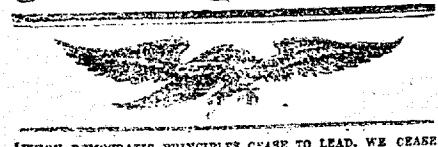


Lebanon Advertiser.



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES COME TO LEAD, WE COME TO FOLLOW.

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: John Rowe, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The time for the assembling of the Charleston Democratic National Convention is rapidly approaching. In less than a year its candidates and that of the party it represents, as well as the enunciation of its principles of progressiveness, will have gone before the people of the civilized world.

For the special information of those who circulate, and those who pretend to believe their stories of the approaching dissolution of the great Democratic party, the Constitution notifies them in advance, that the National Democracy will show at Charleston what they have shown on other occasions—that they have a very short and summary method of dealing with disorganizers. If any man from any section of the Union, ventures to go thither haughtily to offer to that congress of equals—of men of individual character, personal honor and absolute independence—his ultimatum, or a platform constructed to suit his own crochets—if any man goes there determined to produce disaffection, or to exasperate it, we make bold to say, from our knowledge of the course of former Conventions, and from the resolute and independent spirit of Democrats, that such a person will very speedily find out that neither the likings or dislikings of himself or any other man are material to the harmony of the Convention, or the triumph of the Convention's nominee.

Will the forlorn Opposition, with its differing factions, never awaken to the fact that the cause of the national Democracy does not depend on the adhesion of this or that man, however eminent, to their organization?—Who are they upon whose disaffection to the general cause of our time-honored party the Opposition rely to break up the Charleston Convention in confusion, disaster, and disgrace? What are they beyond many other distinguished Democrats, except so far as the National Democracy has made them eminent, and lavished honors upon them?

Let them continue then to prate about the coming "break-up" at Charleston—let the unfortunate Opposition, split up, as it is, into fragments, echo those prophecies—let the disaffected aspirants indulge the flattering fancy that they will have their own way or defeat the general will—we tell the latter that they will be able neither to rule or ruin at Charleston; and that the only discomfiture exhibited there will be the discomfiture of those who may be predicting and striving for the destruction of the National Democracy.

THE PITTSBURGH POST AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—The Pittsburgh Post the leading Democratic organ in Western Pennsylvania, has put up the name of James Buchanan for re-election, and in its issue of Tuesday last, there appeared a long leader taking the ground that he is the only candidate who can be nominated by the Charleston Convention to reconcile the differences which exist in the Democratic ranks at the North and South.

Wm. H. Seward having been nominated by the British Tories of Exeter Hall, as the Opposition candidate for President of the United States, and the action being acceptable by his political party in this country, the latter are saved the trouble and expense of holding a "National Opposition Convention." It is not the first time the British and British gold have been aiding the Opposition to the Democracy in this country.

Alex. Ramsey has been nominated as the opposition candidate for Governor of Minnesota, by the Republican Convention, of that state.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR ENDED UNTIL AUGUST 15.

The steamship, Africa, arrived at New York, on Thursday morning, with Liverpool advices to July 9. The Emperors of France and of Austria executed an armistice to last until August 15, with the view, it is understood, of ascertaining the possibilities of peace. All military operations were suspended, and the war for a time hushed. The effect of this satisfactory intelligence upon the money markets of Europe was surprising. Every security at once advanced; confidence in approaching peace seemed to be universal and unqualified; and the utmost buoyancy was communicated to manufacturing and commercial interests. The marked advance in consols and cotton, and the decline of breadstuffs, were among the most significant indications of the change. The general political news is of small consequence. The subject of Mexican affairs, and of the American Coasting-trade, had been called upon in the House of Commons, and had led to interesting explanations from the new Ministry. Some discussion had also occurred in reference to the annexation of Tuscany and the Duchies to Sardinia. The death of Oscar, King of Sweden, son of Marshal Bernadotte, was announced.

PEACE CONCLUDED!

FARTHER POINT, below Quebec, July 24.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., bound for Quebec, has been intercepted off this point, and a most important budget of news obtained.

The Emperors of France and Austria had a conference at Villa Franca, on the 11th of July, which resulted in peace being definitely concluded. From Napoleon's despatch to the Empress, it appears that an Italian Confederation is to be organized under the honorary Presidency of the Pope, the Emperor of Austria conceding his right to Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers that province to Sardinia, Austria preserving the Venetian States which will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

The London Daily News says: "The first hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived. History will call Napoleon to strict account for having made war on false pretences, and signed a weak and selfish peace; that leaves Austria impregnable fortified in the heart of Northern Italy, and commits the centre of Italy to the patronage of the Pope, and to the constant menace of the military intervention on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors; that takes no account of the welfare of the people and substitutes for national independence a confederation under the lock and key of Austrian garrisons. The Emperor of France has sown the seeds of future wars. The closer we examine this pretended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it appears."

The Morning Post contends that the Pope is deprived of his substance but keeps a shadow of supremacy. The independence of Hungary and all the glorious schemes of Kossuth, and his deluded followers have now ended in smoke. When the Emperor Napoleon met FRANCIS JOSEPH at Villa Franca, he shut the door upon Kossuth and his small fry. Kossuth has allowed himself to be used as a second-hand tool, and as such he is thrown aside the moment he is no longer wanted. Kossuth who had exalted himself into the seventh heaven once more relapses into nothingness—never to rise again.

The London Times says, the King of Naples is made a member of the Confederation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. England has nothing to do but to look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandized with a province that misleads her, and a neighbor that has earned an imperishable and inextinguishable claim to her gratitude. The Grand Duke we suppose, are once more to be reinstated on their thrones. France has now the game in her own hands. She has Europe before her. She can raise all Italy and half the Austrian Empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten. Yet on the very summit of her ambition she renounces. France has spent fifty millions sterling, and fifty thousand men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity, even beyond his imagination, and capable of extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very long one.

The opposition are very unkind in desiring a dissolution of the Charleston Convention, before its work is completed. Because the Tories of England have kindly given them a candidate for President, they should not be selfish now, and wish to deprive others from having a candidate. Is there not room enough for two candidates, if one is British?—The recent Somerset of the opposition on the naturalization question is owing in a great measure to its alliance with England,—its foreign sympathies and foreign influences.

The news from Europe, last week, had a depressing effect in New York, upon Flour, Wheat, and Corn, all of which were immediately cheaper, and very irregular, with much eagerness on the part of holders to dispose of their supplies.

The case of the driver of the Passenger Railroad Car, in Philadelphia, arrested on Sunday week, for being engaged in worldly employment to the disturbance and annoyance of the public, was carried to the Supreme Court on writ of Habeas Corpus. The Court refused to discharge him and bound him over to answer at the Court of Quarter Sessions. The Company were desirous of paying the \$4 fine which is allowable under the law when the employment is of such a character as not to disturb the public peace, but under the decision of the Judge, driving Passenger Cars on Sunday is a breach of the peace, and the payment of fine will not answer the requirements of the law. Each car of the Company would make about \$20 on a Sunday, so that they could well afford to pay the fine, having still \$16 profits. There is considerable excitement on the subject, and the Courts will be full of the matter for some time to come. The Legislature no doubt, will also be pressed to interfere.

The virtuous and patriotic Mexican commander MAZATLAN, has taken fire at the announcement of the name of a new filibuster chief—who with HENNINGSEN, WALKER, and the rest is soon to invade Mexico—and writes to the people his proclamation of which the following is a part: "One HORACE GREELY, a most diabolical, blood-thirsty and unmerciful man—worse than the infamous WALKER, or even the minions of MIRAMON—a man whose very name struck dread to the hearts of thousands in the United States, so many were his crimes and so terrible was his conduct—is now at the head of the most extensive band of filibusters ever collected, on his way to Mexico!"

A FATHER WITH THREE DOZEN CHILDREN.—The German Uppermost.—At Markheidenfeld, a village situated on the river Main, in Bavaria, there lives a man sixty-eight years of age, named Johannas Schlotzenbeck. He is a master chimney-sweep, a vocation more honorable in Germany than in this country, and for half a century has given personal attention to his business. He is now living with his third wife; and on the sixteenth of June last his thirty-sixth child was christened in the parish church. By his first consort he had seven; by his second, eleven; and by his third, eighteen children of whom half are girls, and one half boys. A few families so prolific would supply a nation with all the soldiery required for its defence, and laborer to perform its necessary agriculture and manufacturing.

There is a vitality left in the old Teutonic stock yet, enabling it to sprout so abundantly. The French, and even the Irish, cannot come up with it.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION.

A MAN OF LEATHER.

An exhibition of a very remarkable and unnatural character attracted a small but highly respectable audience at the Melodeon on Thursday evening last.—A young man by the name of James Stevens had advertised that he would do many wonderful things in the way of cutting himself up with knives, nailing his feet, arms and legs to chairs, to the wall, &c., which astounding exploits he proceeded to exhibit at the appointed hour, in the presence of a number of physicians of celebrity, including members of the medical faculty of Transylvania University, and other learned professors, who were invited to the stand that they might detect any fraud or deception, if practised. He began by sticking a handful of pins, up to the head, in his legs, then drove an awl through the middle of his wrist into a chair; drove a knife through the muscle of his leg; nailed his foot to a wooden shoe, the nail or awl passing through the middle of the foot, and so walked about the stage; cut his dexter finger through the flesh, exhibiting the naked bone, and concluded by passing a knife through his cheek, the blade protruding through his mouth. In all this but little blood was drawn.

He also offered to drive a knife through each leg and hang himself from the wall, which the audience mercifully excused him from doing, feeling satisfied that he could accomplish whatever he proposed. About the whole procedure there was no sort of humming, as the eyes of divers gentlemen, who were upon the stand, were steadily fixed upon him, and any "unbelieving" Thomas had an opportunity to touch the knife blade on the opposite side to that into which it had been thrust, of the leg, wrist or hand. He used a few galvanic rings about his person, which was probably more for show than anything else, as they could effect nothing. Mr. Stevens looks to be not more than twenty or twenty-one years of age. Before closing, he proposed to operate in a similar manner upon any one of the audience, agreeing to forfeit \$1,000 if he succeeded. This, however, was prudently declined. We saw this man of leather early yesterday morning, looking as fresh and whole, as though knive or nail had never penetrated his elastic body.

A COWHIDING AFFAIR IN CHICAGO.

A good looking young woman, named Jenny Bronson, who acquired some notoriety about two years ago, through having acted as ticket agent on the cars for Parmelee & Co.'s Chicago Omnibus Line, when, it will be remembered, dressing in boy's clothing for two months, without detection, walked into the Custom House at a little after 2 P. M., on Saturday last, and catching sight of O. Peltzer, a clerk in that institution, pulled up her veil, drew forth a raw hide and "smashed" for that individual, whom she "Sumnerized" before he had time to rise from his desk. She lashed him across the face and body, while he jumped about and yelled like an Indian.

He then made some resistance and struck her, but she laid the lash on to him with increased vigor, until several cuts on his face showed marks of punishment. Parties then rushed in and separated the pair, for it is said that by this time he had succeeded in clenching or clenching his female antagonist. She then remarked: "You desired an interview with me—you have got it, and I hope you are satisfied."

Immediately upon leaving the Custom house, she, with a friend, went to Justice Davis' office, where, at the instance of a friend, she was charged with assault and fined \$6, which she paid and left the office. The cause of this affair was that Jenny, besides being agent for Parmelee & Co., had led for some time a dissolute life, but recently was rapidly gaining her way into respectable walks of life, when Peltzer desired, for his own carnal purpose, to bring her back to the life of a prostitute. She had a domestic place with a private family on State street, who liked her, when this Peltzer, who is a lame man, about twenty-one years of age, commenced to try and get her cast out on the world, and for that purpose he informed the parties of Jenny's former history, but coloring it so as to leave no doubt in their minds that they were harboring a prostitute. The girl was also getting music lessons at the Sisters of Mercy Institute, on Washburn avenue, by which she hoped to earn an honest living at no distant day, when Peltzer interested himself to get her turned out there. These and other facts coming to Jenny Bronson's ear, together with a letter from this fellow desiring a personal interview, determined Jenny's mind upon what was her duty in the premises and she performed it.

THE ARMISTICE.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

From Correspondence N. Y. Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 8. News of an unexpected armistice reached London yesterday evening. It was sought by the Austrian Emperor, at the instance of Prussia and England, conveyed unofficially through the King of the Belgians, who has been staying on a visit with the Queen during the last fortnight, and who has thereby had the means of learning for himself and his relatives at Vienna, the true disposition of this country in regard to the struggle in Italy. The Regent of Prussia hoped, till very recently, that the English Government might be induced to join in measures of preliminary interposition to save Austria from the consequence of her own fatality. No assurances could dissipate the illusion of the Emperor to command a great German army in the field. It was by his individual will that the Landwehr was mobilized by a decree the other day. His Cabinet resisted as long as they could, and then, rather than throw the Government into the hands of the ultra military and Bavarian party, succumbed, and consented to become responsible for the act. The known feelings of our Court helped, of course, to confirm his belief in his own views, and nothing perhaps, would have corrected his dangerous error, but the personal assurance of King Leopold, after opportunities of close observation on the spot, that England was not to be drawn into arming to retrieve Austria's defeats. Three days after the battle of Solferino advice was tendered to the Emperor Francis Joseph to seek a truce, and thereby gain time for negotiation. Very great difficulty was found in the way, arising from the dull and dogged obstinacy of the fortified and embittered monarch, who still persists in talking, and no doubt, thinking that the war is mainly one of wanton aggression on the part of Sardinia and France. Although the previous condition of things in Hungary and Bohemia in case of a further discovery of his army South of the Alps, brought the haughty Kaiser to acquiesce in Leopold's cautious counsel, it will be well for Europe if the cessation of arms be improved into an agreement for the speedy evacuation of Italy by both the imperial hosts. If not, France will resume the offensive with refreshed energy and vigor. The result as regards the immediate cause of quarrel is unimportant, but the results at large are of a more serious nature, and the power of France has within the last few weeks risen up like a long-laid spectre from the grave of Waterloo, and every dynasty on the Continent trembles at the mention of its name.

BARNS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

On Monday night last, the large barn on the farm of Isaac Groff, in Berks county, between Womelsdorf and Stouffville, tenanted by Samuel Anspach, was struck by lightning, and consumed, together with the whole crop of hay and grain, several wagons, a grain drill, thrashing machine and all the farming implements. The live stock were fortunately saved. The loss is covered by insurance in the Sinking Spring Mutual Company.

On Tuesday night, the barn belonging to David Laucks, in Heidelberg township, near Womelsdorf, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all the crops just harvested, several wagons, a buggy, grain drill, fanning-mill, thrashing machine, &c. Seven sheep were also burned, and the other live stock were saved. The loss is heavy, and there was no insurance. It is not known how the fire originated, but there are strong suspicions against a couple of straggling beggars who were seen about the premises the day before.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

A little girl, child of Joseph Mace, miller at Coatesville, narrowly escaped death from drowning, on last Tuesday week. She is about four years of age. Accompanying with a little boy, of her own age, she rambled to the head-gate of the race, and fell into the water. The little fellow stood on the bank for a moment, and when he saw her disappear in the water, ran and gave the alarm. A woman living near-by, caught the child and brought her out of the race. She had been in the water about ten minutes, and had been carried about forty feet by the current. When taken out, she was to all appearance dead. And until her father reached the spot, efforts to resuscitate her were deemed useless. He, however, made haste to do all that could be done. He seized the child, and held her up with the head down. This caused a discharge of the water, which he had taken in. Her limbs and body were then rubbed with the hands and bathed with pepper and brandy. After a few hours' perservering efforts, symptoms of life were shown by the child.—She began to gasp for breath. The treatment was continued for several hours, and the circulation was completely restored. The child did not fully recover her senses until the next day. In cases of drowning no efforts should be spared to free the body of water, and start the circulation, as is shown by the above. The child was pronounced dead by the bystanders, and but for the perseverance of the father, would never have been brought back to life.—Village Record.

M. BLONDIN'S LAST WALK.

Yesterday Blondin walked his rope at Niagara for the last time, in the presence of an immense multitude of people.—About two thousand Buffalons were present, besides some ten or fifteen thousand persons from other places. Blondin walked the rope from the American to the Canada shore backwards, and when near the centre of the river, waited until the steamer "Maid of the Mist" came beneath, bringing Travis, the great showman. Blondin held his hat at arm's length, and Travis, standing on the steamer, fired a pistol ball through it. The hat was lowered to the boat that the marksmen might see what he had done. Travis was satisfied, and returned the hat to Blondin, who went on his way. Returning from the Canada side, Blondin pushed a wheel-barrow across. The wheel had a grooved rim to fit the rope, and the handles of the vehicle were suspended by a cord from his neck. He carried his balancing pole with him, while pushing the barrow. This was to be the last walk at Niagara. Blondin left for Cincinnati this morning, but will return to the Falls next week to remove his rope. At that time he will come to this city, to see what he can do about suspending a rope over the Genesee Falls.—Buffalo Advertiser, 15th.

A FIFTY DOLLAR AUTOGRAPH.

HORACE GREELY is always merciless on the autograph hunters, and often hits them hard. Soon after the death of Mr. Poe, he received a letter running thus: "Dear Sir.—In your extensive correspondence you have sent me several autographs of the late distinguished American poet, EDGAR A. POE. If you will please favor me with one, and oblige."

He respectfully responded as follows: "Dear Sir.—I happen to have in my possession but one autograph of the late distinguished American poet, EDGAR A. POE. It consists of an I. O. U., with my name on the back of it. It cost me just fifty dollars, and you can have it for half price."

QUICK WORK.—Mr. George A. Wagner, of Upper Berks township, Berks county, brought to the 4th of July celebration at Sanna's woods, near Hamburg, a loaf of fresh bread, the wheat of which was growing in the field at 5 o'clock the same morning. It had been cut, threshed, ground, and baked into bread in about six hours. This is a feat that has rarely, if ever, been equalled.

EXTRAORDINARY DROUGHT IN SCOTLAND.

—Agriculturists from Scotland state that the drought during May and part of June, was more severe than during any past year since 1826. The rivers, Earn and Tay were nearly dry—the famous Doon, immortalized by Burns, would slide through a gallon measure, and other well-known streams and rivers were thoroughly dried up. In some places water was so scarce that in villages it was sold at five shillings per barrel, and many had to go miles for water for their cattle. The crops, notwithstanding are reported as looking excellent; and recent rains will no doubt advance them considerably.

AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY, now in Sumatra, lately wrote that he "had the melancholy satisfaction of examining the oven in which his predecessor was cooked."

A FACT.—Some editor, in speaking of the bad literature of the present day, says: "You may read many of the Eastern weeklies for a year, and scarcely find a fact which will make you wiser or better—all fiction, romances, lies, velvet and feathers, little fends, equipped in smiles and crinoline, big soundings in epaulettes, with a love of a monstache, turning the hearts of the simpering maidens; the every day history of life ingeniously belied and genteelly outlanded and yet it always ends beautifully. Hundreds of persons who think they can't afford a home paper, in the course of the year, spend three or four times the amount in trash."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—NEGROES IN OHIO.—The Cleveland Herald, July 14, has the following: "The Court of Common Pleas for Cuyahoga county, through Judge Foote this morning, delivered an important decision. At the last election, Freeman H. Morris, tailor, of this city, and having about one-fourth negro blood in his veins, presented himself at the First Ward voting place, and was barred from voting on account of his negro blood. Action was brought against the judges of the election, Sashorn, Christian and Garrett, for illegally rejecting the vote. They pleaded in defence the recent action of the Legislature respecting the vote of every person having any negro

blood in his veins. The case was made up and submitted to the Court. This morning Judge Foote declared for the plaintiff, declaring the "Black Law" to be unconstitutional. The Court held that under the old Constitution of Ohio, all persons having more than half white blood were declared to be legally white. The new Constitution merely mentioned "white persons," without defining what constituted a white person, consequently, the definition of a white person contained in the old Constitution remained in force, and any law declaring a person having more than half white blood to be a negro must of necessity be unconstitutional."

ANOTHER DEATH FROM A RATTLE-SNAKE BITE.—Miss Sarah H. Dyer was bitten by a rattlesnake, last Saturday week, near Morgan, Calhoun county, Ga., from the effects of which she died on the following day. She had been out with a fishing party, and on returning home, in the afternoon, accidentally stepped upon the monster. The snake immediately inserted his deadly-envenomed fangs into her left foot. She was taken home as soon as possible, and the usual remedies applied, but without effect. The poison infused itself rapidly in the system and could not be checked. She suffered intensely, but most of the time unconsciously. The young lady was just 18 years of age.

DEATH OF A SON OF REV. JOHN N. MAFFIT.—A few days ago a forgery to a small amount was perpetrated on a banking house of W. H. Barksdale & Co., of this city, and three persons were suspected of participating in the crime. Among the number was Francis A. Maffit, who is said to be, and acknowledged himself a son of John Newland Maffit, the eloquent preacher, who flourished in the West some years ago. After the forgery was discovered, young Maffit was found on the other side of the river, and was coaxed across in order to be arrested. He declared himself innocent of the allegations, but as he had been living a rather fast and dissipated life on the river, between St. Louis and New Orleans, his protestations were not received with great degree of credence. His examination, with that of his companions, was to have come off in a day or two, but on Sunday night, in his cell, he was seized with an apoplectic fit and died at 9 o'clock.—St. Louis Republican.

CATTLE KILLED.—On Thursday evening about dark, as Messrs. B. Lous of Reading, and J. Berger of Montgomery county, were driving a drove of eighty-four cattle up Biggamus street towards the turpicks, the animals became alarmed at the whistle of an approaching locomotive, and ran up the embankment on to the Railroad. In their fear they ran down the track in the rear of a coal train. When observing another train coming up, they turned to retreat their steps, when six of them fell over the side of the iron bridge at the foot of Eighth street to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet. Four of the unfortunate animals were killed instantly, one had his jaw broken and is not expected to live, and the six had one or more of the bones of one of his hind legs put out of joint. The loss of the owners is about \$250. One of the steers was much mutilated, and his body was given to the scavenger to be carted away, but the other three that were killed, were bled, and hung up in a slaughter house on Biggamus street. Notice was then given that the meat would be distributed gratuitously to those who desired it, and thus by the considerate kindness of the owners, 1800 or 1500 pounds of good beef were given away to the poor.—Reading Times.

Mr. Steiner, the arranger, now in Toronto, proposes to make a balloon voyage from that city across Lake Ontario, in the course of two or three weeks.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit notes on the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburg, of the denomination of five dollars, have been extensively circulated in Philadelphia within a day or two.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—Major General Wm. H. Keim, has appointed Thomas J. Jordan, Esq., of Harrisburg, to the post of Division Judge Advocate, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

HENRY & STINE inform all Buyers and Consumers who wish to get Rich Quick THAT THEY MUST BUY THEIR GOODS OF HENRY & STINE, who have all Cash and Prompt Neg. to Come and see Them.

TAKE NOTICE.—The old saw is come to life again. JOHN POLKER ROYER would respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the business of SAVING AND DRESSING by horse power, in Chestnut street, just below. He has the following articles out of the best and soundest timber that can be procured in this neighborhood, viz.—Doors SIZES AND PLACES, STAIRS, WOODEN SHEDS AND HOUSES, CHAIRS, CURB-STONES, SLOPE SCRAPERS, BLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES that can be manufactured of wood. His quotations are from four to five inches thick, and his prices in accordance with the quality.

He has the first plan that has ever been introduced into this place, and is now prepared to furnish the stone as so in it give it an appearance very little inferior to that of the limestone. He is prepared to furnish all that he directs to be public to the finished work as his usual practice. He respectfully invites all those who intend erecting new buildings, to call at his establishment and convince themselves of the excellent finish of his work as also of the cheapness of his prices. Lebanon April 5, 1859.—J. POLKER ROYER, 125 Chestnut Street, between Second and Third Streets, and at the corner of Chestnut and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

IF YOU WANT A No. 1 AMBROSINE very cheap, go to DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

Next Groceries.—Another N. Y. stock of groceries, Fruit, &c., have just been received by OVE'S & MILLER, on Market St. Wm. H. New Valerius Raisins, selling at from 6, 7, 8 and 10 cents per pound, per ton of 2,000 lbs. OVE'S & MILLER, 125 Chestnut Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

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THE VOICE OF THE WORLD. Royal Academy of Music, Hyde Park; Professor of Music at Oxford. Signior Thalberg, Austria; Professor of Music. W. Sterndale Bennett, 15 Russell Place, Fitzroy Square; Professor at the Royal Academy of Music. Hector Berlioz, France. J. Robert Black, United States. Chevalier Neumann-Zedlitz, Prussia. Christian Potter, 9 Baker Street, Portman Square; Principal of Royal Academy of Music. Dr. Schumann, Zoológico, Prussia; Organist and Metastayer. Sir George Smart, St. Anne's Church; Organist and Composer of the Choir Royal. Henry Wylie, 65 Westbourne Terrace; Doctor of Music and Professor of Music at the Royal Academy of Music. Rev. W. Cazall, Tottenham street, Hanover Square; Superintendent of the Royal Academy of Music. James Stewart, 22 Grosvenor Place, Grosvenor Gardens; Piano Forte Manufacturer.

The following MEDALS have been awarded to Conrad Meyer, viz.— 1843. First Premium and SILVER MEDAL, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. 1845. First Premium and SILVER MEDAL, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. 1846. First Premium and SILVER MEDAL, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. 1847. First Premium and SILVER MEDAL, Mechanics' Institute, Boston. 1849. First Premium and SILVER MEDAL, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. 1850. First Premium and SILVER MEDAL, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. 1851. Diploma and MEDAL, Mechanics' Institute, Boston.

PRIZE MEDAL, Great World's Exhibition, London, since which time, (1851) C. Meyer has not exhibited his Pianos at any other Exhibition. WALTZ & KOBEL, Agents. No. 17, 1858. Lebanon, Pa.

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NEARLY 2,000,000 FEET! OF THE best and cheapest assortment of LUMBER ever offered to the public, is now for sale at the new and improved LUMBER YARD, at the corner of BRECHILL & HORST.

White Pine and Hemlock Scantling Joists; White Oak Boards, Plank and Sautling; and 3/4 inch and 1 inch Chestnut Plank; Chestnut Halls and Posts, and Fallings for fences and fencing Boards; FLOORING BOARDS of all sizes and descriptions; COAL! COAL! COAL!!!

The largest stock of Broken, Stone, Lumber and Holidaying Smith Coal, at the lowest price. 200 Cords of the best and largest size of best assortment of LUMBER of all descriptions and sizes, as well as the largest stock of the best quality of COAL, ever offered to the citizens of Lebanon county. A Party is invited to see that they can accommodate all purchasers satisfactorily, and would therefore invite all who want anything in their line, to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. BRECHILL & HORST, N. Lebanon, Feb. 24, 1858.

IF YOU WANT A PICTURE of your deceased friend, enlarged and colored in oil, call at DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

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which, with ABRAM DELANOS' IMPROVEMENT they make and sell on reasonable terms. For durability and performance it is not surpassed in the United States. The best recommendations from persons that have had them in use for several years, are in an inflexible manner granted to Mr. DELANOS in 1849, for hanging the Teeth on a Rod or Pivot so that they can mount over a large wheel as well as small obstructions.

Any Horse rake that is made, sold or bought and used, with the teeth hanging in the usual manner, by others, without our consent, is an infringement upon said Patent; and any person buying, making and selling such Rakes, will be held liable to the full extent of the Law. WILLIAM ARNOLD, LEBANON, May 4, 1858.—HENRY REYNOLDS.

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