Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 11---NO. 17. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859. WHOLE NO. 538.

Job Printing:

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Promptly Executed, at the
ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENN'A

This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as

Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
Circulars, Labels,
Bill Headings, Blanks,
Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

☞ BOOKS of all kinds, Common and Judgment BOOKS, chool, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed orrectly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept or sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

☞ Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.

Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

REAL ESTATE.

A fine Business Room.

FOR RENT

A fine business Room in S. J. Stine's new building, two doors east of the Buck Hotel, near the Court House. Inquire of S. J. STINE

Lebanon, Feb. 2, 1860.

Store Room, &c., for Rent.

A LARGE STOREROOM, BASEMENT, and TWO Business or Office ROOMS on the second floor, in the new brick building lately erected by the subscriber, on Cumberland street, east of Walnut, are offered for Rent. The above will be rented separate or together, as may be desired.

Apply on the premises, to S. P. KENDALL,

Lebanon, March 9, 1859.

For Sale or for Rent.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or for Rent an entirely new 2 story brick HOUSE. Said house is 22 by 30 feet, well-finished, and is situated at the corner of Mulberry or Plank road street and Jail Alley, near the M. E. Church. For particulars, &c., apply to JACOB FUNK.

Lebanon, Sept. 7, 1859.

For Rent.

THE subscriber offers for Rent, his fine new double two-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, Cumberland street, East Lebanon. The building is a large double one, with hall through the middle and kitchen attached. It will be rented to one or two families as may be desirable. Possession given immediately. For further information apply to JOHN WITMOYER, sr.

East Lebanon, Sept. 14, 1859.

For Rent.

AN ELEGANT BUSINESS ROOM, corner of Cumberland street and Doe Alley, in the centre of town, in the new building of the undersigned. It is 60 feet deep and 14 feet wide. It will be rented on very reasonable terms. Apply to J. FUNCK.

Lebanon, June, 22 '59.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers 8 Acres of Land, for sale, situated in Long Lain, near the Borough line, in Cornwall Township. It adjoins the land of Widow Fulmer on the North, William Atkins and John Krause on the East. There is a one story LOG HOUSE, weather-bearded, erected on the land, and a good WELL in the garden. The land has fine stones for quarries. This tract will make a nice home for a small family.

Lebanon, Aug. 17, 1859. A. RITCHER.

For Rent.

THE undersigned offers for Rent his large 3 STORY BRICK BUILDING, with a fine Store Room, back buildings, and a large Basement Room, near the Court House, in Cumberland Street, in the business part of the Borough of Lebanon. For further information inquire by J. C. Reisner, who occupies the same.

Aug. 17, 1859. WILLIAM AULT.

P. S.—Mr. Reisner offers his whole *STOCK of STORE GOODS*, on very favorable terms for sale. Possession of the Storeroom, could then be given on the 1st of October next.

Private Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale all that certain farm or tract of land, situate partly in Pinegrove township, Schuylkill county, and partly in Bethel township, Lebanon county, bounded by lands of Eckert and Guilford, Benjamin Ayerigs, Daniel Donbert and others, containing one hundred and forty-eight acres and a quarter, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story log dwelling-house, (weather boarded) a 1½ story log dwelling house, a new bank barn, other out-buildings, and a new water power saw mill. For terms, &c., which will be easy, Apply to G. W. MATCHIN, Agent.

Pinegrove, April 20, 1859.—tf.

VALUABLE BOROUGH PROPERTY AT

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offers at Private Sale; the following Real Estate, situate on Mulberry street, in the Borough of Lebanon, viz:

A PART LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND, fronting 25 feet 8 inches on said Mulberry street, and running back to an alley, on which is erected a new *BRICK HOUSE*, 21 by 48 feet including a two-story back building, with necessary out-buildings. The house is finished in the best style and the location is a very pleasant one. It will be sold on easy terms. For particulars apply to

Lebanon, Aug. 18, 1859. D. S. HAMMOND.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his new two-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, situated in Elizabeth street, Lebanon, Pa. The House is 17 by 28 feet, has 2 rooms on the first floor and 3 on the second. The other improvements are a good WASH-HOUSE, Bake-oven, Cistern and Garden. The Lot is 59½ by 66 feet. The above property is all new and in a good condition, and will be sold on easy terms. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1860.—Apply to J. H. KEIM, Photographer.

Lebanon, Aug. 3, 1859.—tf.

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Lebanon County, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on *Friday, the 28th, day of October*, 1859, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a certain Three Story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a two story KITCHEN attached, and a LOT of GROUND whereon the same is erected, being the southern part of lot No. 15, in Light's Addition in Borough of North Lebanon, bounded on the east by Mulberry Street, on the south by lot No. 16, on the west by a sixteen feet alley, and on the north by the other part of the said lot, fronting on Mulberry Street twenty-five feet, and one hundred and ninety-eight feet and three inches deep, with the appurtenances, situate and being in the Borough of North Lebanon, in the said County;—late the Estate of Henry K. Boyer, dec'd. The Sale will be held at the public house of Benjamin Zeller, in said Borough, and the terms made known by MICHEAL P. BOYER, Administrator of the said estate.

By the Court:—J. B. LIGHT, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Lebanon Sept. 7, 1859.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on *Friday, October 14, 1859*, at 12 o'clock, M., at the residence of the subscriber in Market street, opposite the United Brethren Church, in Lebanon, the following personal property, viz: 1 GOOD SPRING WAGON, with tongue, 1 CARRY-ALL, Shingle Buck, Grubbing-Hoes, Shovels, Pick, Spades, Tubs, Wheel-barrow, Copper-Kettle, Iron Pots of all kinds, 10 BUREAUS, 6 TABLES, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS of all kinds, Barrels, &c., a lot of the best kind of Patent WASHING MACHINES, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, BEDDING, Wood and Coal Stoves, Cupboards, Washstands; and a variety of other articles, most of which are entirely new. Also Carpenter's Tools, all kinds, in large quantity, Turning Lathe, &c.

Sale without reserve, as the undersigned will move to the city.

☞ Six months' credit given on any amount over $5. Conditions made known by JOHN SPITLER.

F. EMMICH, Auctioneer.

Lebanon, Sept. 28, 1859.

VALUABLE BOROUGH PROPERTY AT

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale, their NEW DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Cumberland Street, corner of Pinegrove Alley, East Lebanon, and at present occupied by them. The HOUSE and two story KITCHEN are substantially built of brick, contain 11 Rooms most of them papered and lighted by gas; a never failing Well with excellent water, as well as a Cistern in the yard. Summer Kitchen, Bake Oven, and other out-buildings. The LOT is 28 feet front, and runs back to Jail Alley, 198 feet. On the rear part of the Lot is erected a two story Frame SHOP, Pig Sty, &c., &c. The Garden is in a first rate state of cultivation, and contains a variety of Fruit Trees and Vines, &c., &c.

☞ The above Property is all in good condition, and will be sold low. Title indisputable, and possession to be given when desired.

☞ Any person desirous of purchasing and securing a pleasant residence, will call and learn the terms of REIZENSTEIN & BRO., opposite the Court House.

Lebanon, Sept 7, '59.

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans' Court of Lebanon County, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue or Out-cry, on *Saturday, the 15th day of October*, 1859, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, FOUR certain LOTS of Ground situate in the Borough of Lebanon, bounded on the East by Market street, on which street, the said Lots front about one hundred and fifty six feet and extend back, in depth to Partridge Alley, about one hundred and ninety eight feet, on the North by an Alley and on the South by a lot of Ground, now in possession of Catharine Rohrer. With the appurtenances, situate and being in the Borough of Lebanon, in the said County;—late the Estate of MICHAEL HETTERMAN, deceased: The Sale will be held at the public house of Henry Siegrist, in said Borough, and terms made known by PHARIS GASSIDAY, Administrator of the said Estate.

By the Court:—J. B. LIGHT, Clerk.

Lebanon, Sept. 21, 1859.

SHOE BUSINESS AND FACTORIES can be carried on profitably at Hammonton. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

ALL WANTING FARMS IN A DELIGHTFUL climate, rich soil, and secure from frosts. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands in another column:

PERSONS WISHING TO CHANGE THEIR business to a rapidly increasing Country, a New Settlement were hundreds are going. Where the climate is mild and delightful. See advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement, another column.

PERSONS WANTING CHANGE OF CLIMATE for health. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands another column.

IF YOU WANT

A good PICTURE for a Medallion or Pin, call at DALLY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE, with SIX ROOMS and HALF A LOT OF GROUND, on Plank Road Street. Apply to JACOB RŒDEL.

Lebanon, May 25, 1859.

For Sale or Rent.

2 NEW BRICK HOUSES and ONE FRAME. A Double TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Centre and Chesnut Streets, not quite finished, and a SINGLE TWO STORY BRICK, on Chestnut Street now occupied by John Krick, and a frame 1½ Story in North Lebanon, near John Arnold, are offered at Private Sale, and will be sold Cheap and upon easy terms. Possession given of the two Brick in August next, by SIMON J. STINE.

Lebanon, June 29, 1859.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES from Philadelphia by Railroad in the State of New Jersey.—Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The climate is delightful, and scenre from frosts. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine Street Wharf at Philadelphia at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic County, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday, the 15th day of October*, 1859, at the Public House of REUBEN MANDERBACH, in Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pa., the following valuable Real Estate, viz:—

No 1, EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situate in Jackson township, Lebanon county, on the road leading from Myerstown to Shefferstown, about ¼ mile from Myerstown, adjoining lands of Daniel Myers and the Union Canal. It is all under good fences and in an excellent state of cultivation.

The improvements are a two-story LIMESTONE HOUSE, a BRICK BARN, 40 by 56 feet, and other out-buildings. There are two Wells of Water with Pumps therein, one at the House and the other at the Barn.

☞ The above would be well calculated for a Business Stand, its location on the Union Canal being such as to make it convenient for a Store, Grain Depot; Lumber Yard, &c., &c.

No. 2, A Tract of Limestone Land, containing 25 ACRES and 60 PERCHES, more or less, situated in said Township, on the road leading from Myerstown to Shefferstown, about one mile from Myerstown, adjoining lands of Allen Withers, Jacob Harp, and others. It is also under good fences, and in a first-rate state of cultivation.

No. 3, A Tract of FOUR ACRES of Limestone Land, situate in said township, adjoining lands of John Zinn, John Jacoby, and William Hank.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms and conditions of sale will be made known by

D. B. BICHER, Auc'eer.] JOHN IMMEL.

September 21, 1859.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT,

TO ALL WANTING FARMS,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IN A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY CLIMATE 25 MILES SOUTH EAST OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, NEW JERSEY.

An old estate consisting of several thousands of acres of *productive soil* has been divided into Farms of various sizes to *suit the* purchaser. A population of some *Fifteen Hundred*, from various parts of the middle States and New England have settled there the past year improved their places, *and raised excellent crops*. The price of the land is at the low sum of $15 to $20 per acre, the soil is of the best quality for the production of *Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables*. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frosts—the destructive enemy of the farmer. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself a correct judgement can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is only sold for *actual improvement*. The result has been, that within the past year, some *three hundred houses* have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vinyards and Peach orchards, planted and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET,

as the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION.

Produce bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than in the West. Is is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages.—He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and Middle States he is near his old friends and associations, he is in a *settled country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand*. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed,) he has schools for his children, *divine services*, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see land under cultivation, such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt, meet persons, from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come prepared to stay a day or two and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

There are two daily trains to Philadelphia, and to all settlers who improve. THE RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES A FREE TICKET FOR SIX MONTHS, AND A HALF-PRICE TICKET FOR THREE YEARS.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, *which presents inducement for any kind of business, particularly Stores and manufactories. The Shoe business* could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also cotton business and manufactories of *agricultural implements* or *Foundries for casting small articles*. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, we do not sell small ones, as it would effect the improvement of the place, can be had at from $100 and upwards.

The *Hammonton Farmer*, a monthly literary and agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Route to the land: leave Vine street wharf Philadelphia for Hammonton by Railroad, 7½ A. M., or 4½ P. M. Fare 90 cents. When there inquire for Mr. Byrnes. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expense. Letters and applications can be addressed to Lunds & Byrnes, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey or S. B. Coughlin, 202 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished.

July 13, 1859.—3m.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HELLO, Betsy, where are you going that you are dressed up so?

Ans.—I am going to J. H. KEIM in Adam Rise's Building to have my Likeness taken.

Ques.—Why do you go to Keim and not to one of the other rooms to have it taken?

Ans.—Because Keim's Pictures are sharper, clearer and more truthful than others and nearly everybody goes to him.

Ques.—Can you tell me why his pictures are superior to others?

Ans.—Yes! he has 9 years practice, and has superior Cameras, and all his other fixtures are of the most improved kind.

Ques.—What kind of Pictures does he take?

Ans.—He takes Ambrotypes, and Melainotypes, of all sizes and superior finish; and Photographs, from the smallest up to Life Size, Plain and Colored in Oil. He takes all sizes Photographs from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons and has them colored life like, by one of the best Artists. His charges are reasonable and his rooms are open every day (except sunday) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 6, P. M. Don't forget, KEIM'S ROOMS is the place you can get the Best Pictures.

BOWMAN, HAUER & CAPP'S

LUMBER YARD!

This Way, if you Want Cheap Lumber.

THE undersigned have lately formed a partnership for the purpose of engaging in the Lumber Business, on a new plan, would respectfully inform the public at large, that their place of business is DAVID BOWMAN'S Old Lumber Yard, in East Lebanon, fronting on Chestnut street, one square from the Evangelical church. They have enlarged the Yard and filled it with a new and excellent assortment of all kinds of Lumber, such as BOARDS, PLANKS, JOISTS,

LATHS, SHINDLES, AND SCANTLING,

of all lengths and thicknesses. In short, they keep constantly on hand, a full and well-seasoned assortment of all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS. Persons in want of anything in their line are invited to call, examine their stock, and learn their prices.

Thankful for past favors, they hope, that by attention to business and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage. BOWMAN, HAUER & CAPP.

Lebanon, April 8, 1858.

Reinhard's Restaurant.

In Funck's New Building, Lebanon,

GEORGE F. REINHARD respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the basement of Funck's New Building in a fashionable and comfortable style as a RESTAURANT, and that he is prepared to supply OYSTERS, FISH, TRYPE, CLAMS, BARBACUES, and SOUPS,

or anything in his line of business, in the very best style, by the best of cooks. He has always on hand the best Malt Liquors, such as Ale, Brown Stout, Porter, Lager Beer, Light's Beer, &c., all of which is kept constantly fresh and cool. He guarantees to give satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call.

N. B.—Families, Parties, Balls, &c., promptly attended to, and at moderate terms.

GEORGE F. REINHARD.

Lebanon, Sept. 21, 1859.

The Aurora Borealis!!

TIS said that the late phenomena in the heavens are caused by electric currents, whose beauty and variety of colors and appearance, are only equaled by the magnificient

DRY GOODS,

Just received at the BEE HIVE STORE, by George & Pyle, which like the aurora reflect their own beautiful colours and substantial fabrics upon the eyes of the astonished people.

Amongst the principal assortment will be found Fancy Byndore Silks, Plaids, Striped and Plain Mereantiques, Grenadeens, Poil de Chevres, Cashmeres, French Merinoes, Plain and Figured, Canton Cloths, Bombazines, Lustres, Mous DeLaines, Levulia Cloths, Engnard Plaids, &c., &c., to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

the assortment is complete, Black, Blue, Olive and Plumb Colored Cloths, of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, Fancy and Plain English, French and Doeskin, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinetts, &c., Plain and Figured Plushe Velvets, Silk and Cassamere Vetings, to which justice can only be done by examining them and procuring a suit.

Which they warrant to look as well and rest as gracefully upon the bodies of those who purchase them as the Northern Lights did in the past upon the concave vault of Heaven.

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, and GLASSWARE.

The Hive is not only especially noted for the beauty of its assortment but also for prices. Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Cheese, Mackerel, Ham and Flitch.

China, Granite, Stone and Earthenware, &c., Glass Fruit Dishes, Celery Stand, Goblets, Castors, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

Remember the Bee Hive Store, opposite the Court House, give us an early call and secure good Bargains.

GEORGE & PYLE.

Lebanon, September 15, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE!

Corner of Market and Chestnut streets.

Is again filled with a new stock of

DRY GOODS
GROCERIES
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
HOLLOW-WARE.

Also a full stock of all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

always on hand and sold at prices to suit the times. Thankful for past liberal patronage, they would respectfully solicit the continued favors of their friends and the public.

LOUSER & BROS.

Lebanon Sept. 14, 1859.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH!

CALL & SEE THE NEW STOCK

—OF—

Dry-Goods, Grocery & Crockery,

—AT THE—

FARMERS' STORE.

LEONARD ZIMMERMAN informs his friends and the public that he has just received a new stock of

Goods for the Winter Trade,

which will be found as cheap as any stock of the kind in this town, consisting of all such GOODS as are usually kept in a first-class store.

Particular attention is given to Staple Goods for the country trade, not neglecting the fancy articles for LADIES' WEAR—such as Laces, Lawns, Edgings, Undersleeves, Handkerchiefs, &c.

GENTLEMEN are invited to examine his CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cashmets, Tweeds, Fancy and other Vestings, Velvets, Cords, &c.

In the GROCERY department may be found a splendid assortment of every need in the Family: Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Teas, Mackerel, &c. In CROCKERY the stock is well selected.

LEONARD ZIMMERMAN.

☞ The highest market price will be paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE. [Lebanon, Sept. 22, 1858.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED AT

HENRY & STINE'S

THE Subscribers have just received the largest and best selected stock of GOODS in their line of business ever brought to this Market, and respectfully invite their customers and the public in general to CALL and EXAMINE before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Stock Consists in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Such as Splendid rich Silks; an elegant assortment of Fine Chally, Chally Delaines, Lawns, Barege Napoleons, Tamerettes, Grape Maitz, Poil de cheveres, Bayadere Moharis and Traveling Dress Materials, New Styles, Fine Lawns in Browns, Pinks and Blues at 12½ cts., the best goods offered, at HENRY & STINE'S.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Light Colored and Fine Black Cloths, Light fancy Cassimeres, much reduced. White Linen. Ducks and Drills, Marsailles Vestings, prime assortment.

HENRY & STINE.

Suth West Corner of Cumberland and Market streets.

NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH

DIVIDED!

GREAT EXCITEMNET.

Grand Rush for the People's Head Quarters!

THE ACTION

OF the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in reference to the Borough of NORTH LEBANON, has caused an unusual degree of excitement among its quiet inhabitants, but not near so much as the Fresh Arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

at the MANSION HOUSE STORE OF

Messrs. Funck & Brother.

☞ The Proprietors feel confident that they are still able to supply all their customers, and the "rest of mankind," who will favor them with a call, with any variety of the

CHOICEST GOODS.

The new system enables them to sell at *greatly reduced prices*, which they hope will be a great inducement for all desirous of buying cheap, to give them a call. Call and see for yourselves.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen are most cordially invited to give them a call, and examine for themselves.

North Lebanon Borough, April 20, 1859.

ENCOURAGE ENTERPRIZE

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW!

THE News now are a new arrival of the handsomest and cheapest new Goods at the Cheap Store.

IF YOU WANT

To Save money, buy your Dry Goods at Raber & Bros.

IF YOU WANT.

To get a cheap, yet handsome Silk Dress, Raber & Bros., is the place to Buy them: they have Fancy and Black Silk from 50 cents, a yard, and upwards.

IF YOU WANT

A handsome SHAWL, cheap, Call at Raber & Bros.

IF YOU WANT

Collars, Sleeves, or other Embroidery, you save money by buying of Raber & Bros.

IF YOU WANT

A good pair of Kid Gloves, or Mitts, Raber & Bros have them and will sell cheap.

IF YOU WANT

Calico, Prints, You can buy them at Raber & Bros., from 4 cents a yard, to 10 cents, and British and French, from 12 to 25 cents per yard.

IF YOU WANT

Ginghams, Raber & Bros. have them from 6¼ cents a yard to 33 cents.

IF YOU WANT

Muslins, you can buy them at Raber & Bros., from 3 cents a yard to 20 or 25 cents, any quality you wish.

ANYTHING ELSE THAT

You need for Dress or Family use, you will find cheap, at Raber & Bros.

IF YOU WANT

A Coat, a pair of Pants, or Vest for yourself, Raber & Bros. have the best assortment of Goods for the season, and the prices to suit you

FOR YOUR BOYS'

Clothing, select your goods at Raber & Bros., and save money by buying cheap.

THE LARGEST AND

Cheapest assortment of CARPETS you will find at Raber & Bros. Call and examine for yourself.

National House.

NORTH E. CORNER of Plank road and Guilford Streets, NORTH LEBANON, PENN'A.

TO THE PUBLIC,

HO! all ye thirsty come and drink, for nice cool mineral water, the choicest vintage, and the purest malt liquors grace my bar. And ye hungry come and eat, as the table is loaded with the most substantial fare, and the richest delicacies of the season crown my board—Come man and beast; my house is always open to the stranger and the friend, and for animals the best of provender, fine stabling, and attentive hostlers, are ever ready at my stables.

Yours, Respectfully,

North Lebanon, Sept. 14, 1859. HENRY BOLTZ.

John Farrel,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is receiving a large stock of

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on such terms as will suit purchasers. [July 27, 1859.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlement of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cents per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, P. O. Atlantic Co., New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, and where crops are never cut down by frosts, the terrible scourge of the north, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

DID you see ATKINS & BRO.'S New Boot and Shoe Store.

Choice Poetry.

TO MOTHERS.

Mother watch those little feet,
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moment lost,
Never mind the time it cost,
Little feet will go astray—
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay;
Never dare the question ask,
Why to me this heavy task?
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue,
Prattling eloquent and wild—
What is said and what is sung
By the happy prattling child;
Catch the word while yet unspoken;
Stop the vow while yet unbroken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in the Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart,
Keep, O! keep that young heart true.
Eradicating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed,
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

Miscellaneous.

CANNIBALISM.

There is an interesting article in the last London Quarterly, on "The Islands of the Pacific:" The writer does not speak hopefully of the condition of the people who inhabit the Polynesian groups. The present state of these people, he remarks, "shows the tendency of men to descend lower and lower in the social scale as they become more widely separated into small isolated bodies. The Fijiians are represented as equal, if not superior, to other tribes of Polynesia, not only in strength and courage, but in industry and skill. They are also as numerous as any other tribes living within distances which admit, by means at their command, of frequent intercourse; yet their wanton destruction of human life equals that of the worst types of humanity, and their cannibalism far exceeds all that had ever been imagined as possible among beings bearing the semblance of men.

Other races in Polynesia, continues the writer, have sunk as low and perhaps lower in some kinds of debasement which outrage the instincts of our nature; but in feasting on human flesh the Fijiians surpass them all.—This practice was not an occasional, but almost an universal habit; and the various means used to enhance the horrible pleasure it afforded, elevated it among them to the rank of an *art*. "Human bodies," according to Mr. Williams, in his book, Fiji and the Fijiians, "were eaten in many of the frequently occurring events of life, on the building of a temple, commencing the structure of a canoe, launching the canoe; and men were sometimes killed to furnish blood with which to wash the decks of a newly made canoe and the bodies of such men were eaten."

On the arrival of a new canoe at an island, fourteen or fifteen men have been killed and baked to make a feast. The same orgie has taken place on lowering the mast for the first time. On one occasion, when the number of bodies procured was more than could be consumed, the legs and arms were eaten and the trunks thrown away. Two days were occupied in cutting off and cooking the limbs. In the year 1851, fifty bodies were cooked at one time at Nomena. Prisoners taken in war and those who escaped from shipwreck, were usually eaten—the former being first offered to the war god, and then prepared for food. Sometimes the body was baked whole, and, when removed from the oven, was placed in a sitting posture. It was then covered with a black powder and carried about as if alive. The Review continues:

A Fijiian has been known to lead his wife to the plantation and, when the work was finished, has sent her to fetch fuel for the oven and a bamboo knife to cut up the victim. His order having been obeyed he killed and baked her. Young women were sometimes placed alive among heaps of vegetables and other food presented to the chiefs before being cooked. The victims were confined to neither age nor sex; grey-headed persons and children of both sexes were all devoted to the purpose. Some of the chiefs never ate human flesh, but they were exceptions to the mass of the people; women seldom touched the unhallowed food. When a chief has wished to have the skull of an enemy for a soup-dish or drinking cup, orders have been given not to strike the victim on the head.—The butchery was sometimes rendered more horrible by the infliction of tortures—such as cutting off the victim while still living, cooking and eating them before him, and even making partake of his own flesh. The number of bodies consumed by some of the chiefs appears also almost incredible.

It is gratifying to know, after reading these frightful details, that this and other hateful usages has been almost entirely abandoned and the approach of men so circumstanced, even to the border of civilization under Christianity, is justly regraded by the writer we have been extracting from as among the most remarkable events of modern times.—*Boston Herald.*

☞ An artesian well, at Columbus, Ohio, has already reached the depth of 2245 feet.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

A letter from Japan gives some particulars of the manners and customs of that peculiar people. In some respects they appear to be more virtuous than people boasting of higher civilization. Malversation by a functionary, embezzlement of public funds, extortion, bribery of officials, coining of false money, murder, and robbery, are punished with death, and not only the guilty person, but of his father, children, and even all his male relatives, who are executed at the same moment, however distant they may be one from another. This system, which is repugnant to European notions, and to sound principles of justice, appears to be adopted by the Japanese from the belief that crime is owing to bad education.

The modes of punishment adopted in Japan are of different sorts, but all are horrible. The principal is crucifixion, and is reserved for traitors, murderers, and incendiaries. The culprit is fastened on the cross head downwards, and is left to die, unless he obtains the favor of being dispatched by stabs from a poignard.—For parricide and adultery, culprits are plunged into boiling oil. Petty robberies, insults, calumny, fraud, even at play, and false testimony before magistrates are punished by hanging or beheading. If the offenders be gentlemen or soldiers, their bowels are opened—they have even the privilege of performing the operation on themselves. Pecuniary fines are almost unknown. The corporal punishment of the whip and bastinado are reserved for slaves and servants, and are inflicted by their masters, not by public executioners. The Japanese consider corporal punishment so disgraceful that mothers never strike their offspring.

Although the climate is enervating yet children are brought up hardily. They are made to bear hunger, thirst, cold, pain, excessive labor, and the rigor of the seasons. Horror of falsehood and fraud, and love of modesty, justice, and virtue, are diligently inculcated. One of the result of this system of education is to inspire the Japanese with a passion for books, which causes surprise in European visitors.

The bookselling trade in Japan is subjected to no restriction, and there are everywhere, even in towns of small population, numerous book shops. Great part of the literature of the Japanese is Chinese; and their knowledge of arts and agriculture is derived from the same people. The language commonly employed is every year becoming more Chinese in character. Yet the Japanese despise the Chinese; they do so because from their early age they have been taught that the Chinese are not soldiers; that in ancient times a Japanese army defeated an immense Chinese army in Corea; and that Coxinga himself, who was the scourge of the sea and the terror of the Chinese Empire, was a Japanese—as were also the greater part of his campanions.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

On one of the many bridges in Ghent, stand two large brazen images of father and son, who obtained this distinguished mark of admiration of their fellow citizens by the following incident:

Both the father and the son were, for some offence against the State, condemned to die. Some favorable circumstances appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his sentence, under certain provisions; in short, he was offered a pardon on a most cruel and barbarous condition—namely, that he would become the executioner of his father!—He at first resolutely refused to preserve his life by means so fatal and detestable. This is not to be wondered at; for let us hope, for the honor of our nature, that there are very few sons who would not have spurned with abhorrence life sustained on a condition so horrid and unnatural.—The son, though inflexible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who represented to him that, at all events, his (the father's) life was forfeited, and that it would be the greatest possible consolation for him in his last moments to think that in his death he was an instrument of his son's preservation.

The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of recovering his life and liberty; he lifted the axe—but as it was about to fall, his arm sunk nerveless, and the axe dropped from his hand! Had he as many lives as hairs, he could have yielded them all, one after another, rather than again conceive, much less perpetrate such an act. Life, liberty, everything vanished before the dearer interests of filial affection; he fell upon his father's neck, and embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, "My father! my father! we die together!" and then called for another executioner to fulfil the sentence of the law.

Hard must their hearts indeed be—bereft of every sentiment of virtue, every sensation of humanity—who could stand insensible spectators of such a scene. A sudden peal of involuntary applause, mixed with groans and sighs, rent the air. The execution was suspended; and on a simple report of the transaction to the authorities, both were pardoned. High rewards and honors were conferred on the son; and finally those two admirable brazen images were raised to commemorate a transaction so honorable to human nature, and transmit it to the instruction and emulation of posterity. The statue represents the son in the very act of letting fall the axe.

IS THE EARTH DRYING UP?

Water, although a very unstable element, produces quite permanent effects upon the face of our globe. It cuts down mountains, scoops out valleys, wears away precipices, and builds new lands along the river mouths.—Always seeking a level itself, it is the greatest leveler of dry land. Most of the surface of our globe, having been elevated by subterranean violence, has come up in a very rough and tumbled condition. The inequalities of its surface, when newly elevated, favor the collections of large bodies of water, which, sending out their streams like so many strong arms, immediately commence the work of smoothing the surface of the land, smoothing its roughness, and bringing it into a condition more favorable to the operations of man. Thus the age of any portion of the earth's surface may in some measure be determined by the character of its streams, and the general distribution of water upon its surface.

In those countries, like France and Brazil, whose rivers are smooth and navigable, no lakes are found, while in those in which they exist the rivers are full of cataracts, and are in a great measure unnavigable. In the course of one or two thousand centuries, most of the lakes in our States will be drained, the cataracts obliterated, and we shall lose all our water power. This contingency, however, is so distant, that we do not suppose it will affect the price of manufacturing stock in this century.

Lakes and cataracts have, at some period, diversified the scenery of all regions. Where they do not now exist, they have been obliterated through the corrosive effect of running water. But evidences of their former existence are found in their dry beds and channals. The fact that dry river channels and waterless lakes are to be found in many lands once fertile, but now barren, has led to the conclusion, on the part of some geologists, that there is a gradual modifying of the aqueous vapors, and consequently of water, on the face of this terrestrial world. In a paper read before the British Association it is argued from the existence of dried up rivers that the earth is approaching a waterless condition, in which it will be impossible for man to continue an inhabitant. This seems to us to be a hasty conclusion, although, as the earth is to be destroyed by fire, it is but natural, perhaps, that it should first undergo a drying process. Still we think it quite probable that there is as much water as ever there was. The action of water will ever be producing changes on the earth's surface, but as old countries become dry and barren through the wearing away of their water beds, new regions will be elevated, and thus the just balance of land and water be preserved.—*Artisan.*

ALL ABOUT A HOG.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following account of the origin of the difficulty on our north-western frontier. It would be somewhat remarkable if the two most enlightened nations in the world should get into a war in consequence of an irruption of a hog into a potato patch:

"It seems," says the Bulletin, 'that Mr. Griffin, Hudson Bay Company employee and justice of the Peace at San Juan, had a lot of