Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1859.

STATE TREASURER.—The election of a State Treasurer, on Monday, resulted in the choice of Eli Slifer, of Union county, the nominee of the opposition party. The democrats supported H. S. Magraw. A large number of aspirants sought the office, but they all had to retire at the command of King Caucus. Mr. Slifer held the office one term several years ago.

☞ Wm. E. Frazer, has been sworn in as one of the Canal Commissioners of this state, in place of A. Plumer, whose term has expired. The Board now consists of Messrs. Scott, Strickland and Frazer. The Canal Board will be abolished this session of the Legislature, which is a pity, at least on Mr. Plumer's account.

U. S. SENATORS.—Hon Henry Wilson has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Hon. Wm Pitt Fessenden, was last week re-elected U. S. Senator from Maine.

☞ Anarchy still continues in Mexico. The latests accounts are that Zuloaga has been defeated, and Gen. Miramon elected President. It is supposed that Miramon will decline, when Gen. Robles will assume the office, with the support of Miramon's army. This is a triumph of the conservative party, and will probably lead to a union with the liberals and speedily to peace and order.

☞ Donovan, a member of the last Legislature, from Philadelphia, cowhided on Friday last, Church, the present member. The difficulty was occasioned by some remarks Church made in the House relative to Donavan, who is contesting Church's seat.

☞ It is considered certain in well informed quarters that should Congress adjourn without making such a modification of the tariff as will insure the replenishing of the Treasury, the President will call an Extra Session in June. This event is believed to be probable, as there is a disposition on the part of many members to prevent any change in the present Tariff. But even should the required modificatton be agreed upon, there is an immediate need of money which must be met. A deficiency will exist in June of about $7,000,000, which must be provided for either by an issue of Treasury notes or by a loan.

☞ The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* has changed hands,—Mr. Rice having sold the establishment to Dr. Morwitz; and Mr. Anderson, the editor is succeeded by Hon. Nimrod Strickland. While sorry to lose so orthodox and able a colaborer in the cause as Mr. Anderson, we are pleased that Mr. Strickland is his successor. He is an old hand at the business, and never yet failed in any of his obligations to the Democratic party, or its principles.

☞ John S. Crumbaugh, Superintendent of Common Schools of Lancaster county, died last week.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S POSITION.—The Chicago *Times*, the home organ of Mr. Douglas, and which always speaks by authority, says:

"Mr. Douglas will not ask a nomination at the hands of the Charleston Convention. If in that body his friends should present his name, and he be nominated, he will not feel at liberty to decline it; if his friends should not present his name, then the nominee of the Convention will receive his support. The use of his name by any man or body of men, as a candidate for the Presidency or any other office, independent of and hostile to the nominations of the Democratic party, is altogether unauthorized by Mr. Douglas, will never receive his sanction, and is wholly repugnant to his wishes and desires. We say this much with a full knowledge of its truth, and knowing that we express in this particular his own sentiments."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Hamburg *Schnellpost* states that Abraham Wieser, of Greenwich township Berks county, was robbed of his pocketbook on the 23d ult., on the road near Rupert station, on the Catawissa Railroad. He was on his way to visit his father in Washingtonville, Montour county, and had gone to Rupert's by railroad. At that place he inquired the road to Buckhorn, which was pointed out to him by a man he met, who volunteered to go with him.—They had scarcely entered a thicket, however, before the stranger seized him suddenly, and presenting a revolver at his breast, demanded his "money or life." Mr. Weiser attempted to wrest the pistol from his assailant, and in the struggle it went off, and discharged its five loads through the skirt of his coat; when another man, armed with a revolver, sprang out of the thicket, and Mr. Weiser was forced to surrender. He delivered up his pocketbook, which fortunately contained only $8, and was suffered to go. He hastened back to Rupert's, where he discovered that he had not been directed in the right way. This daring outrage occurred in broad daylight, about half-past 2 o'clock in the morning.

☞ It is reported that there is a boy in Vermont who grew so fast that his clothes were too short for him before the tailor can get them made, and that he lately grew so fast in one day that his head was seen protruding three inches through the crown of his hat.

Prentice says of an editor who said he "smelt a rat," that if he did, and the rat smelt him, the poor fellow was the rat of it.

LEGISLATIVE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1859.

The *Senate* met at 3 o'clock when the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Numerous petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees. After the reading of a number of bills, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill abolishing the Board of Canal Commissioners. Mr. Turney and others opposed the precipitate passage of a bill which required due and deliberate consideration. Without coming to a conclusion, and after the transaction of some unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

In the *House* an ineffectual attempt was made to appoint several Deputy Door Keepers, Messengers, &c., although the number of officials is already equal to the number employed by the last Democratic House. Also, that each member have a copy of Pardon's Digest, Sutherland's Manual, &c., was promptly passed. That costs the State $3,000. Tax-payers attention. A bill, abolishing the office of sealer of weights and measures in Franklin and Lancaster counties, was passed and sent to the Senate. After the reading of many bills, among the number one to establish a general banking law, adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859.

The *Senate* met at 11 o'clock, A. M. After the presentation of petitions, memorials, and the reading of bills and resolutions, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the abolition of the Canal Board. Mr. Turney moved to amend the the House bill by substituting an entirely new bill, which was debated until adjournment.

In the *House*, several joint resolutions, of a Buncombe character, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to advocate a revision of the Tariff, were introduced, and referred to select committees. If the opposition had not in 1857, reduced the Tariff of 1846, there probably would be no need now for such resolutions. We are pleased to see, however, that the Legislature is disposed to stand by President Buchanan and the recommendations of his message, and trust that the opposition in the House will not weary of well doing. The Speaker announced the Standing Committees. After the reading of numerous bills, mostly of a local character, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Palmer introduced a supplement to the act of 1856, relative to huckstering in Berks and Lebanon counties. The subject of the Philadelphia Market Houses then occupied the attention of the Senate until adjournment.

The *House* opened with prayer. Good. At the last session of the Legislature a contract was entered into, (subject to repeal by joint resolution of both Houses,) with R. J. Haldeman, Esq. for the publication of a Daily Legislative Record which is to contain, as far as possible, correct Legislative proceedings. The opposition themselves admit that the *Record* is accurate in its reports, and well got up, but the publisher being a Democrat and the House opposition, they are very anxious to abrogate the contract and make a new one with one of their own party friends.—How to get at the matter (the Senate being Democratic,) is the point, and one of weighty consideration. The time spent in the discussion of the subject has already cost more than the publication of the Record,—that however is not considered. Haldeman must be ousted—if he can. But he cannot, and that will be the end if it. Mr. Gratz, opposition, moved the printing of 500 diagrams of the House. Mr. Crawford moved to amend to 5000. (Gentlemen, you forget that the people want retrenchment instead of extravagance.)—This number was reduced to 3000, and the motion passed. Cost of Diagrams, $500. The House then proceeded to the consideration of a number of veto messages by the Governor, on bills passed at the last session. The vetoes were all sustained, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1859.

The *Senate* opened with prayer. Mr. Schell reported an act to prohibit the issuing and circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. The subjects of the Legislative Record, and the appointment of additional officers, then occupied the attention of the Senate until adjournment.

In the *House*, bills were read to repeal so much of the common school law as fixes the "tax on trades, occupations, professions and single freemen at not less than one dollar," and directing that the taxes arising from collateral inheritance tax, now applied and appropriated to the sinking fund of Pennsylvania, be hereafter applied to the School fund of the city or county wherein such tax or taxes are due or collected." The "Legislative Record was then discussed until adjournment.

FRIDAY, January 14, 1859.

A large number of nominations for State Treasurer, were made, and a motion to adjourn to Monday was adopted, after which the *Senate* did adjourn.

The *House* was principally occupied in correcting its Journal of preceeding day. Mr. McClure, opposition, having failed to attend the meetings of a committee of which he was a member, was reprimanded, jocularly, by the Speaker, which reprimand was placed, seriously, on the minutes by the Clerk. As Mr. McClure expects to be a candidate for the Presidency, or, at least for Governor, about ten years hence, the idea seized himself and friends that the record might be resuscitated and made to lose him votes. The trouble was how to proceed to amend the Journal, in which 100 members at $7 per day were occupied nearly the whole of a day's session. Mr. Smith, democrat, of Berks desired the immediate consideration of a bill reducing the salaries of members of the Legislature to the old standard, which, however, was opposed by Mr. McClure, opposition and others. They supposed, no doubt, that the people had more interest in placing Mr. McClure right on the record, than they had in anything effecting the money drawn from their pockets.—After the nomination of a large number of patriots anxious to peril their lives and fortunes in the office of State Treasurer, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, January 15, 1859.

The *Senate* rested to-day. Its labors had been so arduous during the week.

☞ Dr. Syntax is of opinion that in Cuba the heat of the weather must be greatly modified after the introduction of so many foolies.

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Dr. Beck, of Dantzig, has just made a curious discovery. He has found an antidote, or rather counter poison for ardent spirits. It is a mineral paste which he encloses in an olive, and which, once absorbed, destroys not only the rising effect, but likewise the disastrous consequences of drunkenness.—He tried several experiments on a Pole, an irreclaimable drunkard. The individual named Radevil, swallowed three bottles of brandy in succession, and after each bottle ate an olive prepared by the doctor. He experienced neither the effect of drunkenness nor the slightest sickness.

It was so cold a week ago at St. Paul, Minesota, that the mercury was down to 30 degrees below zero, the minute arrow *indicator* with which the air is usually filled of cold mornings grew to transparent tenpenny nails, bage spikes and shining bars; and when one trod on the pavement it was like fine ice. But towards noon the mercury got back to zero and the atmosphere became comfortable, says the *Press*.

☞ In Sweden a man who is seen four times drunk is deprived of a vote at elections.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1859.

The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker presented a message from the President relative to the alleged abrogation of the contract for carrying the mail to California via Vera Cruz. The message was accompanied by reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General. After some debate the documents were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Several attempts were made to adjourn, in honor of the day: and, after much opposition, a motion to that effect succeeded.

MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1859.

The most important business transacted to-day by the United States Senate was the passage of the French Spoliation bill, by a vote of 26 to 20. Senator Douglas appeared and took his seat for the first time during the session. Mr. Iverson of Georgia introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which was referred to the Post office Committee. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed, and some other business of no general interest was transacted. In the House, Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi offered a preamble and resolution, which was adopted, relative to the reports in foreign papers to the effect that the Governments of France and England have given notice, that the cession of Cuba to the United States will not be tolerated, even with the consent of Spain, and asking the President for all correspondence on the subject. The Committee of the Whole proceeded to the consideration of the President's Message, the debate taking a wide range, and including the Old Soldiers' Pension bill, our Spanish relations and the Cuban question; Central American affairs and the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty; the Democratic Party; Popular Sovereignty and the right of Congress to legislate for the territories, and the dangers besetting the Republican Party. Finally, the Committee rose, and the House, after passing the Indian Appropriation bill, adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859.

Congress actually effected very little to-day in the way of business, though the debates in both Houses were interesting. Mr. Mason reported, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill, of which notice has heretofore been given, authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces, in certain cases, and announced that he should ask for its consideration at an early day. Professor Alexander's report on coinage was sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury, and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Shields introduced a bill to establish a mail route from Lake Superior to the Pacific. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, and occupied attention until 5 o'clock P. M. The bill introduced on Monday by Mr. Slidell, appropriates $30,000,000, to be placed in the President's hands, for expenditure with a view to the acquisition of Cuba. In the House, the motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee of the Whole was debated until the adjournment, but without any result.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859.

The debates in Congress to-day were highly interesting, and the business generally was possessed of considerable importance. In the Senate a communication was received from the President, informing the Senate that the yacht *Wanderer* had landed a cargo of Africans, and that every effort is being made to bring the guilty parties to justice, but that it is inexpedient to make public the correspondence on the subject at present. The Committee on Printing reported against printing numerous documents. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. In the House, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, from the Committee on Territories, asked leave to report the bill for the admission of Oregon, as it would be several days before the Committee would be called in the regular course. Mr. Morgan of New-York objecting, leave could not be granted. Consideration of the motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs was resumed. The proposed reference was strenuously opposed by several members, on the ground that the amount appropriation would probably be considerably increased. Without taking the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and the discussion was principally confined to the Slavery issue. The House adjourned on the rising of the Committee.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1859.

The proceedings of Congress, to-day, were interesting, though not important. In the Senate, after the presentation of resolutions and petitions, Mr. Seward introduced his bill for the amendment of the existing laws on the Slave trade. It provides for the hiring of ten steamers to be armed and equipped and considered vessels of the Navy, to be employed wherever the President may consider their services needed in the suppression of the trade, and that any State may pass laws prohibiting the traffic within its limits. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A Bill was introduced by Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, and appropriately referred, for the establishment of a line of steamers between American and British ports. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, who asked for its immediate consideration, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan for raising an adequate revenue, by the imposition of specific instead of *ad valoreh* duties on imports. The resolution was laid over. A discursive debate then took place on the Pacific Railroad bill, but without any definite action, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House an inquiry was made of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the chaplainsin the service—the religious denominations to which they belong, etc. The Judiciary Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers relative to the charges against Judge Irwin, of the Western District of Pennsylvania. After some other business of no special interest, the bill to codify the Revenue laws was taken up as the special order in Committee of the Whole, and was discussed until the adjournment.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14, 1859.

It was private calender day in Congress to-day. In the Senate, however, the private bills were laid aside by a vote of 34 against 32; to give place to the Pacific Railroad bill, which was the special order. Mr. Bigler's amendment, to locate the road between the 37th and 43rd parallels of latitude, was voted down, 25 to 19; Mr. Wilson's amendment, providing for the appointment of a Commission to locate the road between the 34th and 43rd parallels, and that it shall be built by the General Government, was also voted down, 31 to 23. The debate continued all day, and the bill was loaded with amendments. A motion to recommit the bill was lost, and an effort to lay it on the table failed, and the Senate, after debating for an hour the proposition to adjourn over till Monday, finally did so. The House, in addition to the consideration of the private calender called on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement relative to the coal used by the Navy since 1852, and passed the Senate bill authorizing Consul Harris and his interpreter, Mr. Erskine, to receive presents from the British Government for their valuable services in procuring favorable treaties with Japan.

☞ "Business before pleasure," as the man said when he kissed his wife before going out to kiss his neighbor's sa dous ta dous.

☞ The purest joy that we can experience in one we love is to see that person's cause of happiness other

List of Goods

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, Wholesale and Retail at REIZENSTEIN & BROTHER'S Cheap Jewelry & Fancy Store, Lebanon, Pa.

Gold Breast Pins, Gold Ear Drops, Gold Ear Rings, Gold Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Gold Chains, Gold Studs, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Silver Pencils, Silver Thimbles, Silver Sheath, Silver Chains, Silver Watch Keys, Cornelia Rings, Horn Rings, Gilt Rings, Glass Rings, Watch Ribbons, Watch Guards, Watch Hooks, Revolvers, Pistols, Buck Purses, Porte monnaies, Pocket-books, Razors, Razor Strops, Brushes, Combs, Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, Segar Tubes, Plated Specs, Steel Specs, Goggles, Steel Pencils, Steel Pens, Buttons, Threads, Sewing Silk, Match-boxes, China Dogs, Gum Rings,

Crotchet Needles, Bone Knitting do Wood do do Pen Combs, Ivory Fine Combs, Gum Hair Pins, Silk Elastic Cord, Gum Belts, Leather Belts, Working Cotton, Wristbones, Bonnet Combs, Ladies' Collars, Stamped Flouncing, Edging, Silk Velvet Ribbon, Bracelets, Necklaces, Perfumery, Children Combs, Back Combs, Gum Mattles, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets, Italian Violin Strings, Italian Guitar Strings, Dulcimer Wire, Musical Boxes, Accordeons, Flutinas, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Bones, Violin Bridges, Violin Bows, Violin Screws, Violin Rosin, Violin Tail Pieces, Bass Violin Strings, Tuning Forks.

All the above articles and many more to numerous to mention will be sold at the lowest figure by

Oct. 27th, 1858. REIZENSTEIN & BRO.

FOR SALE

FLOUR, CORN, OATS, MIDDLINGS, BRAN, SALT BY THE BAG, MYERS & SHOUR.

at the Consumers Mills of Lebanon, Pa.

Feb. 3, 1858.

WANTED.

At the Genesee Mills, in the borough of Lebanon,

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,

In any quantity, for which the highest Market prices will be paid in Cash, by MYERS & SHOUR.

Feb. 3, 1858.

North Lebanon Flour & Mill

THE NORTH LEBANON MILL has been remodeled, and is now completed and in operation and prepared to furnish customers regularly with a very superior article of FLOUR, as cheap as it can be obtained from any other source. They also keep constantly on hand and for sale, CHOP, BRAN, SHORTS, &c. They are also prepared to do all kinds of CUSTOMERS' WORK, and respectfully invite all the former customers of the Mill, as well as new ones, to give them a call.

They will pay the highest CASH market prices for all kinds of Grain, such as WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c., and afford all facilities and accommodations to those who will sell.

WALTER & BARTO.

N. Lebanon Po., Nov. 3, 1858.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ANOTHER NEW LOT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

JUST RECEIVED BY

J. W. ACKER,

Cumberland St., next door to Dr. Lineawever's.

F. & WM. STOEVER'S

Wine and Liquor Store,

No. 45 FRONT STREET, PHILA.—All kinds of the purest and best LIQUORS, constantly kept on hand viz:—Pure French, Conine, Common, Cherry, Black berry and Lavender BRANDY; Common and Holland GIN; Old Monongahela, Scotch and Rye WHISKEY; Port, Madeira, Cherry, Lisbon and Champaign WINE; the best BITTERS to be obtained in the city; all of which is sold wholesa le and retail, in quantities from a quart to a pipe. Aug. 4, 1858.

Hall Building.

SWARTZ & BRO. have now open their Fall and Winter stock, which they are selling at the lowest cash prices. Please call and judge for yourself.

EXTENSION SKIRTS—Duglas and Sherward's Patent with Adjustable Bussels at SWARTZ & BRO.

WOOLEN STOCKING YARN—a full assortment, at SWARTZ & BRO.

GROCERIES sold unusually low at SWARTZ & BRO.

THE PEOPLES' STORE REMOVED.

To the South-East Corner of Market and Chestnut Streets, Lebanon, Pa.

Louser Brothers

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have REMOVED to the MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, CORNER OF MARKET & CHESTNUT STREETS, One of the firm has just returned from the city of where he has carefully selected a large and beautiful assortment of the latest styles of

WINTER DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,

HOLLOWWARE

STOVES! STOVES!! of every description and size embracing all the latest patents and styles.

All are cordially invited to call and see us at our New Store, and examine the large and extensive stock, which will at all times be shown with cheerfulness, and which we can sell at prices to suit the times.

☞ Thankful for past liberal patronage, they would respectfully solicit the continued favors of the old friends and the public. Lebanon, Nov. 24, 1858.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOHN LOUSER, HENRY LOUSER, JACOB LOUSER, JR., WILLIAM LOUSER, GEORGE LOUSER.

BACK TO THE OLD PLACE!

LAGER. LAGER.

HENRY HARTMAN, the well-known Brewer, has removed his LAGER BEER SALOON, to the large and handsome three story house of Mr. Arnold, in Cumberland street, west of the Plank Road, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the public generally.

☞ Lumber and Sweitzer Cheese, Holland Herring, &c., wholesale and retail, HARBOLD'S, of his own well known Brewery. Lebanon, Jan. 1, 1859.

GREAT BEAUTIFIER

So Long unsuccessfully sought,

FOUND AT LAST.

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald heads and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to an imaginable old age, restores, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2d, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for your O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers and the appobation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully,

(Signed) DANIEL LATHROP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last Summer we were induced to try some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly raw with sores and some called it scald head. The hair fell most entirely came off in consequence. Seeing a friend, seeing his suffering advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of our friends, a very few applications removed the disease, entirely, and a new, and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we are glad to say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM, SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and it entirely fay it is the greatest discovery of the age, for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it I was a real color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, for my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully,

DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. ☞ Sold in Lebanon by Joseph E. Lehman, also by Dr. Ross and by all good Druggists everywhere. Oct. 13, '58-3m.

Selling off at Cost.

A FASHIONABLE AND SEASONABLE STOCK OF TISSUE, BAREGES, DELAINES, ALBACCAS, &c., &c.

Which in point of variedties of styles and qualities, in connexion with advantages by which they have been purchased, can be surpassed by none in town. The season, and our heavy stock prompts us to hold forth these inducements. Please give us a call.

GEORGE & SHELLENBERGER.

$1,000 Reward! Look Out.

JAMES H. KELLEY, *Watch-Maker & Jeweler*, has just opened at the EAGLE BUILDINGS, in the town of Lebanon, a beautiful assortment of Gold Railroad Time-keepers in hunting cases; eight-day Watches, gold Duplex, gold Anchors, gold cylinder Watches, &c.—Silver railroad hunting Watches, duplex, anchors, cylinder, English patent Lever, English Swiss Quartiers, and Boys' Watches. Large Music Boxes, 4, 6, and 8 tunes; gold Fob, Vest and Neck Chains, gold Armlets, Brooches, gold Thimbles, Earrings, Breast pins, Necklaces, shirt-Studs, Spectacles, Medallions, Miniature Cases, gold pen and pencil cases, gold Key Seals, &c. Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Soup Ladles, fob and neck Chains, Spectacles, Portmonaies, fine pocket and pen Knives, Violins, Violincelos, Bass Violins, Accordeons, Folkeys, Brass instruments, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarinets, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Ladies' Cabias, Colt's Rifles, Sharp's Rifles, Volcanic Rifle, shoots 26 shot in a minute; Colt's Allen's Volcanic and Damascus Pistols, eight-day and thirty-hour Clocks, &c., the whole comprising the most extensive assortment ever offered in Lebanon county, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Watches & Clocks carefully Repaired and Warranted.

☞* Mrs. Kelly has opened a Fancy Millenery Store in the same room with Mr. Kelly's Jewelry store, Eagle Buildings. (Lebanon, April 14, 1858.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Ye Lovers of the Beautiful

AS WELL AS THE

USEFUL!

Call and See Now is your time!

TO BUY CHEAP

THE "Centre Boildings" are full of NEW GOODS.—The taste of the most fastidious will be gratified in every acceptation of the term, when beholding the beautiful New Styles of Ladies Dress Goods. Among the many we will name a few such as Poile-de-Chevre, Circasian Plaid and Stripe; Plaid, Stripe, Braders and Printed Valentias; French Printed and, plain colors, all-wool Delain; Printed and plain Cashmere, French Merino; Lavela Byaders; M-de-Lain, English and American Chintz.

Silk, Velvet and Fancy Velvet Byadere, &c., acknowledged to surpass anything of the kind in this Borough.

Shawls! a variety. Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Domestic Goods—Muslin, Ticking, Check, &c., &c., so cheap that you can save money by purchasing your supplies at Raber & Bros.

Flannels, all colors, very cheap. "He will pay" Gentlemen to purchase their Cloth, Over coating, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, for themselves and their Boys, out of the very large and well selected Stock, just opened at the Centre Buildings of RABER & BROS., who always study to please.

READY MADE CLOTHING to please everybody.

Lebanon, September 15th, 1858.

Take Notice.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, of LEBANON, have opened a large and commodious READING ROOM and LIBRARY, at the TEMPERANCE HALL, opposite the Post-office. The principal Newspapers and Magazines of the country will always be found on file. The valuable collection of books formerly constituting the "WISTAR LIBRARY," are also on our shelves and additional books are now being selected to make the Library of the Association one of the most valuable in the State. Contributions of suitable books are solicited from all who desire to see the young men of our town supplied with a healthy moral and religious literature. We intend that the Library shall be comprehensive and select. SIMON J. STINE, Wm. L. WARD and THEODORE DYER, the Committee appointed, will be happy to receive such contributions of books or a note stating where they may be called for. Reading Room open every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 10 o'clock. Persons desiring to become members should do so immediately. By Order of the Board.

Lebanon, October 6, 1858.

THE CHEAP

Fifteenth Annual

Statement and Report of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pa.

THE undersigned on behalf of the Board of Managers, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, submits this the fifteenth annual statement and report of the affairs of the Company to January 1st, 1859.

There were issued during the year 350 new policies, to new applicants, since the 1st January, 1858, insuring in sundries of over four hundred thousand dollars, producing premiums and fees to the amount of $790 19.—The withdrawals and decreases cover the amount insured within a fraction, thus leaving the whole amount guaranteed, nearly 13 Millions of dollars, to levy upon if desired.

The Managers had to contend against difficulties, not of their making, almost the entire year and consequently incurred heavy expenses, more perhaps than is relished by the Members, but it was an unavoidable occurrence, and had we done otherwise, we would have been liable to the trust confided to us. The Rupp case which hung suspended since 1854, was finally disposed of last January in the Lehigh County Court, and an appeal had to the Supreme Court; both tribunals deciding against the Company. Below see costs of Rupp's case.

On the first day of January last, there was a balance of Cash in the treasury, of $832 31, but the following claims existed against the Company, at the same time, that were not reported, to wit: Rupp's Judgement and Interest, $1816 46, Company's and Plaintiff's costs, $473 99: total cost of Rupp's case, $2290 45; reward for discovery of Heinl Sara $500; Geo. Rex' award $900; Edward Leibach's $30; and unpaid printing bills, $48. 00.—Total unpaid debts of the company, on the first of January last, $3468 45; deduct balance on hand, $832. 31; left an actual deficit of $2636 15, instead of a balance in addition that day.—To live without a like deficit, and judging the future by the past as regards fires, and following the established custom of our predecessors, it was incumbant for the benefit and advantage of the Members, to levy an Assessment. "No 6." rating it at $1.00 pr thousand dollars insured.—Time has borne evidence that the step was taken in the right direction, and it permitted would have saved hundreds of dollars to the Company. The assessment was levied, notices given to the members, and February 22nd was fixed for the Agents to commence collections. On the 20th of February however, just two days prior to the time appointed for the Agents, an *injunction* was granted unto J. A. Sheetz, of Heidleberg, restraining the officers and their Agents from collecting the same. The objections of the complainant were copious, and some not of a very amiable nature. Only one point however out of 13 he maintained, and that was the assessment No. 6, which could levy more than $1 on the $100 at any one time; but not enough to extinguish debts then existing. The whole of last year's proceedings were, of course, cheerfully submitted to the proper tribunal for inspection; said proceedings were found to be right and just, with the exception of the ex cess of the levy of Assessment No 6, said excess being forbidden by the Charter of the Company, consequently it was declared null and void, and a new one ordered, sufficient to cover existing debts. No 7 Assessment was levied in July last, and before the Agents could collect it, fires occurred to such an extent that another assessment was necessary, and No 8 of 50cts. per 1000 dollars insured (same as No 7,) was levied in August. The proceeds as far as collected of those two assessments you will see in the report below, the injunction cost the company $456 96, as per account.

Unless Section 6 of this Charter is revised and amended by legislation, the affairs of the Company can not be conducted with energy and economy, nor to the satisfaction either, of the Members or Managers. The Charter as it now is might answer for a limited sphere of action, which as was the original intent when the Company was formed. But wide spread as it now is having the whole state for a limit, instead of the single county of Berks, with nearly 13 Millions of dollars worth of property insured, it is woefully deficient. The idea of levying an assessment for every fire that may occur or contingency that may arise is simply ridiculous and absurd. To give efficiency and energy, to the administration of the affairs of the company, one of two things must be done, either to curtail the limits of action, or extend the privileges of the charter, to a point commensurate with the advancement of the Company.

Notwithstanding the heavy losses sustained in the Rupp case and injunction, the company is yet the gainer in the fact, that though those suits, the weak points in the Charter were discovered. If any reformation is to take place they now know where to strike to accomplish their object. A reform in the mode of appointing viewers of damage is needed. At present the President alone appoints from among the managers, much to the dissatisfaction of the sufferers. The sufferer ought to to have at least some choice in the selection of a viewing committee. This very thing was the cause of Rupp's appealing to law for justice. A reform in this particular may be the means of preventing suits of a similar nature hereafter.

A change in the election of Managers would likewise operate favorably. If the number were increased to 15 and classed for 3 years, so as to elect annually, and that no one could serve more than 3 years out of six. It would at once be would have a new Board every 3 years and still a majority that would understand the nature of the business to be transacted. It would do away with all animosity and bitterness, that has sprung up of late—between the different rivals for the offices and give general satisfaction to the members.

The only outstanding debt against the company is the reward for incendiary of Hain's Barn, amount $500 00. It would have been paid long ago, but there are two claimants to the prize, viz: Williams and John Leibfarth, and until it is decided by law which of the two is entitled to it, the Company will not pay it. There are over two thousand dollars to collect yet by the Agents of assessments Nos 7 and 8. I would respectfully refer the members to the statements of the Auditors of the Treasurer's Account below. It gives so plain and simple a statement of the money received from what sources it came, and how it was disbursed, that a repetition of the different items is unnecessary here. The number of members is a fraction higher than last years and the whole amount insured guilty however. There is a balance of $1,704 69, cash, in the hands of the Treasurer, who is ready to pay it over to his successor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SPANGLER, Secretary.

Womelsdorf, Jan. 1, 1859.

I, Isaac Huyett, Treasurer, in account with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pa.

DR.

To Balance on hand January 1st, 1858,		$832 31
Johnathl Sell, on Assessm't No. 7,	$2,892 18.	
Same do do 8,	2,448 10	
	$5,341 28	
Less Agent's Fees, 5 p. ct.	267 06	
	$5,074 22	
D. O. Moser, on Assessment No. 7,	$4,332 01	15 88
Same do money refunded		26 96
Jacob Kaufman, on Assm't No. 6,	$419 80	
Same do do 7,	412 98	
	$832 19	
Less Agent's Fees 5 p. ct.	41 88	
	$790 33	
Same on Assm't No. 8,		8 75
John B. Hiester, Lebanonico., No. 5,	$1 42	
Same do do 7,	1,201 82	
Same do do 8,	1,140 18	
	$2,343 41	
Less Agent's Fees 6 p. ct.	140 59	
	$2202 82	
Same do do 7,	1,826 02	
Same do do 8,	833 55	
	$4,862 39	
Less Agent's Fees 5 p. ct.	243 12	
	$4,619 27	
Jacob Schaefer, on Assm't No. 7,	$1,751 82	
Same do do 8,	106 91	
	$1,858 73	1,674 09
Jacob Shealer, on Assm't No. 5,	172 26	
Less Agent's Fees	5 16	
	$167 10	
Premium and Fees on 355 policies,		790 19
Whole amount received,		$11,688 44

CR.

By Cash paid as follows:		
Committees and Managers' fees,	$378 62	
Making out Assm'ts Nos. 6, 7, and 8, and revising and making new records	17 93	
President signing 356 policies,	$22 18	
Same appointing 8 Committees,	4 00	
	26 18	
Postage and Stationary for same,	9 84	
do do Lebanon Post Office,	10 77	
do do Womelsdorf do	33 81	
Stationery, &c., to Isaac Miller,	4 17	
Holding election Nov. 1st, 1858,	4 44	
Auditing accounts,	12 00	
Secretary's salary,	300 00	
Treasurer's salary,	150 00	
Jacob Shealer's Extra Fees, &c.	7 30	
		$1,117 96
Rupp's Case.		
Rupp's Judgment and Interest,	1,816 47	
Plaintiff's Bill of Costs,	99 87	
Company's Bill of Costs,	38 23	
Seiberling, Witness Fees, &c.,	15 83	
Moser, attending Suit and Witness fees, &c.,	50 00	
Wright and Brown, Attorney fees,	205 00	
Discount on Loan to Farmers' Bank,	42 66	
Hannum, printing,	32 40	
	2,290 46	
Injunction Case.		
Attorney Fees, Richards,	$110 00	
do. H. W. Smith,	10 00	
J. Knabb, Printing,	38 50	
Plaintiff's Bill of Costs,	96 62	
Company's do.	182 84	
Cost of Injunction,	436 96	
Printing Bills.		
Joseph Hartman & Son, Lebanon, 2 orders,	$22 75	
William M. Breslin, do.	26 25	