THE LEBANON ADVERTISER.---A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
Richardson L. Wright,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
John Rowe,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

☞ The Philadelphians have a new Hotel at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, but they know not what to call it. The whole city is exercised to find out a proper name. The country is also permitted to interfere, hence, we suggest the "BROTHERLY LOVE HOTEL."

☞ A young lady named Miss Mary Queen, aged 18 years, residing with her parents in Harrisburg, was poisoned last week, by taking a prescription, which was filled at one of the Harrisburg Drug Stores. She took a spoonful and was a corpse in fifteen minutes. The prescription was put up by a boy who had been in the store over a year.

☞ The Massachusetts amendment to the constitution disfranchising adopted citizens resident in the state for two years after naturalization, is creating much contention between the two divisions of the Opposition party. In their recent state Convention in Ohio, it came near producing a split. The resolution faintly condemning said amendment was finally adopted, under the management of Chase and Giddings, and the Natives under the lead of Corwin and Campbell now threaten secession and separate organization. At Harrisburg, last week, the subject was dodged entirely, thus giving the Know nothings a triumph.

Late foreign news note the passage of the river Sesia by the Sardinians and the capture of Palastro. Also the rumored repulse of Giribaldi in Lombardy. Cotton was advancing and Breadstuffs declining.

☞ The notes of the Central Bank of Hollidaysburg are again in bad repute. The papers of that place contend that the bank is perfectly safe.

☞ The Republican Germans out West are rebellious, on account of the recent action of their party in Massachusetts, in adopting the two years' amendment to the constitution. The German *Press* at Milwaukie, lays down the following, among other conditions of their future co-operation with the Republican party:

1st. That the Republican conventions of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New York, be requested to declare against the recent action of the Massachusetts Legislature.

2d. That a similar expression should be had from the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress.

If a German Republican takes the most powerful magnifying glass in the world he will be unable to find anything in the proceedings of the late Republican Convention at Harrisburg, showing that they do not approve of the amendment. If the Republicans get the power in this State they will speedily enact a similar amendment to our constitution.

☞ In the western and northern States Corn and some vegetables suffered considerably from the recent cold snaps. In the east and south no injury was done, and in the whole the yield of all kinds of fruit, grain and root crops promises an over-abundance.

☞ WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The municipal election in Washington City took place on Monday, and resulted in the complete success of the Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing ticket. The Know-Nothing made no show at all— the result footing up 2,573 votes for the Democratic candidates, to 652 for the K. N's. The Democrats carried every ward in the city.

CHEAP TRAVEL.—The fares to the west has been reduced on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The rates are as follows:—To Cleveland, seven dollars; Wheeling, eight; Cincinnati, eleven and a quarter; Louisville, fourteen dollars and sixty cents; Chicago, ten; Milwaukie, fifteen; and to all important points to the West the reduction is in the same proportion. As an evidence of the cheap fares it may be noticed that a person may travel to St. Paul, Minnesota, from Philadelphia, for eighteen dollars.

THE PHILADELPHIANS purpose to locate the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Callowhill street wharf, on the Delaware, and to bring the road by a tunnel under the bed of Callowhill street from the Schuylkill to the Delaware, a distance of about two miles. The scheme will be a costly one, but no doubt highly advantageous to the city and the road.

☞ Mr. J. Smart, of St. Paul, Min., was recently prosecuted by a young widow for breach of promise. He settled the difficulty by marrying her. He made her Smart lest she should *him*.

THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

An Opposition State Convention was held in Harrisburg last week.—Thomas E. Cochran, of York county, was nominated for Auditor General, on the eighth ballot; and William H. Keim, of Berks, for Surveyor General, on the first ballot. By the Republicans kneeling at the shine of defunct Know Nothingism, and singing praises to Democratic recreants, peace was maintained in the Convention, and the proceedings were apparently harmonious. The K. N. delegates from Montgomery county, were unanimously admitted to seats in the convention, the proceedings of which were dictated by the friends of Cameron, Forney, Hickman, and Wilmot, all Democrats five years ago.

The platform patched up by the Convention is generally considered the most absurd ever enacted by any body of the kind. But how could it be otherwise when so many shades of politics had to be reconciled. The convention was composed of Abolitionists, Republicans, crooked Americans and straight Americans, Free Soilers, Recreant Democrats, Spoilsmen, Tariffites, Slaveryites, would-be-Whigs, People-ites, Forney-ites Hickman-ites and probably some Tory-ites, all of whom had to be reconciled in the platform, and the result was a mess over which the witches of Macbeth would have been in ecstacies.

Their first resolution contains a falsehood, and slanders the Chief Magistrate of the nation. A body of men claiming to be respectable should be ashamed to be guilty of either. The Executive never interfered, either in State or Territory, to prostate the will of the people constitutionally expressed. He has not the power or the will.

The second resolution is also a falsehood. The National Adminstration is neither sectional nor pro-slavery; and those who enacted the resolution know it. The third resolution belies the well-known sentiments of the Republicans themselves. The Democratic party has always opposed Congressional intervention in the affairs of the Territories, while the Republicans have just as urgently advocated Congressional legislation upon the subject of slavery.

The indignation about the revival of the slave trade is all gammon.—The Democratic party is just as much, if not more so, opposed thereto, as the Republican dare be.

The fifth resolution is relative to the tariff. The Republicans enacted the present tariff, and refused to alter it in the last Congress. Hence, if it is wrong they are to blame. Moreover, the Democrats, in their late State Convention also passed a resolution favorable to the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania.

The sixth resolution accuses the National Administration of extravagance. When we remember that retrenchment and reform has always been the cry of the opposition out of power, but that whenever in power they have proved themselves profligates and gallphinites, the accusation comes with bad grace. It is also well known that the administration is curtailing expenses to a great amount in every department, which again belies their bold assertion.

The seventh resolution, favorable to squandering the public lands in Homesteads of 160 acres each, is a telling commentary upon the sixth resolution. For *votes* they would violate the Constitution and impoverish the nation by sacrificing its most valuable heritage.

The eighth relative to the purity and safety of the ballot box is sensible, and if their friends in Baltimore, lately, and formerly in Young Woman's town and other places, in this State, will profit thereby, we are sure the Democrats will not interfere in the contemplated reforms.

If the ninth expresses their genuine sentiments, that they are opposed to the introduction of foreign criminals into this country, we are satisfied to permit them to vote the Democratic ticket on that score.

The tenth extends a general invitation to all men to join, and restore the government to its original purity.—Very good.

The eleventh endorses the course of Gen. Cameron and the Republican members of Congress.

Such, then, is the platform of a pretended great party, many of the members of which hope to be able to elect the next President of the United States. Can any conscientious man see anything in all their principles that should entitle them to a single vote? They have no great end and aim in view, but the spoils of office, and when they step aside from the general principles of the Democratic party, they abuse and falsify, or are frivolous and confused. Their littleness of views and principles prove them incapable of directing the destinies of this great Republic, and the people will never calmly and considerately entrust them with so great a responsibility.

☞ In the conception of Mahomet's paradise, there is no distinction between a perfect woman and an angel.

BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

Correspondence of the News.

TURIN, May 21.—The battle of Montebello scarcely admits of description.—It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring hand to hand fights, of sanguinary encounters, of desperate charges and assaults. The shells and bullets of the Austrians burst so thickly among our troops, that our centre, already engaged, was obliged to fall back on the right of our lines, retiring from Montebello, protected by a ravine filled with brushwood which descended towards the main road of Voghera. As General Beuret led on his men to support our centre, it was observed that a body of the enemy had gained the top of a hilly ground behind the French division on our right. A deadly volley was poured into them, and, protected by the fire, both Piedmontese and French came out from the ravine and went boldly to meet the enemy.—The effect of the new French guns, carrying their bullets to a distance of more than two English miles was so great, that the centre of the Austrians was soon obliged to fall back on its reserve, and Montebello was again occupied by our men. By this time the 3d and 4th brigades of General Forey's division had reached the scene of the action. This distinguished officer had left in support of a small band of the National Guard—who, by-the-bye, fought bravely—his first brigade, sending an orderly officer of his staff to Marshal B. d'Hilliers, asking support if need be. Having thus given his orders he came on with his Zouaves at the *pas de charge*. One battallion of Chasseurs d'Orleans rushed by, the light of the battle on their faces. It was accompanied by two battalions of the line, commanded by Duchef and Lacretella. This shock was terrible; Lacretelle fell dead from his horse, Major Dutchef fell dead after him; our men still advanced *a la bayonette*. An Austrian colonel and 200 Croats were made prisoners. Assailed in front by the French; broken by the impetuosity of the charge of the Sardinian Monferrato light horsemen, led by the brave Colonel Morelli; attacked on the right by the 2d brigade, and by our artillery all along the line, the Austrians began to retire after a struggle of six hours. At 5 o'clock P. M., they were driven pell-mell down the hills towards Stradella on one side, and toward's Casatisma on the other, leaving mounds of dead behind them. We had won the day. The Austrians were therefore unable to force our positions, though they were fifteen thousand strong, with a powerful artillery, thus outnumbering us by 6,000 men.—Forey's division numbered scarcely 8000 fighting men, and was supported by 900 Sardinian horse. You must not forget that this brave cavalry, led by young Colonel De Sonsaz, sustained for an hour the first shock of the enemy, thus giving time to the French to come up.

The last charge made by the Sardinians was fatal to Colonel Morelli, who fell mortally wounded from his horse.—Besides this loss, we have to deplore 200 dead and 300 wounded. Amongst the last the names of Colonels Griot, Les Barre, De Belleronds, Dusmeuil, and Major Ferussal, all French superior officers, are to be noticed. General Foroy and the Sardinian cavalry, Colonel De Sonsaz, behaved nobly. It is impossible to ascertain the loss sustained by the enemy, because the official report has not yet arrived at Turin. According to the accounts of my informant, the Austrians have lost 1500 men, dead and wounded, to say the least. It has been noticed that their men could not stand the impetuosity of Zouaves' and Chasseurs' bayonettes and of Sardinian swords. As soon as they were assailed by the deadly weapons they were always driven pell-mell from their positions, and the village of Montebello was thus taken and re-taken, thrice during the action. I make no pretension whatever to send you a correct description of the battle. As I have already said, this brilliant exploit admits of no description; it is only a sketch that I present to your readers.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO IN JUNE, 1800.

It is interesting to mark the similarity, between the opening of the Italian campaign by Napoleon in 1800, and by Louis Napoleon in 1859. The following is an account of the first battle of Montebello, from Abbott's life of Napoleon:

"The following laconic and characteristic order was issued by the First Consul to Lannes and Murat:

"'Gather your forces at the river Stradella. On the 8th or 9th at the latest, you will have on your hands fifteen or eighteen thousand Austrians. Meet them and cut them to pieces. It will be so many enemies less upon our hands on the day of the decisive battle we are to expect with the entire army of Melas.'"

"The prediction was true. An Austrian force advanced eighteen thousand strong. Lannes met them on the field of Montebello. They were strongly posted, with batteries ranged upon the hillsides, which swept the whole plain. It was of the utmost importance that this body should be prevented from combining with the other vast forces of the Austrians. Lannes had but eight thousand men. Could he sustain the unequal conflict for a few hours, Victor, who was some miles in the rear, could come up with the reserve of four thousand men. The French soldiers, fully conscious of the odds against which they were to contend, and of the carnage into the midst of which they were plunging, with shouts of enthusiasm rushed upon their foes. Instantaneously a storm of grapeshot from all the batteries swept through his ranks. Said Lannes, 'I could hear the bones crash in my division like glass in a hail-storm.'

"For nine long hours, from eleven in the morning till eight at night, the horrid carnage continued. Again and again the mangled, bleeding, wasted columns were rallied to the charge. At last, when three thousand Frenchmen were strewn dead upon the ground, the Austrians broke and fled, leaving also three thousand mutilated corpses and six thousand prisoners behind them. Napoleon, hastening to the aid of his lieutenant, arrived upon the field just in time to see the battle won. He rode up to Lannes.—The intrepid soldier stood in the midst of mounds of the dead, his sword dripping with blood in his exhausted hand, his face blackened with powder and smoke, and his uniform soiled and tattered by the long and terrific strife.—Napoleon silently but proudly smiled upon the heroic General, and forgot not his reward. From this battle Lannes received the title of Duke of Montebello, a title by which the family is distinguished to the present day. This was the opening of the campaign."

COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE STAMPS.—It is said that, from recent investigations into the affairs of the Post Office, the Department believes that the government loses one million of dollars annually by the use of counterfeit and re-washed postage stamps. The stamps are counterfeited by photography, and the mark is washed from used stamps by acids.—The remedy proposed is to abolish entirely the use of postage-stamps, and resort to pre-payment by the use of stamped envelopes, which should be guarded in their manufacture by water-marks in the paper.

CANNIBALISM ON THE PLAINS.

RETURNING GOLD HUNTERS KILLING AND EATING A COMRADE.

From the Cleaveland Plaindealer, June 6.

An old man who stopped at the New England Hotel last night, told a frightful story of cannibalism on the Plains, between Pike's Peak and St. Joseph, Missouri. He was direct from Auraria City, which is located right in the heart of the so-called Gold Region. He left Genesee county, New York, in mid-winter and with his son and nephew, two full-grown men, started for Pike's Peak. He said they found the Peak a humbug, and started for home. The had been forced to sell their oxen, wagons, &c., at the Peak, and therefore purposed performing the journey to St. Joseph on foot. They had a week's stock of provisions in their knapsacks and trusted to luck to get clear through. When some two hundred miles on their way they overtook a party of five emigrants who, like themselves, were returning to the States in a destitute condition and on foot. This party were almost in a state of starvation, and greedily pounced upon the men's now scanty stock of provisions. They all went on, hoping to meet some Peak bound train which would relieve them. But they were disappointed. On the tenth day out, two of the party that the old man and his son and nephew had come upon, died of starvation. They were buried by their comrades. One of them was from Morrow county, Ohio. His name was James Richards. The other was from New Hampshire, but the old man did not remember his name. The wretched party crawled on until the next day when another died and was buried, like those who had died the day before. Matters were now appallingly desperate, and one of the party proposed they should draw lots to see which one should be killed and eaten by the rest! This was done, trembingly and silently, and the old man's nephew was the terrible game for life. He was despatched by one of the survivors of the party they had over taken, and eaten by the miserable men. The next day, towards night, they met an outward bound train. The pounced upon the oxen and slew them outright before the astonished owners could offer a word of remonstrance. They at length reached St. Joseph, where they separated. The old man and his son found a friend there who loaned them sufficient money to take them home. The son was with his father last night, and fully corroborated what is related above. We can only say that they were apparently candid men.

For the Lebanon Advertiser.

A Succinct History of the German Language.

NO. III.

III. THE MINNE SINGER PERIOD of the 211 years, from the Suabian Emperors, A. D. 1137 to the founding of the First University, A. D. 1348.

In the reigns of the Suabian Emperors, of the house of Hohenstaufen, from the time Conrad III ascended the throne, 1138, the Suabian dialect, the language of the Minne-Singers, prevailed. These *Singers* or Suabian Bards were chiefly knights, and who sang touching subjects of the joys of pure virtues, love and faithful friendship. Their name is derived from *Minne*, the old German word for *Liebe*, love, mistress *Minnen*, is the verb, *to love*.

These exerted, in their compositions, a reformatory influence on the language of their country—they enriched the German language, developed its resources, unfolded its powers, extended it compass, raised its character, and greatly increased its respectability.

Kohlrauch, speaking of this Period says:—"The Poetry of the Minne-singers derived their vigor from the inspiration of the whole period of the Crusaders, and was in high estimation among the higher and lower classes. The celebrated singers, who knew how to elevate the hearts of men by their songs of the great deeds of ancient heroes, or by their tender lays of lament—here and there, however, refreshed by encouraging and energetic strains—were hospitably welcomed at every festival, and richly rewarded—proceeded from the courts of Emperors, Princes, and Counts, to flourishing cities, through the whole of Germany. Sometimes a contest of art was instituted, similar to those, wherein the knights disputed for the prize of arms, and, before an assembly of selected and competent judges, sounds resounded of the most inspiring nature." *Kohlrauch* 191.

Some of the most celebrated of these Scalds, or Bards of this Period were Henry VI; Hermann of Thuringia, Saxony; Wenzel, king of Bohemia; Henry, of Veldeck, a Hollander, and translator of the Æneid of Virgil; Wolfram, of Eschenbach; Hartman, of the Aue; Henry, of Oettingen; Conrad, of Wavertzburg. All the Hohenstauffers, from Frederick, I. have left Poems, besides Margrave Otho, with the arrow of Bradenburg; Duke Harry, of Breslau; Henry, of Miessen; Duke John, of Brobant; Count Rudolph, of Nuorenburg; Kraft, of Toggenburg; Godfrey of Strasburg; Walter, of Vogelweide; and many others. One of the greatest and most splendid collections of German Poems, is that of the *Neiblungen, or Legends of Chivalry. The Heldenbuch*, The Book of Heroes, is another collection of this Period, and contains many beautiful poems. There is still another of considerable note, containing meterical lays of one hundred and forty Minne-Singers, collected by Raedger, of Zurich, A. D. 1300. The influence of these upon the language, was alike new and sudden—"extraordinary, all pervading, altogether marvellous in its effects." By these a great change in the language and literature of Germany was effected—an entire revolution was produced.

To afford the readers, who have not the means at hand to make the comparison, *a sensible* perception of the change or improvement in the German language, a few specimens are presented. The first is the Lord's Prayer, translated, and metrically arranged in the thirteenth century.

Got vater unser da du bist,
In dem himelreiche gewaldig alles des dir ist;
Geheiget so werde din Nam;
Zuo so muesse uns komen das Riche din;
Din Wille werde dem geleich,
Hie uf der erde als in den Himelin, hes gewar an sih;
Nu gib uns unser tegelich Brot,
Und sives wir daruoch diurftig sint;
Vergib uns allen sament unser Schulde,
Als pu wilt das wir durch dine Hulde
Verbegen der wir ie genumen,
Derkemen schaden swie gros er si;
Vor Suenden behor so mache uns ari;
Und loese uns ouch von allem Ubele. Amen. *Reimen Von Zweter.*

The following is a stanza from a Poem, entitled, *Feuehling, (Spring,)* by Margrave Otho, The original is given in Roman, and the modern German of it, underneath for convenience of comparison—

Uns kumt aber ein lichter meie,
Uns kommt abermals ein heller May,
Der machet manig kerze fruet,
Der machet manches Herze froh,
Er bringet bluomen mangerleye:
Er bringet der Blumen mancherley:
Wer gesach je susser bluot?
Wer sah je suessere Bluetho?
Vogelin doese sint manigvalt,
Der voegelin Doene sind mannichfach;
Wol geloubet stet der walt:
Schoen belaubet steht der Wald;
Des wirt vil trurig herze balt.
Mauch traurig Herz wird muthig drob.

To this Period belong not only Poets, but several distinguished historians. Otho, bishop of Fresingen, who wrote a universal history to the year 1152—he died 1158. He was a philosopher of independent feeling; and a truly eloquent man. Albert Von Stadi; Gottfried Von Viterbo; Herman, a monk of Attaich; Matthias, of Neuewburg—and others. The first collection is known by the name of *Sachsen-Spiegel, Saxon Mirror;* and the *Schuadian Spiegel, Subiad Mirror.*

It has been justly said, that without the monastories of this Period, we should have possessed little of the ancient treasure of German literature, which the monks chiefly preserved for generations after them. It is to the labors of monks, the world is indebted for many of the earlier records, from which we can draw materials for history of Language, &c. R. D. I.

Special Notices.

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Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!
The Original and Best in the World!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

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Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New-York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each Box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
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WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all.—They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.

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DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

In all diseases inflammation more or less predominates—not to allay inflammation strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, *and nothing else*, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases: BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, CHAFES, SORE NIPPLES, CORNS, BUNIONS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BITES, POISON, CHILBLAINS, BILES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, FEVER SORES, FELONS, EAR ACHE, PILES, SORE EYES, GOUT, SWELLINGS, RHEUMATISM, SCALD HEAD, SALT RHEUM, BALDNESS, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORM, TARTERS ITCH, SMALL POX, MEASELS, RASH, &c. &c.

To some it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be treated by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its opposite disorder.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR In its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, work-shop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.

For sale by all Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Principal Depot, 165 Chambers St., N. York.
C. F. CHAGE.

Sold at Dr. Ross' Drug store, Lebanon, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES---Dr. Cheeseman's PILLS—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills, is the result of a long and extensive practice; they are mild in their operation, and certain of restoring nature to its proper channel. In every instance have the Pills proved successful. They are certain to open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature into its proper channel, whereby health is restored, and the pale and deadly countenance changed to a healthy one. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the general health immediately begins to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food, and disturbed sleep, do most always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, the Pills will invariably remedy all these evils. In all cases of nervous and spinal affections in the back and limbs, lowness of spirits, hysterics, &c. Nor are they less efficacious in the cure of Leucorrhœa, commonly called the "Whites." These Pills should never be taken during pregnacy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely Vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Full and explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box.

These Pills are put up in square flat boxes. Persons residing where there are no agency established, by enclosing One Dollar in a letter, *prepaid*, to any authorised agent can have them sent to their respective addresses by return of mail.

R. R. RUTHCHINGS, General Agent for the U. States, 165 Chambers st., New York. To whom all Wholesale orders should be Addressed.

Sold at Dr. Ross' Drug Store, Lebanon, Pa.
Dec. 1, 1858.—1y.

Farmers Look to Your Interest.

A. Major & Bro.,

WOULD call the attention of the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties and their friends in general, to the fact, that they have opened their AGRICULTURAL STORE, on Plugrove street, near their Foundry & Machine Shops, in the Borough of Lebanon, Pa., where we can truly say, that we have the Largest and Best Assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS ever offered to the farmers of this community. As we have had a long experience in the Manufacturing of Machinery, we have made it our object to select the best and most durable Machines, and all that we offer for sale we can say that there is no other in use that can surpass them. We have on hand the following Machines that we can recommend to our farmers, viz:—

Manny's Combined Reaper and Mower,

With WOOD'S Improvements. Dorsey's Combined Raker, Reaper & Mower, Railway Horse Powers and Threshers, four horse lever Powers & Threshers, Morgans Patent Independent Steel Wire Tooth Horse Rakes, Mumma's Patent Fodder, Straw and Hay CUTTER, Cast Iron field Rollers, Grain Fans and Drills, Hay Elevators, Clover-hullers, Cornshellers, by hand or power, Corn Plough and Planters, Cultivators, &c., with a variety of the best PLOUGHS in use. All kinds of Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, grass and grain Scythes, grain Cradels, Bushel and Peck Measures, &c., &c., &c. Farmers will bear in mind that they will find it to their advantage to buy their Machines at home, as all are liable to bruise or get out of order, and if they have been bought from a traveling agent they will have trouble to get them mended. How are they to be fixed or the broken pieces replaced, and particularly a Reaper which, by breaking in the midst of your Harvest may deprive you of the use of it for seven days, whilst had it been bought at home it would have been ready for use again in a few hours, as we have the patterns for all the Machines that we sell, and keep a good stock of extras on hand, so that you cannot come amiss. We would invite our friends and all others to give us a call before Purchasing elsewhere, as our aim is to please and be pleased.

Also CASTINGS of all kinds made to order and at short notice.

ENGINES, Mill Gearing, Shafting, we Manufacture and repair Steam Engines, Shaftings, Circular Saws, Lathes for wood turners, &c.

REPAIRING all kinds of Machinery attended to with dispatch. Address,
A. MAJOR & BRO.
Lebanon, May 25, 1859.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower.

2,500 SOLD IN 1855. 4,000 SOLD IN 1857,
4,000 SOLD IN 1856, 4,500 SOLD IN 1858.

15,000 *Sold in the Last 4 years!*

NO single establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my Machine, in 1834—having been actually and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these Machines than ever before, and with my improvements for 1859, do not hesitate to warrant my Machine as a Reaper, Mower, and *Reaper and Mower*, superior to any other *for simplicity, durability*, and perfect working; and further to say, that Farmers, who may desire it, are at liberty to work my Machine *through the harvest* with any other, and keep that pay for the one preferred. The position of the Raker in my Machine (as patented) upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the Machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their Raker on the Platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and being jolted over the clods by the little platform wheel over which he rides—necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts, in part, for the *great durability* of my Machines as compared with others.

GREAT COUNCIL MEDAL awarded my Machine at London, in 1851.
GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at Paris, in 1855.
HIGHEST PRIZE at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.
HIGHEST PRIZE of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1857.
HIGHEST PRIZE of the United States Agricultural Society in 1857,
AS THE BEST REAPER.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny Machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, ARE KNOWN BY THEM TO BE FALSE. The success of my Machine, as indicated by the figures above, is its highest praise, while the awards of premiums, GENERALLY, are worthy of no confidence, although Reaper makers make a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little annual one-horse premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these Machines have always been sold at compara tively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from Farmers, and others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and much more. I may further remark that all of the Reaping Machines of any prominence in the country are *mere modifications* of my Machine, all other manufacturers having necessarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's SEVERE SERVICE will satisfy the Farmer, that in point of DURABILITY, my Machine is very far superior to all others, besides several most important advantages, referred to in my regular Annual Circular in pamphlet form which will be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing me, or any ONE OF MY AGENTS.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK.
By WM. S. McCORMICK.

P. S.—To correct a misapprehension from recent Newspaper reports, I may say, that, while the Commissioner refused to extend PATENT of 1845, that of October, 18- has been my most important Patent; and further that Reaper Manufacturers *cannot copy* more nearly my Machine than they have done heretofore. They must still put to other consequent imperfections.

C. P. Stinemetz, Agent for Lebanon county. Post Office Address, Annville Post Office, Lebanon county, Pa.
May 11, 1859.—8t.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. R. BROUGHTER
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office removed to House formerly occupied by Micheal Wagner, Cumberland Street, nearly opposite the Court House.
Lebanon, May 11, 1859.—3m.

Wm. M. BERRIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Walnut street, opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Amos R. Boughter, Esq. Lebanon, May 11, 1859.

GEORGE W. KLINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office with LEVI KLINE, Esq., Lebanon, Pa. [Lebanon, May 4, 1859.

JOSIAH FUNCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS REMOVED his office to Mr. Rohland's new building, (second story, at the alley,) two doors east of his present location. [Lebanon, March 2, 1859.—1y.

J. H. BOWMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, has REMOVED his office to Funck's New Building, (second story,) Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa.
Lebanon, April 6, 1859.

S. M. Pettengill & Co's
ADVERTISING AGENCY, 119 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, & 10 STATE ST., BOSTON. S. M. Pettengill & Co., are the Agents for the *Lebanon Advertiser*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

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.
☞ Omnibusses running in connexion with the Rail Road Trains. H. SEEGRIST.
Lebanon, Nov. 10, 1858.

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.

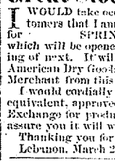
Michael Lauser,
Corner of Mulberry and Chestnut streets, Lebanon, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER OF
ORNAMENTAL CAST AND WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS
FOR Cemeteries, Verandas, Balconies, Public and Private Grounds, &c., &c., which he offers in great variety of designs at lower prices than the same can be obtained elsewhere. Also, CHAIN FENCES of every description constantly kept on hand.
August 25, 1858.—tf.

Great Stock of Spring Goods
I WOULD take occasion to inform my friends and customers that I am now, for the *Second* time in the East, with a large stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which will be opened by the close of this week or beginning of next. It will be as fine a Stock of Foreign and American Dry Goods, as can possibly be selected by any Merchant from this County.

I would cordially invite all cash buyers, or what is equivalent, approved Four Month's Buyers, or buyer in Exchange for produce, to call and examine my stock. I assure you it will well repay the trouble.

Thanking you for past favors, I am yours truly,
Lebanon, March 24, '59. GEO. PFLEGER.

'Who Has not Seen the New Sign Put up?'



By STELLWAGEN & BRO., at their WATCH and JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT, 632 Market Street, one door below 7th Philadelphia. But the Sign is nothing to what is exhibited inside. American Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases, Railroad Timekeepers of English and Swiss makes; Fashionable Jewelry and Silver ware, and also fine Table Cutlery, and the best thing of all is that the prices of all the attractions is within the range of the smallest pockets.
STELLWAGEN & BRO.
April 27, 1859. 632 Market street, Phila'da.

How to save Money.
THE policy of Saving Money is important to all persons, and in consideration of this, the undersigned have placed themselves in a position by which they are enabled to favor the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity more than ever with money making bargains.

They have just returned from the city, for the THIRD TIME this Spring, and are opening this week, one of the largest, Choicest, and cheapest selections of Spring and Summer Goods, ever offered to the public. The Bee Hive is now abundantly stocked and honey bargains at the disposal of every person who wishes to avail themselves of the same.

Silks,	Lyndere,	Striped,	Plaid	and Plain
Challies,	do.	do.	do.	do.
Tamatines,	do.	do.	do.	do.
Tissues,	do.	do.	do.	do.
Berages,	do.	do.	do.	do.
Lawns,	do.	do.	do.	do.
Prints,	do.	do.	do.	do

A heavy stock of all kinds of White Goods,

Jaconetts,	Muslin,	Mull	Muslins,
Swiss	do.	Blonds,	do.
Book	do	Nainsook,	do. &c.

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

We are fully prepared. Just Come forward and make your wants known, and we can supply them with

Cloths,	Marseilles,
Cassimeres,	Linens,
Tweeds,	Germantocks,
Cott nades.	Velvets.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT is unsurpassed. Sugars for 7, 8, 9, and best white at 10 cts., per pound. Molasses. Yellow Syrup for 12½, 14 and 16 cts., per quart.—Raisins from 6¼ to 12½ cts., per lb., Prunes, Peaches, &c. &c., all very reasonable, in short our late purchases are ten per cent., lower than previous, as the city merchant have altered the prices, the benefit of which can be had by all who buy at the
BEE HIVE STORE of
Lebanon, May 4, 1859. GEORGE & PYLE.

SPRING. 1859.
HENRY & STINE
Have just received a splendid assortment of FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE, Comprising Dress Fabricks in all varieties.

Black and fancy Silks of every description, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Mitts, Cravats, Hdkfs., white Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Shawls and Mantillas.

Also, a full and Complete assortment of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS,
to which we invite the attention of Cash and prompt four months buyers.

There's no use doubting,
Our DRY GOODS
ARE BOUGHT
RIGHT.

When we offer Prints at 6¼ cents per yard, Lawns at 6¼ cents per yard, Fine Brown Sheeting 6¼ and Bleached Muslin 6¼ cent, Challey, Delanes, fancy, at 12½ cts. per yard, Rich Black Silk at 75 and 87 cents per yard, Nice Plaid Silk at 62½ cents per yard, and an endless variety of Valencia and Brocade, Striped Dress Goods, for ladies. Call and Examine, at
HENRY & STINE'S.

FRESH GROCERIES.
FOR Cheap N. O. Sugar, Call at HENRY & STINE'S
FOR Cheap Molasses, Call at HENRY & STINE'S.
FOR Good Canvassed Hams, Call at HENRY & STINE'S.
FOR Good Rio, Old Congress and Java Coffee, Call at HENRY & STINE'S.

THE LATEST NEWS.
Highly Important Information.
REIZENSTEIN & BROTHER, have just received a new and large stock of
SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING.

It seems, as if a new age, a new life was opening upon us, animating every heart to nobler deeds and higher aims! Art, literature and Science, will glow anew and seek to develope sublimer, beauties and grander conception.

The business world too, must feel the new influence, and every part be quickened and strengthened, by an increased vit