The advance from Hatteras took place on Wednesday morning; the expedition consisting of a bout stry vessels. The fleet anchored off Stumpy Point that night, and the next day proceeded to the entrance of Croaton Sound. After a recennoiseance, the attack was commenced on Friday morning.

The rebel fleet was attacked and dispersed in half an hour, by a portion of our navy, while the

camps of the receis, took nearly the whole com-mand prisoners. O. Jeunings Wise was wound-ed, and was shot twice while attempting to escape in a boat. He has since died. It is also report-ed that his father, Henry A. Wise, has been cap-

On Sunday afternoon a fleet of fifteen gunboats On Suntay atternoon a fiset of piteen gunboats started for Elizabeth City. The place was shelled, and, having been evacuated and partially burnt by the troops, was compied.

All the rebel fleet was since or burnt except

and boarded, and the Commodore escaped to the shore by swimming.

Edenton was taken possession of on Wednes-

day by Com. Goldsborough, no opposition being The rebels made no fight after being driven

from their entrenchments.

Young Wise resisted the storming parties untill he was wounded, when he was carried off, and his command retreated with the others to the upper end of the island, where they laid down

heir arms. Elizabeth City was about half burnt by the rebel soldiers, when the people sent off a deputa-tion to Com. Goldsborough, asking him to send a force to assist in extinguishing the flames. The Norfork and Richmond papers attribute the loss of Roanoke Island to the blundering and inefficiency of their navy. They assert that nearly 1000 Federals were killed. They also charged some Roanoke farmer with baving deserted and piloted the Yankees to the only point where they could effect a landing, the island being flanked on all sides by an extensive

Doings in Congress.

Monday, February 10. Senate-Mr. Davis presented a potition from the citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country; to sustain the President and General McClellan, and to support the Constitution of the United States. The bill to construct a street railroad from Washington to Georgetown was passed. The bill was amended so as to give three per cent. of the receipts of the road for the support of public schools. The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to raise cer-tain troops of Home Guards in Missouri and Mayland was, after some debate, agreed to, and the bill passed.

House .- The Senate bill authorizing the issue of ten millions of dollars of demand Treasury one of our rifled guns burst; killing six men.

[LATER.]

A gentleman who left Fort Donnelson yesterday at three o'clock P. M., and reached been going on all day yesterday. The right wing of the enemy's fortifications were taken, and the Stars and Stripes were waving over them. omy's fortifications were taken, and the Stars and States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the of-Stripes were waving over them. The forces were breast to breast, and the fight was to be renewed. ed citizens, be invited to attend; that the proed citizens, be invited to attend; that the pro-ceedings of the day, including the prayer and the address, be printed in a pumphlet form and largely distributed; that the address or portions shipboard, as the highest incentive to our brave defenders; also the Declaration of Independence and Secretary Stanton's order to the army after the battle of Mill Spring. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill-providing for the purchase of cotton seed, so that \$1,000 could also be expended for tobacco seed.

> Tuesday, February 11. Senate.—Mr. Lane, of Indiana, reported the Military Committee's joint resolution explaining the act imdemnifying the States for the expenses of the war, to mean expenses incurred before and after the passage of the act. Passed.—
> Johnson, of Tennessee, offered a joint resolution that the two Houses assemble in the House of tepresentatives on the 22d; that the President, Cabinet, foreign representatives and officers of the Army and Navy be invited, and Washington's Farewell Address be read. It was adopted.— Mr. Sumner offered a series of resolutions de-claring that the revolted States have committed felo de se, and that their relations as members of the United States no longer exist; that their al legiance has been severed, and the federal government owes no obligation to any pretended State government usurping certain territory; that individuals occupying such territory owe allegiance to the general government only, and the general government to the individuals; therefore persons heretofore held as slaves may look henceforce to the general government for protection as individ-uals. Mr. Summer moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary. The motion to lay on the table prevailed, yeas 21, nays 15. The fortification bill was then taken o : an amendment adopted appropriating \$560,-0 for the harbors of Maine and \$100,000 for

the fort at the mouth of the Columbia river.—Without final action on the bill, the Senate ad-Ilouse. The Senate's amendment to the bill appropriating ten millions of dollars for the construction of twenty iron clad steam gunsboats were concurred in; so the bill only requires the President's approval to become a law. Mr. F. A. Conkling offered a pfeamble and resolution setting forth that the army countersign was known to the rebels on the Potomac on the day the steamer Pensacola passed down the river, be-fore it was communicated to the Union forces: that information of Union military and navalis frequently communicated in advance to the enemy, under circumstances justifying a suspicion of treachery on the part of pernow lost, and some service of the government; and that Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War investigate these charges, and report thereon. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, reported a bill to establish a Department of Agriculture. The House has passed all the appropriation bills except those for the Indian Postal Departments. The whole amounts reported from the Committee on Ways and Means fout up

Buckner, and Pillow, together with 15,000 men taken prisoners. Floyd with 5,000 men made his escape during the night. It is supposed that the garrison of the Fort was 30,000, and that the rebel loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in below the supposed of the loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed that the rebel loss is 10,000 in loss is supposed the loss is 10,000 in loss i killed and wounded. Our loss is said to be terribly heavy. The capture of this Fort is the severest blow the cause of rebeldom has received thus far, and if this achievement is speedily followed up by others the rebellion may be subdued.

duced a bill to establish a National Foundry and Furnace, which was referred. The Treasury Note bill was taken up, and Messrs. Fessenden and Collamer made speeches in opposition to the tender clause, and Mr. Howesupported the bill. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the notes authorized to be issued in July be also received in payment of public dues. The committee's amendment requiring the payment of the interest on the debt in coin, was adopted, and also the amendment striking out the dopted, and also the amendment striking out the provision that the notes be exchanged for bonds bearing 7½ per cent. interest. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, which was adopted, in regard to the withdrawal of deposits at ten days notice. The amendment providing for the pay ment of five per cent. on the deposits was reject ed. The amendment setting apart the proceeds of sales of public lands and confiscated property, and the duties on imported goods as a special fund for the payment of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States and for a sinking furd was adopted. Several other amendments of the committee were adopted, and pending the question on the passage of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Senate's amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THURSDAY, February 13. Senate.—The Treasury Note bill was passed, with various amendments previously agreed on in Committee, and a further amendment allowing the notes to be funded in two years' bonds ing the notes to be unded in two years conds-bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest. Mr. Davis introduced a series of resolutions di-rectly opposite in spirit and sentiment from those previously introduced by Mr. Sunner.

House.-The Naval Appropriation bill contains a clause appropriating \$4,800,000 for charter vessels, stores, &c. A proviso that hereafter all contracts for the purchase and charter of vessels shall be made by naval officers where their services can be made available, and when others services can be made available, and when others shall be employed that the compensation shall not exceed \$5,000 in any one year, and at the same rate for a shorter time, was agreed to, lenving the original bill for further consideration.

Five thousand copies of the Bankrupt bill were ordered to be printed.

Friday morning.

The rebel fleet was attacked and dispersed in half an hour, by a portion of our navy, while the remainder attacked the land batteries. The fight continued until night, and during the night (ten thousand men were landed, and or Saturday morning seven thousand were advanced.

A magked battery of three guns was soon discovered by the skirmishers, and wis attacked in front and on both flanks. The fight lasted only two hours, when the battery was abandoned.

Our troops pursued, and surrounding the camps of the rebels, took nearly the whole command prisoners. O. Jeunling Wise was wound, and a further amendment, appropriation. FRIDAY, Feb. 14. gun-boats, and a further amendment, appropriating \$50,000 for a foundry at Washington, and \$1,000,000 for ordinance, were adopted, and the

07 Springfield, Missouri, has been recaptured by the Union forces under General Curtis, after a short engage ment. A large amount of stores and

TAKE NOTICE.

BUILDERS will do well by calling on J. H. BRESSLER Agent, as he is prepared to do all kinds of TIN-ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOB WORK generally, at the very lowest prices. He also has on hand a large and good assortment of all kinds of TIN WARE, and all of the most improved Gas Burning COOK STOYES and PARLOR STOYES. Also, all the different and latest improved RANGES AND HEATERS, of all kinds. He also keeps ccn

stantly on hand a large stock of all kinds of ROOFING, SLATE, which he offers at less price than they can be bought of any other slatemen in the county. MARE-ROMS—One door South of the "Buck Hotel," Mainut Street, Lebanon, Pa. Lebanon, December 25, 1861.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves. OW is the time to buy your STOVES before cold winter is here, and the best and cheapest place is

COAL BUCKETS—the largest assortment, the heaviest fron, and the best made in Lebanon.

Also, a large stock of TIN WARE, made of the best material and in a workmanlike manner. As he is a practical Workman, and has had an experience of twenty-five years, he feels confident that he can give general extinuous.

Saddle and Harness Manu-

THE undersighed has Removed. Saddles, Bridles, Carriage Harness, of

all kinds : heavy Harness, Buggy Whigs of the best Manufacture,

D. S. RABER'S

Has been Removed to his New Bullding, on Cumber land Street, opposite the Eagle Buildings, Lebanon, Pa.

The subscribor respectfully announce to his acquaintances and the public in general, that he has constantly on hand a large stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
VARNISHES,
GLASS-WARE,
HAIR-OILS,
Burning Fluid, Surgical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Segars, Tobacco, &c. Also a variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention, which he offers at low rates, and warrants the qualities of the articles as represented.—Purchasers will please remember this, and examine the qualities and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

The product of the product of the day or night, by calling at the Drug Store, opposite the Eagle Buildings.

Ou Saudays the Store will be opened for the com-

10 o'clock, A. M., 12 and 1, and 4 and 5 P. M. Lebanon, Dec. 9, 1857.

OUN UMBRELLAS, Parusols, rich and fine; Skeleton L. Skirts, Dusters, Shawls, and a variety of other goods for ladies, just received and for sale cheaper than the cheapest by "IENRY & STINE.

-pany of Annville, LEBANON COUNTY, PENN'A.

'HIS COMPANY was incorporated, March, 1859, and
is now in fill operation and ready to make insurnce on Dwellings, and other Buildings, en Furniture,
and Merchandise generally. Also on Barns. Contents,

Stock, Farm I mplements. &c., on a Mutual Principl MANAGERS. Christian Bachman, Samuel Scabold, John H. Kinpor William Early, jr., George S. Bomgardner, J. D. A. Garman,

JOHN ALLWEIN, President. RUDOLPH HERR, Treasurer.
JOSEPH F. MATZ, Secretary.
Samuel Seabold, Traveling Agent.

THE NEW BAKERY. IF undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon, that he has commenced the BAKE BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at his stand, or CONFECTIONERIES,

The public is invited to give me a trial.

Leb non, Nov. 9, 1859.

F. H. EBUR.

LEMBERCER'S

IN MEDICINES QUALITY IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

J. LESIBERGER, Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, offers to the citizens of Lebanon and surrounding country, a PURE selection of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, and the first quality of Perfumery and Toilet and Fancy Soaps, embracing the best manufacture in the country, and a large variety of Tooth Brushes, Nail, Flesh, Clothes and Hafr Brushes. Pocket. Toilet and Fine Combs of Yorry, Shell, Horn and India Rubber. PURE SPICES. PURE SPICES.

Pure whole and ground Spices are offered for

 $G_A R_D E_N S_E E_D S$,

FLOWER SEEDS,

LEMBERGER,

LUMBER. LUMBER.

NE of the best and cheapest assortments of Lumbers of deferred to the public, is now for sale at the new and extensive LUMBER and COAL YARD of

and extensive LUMBER and COAL YARD of PHILIP BRECHBILL,

n the Borough of North Lebanon, on the bank of the Union Canal, at the head of Walnut street, a few quares North of the Genessee Steam Mills, and one quare cast of Borgner's Hotel Their assortment consists of the best well-seasoned White, Yellow, Norway, Pine and Hemlock Boards;

1½ and 2 inch Pannel and Common Plank;

White Pine and Hemlock Scantling and Joists;

White Diak Boards, Plank and Scantling, and ½ inch Poplar Boards, Plank and Scantling, SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

The best Pine and Hemlock Shingles;
Alse, Roofing and Plastering Laths;
Chestnut Rails and Posts, and Pallings for fences
and fencing Boards;
FLOORING BOARDS of all sizes and descriptions.
COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! COAL! COAL!! COAL!!

A large stock of Broken, Stove, Limeburners and Hollidaysburg Smith Coal, at the lowest prices.

193. Confident that they have the largest and best as sortment of Lumber of all descriptions and sizes, as well as the largest stock of the different kinds of Coal, ever offered to the citizens of bebahon county, they venture to say that they can accommodate all purchasers satisfactorily, and would therefore invite all who want anything in their line, to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

A New Firm

Cheap Cash Store, and Milling and Grain Business. THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the MERCA NTILE, MILLING AND GRAIN BUSINESS, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their establishments. They will contine to keep, at the late stand of SHERK & LONG, a most complete stock of all kinds of GOODS usually kept in a country store, which they will retail cheap for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. They also want to buy for cash

50,000 Bushels of WHEAT,

30,000 Bushels of RYE, 20,000 Bushels of CORN, 25,000 Bushels of OATS. 25,000 Bushels of OATS.
For which they will pay the his hest Market Prices.—
They will also take GRAIN on STORAGE. The will keep always on band and sell at the lowest prices, COAL by the Boat Load or by the Ton; all kinds of MILL FRED, SALT, PLASTER, &c.

25 They solicit the business of all their old friends and the public, and will endeavor to deal on such likeral and inst principles as will the service. eral and just principles as will give satisfaction to all.
SHERK, GESSAMAN & LONG.
North Lebanon, March 13, 1861.

ELIJAH LONGACHE. JOHN G. GABEL. LEBANON

Door, Sash and Steam Planing MILIA

Located on the Steam-House Road, near Cumberland Street, East Lebanon. Located on the Sleam-House Road, near Cumberland
Street, East Lebanon.

THE undersigned respectfully inform
the public in general, that they
still manufacture and keep on hand,
Door, Sash, Shutter, Blinds, Flooring,
Weather-Boards, O Gee Spring,
Wouldings, of all sizes, Wask-Boards, Cating, Surbace,
Cornices, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS
for Houses. We also construct the latest and most improved Staff Casing and Hand Railing, suitable for
large and small buildings.

We now invite Farmers, Mechanics and Builders to
call and examine sur stock, which we will warrant to
give entire satisfaction to all who may favor the undersigned with their custom.

LONGACRE, GABEL & BROTHER.

Lebanon, October 9, 1861.
P. S.—There is also all kinds of TURNING at the
same Mill. Planing, Saving, dc., promptly done for
those who may furnish Lumber.

REMOVAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS. HAUR HUMBE ARTHO.

HELLO, Betsy, where are you going that you are dressed up so?

Ans.—I am going to J. H. KEIM in his NEW Building, in Walnut street, to have my Likeness taken.

Ques.—Why do you go to Keim and not to one of the other rooms to here it taken?

Ans.—Because Keim's Pictures are sharper, clearer and more truthful than others and nearly everybody soes to him.

goes to him.

Ques.—Can you tell me why his pictures are superior to others?

to others?

Ans.—Yes! he had 9 years practice, and has superfor Ans.—Yes! he had 9 years practice, and has superfor Cameras, and all his other fixtures are of the most improved kind.

Ques.—What kind of Pictures does he take?

Ans.—He takes Ambrotypes, and Melainotypes, of all sizes and superior finish: and Photographs, from the smallest up to Life Size, Plain and Colored in Oil. He takes all sizes Photographs from Daguerrectypes of decased persons and has them colored life like, by one of the best Artists. His charges are reasonable and his rooms are open every day (except sunday) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 6, P. M. Don't forget, KEIM'S ROOMS is the place you can get the Best Fictures. [Jan. 29, '62]

LIME BURNING

LIMESTONE THE Subscriber having rented the excellent Lime Stone Quarry of Mr. John George in the South Western part of this borongh, offers to the public LIME, fresh from the Kiln at \$6 per hundred bushels, and \$3 for Slacked Lime. He will sell at this price in Cash or Trade. STONE for Walls and other purposes can be had at any time, cheap, for cash and trade. He solicits the patronage of the public. HIRAM HOUSER. January 15, 1862.-6t.

Weigley & Kegrize, General Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Seed, Dried Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, &c., &c. 102 WARREN ST., NEW YORK. O. WEIGLEY. M. KEGRIZE.

REFERENCES:
Chapman, Lyon & Noys, New York; David McKnight,
Reading, Pa.; Wm. M. Breelin, Lebanon, Pa.; B. R.
Allen, Lexington, Ky.; William Selfridge, New York;
L. Betz, Canton, Ohio; Kauffman & Kissinger, Reading, Pa.; Jones & Shepard, New York; W. C. Curry &
Co., Erie, Pa.; John Stiles, Allentown, Pa.

New York, January 15, 1862.

CABINET WAREROOMS South east corner of Market Square, NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH. NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has the largest and best assortment of READYMADB FURNITURE and Chairs over offered to the Public of Lebanon county. He has now on hand, at his Ware-rooms, a substantial Furniture—Parlor, Cottage and Chamber—consisting of Sofus, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, What-nots, Parlor, Centre, Pier, Card and Common Tables, Dressing and Common Bureaus, &c., CHAHLS, SETTEES, Cane Seated, Common and Rocking, Looking Ghases, &c. 199, PATENT BED SPRING made and for sale at a reduced price. It is very superior.

39 COFFINS made and Funerals attended at the shortest notice.

North Lebanon borough, Oct. 30, 761.

OWEN LAUBACH'S New Cabinet Ware Rooms and Chair

Manufactory.

Market St., 3d door north of the L. Valley Railroad.

Largest Manufactory and Best Assortment of
FURNITURE and CHAIRS, in the county.

FURNITURE and CHAIRS, in the county.

THE public is respectfully request.

I ed to bear in mind that at these.

Ware Rooms will be found the best assortment of FASRIONABLE and HAND.

SOME FURNITURE and CHAIRS. Persons in want of any kind would best call and examine his stock; before purchasing elsewhere. Which (being all of his own work) he warrants to be better than any offered in this place. Prices will be Lowen than at any other place; either in the Borough or county of Lebanon.

All orders promptly attended to; and speedily executed at the lowest prices.

All persons purchasing Furnituee from him will be accommedated by having it delivered to them, to any part of the county, PRE. OF CHAIRS, and without the least injury, as he has procured one of the best cush toned furniture wagons, especially for that purpose.

RES. COFFINS made to order, and funerals attended at the shortest notice.

I Lebanon, Sept. 18, 1860.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR

MANUFACTORY.

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that I he has the largest and best assortment of FURNITURE and CHAIUS, ever offered to the public of Lebt anno county. He has on hand at his Cabinet-Warerooms, in North Lebanon Borough nearly opposite Zeller's Hotel, and a few doors south of Ramier's, a splendid assortment of good, substantial and fashionable Parlor, Cottage and Chamber FURNITURE, consisting of SORAS, TETE A. TETES, LOUNGES, WHATNOTS, Parlor, Centre, Pier, Card and Common TABLES; Dressing and Common BUREAUS; Bedsteads, Work-Stands, Wash-Stands, and Kitchen Furniture of all kinds. Also, a large and elegant variety of Fernon Back, Spring Seated Chares; all kinds of Spring Seated ROCKERS. Also, Windsor, Cane-Seated, and Common CHAIRS and ROCKERS of every description.

45 All Goods sold LOW and WARBANTED to give satisfaction.

Persons desirous of knowing the character of the goods here offered for sale, can be fully satisfied of their, durability by reference to those for whom he has magnifectation of the world of the shortest notice.

NISHED.

N. B.—COFFINS made and FUNERALS attended at the shortest notice.

JOSEPH BOWMAN.

North Lebanon, September 19, 1860.

A winter is here, and the cest and cheepest place is at the Lebanon Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory of James N. Rogers,
Next door to the Lebanon Bank, where can be had the largest and best assortment of PARLOR, HALL, and COOKING STOVES, ever effered in Lebanon, Gas burners for Parlors or Bed Chambers of bis own make, with a general assortment of Parlor STOVES, and a large variety of the best Cooking Stoves in the county or burough, which he warrants to bake or roast.

WASH BOILERS constantly on hand of all sizes, and the best material.

COAL BUCKETS—the largest assortment, the heaviest fron, and the best made in Lebanon.

stisfaction.

He takes this method of returning his thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal support, and he hopes, by strictly attending to his own business and letting other people's alone, to skill receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES N. ROGERS.

Lebanon, November 7, 1860.

Particular attention paid to all kinds of Jobenne, such as Roffing, Spouting, &c., and all work warranted:

REMOVAL. NORTH LEBANON factory.

THE undersighed has Removed
his Saddlery and Harness
Manufactory to a few doors South
of the old place, to the large room
lately occupied by Billman & Bro. as
a Liquor store, where he will be happy to see all his old
friends and customers, and where he has increased facilities for attending to all the departments of his business. Being determined to be behind no other establishment in his abilities to accommodate customers, he
has spared neither pains nor expense to obtain and make
himself master of every modern improvemen in the business and secure the services of the bes workmen that
liberal wages would command. He will keep a large,
stock on hand, and manufacture at the shortest notice,
all descriptions of HARNESS, such as
Saddles, Bridles, Carriage Harness, of

Whigs of the best Manufacture,
Buffalo Robes, Fly Nets,
such as Cotton. Worsted, Linen, and a may kind lately
invented; WHIPS of every kind, such as Buggy Whips,
Cart Whips, &c.; HAMES of all descriptions. HALTER
CHAINS, home-made TRACES, &c., &c., all of which is
will warrant to be equal to any that can be obtained in
any other establishment in the country. All he asks,
that those desiring anything in this line, should call at
his place and examine his stock. He feels the fullest
confidence in his ability to give entire satisfaction.

39 All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
North Lebanon Borough, April 24, 1861.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG STORE!

Biglid, by Calling at the Drug Store, opposite the Eagle Buildings.

On Snudays the Store will be opened for the comounding of prescriptions between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., 12 and 1, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Lebanon, Dec. 9, 1857.

DAVID S. RABER.

Mutual Fire Insurance Com-

Samuel Seabold, Traveling Agent. Jacob Schnotterly, Agent, Fredericksburg. Annville, January 30, 1861.-ly.

f all kinds, fresh and of the best quality, constant in Ld, and furnished at the lowest prices.

DRUG STORE

Pure whole and ground Spices are offered for le in large and small quantities at LEMBERGER'S Drug Store.

FLOWER SEEDS,
You will find a fall assortment and a large variety of FRESH Garden and Flower Seeds at LEMBERGER'S.
Condensed Lye, Concentrated Lye, Soda Ash, and Potash in large and small quantities at LEMBERGER'S Drug Store.
Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Pearl Ash, Salcratus, Cream of Tariar, all pure, and for sale in large and small quantities at LEMBERGER'S Drug Store.
It you are in want of good Washing Soap, pure white or red Castile Seap, Ceuntry Soap, Erasive Soap to remove grease spots, superior Shaving Soap, buy the same at LEMBERGER'S.
Do you want a good Hair Tonic? something to make the hair grow, to cleanse the head, and to prevent falling out of the hair; if you do Call at LEMBERGER'S.
TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
The afflicted are requested to call and examine my stock of Trusses, Supportors, &c., comprising a variety of Manufactus, &c., comprisi

Pure Ohio Catawha Brandy.
The genuine article for Medicinal Purposes to be had in all its Purity at
LEMBERGER'S Drug Store,
Opposite the Market House.
Anything you want that is kept in a well conducted First class Drug Store, can be furn-

LEMBERGER,
Chemist and Apothecary.
Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far received from the Physicians, Mericants, and Citizens of Lebanon and surroundings, I again solicit a share, promising to use every effort to please all.

AF Special attention given to Physician's pascularious as good as easils obtained anywhiere, and sold to suit the timese. Remember the Address,
JOS. L. LEMBERGER,
Rab. LEMBERGER,
Rab. LEMBERGER,
Rab. Lamber and Apothecary.

A Tall assortment of Lineh Goods for Coats and by Tants just received and observed at Great Bargains HENRY & STINE.

N. R.—COFFINS made and FUNERAL SACRES.

JOSEPH BOWMAN.
North Lebanon, September 19, 1860.

Out-Lots at Private Sale.

**WILL be sold at Private Sale.

**Sale Lamber and Apothecary and sold in Long Lane, near the borough line, in Cornwall township. It adjoins the land of Widow Fulmer, on the North, Wm. Atting and John Krause on the East, the land has fine stones for quarries. This tract will make a nice home for a small family.

***Application of Lineh Goods for Coats and Which will be given to the purchaser.

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