ing in the vicinity of his plantations, demanded his immediate presence in that country, and forbade his coming North to fulfil his engagement. He therefore frankly wrote to her of the circumstances which detained him, and enclosed a regularly executed power of attorney, which authorised the lady's father to stand in the stead of the bridegroom and for him enter into matrimonial vows. The papers being executed in United States, it was thought necessary to have the ceremony performed on this side of Niagara, and father and daughter came over to the De Veux College, and the lady became the legal wife of her California lord. She will sail for her Pacific home about the 5th of February, and there join her proxy husband, or seek him in the wilds of Mexico. This is an uncommon event in this country, though it is sometimes practised in England. The lady is of English birth, and highly educated.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1859.

AUDITOR GENERAL.—The Hon. Jacob Fry, jr., the present efficient and honest Auditor General, declining to be a candidate for re-election, the Hon. Richardson L. Wright, at present one of the State Senators from Philadelphia, has consented to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination to this important office. We know of no one better fitted for the place. His experience of seven years in the Legislature—four in the House, and three in the Senate—has made him perfectly familiar with the practical business of our State Government, in all its departments, and his public record is that of an unswerving Democrat, and an honest man. Mr. Wright possesses, in a high degree, the requisites which the father of Democracy demanded of candidates for office—he is honest, and he is capable. He knows what is right, and he has the courage to pursue it, regardless of the opposition of those to whom a contrary course sometimes commends itself from considerations of expediency. The people can have no better man to overlook the financial operations of the Commonwealth, and the Democratic party can choose no more worthy candidate.

CUBA.

There is confusion in the opposition camp. They do not wish to appear consistant even in their opposition to every measure proposed for the greatness and prosperity of our country; hence they profess to acquiesce in the acquisition, by the United States, of the beautiful island of Cuba, and at the same time assail those favorable to the measure and the means to be used with a bitterness surpassing even their opposition to the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. If the opposition party is in reality not opposed to Cuba being ours for government, commerce, &c., as it is by nature, the desire of its people, their prosperity and our interest, why not join in heart and hand with the Democratic party, at this particular moment when it can be obtained at a moderate price and in a peaceable manner. The thirty millions of dollars to be placed in the hands of the President as the basis of negotiations certainly cannot be of so fearful import as they imagine. The next Congress will be of their own party when they can exact a faithful account of the trust. That one dollar of the money is to be used for political purposes, and for the election of the Democratic candidate to the Presidency in 1860, as they pretend to believe, is all bosh, and they know it. The secret is, they are afraid of the popularity of the measure—afraid to oppose it openly, and yet have not the patriotism to support it. We are for the acquisition of Cuba. It belongs to us by nature. The people of Cuba desire to be with us. If it belonged to us it would be worth millions of dollars annually to the farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics of the country. Its acquisition by us would put an end to the slave trade from the coast of Africa, and thus not only be advantageous to the cause of humanity, but save to us the millions of dollars expended in the abortive attempts to suppress it under the treaty of 1842. Cuba would be one of the brightest stars in our Republican constellation of States.

☞ The firemen of Reading, last week, allowed a house to burn down, by their petty spite between them.—The Engine first on the ground was refused water by the first Hose carriage that arrived, and the fire gained so much headway by the time of the arrival of the other engines that it was impossible to subdue it. Shame upon such conduct. The property was a new and very neat one, belonging to a Mr. Webekind, and cost $1,500.

☞ Wm. H. Prescott, the eminent Historian, died on Friday last, at his residence in the city of Boston. A profound sensation was created in the community upon the announcement.

☞ The Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania has ceased to exist, the Governor having signed the law for its abolition on the 26th ult.—Who will write its history? It would prove an highly interesting work, and would, no doubt, develop many a curious, if not reprehensible, incident.—The hearing it had upon the politics of Pennsylvania were frequently powerful, but never of so great advantage to the Democratic party as our opponents believed, or pretended to believe. But this is certain, that the direct cause of the abolition of the Board flowed from the sale of the public works, and they were sold in the temporary accession of power by the opposition party, because they could not elect the Canal Commissioners, and of their supposed assistance to the Democratic party. We trust the interests of the State may not have been sacrificed for this mistaken purpose to the extent we believe they have; and if, eventually, the state shall profit from the sale of her dearly bought improvements, we shall be as well pleased as any can be who advocated the measure. As the Democratic party never profited by the election of its friends to the office of Canal Commissioners, so it will lose nothing by their abolition.

☞ A difficulty recently occurred in the United States Senate, in Executive session, between Messrs. Douglas and Fitch of Indiana, in regard to the Presidential appointments, which lead to a correspondence, preparatory to a duel. The difficulty was amicably arranged in the end.

☞ The Congressional proceedings in this week's *Advertiser* are unusually interesting. The defeat of the Pacific Railroad bill is the most important matter that transpired. Among the incidents connected with that measure was the remark of Senator Gwin, that California might secede from the Union, and with Mexico for its capitol form a Southern Republic. Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, upon the defeat of the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill, exclaimed, that now-a-days it required a Philadelphia lawyer to tell which party had a majority in Congress. The Pacific Railroad bill is no doubt dead for this session, but the Appropriation bill will probably be revived.

☞ The election for Mayor, &c., took place in the city of Lancaster, yesterday. The Democratic candidate for Mayor is Capt. Geo. Sanderson, Editor of the "Intelligencer," the opposition Hon. T. H. Burrows, the present incumbent.

☞ Tuesday of last week was the centennial anniversary of the birth-day of the Scottish peasant-poet, Robert Burns. The event was celebrated in many cities and towns of this country, with banquets, speeches, songs and toasts.

☞ The latest news from Hayti are that Soloque has been defeated by the "Republicans," and that his abdication is probable.

FROM EUROPE

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Friday. The news by this arrival is a week later from all parts of Europe. Disquietude continued on the continent, and warlike rumors still circulated; but the panic had sensibly abated, particularly in London, The Paris Bourse showed improvement, but still fluctuated. The English Parlament had been summoned to meet on the 3d of February.—The Belgian Cabinet had been dissolved. The latest information in regard to Italy is that large Austrian reinforcements had reached Lombardy, and that the chances of a revolt were diminishing. The commercial intelligence is not more favorable than that received by former arrival.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the steamer Tennessee at New Orleans we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst., and from Vera Crux to the 24th. A rumor prevailed that an American vessel had threatened to bombard Mazatlan, on account of the confiscation of the cargo of one of our merchant vessels. It is also said that Miramon will not accept the Presidency, but will adhere to Zuloaga's policy. It was said that the French and English fleets had threatened to bombard Vera Cruz and Tampico if certain conditions were not complied with. A terrible explosion took place in the Government palace at Guadalajara, by the explosion of a powder magazine, and by which between one and two hundred persons were killed. The whole country is in its usual unsettled state.

The mail steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, with California advices to the 5th inst., arrived at New York on Friday. The Illinois brought 200 passengers and $1,200,000 in treasure. The markets at San Francisco were very dull for Atlantic produce. Gold dust was coming in more liberally. The Costa Rica Congress was in extraordinary session on the 2d of December, and ratified the Belly treaty with slight modification.

☞ TWENTY-two children, who were floating out to sea on a large cake of ice upon the ebb tide in Boston harbor, a few days ago, were saved by a man named William Haslem. He was out in a small boat, and his attention was attracted by their screams. He at once pulled to their assistance, and with great difficulty and danger took them in to the boat. Such occasions of doing good seldom happen in the life of any man. The thought of the agony prevented by the rescue, both for those who would have perished and those who would have survived, is terrible; but the gratification of the success is proportionately great.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1859.

The proceedings of Congress to-day were of an important character. In the Senate, an elaborate memorial was submitted from the Legislature of Indiana, relative to the representation of that State in the Senate. Henry S. Lane and Wm. McCarthy, the memorialists allege, are the only persons properly commissioned as Senators. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Memorials were presented from Pennsylvania in relation to the modification of the Tariff. The memorials were referred appropriately. Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill making an appropriation of $30,000,000 to be placed in the hands of the President to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, made a lengthy report in favor of the appropriation, and advocating the acquisition by arguments in its favor. Brief speeches were made by Messrs. Bayard and Toombs, in advocacy of the bill. The Senate then went into executive session and then adjourned. In the House Mr. Stephens' resolution, to set apart the first two days in February for the consideration of Territorial business, looking specially to action on the Oregon bill, was taken up, but after some debate the House refused to suspend the rules.—A resolution was passed to limit the debate on private bills on Saturday next to two five-minute speeches on each. A bill was passed appropriating $10,000 to pay witnesses before the Investigating Committees. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and quite an animated debate took place relative to the propriety of reducing the number of foreign missions. An amendment, offered by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was adopted, which limits the missions to Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, China, Peru, Turkey and Nicaragua. The bill was not disposed of before the Committee rose. The bill appropriating thirty millions toward the acquisition of Cuba, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is similar in its provisions to that of Mr. Slidell in the Senate.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1859.

Not much of public interest was done in Congress to-day. In the Senate, Mr. Fitzpatrick was chosen President *pro tem.*, in the absence of the Vice-President. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the debate on it was continued all day. Mr. Slidell's Cuban report will come up on Monday next. In the House, Mr. English made a number of reports from the Post-Office Committee, among which was a bill to abolish the franking privilege. Another bill reported by him provided for an appropriation of $5,000, to enable the Postmaster-General to employ temporary clerks. It was tabled. Another bill regulates the payment of the postage on newspapers and periodicals. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and the subject of cutting down the number of Foreign Missions was further discussed. Objections was made to a clause making an appropriation for the expense of sending back to Africa the rescued negroes of the slaver *Echo*. The Committee rose before taking any definite action. No matter of interest transpired in the House.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, 1859.

The proceedings of Congress to-day were highly interesting. In the Senate, a joint resolution was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Territories, asking for a twenty days' extension of the session of the Legislature of Kansas. After an animated discussion the motion was denied, and the matter was ordered to lie on the table.—The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and after a rejection of all the pending amendments, and a refusal to lay it on the table, the vote on its final passage was ordered for to-morrow at 1 o'clock. In the House two bills were reported from the Post-Office Committee, providing for the transportation of the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. An Adverse report was made from the Judiciary Committee on the bill, to amend the Court of Claims act so as to permit creditors to sue the Government. The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to punish the forging and counterfeiting of military bounty-land warrants, which was immediately passed. Joint resolutions were reported from the Committee on Agriculture, declaring it the duty of Government to use its influence to procure from foreign Governments a modification of their systems of revenue with regard to tobacco. The resolutions were passed after considerable objection. The Homestead bill was introduced by Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and considered until the adjournment. The pending amendment was to the effect that no money shall be expended for the support and education of the captured Africans of the slaver *Echo*, which amendment was rejected. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, then offered an amendment, reducing the proposed appropriation of $75,000 to $45,000. A long and very animated debate took place, involving the whole question of Slavery and the Slave-trade, when, finally, the whole clause authorizing the appropriation to enable the President to carry out the contract with the Colonization Society was stricken out. This action, however, does not dispose of the subject, as it still has to be voted on in the House.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859.

The proceedings of Congress to-day were of more than usual importance, involving the loss of the Pacific Railroad bill, for the present session at least, and the temporary rejection of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. In the Senate, the act providing for the payment of the House Investigating Committee expenses was passed. A resolution, requiring more promptness in the mail service between New York and Washington, was passed. Five thousand extra copies of the majority reports on Cuba were ordered to be printed. Information was asked for relative to Col. Wright's campaign against the Oregon Indians. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and, after protracted discussions on various propositions, an amendment offered by Mr. Doolittle that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to advertise for estimates and proposals for Northern and Southern routes, leaving the Central one as provided for in the bill, was adopted as a final section, when, on motion of Mr. Simmons, all between the enacting clause and the final section was stricken out, by a vote of 38 to 20—thus killing the railroad. Various propositions were then made to recommit the bill, but a general disposition was manifested to let it rest for the session, and it was put upon its final passage, as emasculated, and agreed to by a vote of 31 against 20. The title of the bill was then changed to correspond with the context, and the Senate adjourned at a late hour. In the House, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, proposing to curtail the numbes of foreign, missions, was rejected. The amendment proposing to reduce the Colonization Society appropriation from $75,000 to $45,000, was also rejected, as was also the proposition to strike out the entire clause. The bill was then rejected, 99 to 88. A reconsideration was immediately moved, and carried after a number of explanatory speeches. Motions to strike out the missions to Austria, Switzerland, Rome and Bounos Ayres, were severally rejected, and a motion to strike out the mission to Persia prevailed. The House then again rejected the bill, 94 to 91. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table, but the House adjourned before the vote was taken. During the proceedings a colloquy of a somewhat personal nature occurred between Speaker Orr and Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, which occasioned considerable excitement, but satisfactory mutual explanations took place before the adjournment.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1859.

The proceedings of Congress to-day were interesting, though not much of importance was done, if we except the reconsideration by the House of the vote by which the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was defeated on Thursday, and the final passage of that measure, by a vote of 101 to 93. In the Senate, Mr. Gwin, after apologizing for language he had used on the day previous, in connection with the defeat of the Pacific R. R. gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost. Mr. Seward presented a petition from New York, setting forth the defenceless state of New York and Brooklyn, and asking an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of works of defence. The petition was appropriately referred. After some other business, the private calender was considered.—In the House, the Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information as to the actual and probable receipts from the customs and public lands for this and the next fiscal years, and whether they will meet the expenses. Bills were introduced for the establishment of Territorial Governments in Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson, are referred to the Committee of the Whole.—Mr. Grow gave notice that when the Arizona bill came up for consideration, he should move for the exclusion of Slavery from within its limits. The President was called upon for the instructions of our Government and those of Great Britain to the respective squadrons on the African Coast.—The vote on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then reconsidered, as above noted.

LEGISLATIVE.

MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1859.

The *Senate* met at 3 o'clock, P. M., after an adjournment from the Friday previous. Without the transaction of any business of importance, adjourned. Thus the money goes. The House also met at 3 o'clock. A large number of petitions were presented, and a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the Shamokin Bank. A resolution to buy for each member a copy of a railroad map of Philadelphia, was promptly and correctly voted down. If members want maps let them buy of their own money.—After the consideration of several special bills the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1859.

In the *Senate* the bill for the abolition of the Canal Board passed finally and was sent to the Governor. The bill passed by the House abrogating the contract of R. J. Haldeman then was called up, and when in fine position for a dead shot, was killed dead as a drowned rat, by a vote of 11 yeas to 15 nays. A message was received from the Governor stating that he had signed the bill abolishing the Board of Canal Commissioners and State Engineer. Adjourned.

The bids for the public printing for the ensuing three years were opened in the House, (the Senate present.) A. Boyd Hamilton being the lowest bidder was the successful one. Mr. Williams (democrat) moved that the hour of meeting be 10 o'clock. Not agreed to. Of course not. Mr. Eckman read a bill in place entitled "An act to annul the charter of the borough of North Lebanon." Referred to the Committee on Corporations. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, 1859.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Coffey, opposition, moved the printing of 500 copies of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society. Adopted. We trust the Senate, being democratic, and responsible, will not permit itself to be drawn into any other useless expenditures, as is the above.—What's the use of printing 500 copies, if any at all? The expense will be within a trifle of the cost of 5000 copies. Upon the whole, however, the *people* would not have "spoilt" if none at all had been printed. After some other trifling business, such as the prevention of the destruction of fish in somebody's dam,—the taxation of dogs, &c., the Senate adjourned.

We have waded through the proceedings of the House—private calender, reports of committees, &c., but did not succeed in finding any business transacted which may be considered as an equivalent to the $1000 the maintaining of the House cost the tax-payers this day. The Canal Board has been abolished,—now let the Legislature of every other year also be abolished. That would be reform and economy." The people can get along just as well with biennial sessions of the Legislature, as they can without a Canal Board Adjourned!

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859.

In the *Senate*, the Committee on Finance asked to be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions relative to a Legislative Record and the Tariff, both questions having been settled by the action of the Senate. [We move the appointment of a door-keeper expressly to keep them settled—at least inside the Senate chamber.]—The Senate then considered, until adjournment, a request of the House for the return of a bill entitled, "an act to incorporate the Western Market Company," of Philadelphia.

Considerable time was consumed by the *House* in the passage of a resolution to obtain back from the Senate the bill to incorporate the Western Market Company. Why don't the House do its work right at once? Almost every step taken is a blundering one. Both Houses having passed "an act consolidating the stock of the Girard Bank," it was to-day returned with the signature of the Governor. Mr. Walborn, opposition, did not receive as many documents as he wanted.—He moved the appointment of a committee to ascertain the number of copies of the Reports of the Heads of Department each member is entitled to. Agreed. Mr. Keneagy, opposition of Lancaster, moved the appointment of Levi Pickel as an assistant paper-folder. This consumed considerable time, but was voted down. [Our readers will observe that two-thirds of the time of the House every day is consumed by the consideration of matters pertaining to themselves, and the useless expenditure of money.] Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28, 1859.

Mr. Parker, opposition, moved that when the *Senate* adjourns it adjourn to Monday at 3 o'clock. The motion was voted down as it deserved to be. The re-consideration of the bill incorporating the Western Market Company, so as to give it back to the House to enact it aright, then consumed considerable time. The re-consideration was lost, and it was sent to the Governor in its imperfect state. "An act to repeal an act changing the place of holding elections in Potter township, Schuylkill, county," then occupied the attention of the Senate until adjournment. It is an imposition upon the tax-payers of Pennsylvania that such insignificant matters should be thrust upon the Legislature, and that they should receive a moment's notice there. The contest is no doubt one between two landlords of opposition politics, and for their sakes the people must pay the fiddler. The Courts should have sufficient power to settle all such matters.

The *whole* attention of the *House*, from the opening of the sitting to its close, was occupied, first, by the discussion of the correctness of a decision of the Speaker, relative to the bungling passage of the bill incorporating the Western Market Company of Philadelphia; and, secondly, that entirely new, undiscussed, highly important, and "Union-saving" measure, the abrogation of the contract with R. J. Haldeman for the publication of a Legislative Record!!! It seems now that the opposition members are satisfied with the Record furnished them, only it does not cost enough, hence they want another printed, we presume a fac simile of Haldeman's. We are afraid the present House is striving to compete in unpopularity with the famous jug-law Legislature of 1855. Without deciding the Record question, adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1869.

The principal portion of the session of the *Senate* was occupied with the consideration of a bill incorporating a Church at Harrisburg.

In the *House* an act relative to dispensing with Supervisors and the appointment of a street commissioner in their stead, for the borough of Lebanon, was reported back without amendments.—An "act to amend the charter of the borough of North Lebanon," was also reported back without amendments. Mr. Bertolet read in place, a bill "supplement to the act incorporating the Mutual Fire insurance company of Sinking Springs Berks county. Referred. Mr. Eckman read a bill authorizing the Surveyor General to issue a patent. Mr. Wood read "an act to revive the charter of the Lebanon, Phœnixville, and Pinegrove railroad." Referred. After the presentation of numerous other petitions, the reading of bills, &c., the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution authorizing a contract to be made with Geo. Bergner &c., for the publication of another Legislative Record, in addition to the one now published by Haldeman. The resolution was actually adopted by a vote of 47 yeas to 29 nays. The House then adjourned to Monday, and well it might.

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For Impurity of the Blood,

THAT DOES ITS WORK

THOROUGHLY, EFFECTUALLY,

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THIS great PURIFIER, now before the public but a few years, has already won a name and reputation unexampled in the history of any medicine ever invented. The ingredients composing it are simple, yet in combination all powerful in driving disease from the human system. It cures

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
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Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old & stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
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Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

Every Agent who has this medicine for sale, has circulars on hand containing certificates from persons who have been cured by its use. Many of them are desperate cases, and commend themselves to the attention of those afflicted with any of the above diseases. The following certificate alone is selected, as carrying with it the most indubitable evidence of the virtues of this wonderful medicine.

Sworn statement of David M'Creary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poultices of sorrel, and wash of blue vitrol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and prescribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remidies—the latter consisting principally of caustics, but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflammation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler, of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Eclectic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury." He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave me internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflammation was not thoroughly removed. In February, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned, and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night! Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose; the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left ear.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured, since Dr. Ely said he could give relief, but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of "Blood Searcher," but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a fourth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is badly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence for one who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER.

DAVID M'CREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones. JOHN GORLEY, J. P.

For sale by M. H. Gettle, Myerstown; Martin Early, Palmyra; John Capp & Son, Jonestown; John Seltzer, Mount Nebo; John Carper, Buchanansville; John Deininger, Campbelstown; Gillinger & Kinports, Annville; John C. Cobaugh, Bridgeport; all of Lebanon County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, Proprietors.

Hollidaysburg, Penna.

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$2500 WANTED.

PERSONS having money to loan can have an opportunity for safe investment, in sums to suit, by enquiring at this office. The interest will be paid promptly. Jan. 19, 1859.

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election by the Stockholders in the President, Managers and Company of the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike road, will be held at the public house of Alexander Helm, in Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania,

On Monday, the 7th day of March next,

Between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M., of that day, for the purpose of electing One President, Eight Managers, One Treasurer, and such other officers as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the said Company during the ensuing year.

At the same time the Annual Statement of the Treasurer will be laid before the Stockholders, as usual

By order of the Board, JACOB BORDER, Sec'y.

Jan. 19, 1859.

Notice.

To the Members of the German Reformed Congregation of Jackson Township, Lebanon County:—

APPLICATION has been made by the Trustees of said Congregation, to the Court of Common Pleas of said County, for an order of sale of all their Real Estate, excepting the lands set apart as the church property, and the Court has fixed on the *first Monday of March*, next, in the Prothonotary's Office, in the Borough of Lebanon, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper, and desire to be heard, either for or against said application for said Sale.

JOHN STAINS, Proth'y.

Lebanon, Jan. 19, 1859 Ages W. Raub, Deputy.

OVES & EUSTON is the place to by your POTATOES, TURNIPS, CELLERY, &c.

THE

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 head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to an imaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous headache. 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 Prof. 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 approbation, 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 use 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 covered with sores and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, 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 can now 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 can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as 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 L. LEMBERGER, also by Dr. Ross, and by all good Druggists everywhere. Oct. 13, '58—3m.

BUCKWHEAT.

An extra Article just received and for sale, cheap, by OVES & EUSTON.

FRESH FRUIT.

A fine Assortment of canned Fruit, consisting of Pears, Peaches, Pine Apples, Strawberries, Tomatoes and Green Peas, has just been received by OVES & EUSTON.

ELDERBERRIES.

Dried Elderberries for sale by OVES & EUSTON

PICKELS.

Pickeled Cucumbers for sale by OVES & EUSTON.

NURSERY.

WE are happy to inform our readers that Mr. J. B. WRIGHT, of York county, has a large NURSERY, of very choice FRUITS of all kinds, viz:—Apple, Plum, Cherries, Apricot, Peaches, Pear, and Nectarine. The trees are all grafted, and may be relied upon as such, and are sold and delivered on moderate terms. In order that the people of Lebanon county may supply themselves with a variety of the choicest and most reliable FRUIT TREES, Mr. Wright will offer them an opportunity of doing so, as he has appointed Mr. JACOB WITMER, Jr., of Cornwall township, as his Agent, to whom applications can be made for such fruit trees as may be desired, and they shall be readily and promptly furnished. Reference, Dr. J. W. Goninger, Lebanon. January 12, 1859.—7t.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. H. BOWMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Office in Cumberland Street, nearly opposite the Court House, will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to him. Lebanon, Sept. 15, 1858.

D. S. RABER,

AGENT FOR THE STATE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, PA. Lebanon, Aug. 11, 1858—6m*

DARIUS J. SELTZER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in Cumberland street, nearly opposite Bruna's Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Aug. 26, '57.

LAFAYETTE BROWER,

GAS FITTER. ADJOINING A. S. ELY'S Office, Walnut street, Lebanon, Pa. A large and beautiful assortment of FIXTURES from the well-known establishment of CORNELIUS & BAKER, always on hand at Philadelphia prices. ☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction. ☞ All orders will be faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms. *The best of reference given.* [Sep. 16, '57.

EAGLE HOTEL, LEBANON, PA.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has again taken the above well-known House. He will be much pleased to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

LOCATION.—Corner Cumberland and Market streets.

☞ Omnibuses running in connexion with the Rail Road Trains. H. SIEGRIST.

Lebanon, Nov. 10, 1858.

Notice.

TAKEN from the Quarry of the subscriber, near the Turnpike, 1 mile from this borough, about the 1st of November, 2 Picks, which the borrower is requested to return immediately: JACOB FUNK.

Jan. 12, 1859.—3t.*

Blinds, Blinds, Blinds!

ROBERT THOMPSON, Venetian Blind and Shade Manufacturer, No. 620 North 2nd street, 3 doors below Coates, west side, VENETIAN BLINDS, of every description, made to order in a superior manner at lowest cash prices. OLD BLINDS repainted and repaired equal to new. [Jan. 19, 1859—3 m.

Eagle Hotel Restaurant.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, or parties, of either can be served with OYSTERS in every style at short notice in any part of the Hotel, the Restaurant being now connected with the Hotel. Families can be supplied with the best OYSTERS in the Market.

Lebanon, Jan. 19, 1859—tf. HENRY SIEGRIST.

Notice.

THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION will hold their Annual Meeting at their Reading Room, on next Thursday evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The report of the President and Treasurer will then be read, and addresses made by several of our clergymen; and George H. Steward, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Association is expected to be present. The Public is most cordially invited to attend this Meeting.

Lebanon, Jan. 19, 1859.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. W. ACKER'S,

From $1,25 to $10, 8 day and 30 hour!

Oct. 22, '56.

Books! Books!

WALTZ & REDLE would respectfully inform the Public, that they constantly receive, from the Eastern Cities, copies of all the most important and attractive New Books, as soon as published, which they offer for sale cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere.—Among those lately received are—

Parton's Aaron Burr,
Livingston's Travels and Researches in South Africa,
Spark's Life of Franklin,
Abbott's Napoleon,
City of the Great King,
Bayard Taylor's Northern Travels,
Debit and Credit,
The Reason Why.

They have always on hand a large assortment of School Books, Blank Books and Stationery. Sunday School Books, and a large assortment of Flute, Piano, Violin and Guitar Music. Piano Forte, Melodian and Violin Instructor.

PAPER HANGINGS,

of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, Window Shades.

The Monthly Magazines,

and all the

NEWSPAPERS, daily & Weekly,

Can be had by calling at the store, on Cumberland street, in the borough of Lebanon, at the sign of the "Big Book." ☞ Orders left with them for any kind of goods in their line, will be promptly attended to.

Lebanon, Feb. 4, 1858.

J. M. Good's Book Store.

THE New and Cheap Book Store of the undersigned is located in Market Street, 2 doors north of Guilford's Lemberger's Drug Store, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and those desirous of having articles in his line, with a determination of selling cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere, he would respectfully call the attention of the public to his assortment of *Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books, Miscellaneous, Blank and School Books, Wall and Window Paper*,