

Lebanon Advertiser.

When Democratic Principles cease to lead, we cease to follow. W. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA., NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

A convention of the School Directors of Dauphin county, met in Harrisburg, on Thursday last, and increased the salary of the County Superintendent, S. D. Ingham, Esq., to \$500.

ABSTRACTS FROM PROCEEDINGS.—A good old Connecticut deacon was attacking a very poor and feeble pair of oxen to a very large and heavy load of wood.

A Washington despatch in the New York Herald says: "Gov. Walker of Kansas, a few days ago, addressed a letter to the President, asking for leave of absence for a month."

Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah, has summoned his clans and concentrated them at Salt Lake City. His power over his deluded victims may be understood from the manner in which they have responded to his call.

SPURGEON'S AUDIENCE ON FAST DAY.—The London Morning Star, speaking of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's service before an audience of 24,000 persons, on the national fast day for the events in India, says:

"When all was over a loud clapping of hands testified the approval of the hearer, and a few minutes afterwards groups of people were quaffing bottled stout within a few feet of the pulpit. Eating and drinking on the most extended scale were carried on all over the establishment; and many seemed to think that fasting was not included in the ceremonies of the day."

"THE FEARFUL JUDGMENT."—The last information on the subject of the man sitting on a chair for blasphemy, throws some light upon the origin of the story. It is said that a man in Union county, and not at Mt. Union while winning glory, became exasperated on discovering that the devil had destroyed a portion of his grain—that he indulged in some talk swearing—went into the house and set down, and the excitement brought on a severe attack of apoplexy, from which he ultimately recovered. This was the basis of an enlarged and wonderful story, and such papers as copied our article will do well to set their readers right on the blasphemous question.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

"THE ORIGIN OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY IN KANSAS MAY NOT BE UNDERSTOOD, OR REMEMBERED, BY MANY. Last June, when delegates were to be elected to the Constitutional Convention, just adjourned, the Free-state men of Kansas, although largely in the majority, under the advice of Jim Lane and other mad fanatics, refused to vote. The result was that the pro-slavery men attended the election, and selected the delegates. Had not Lane's foolish councils prevailed, Kansas might now have a Constitution disposing of the slavery question forever. It will take months before the lost ground is recovered; and are not the Free-state men themselves to blame for the 'complication'?"

"IN THE COURSE OF A MURDER TRIAL AT Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, the Judge ruled the following points in regard to the rights and duties of officers and private citizens in arresting offenders without a warrant: An officer must arrest a felon. A citizen may, but not on mere suspicion. There must have been a penitentiary offense committed. The offender must be known. And the citizen must have information. A private citizen has a right to arrest, on personal knowledge, for a felony committed anywhere in the State, whether in the county of which he is a resident or not."

"THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE DESCRIBES AS considerable length an invention which in its constructive days is not very new, but which is yet comparatively unknown. We first saw a specimen some three years since, and was much struck with its neatness, cheapness and other good qualities. There is now a manufactory of the seamless garments near Flushing, N. Y. Common crude wool is first made into bats which are formed of some thirty or forty layers of wool placed diagonally across each other, thus rendering the cloth more elastic and strong than the common woven fabrics. These bats when completed are carried to the tailors who cut them into the shape of the garment for which they are designed, though about double the needed size. Having been basted together they are passed through the felting machine and come out complete with exception of buttons, facings, and other finishing essential to their good appearance. Coats, vests, leggings and mittens have already been made by this process, and are found to be stronger, warmer and far cheaper than common cloth. Cotton cannot be used in the felting process. It is stated that a fleece of wool can in a single day be converted in a wearable garment at a small expense."

The Mormon War.

Heretofore we have looked upon the difficulties of the Government with the Mormons of Utah Territory, as only of second or even third rate importance. But now, and hard on the heels of the Kansas troubles, it suddenly rises into a question of magnitude, and the most important with which our Government has to contend.

"What may be the result of this 'complication'?" From all accounts, and even from the confession of Col. Alexander himself, the second in command, the expedition is too weak to cope with the thousands of miles from Salt Lake, surrounded by hostile Indians; and has a long and rigorous winter before it. Its destruction would therefore almost be inevitable. That, however, would not end the matter. The government would crush the rebellion but it might cost thousands of lives and millions of money before the end is consummated.

"The Governor has appointed Hon. John P. Hale, Hon. Eli Sillor, and Jacob Bomberger, Esq., Commissioners to examine into the condition of the Territory, and to report on the provisions of the law of the last Legislature. They are now engaged on the duties of their appointment."

"The Constitution of our common country guarantees unto us that we do not or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we ever ever asked."

"Our opponents have availed themselves of pre-judicial excitement against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false foul, and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The Government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letters written, as we are told, by the same slanders falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hired priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy hire's sake."

"The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the Government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand by and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny, and oppression."

"Therefore, I, Brigham Young, Gov. and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid. 'First—All armed forces of every description coming in this Territory, under any pretence whatever. 'Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all intruders. 'Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after publication of this proclamation; and no person shall be allowed to pass or remain in or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer. 'Give under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-second."

"The following is Col. Alexander's reply to Brigham Young: Headquarters Tenth Regiment of Infantry, Camp Wielded, on Han's Fork, October 2, 1857. 'BRIGHAM YOUNG, Esq., Governor of Utah Territory. 'Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Sep. 29, 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the general commanding as soon as he arrives here. 'In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and their further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority. 'Very respectfully, B. B. ALEXANDER."

"The citizens of Muscatine, Iowa, have called a meeting for getting up a grand wolf hunt. There are large numbers of wolves, of a large and ferocious species, prowling about that city, making night hideous with their howling, and destroying large numbers of sheep, calves, pigs, &c. Senator Sumner has returned home from Europe, and will take his seat in the Senate on the assembly of Congress."

The Mormon Rebellion.

Important Official Despatches.—Brigham Young's Proclamation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Col. Johnson's letter, together with Col. Alexander's, was received at the War Department to-day, confirming the destruction of the supply trains; also a letter and proclamation from Brigham Young, which I will send you, and Col. Alexander's reply. Col. Alexander was within thirty miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, when he received the following letter from Brigham Young, through the commander of the "Navajo Legion":

"Governor's Office, Utah Territory, Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 29, 1857. 'To the Officers Commanding the Forces now In-vesting Utah Territory: 'Sir: By reference to the act of Congress, passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following: 'Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, &c., &c. 'I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until spring on Fork on Green River, you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the spring of 1858, as the condition of the provisions of the law of the last Legislature. They will permit you to march, and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making proper application therefor. 'General D. H. Wells will forward this, and receive any communication you may have to make. 'Very respectfully, 'BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

"The following is the proclamation by Brigham Young: 'PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. 'CITIZENS OF UTAH.—We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently availing us to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years, we have trusted officials of the Government, from Congress and justice to judges, governors, and presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted, and betrayed. Our houses have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the Government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness, and that protection among hostile savages, which were denied them in the boasted abodes of Christianity and civilization. 'The Constitution of our common country guarantees unto us that we do not or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask—all that we ever ever asked. 'Our opponents have availed themselves of pre-judicial excitement against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false foul, and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The Government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letters written, as we are told, by the same slanders falsehoods which they have given to the public—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of hired priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth for filthy hire's sake. 'The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the Government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand by and see those fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny, and oppression. 'Therefore, I, Brigham Young, Gov. and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid. 'First—All armed forces of every description coming in this Territory, under any pretence whatever. 'Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all intruders. 'Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after publication of this proclamation; and no person shall be allowed to pass or remain in or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer. 'Give under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-second."

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For Cheap Cloth, Cassimer.

For Cheap Cloth, Cassimer. CASSETT, and all kind of Woollen Goods, call at the Centre Building of HARRIS & BROS., where you will find every style of Cassimer, in short, every variety of Goods for a complete Dress—very cheap. All kinds of Domestic Goods—Muslins, &c., &c. Please call and see for yourselves. Lebanon, Oct. 21, 1857.

Fancy Dress Goods.

Fancy Dress Goods. HARRIS & BROS. NEW BUILDING you will find a splendid assortment of all kinds of Fancy Goods—Silks, Satins, Collets, in short, every variety of Goods for a complete Dress—very cheap. All kinds of Domestic Goods—Muslins, &c., &c. Please call and see for yourselves. Lebanon, Oct. 21, 1857.

Umbrella Lost.

Umbrella Lost. A N. Umbrella was lost last week, having the subscriber's name on the ivory at the end of the handle. Finder will please return it to J. W. GLONINGER. Lebanon, Nov. 14, 1857.

Packet Book Lost.

Packet Book Lost. ROBERT SUNDAY LAST, between the Steam Mills and Oiler & Brothers Store, a Packet Book, containing about \$20 in Money and other papers. Any person who finds the same will be suitably rewarded. W. L. LAUDHOUSE CORNER. Lebanon, Oct. 14, 1857.

Lebanon Valley Bank.

Lebanon Valley Bank. Located in Market street, nearly opposite United Bank, and under the North of the Post Office. WILL pay the following RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, on and after the 1st day of March, 1857, to wit: For 1 year, and longer, 6 per cent. per annum; For 6 months, and longer, 5 per cent. per annum; For 3 months, and longer, 4 per cent. per annum; requiring a short notice of withdrawal. Interest paid in Cash, on Deposits from the date of their deposit to the date of withdrawal. We will also afford a liberal line of accommodations to those who may favor us with Deposits on Demand, in the form of SAVINGS AND ALEXANDER'S BANK, and also on all kinds of Deposits, and will be suitably rewarded. W. L. LAUDHOUSE CORNER. Lebanon, Oct. 14, 1857.

Prices Reduced.

Prices Reduced. TO suit the Times. CONSIDERING the present aspect of the times, we have adapted the following resolutions: 1. To reduce the price of all our goods, so as to give everybody a chance to get the best for the money. 2. To reduce the price of all our goods, so as to give everybody a chance to get the best for the money. 3. To reduce the price of all our goods, so as to give everybody a chance to get the best for the money. JACOB HIGHT, BROS. & CO. Lebanon, November 11, 1857.

A GREAT PANIC.

A GREAT PANIC. AND GOODS SELLING WONDERFULLY CHEAP. THE undersigned are now opening a very large assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimers, Vesting, Heavy and Light Clothing, and all kinds of Men's and Boys' wear, such as black and fancy silks, Delaines, French Merinos, Coburg and plaid Goods, Shaws of all descriptions, Broad Trimmings, &c., &c. Call at the New Store. Lebanon, Oct. 17, 1857. GEORGE & SULLINGER.

Great Goods—Low Prices.

Great Goods—Low Prices. ONE morning, last week, as a friend and myself were leisurely walking out Market street, and on arriving near the corner of Walnut street, we were surprised to find a large crowd of Ladies—and nearly all of them of the fashionable order—were gathered about a large lot of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimers, Vesting, Heavy and Light Clothing, and all kinds of Men's and Boys' wear, such as black and fancy silks, Delaines, French Merinos, Coburg and plaid Goods, Shaws of all descriptions, Broad Trimmings, &c., &c. Call at the New Store. Lebanon, Oct. 17, 1857. GEORGE & SULLINGER.

To the Ladies.

To the Ladies. MRS. DUCHI would hereby inform the Ladies of Lebanon and vicinity that she has just returned from the city of New York, with a large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods, such as Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Sashes, Veils, &c., &c. Call at the New Store. Lebanon, Oct. 14, 1857. L. DUCHI.

LANDRETH'S.

LANDRETH'S. AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. Nos. 21 & 23 South Sixth Street, near the State House. THE FLOORS of this spacious building, erected expressly for the Proprietors' trade, are stored with Scotch and English Agricultural Implements, such as Plows, Harrows, Mowing Machines, &c., &c. Call at the New Store. Lebanon, Oct. 14, 1857. L. DUCHI.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. ALBERT G. RICHARDSON'S Advertising and Correspondence Office, 300 Broadway, New York.

A New and Important Discovery in the Science of Medicine.

A New and Important Discovery in the Science of Medicine. PATENT OFFICE SEAT OF GREAT BRITAIN, DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF PARRIS AND IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, VIENNA. Sold wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. Barrow, member of the Imp'l College of Vienna, and of the College of Physicians, &c., &c. Call at the New Store. Lebanon, Oct. 14, 1857. L. DUCHI.

For Cheap Cloth, Cassimer.

For Cheap Cloth, Cassimer. CASSETT, and all kind of Woollen Goods, call at the Centre Building of HARRIS & BROS., where you will find every style of Cassimer, in short, every variety of Goods for a complete Dress—very cheap. All kinds of Domestic Goods—Muslins, &c., &c. Please call and see for yourselves. Lebanon, Oct. 21,