Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859.

WHO CAN SAVE US?

For the first time we are really fearful of a dissolution of the Union. Heretofore, and even in 1850, we looked upon the threats of secession as so much idle talk, conceiving that the advantages of the Union far outweighed all the dissatisfactions of the hot-headed and the fanatical.

Now, however, we can no longer hide from ourselves that the dangers of a dissolution are imminent. The people of the South have been goaded almost to desperation by the mad interference of the abolitionists of the north with their institutions. Encouraged by the countenance and support of the Republican party the abolitionists have driven their criminal interference to such an extent that life and property in the South is no longer safe, and the Southern people, naturally believe that of all the evils now enveloping them, and still in store, that of dissolution is one of the least. If they cannot live in peace with us they prefer to live by themselves, and who will blame them? The enslaught at Harper's Ferry is only one of many other similar attempts that may be made, with every probability that one or the other may be successful. Who can tell the horrors that may accompany a successful, or even a partial successful, slave insurrection? We say it is natural that the people of the south should prepare themselves for such an emergency—or rather guard against it, and hence the messages of their governors are calmly but determinedly reviewing the state of affairs, and their legislatures taking the subject into serious consideration.

Who, then, have we to stay the tide, and pour oil upon the troubled waters? Our Clays, Websters, and the other national giants of former days are nearly all gone, and the only hope now is in Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party. In them the South can have confidence, and although the whole opposition of the land should be arrayed against them, by placing their trust in the Democracy and its great men, the Union may again be preserved. We trust that they will do so; and doing so, they will again find, as they have heretofore, that the majority of the people of the north, although present appearance may be against them, will not encourage by their votes a party recklessly endangering the permanency of the Union for the sake of political influence. Another national Democratic triumph will put to rest the slavery agitation, "irrepressible conflict" and all. The opposition will seek new ideas and measures to lead them into power; and divested of their influence and support the abolitionists will shrink back into the mire from which they have been dragged by the Republicans.

☞ The Republicans have recently added a new plank to their platform, viz: the colonization of the free blacks of the north in some territory in America, beyond the limits of the United States, where they can be under the protection of, (and, we presume, be also maintained by,) this government. Of course, the opposition are willing to endanger the Union and expend millions for the negro, while they begrudge the poor white man the first red cent's worth of government protection.

☞ THE DIFFERENCE.—Aaron Burr was made a prisoner, and transported as such from one distant portion of the United States to another to stand his trial for his life upon a charge of treason. The evidence was not sufficient to convict him; yet in the early days of the government, the love of country and her institutions throbbed so warmly in the heart of our citizens, that the very charge of treason was sufficient to politically and socially damn Aaron Burr, and send his gray hairs to the grave, a ruined and degraded man.

Now, a parcel of mad fanatics shed tears over the fate of a murderer, traitor and conspirator. They would, as has been proposed, "cut up his body into as many pieces as we have free states, and erect over each a monument higher than that of Bunker Hill." They would make his scaffold "as glorious as the cross," and assert that "Brown is the Jesus of the nineteenth century."

Surely, the times are troublous.—Grave yards yawn, turkeys go bareheaded and gesse chew tobacco. The fools, instead of becoming extinct by the enlightenment of the present day, are becoming as numerous as they were in the times of witchcraft, several hundred years ago, and are getting worse every day.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

Congress met on Monday, and it is earnestly hoped, that if it has not already organized, that it speedily will. The financial and industrial interests of the country are in such a state of depression, that relief, so far it lays in the power of Congress to afford, should be immediately extended.—The public interests require, pressingly, the intervention of legislative aid, and should not be neglected by the squabbling of politicians for office.—One of the subjects that first requires attention is a revision of the Tariff. The crisis of 1857 paralyzed the industry and enterprise of the land, and we have not yet recovered from its effects, although two years have elapsed since then. While commerce has recovered from the shock, and the shipping and importing merchants were never as busy as in the past year, native industry has languished, and our manufactories do not employ the same number of hands as before, although the consumption of goods is rather increased than diminished.

President Buchanan, in his last annual message, recommended a change in our revenue laws, (and he will probably repeat it in his forthcoming message,) which would have undoubtedly been of great benefit to our home labor. But, as the Reading Gazette, truly remarks, "the Tariff act of 1857, hastily framed under the influence of a short-sighted policy, to benefit an interest or rather combination of interests that happened, at the time, to have the preponderance in the popular branch of Congress, was suffered to stand, against the earnest protest of at least three-fourths of the people. The Democratic Tariff of 1846—which we believe was correct in principle, and which, in its operation, proved itself to have been framed with far-sighted and statesmanlike sagacity, might have needed, in the course of time, a revision of some of its details, to accommodate itself to the mutations of finance and business; but it did not require that radical and ill-considered change, and general reduction in its scale of duties, which under the influence of the $87,000 arguments of Lawrence, Stone & Co., backed by the free railroad-iron interest of the West, were made by the Republican and Know-Nothing majority in the Congress of 1857—many of them, too, the very men who had formerly been loudest in their professions of love for a protective tariff."

The true interests of the country now demand such a tariff as will raise a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the government, and reduce the existing debt. Let Congress apply itself to this subject with a will; let it show that it cares for the suffering interests of its constituents, equally with its unauthorized and gratuitious interferences in President making. They are paid for the former—the latter the people can do themselves. If they thus would attend to the duties of their appointments, a bright and a happy future will be in store for us.

☞ WASHINGTON IRVING, the most eminent of American authors, died at his residence in Tarrytown, on the Hudson, near New York, on Monday of last week. He was born in the City of New York, on the 3d April, 1783, and was, consequently, in the 76th year of his age at the time of his death. He had been suffering for some time asthma, and also from enlargement of the heart. He was cheerful during the day, and passed the evening in conversation with the members of his family. At about 10 o'clock he retired to his chamber, when he was attacked with a spasm, fell to the floor, and immediately expired.

A SICKLES AFFAIR AT CANANDAIGUA.—The Rochester *Union*, Nov. 25 reports that the village of Canandaigua was thrown into commotion on Wednesday evening by the sudden exposition of a case in which parties well known there were concerned.—The parties concerned are William H. Phelps, William Warren, and the wife of the latter. Phelps is a bachelor of 60, a brother of Oliver H. Phelps, an insurance agent, wealthy, and an old resident of Canandaigua. Warren is a stone-cutter, under 40 years of age, in moderate circumstances, of good standing, and has a family consisting of a wife and five children. Mr. Warren met Phelps just leaving his wife's apartment, and at once assaulted him. Phelps was much the heavier man of the two, but the stonecutter made up in his knowledge of pounding what he had lacked in weight. Phelps was thrown down and beaten seriously about the head and face. Meanwhile the wife looked on terror-stricken, and the cries of Phelps brought to the spot from the chamber above the daughter and son of Mr. Warren, who were much terrified by the proceeding—to them so strange. Mr. Warren called to his son to bring him the carving-knife, that he might dispatch Phelps upon the spot. The boy refused to comply, and assured his father that he would be hung if he killed the man. Presently Phelps escaped from Warren, and ran into the yard, but he was overtaken, and again beaten. By this time the alarm had spread in the neighborhood, and people repaired to the spot to see what was going on, among the number Officer Hill, who took Phelps into custody, and put an end to the combat.

EXECUTION OF BROWN.

For Murder, Conspiracy, and Treason.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 2.

Yesterday was passed quietly, with the exception of a great military bustle on the reception of Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown was escorted over from Harper's Ferry at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the entire military force was brought out to make a demonstration. She was received with full military honors, but her companions were not allowed to accompany her from Harper's Ferry.

After remaining four hours with her husband, Mrs. Brown was escorted back to Harper's Ferry, at 9 o'clock, last night, where she will await the reception of her husband's body.

No one will be allowed to be near enough to the place of execution to hear any remarks that may be made by Brown.

HARPER'S FERRY, Dec. 2—John Brown was hung at quarter past eleven o'clock, this morning.

The military assembled at 9 o'clock, and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, and also at various points, as laid down in the general orders.

Every thing was conducted under the strictest military dicipline, as if the town was in a state of siege.

Mounted scouts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards were stationed out towards the Shenandoah Mountains, in the rear.

The military on the field formed two hollow squares. Within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the inner and outer lines citizens were admitted—no one being allow outside of the lines except the mounted guards.

At eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought out of the jail, accompanied by Sheriff Campbell and Assistants and Capt Avis, the jailor. A small wagon, containing a white pine coffin, was driven up, on which they took a seat.

Six companies of infantry, a rifle company, a company of horse, and the General and his staff, (numbering 25 officers,) headed the procession and marched towards the place of execution.

Brown was accompanied by no minister, and desired no religious ceremonies either in the jail or on the scaffold. He looked calmly around on the people, and was fully possessed during the trying occasion. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step. His arms were pinioned by the sheriff. He bid farewell to Captain Avis and Seriff Campbell. At a quarter past eleven o'clock the drop of the scaffold was pulled, and after a few slight struggles John Brown yielded up his spirit.

The body was placed in a coffin, and delivered to the wife, at Harpor's Ferry.

THE EXECUTION.

The prisoner was brought out of jail at 11 o'clock. Before leaving he bade adieu to all his fellow prisoners, and was very affectionate to all except Cook.

The prisoner then told the sheriff that he was ready. His arms were then pinioned, and with a black slouch hat and the same clothes he wore during the trial, proceeded to the door apparently calm and cheerful. As he came outside the companies of infantry and one troop with General Taliaferro and the entire staff were deploying in front of the jail, whilst an open wagon with a pine box in which was a fine oak coffin was waiting for him. He looked around and spoke to several persons he recognized, and walking down the steps was assisted to the wagon and took his seat on the coffin box along with the jailor, Mr. Avis.—He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remarks. The wagon moved off flanked with two files of riflemen in close order.—On reaching the field, the military had already full possession, pickets were stationed and the citizens kept back at the point of the bayonet, from taking any position except that assigned them, nearly a quarter of a mile from the scaffold.

The prisoner walked up the steps firmly and was the first man on the gallows. Messrs. Avis and Campbell stood by his side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adieu, thanked them for their kindness, put the cap over his face and the rope around his neck. Mr. Avis asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied "You must lead me, I cannot see."

The rope was then adjusted and the military order given. The soldiers marched and counter-marched and took a position as if the enemy was in sight, and nearly ten minutes was thus occupied. The prisoner remained standing, and Mr. Avis asked if he was not tired. Brown replied, "No—not tired, but don't keep me waiting longer than is necessary."

He was swung off at 15 minutes after 11 o'clock. There was a slight grasping of the hands and twitching of the muscles and then all was quiet. The body was several times examined, and the pulse did not cease beating until after 35 minutes. It was then cut down and placed in the coffin.

This morning Brown executed an instrument empowering Sheriff Campbell to administer on all property of his in the State, with directions to pay over the proceeds of the sale of the weapons, if recovered, to his widow and children.

BROWN'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS FELLOW PRISONERS.

Sheriff Campbell bid the prisoner farewell in his cell. The prisoner returned thanks for the Sheriff's kindness, and spoke of Capt. Pate as a brave man.

The prisoner was then taken to the cell of Copeland and Green. He told them to stand up like men and not betray their friends, he then handed them a quarter each, saying he had no more use for his money and bade them adieu.

He then visited Cook and Coppie, who were chained together.

He remarked to Cook, "You have made false statements."

Cook asked him, "What do you mean?"

Brown answered, "Why, by stating that I sent you to Harper's Ferry."

Cook—"Did you not tell me in Pittsburg to come to Harper's Ferry and see if Forbes had made disclosures?"

Brown—"No sir. You know I protested against your coming."

Cook replied, "Capt. Brown, we remember differently," at the same time dropping his head.

Brown then turned to Coppie, and said "Coppie, you also made false statements, but I am glad to hear that you have contradicted them. Stand up like a man;" and also handed him a quarter. He shook him by the hand and parted.

Brown was then taken to Stevens' cell, and they exchanged kind greetings.

Stevens said, "Good-bye, Captain. I know you are going to a better land."

Brown replied, "I know I am."—He told him to bear up and not betray his friends, giving him a quarter also. He did not visit Hazlett, as he has always persisted in denying any knowledge of him.

While on the scaffold, Sheriff Campbell asked him if he would take a handkerchief in his hand to drop as a signal when he was ready. He replied no, he did not want it, but do not detain me longer than is actually necessary.

Shortly after the execution, and whilst the body was being taken to the depot, great excitement was occasioned in the town by the arrival of a horse-man announcing that Wheatland, the late residence of George W. Turner, shot at Harper's Ferry, was on fire, and that it was extending to the farm buildings. William F. Turner, who was in town, had left home at 10 o'clock.

He said that several of the horses had died very suddenly and also some sheep. It was supposed they had been poisoned, and it was intended to have their stomachs analyzed. The stock of Mr. Castleman and Myers, in the same neighborhood, had also died very mysteriously.

The excitement was very great, and Col. Davis had the Farquier Cavalry in readiness to go out and enquire into the truth about the fire.

The True Character of Brown.

THE MASSACRE AT POTTAWATOMIE CREEK.

From the Westport Border Star.

The Abolitionists of the North are trying to get up sympathy for Old Brown, by representing him to be a worthy but misguided man, and one whose nature had been warped and embittered by injuries he received at the hands of pro slaveryists This is all stuff. Brown came to Kansas, not as a peaceful settler, but as a guerilla fighter. He never was driven from his property by border ruffians, as he never had any property to be driven from. All the hostility he met with was in retaliation for his own barbarous and brutal deeds. The first murders in Kansas were those committed by Old Brown. He opened the bloody ball, and he more than any one else is responsible for the terrible scenes that marked the protracted political squabbles of the Territory. Of all the acts in the "Bleeding Kansas" tragedy, the first in order of time were the murders committed on the night of the 24th of May, 1859, on Pottawatomie Creek. In this massacre, conducted by Old Brown, five persons were killed, viz: Allen Wilkinson, Wm. Sherman, old Wm. P. Doyle and his two sons, William and Drury. The heart-broken survivers of this massacre—the widows and orphans, came to Westport and disposed to the facts of the bloody affair before Esquire Goforth, and the record is now before us.

Allen Wilkinson was a member of the Kansas Legislature—a quiet, inoffensive man. His widow, Louisa Jane Wilkinson, testified that on the night of the 24th of May, 1856, between the hours of midnight and daybreak, she thinks, a party of men came to the house where they were residing and forcibly carried her husband away; that they took him in the name of the "Northern army," and that next morning he was found about 150 yards from the house, dead. Mrs. Wilkinson was very ill at the time with measles. Here follows an extract from her affidavit:

"I begged them to let Mr. Wilkinson stay with me, saying that I was sick and helpless, and could not stay by myself. My husband also asked them to let him stay with me, until he could get some one to wait on me; told them that he would not run off, but he would be there the next day, or whenever called for; the old man who seemed to be in command looked at me, and then at the children, and replied, 'you have neighbors.' I said, 'so I have, but they are not here, and I cannot go for them.' The old man replied, 'it matters not' and told him to get ready. My husband wanted to put on his boots, and get ready, so as to be protected from the damp and night air, but they would not let him. They then took my husband away.

"After they were gone I thought I heard my husband's voice in complaint. * *

* Next morning Mr. Wilkinson's body was found about 150 yards from the house, in some dead brush. A lady who saw my husband's body said that there was a gash in his head and his side. Others said he was cut in the throat twice."

Mr. Wilkinson was a poor man; of course his widow was left destitute; but, regardless of this fact, they took away some property, including the only horse they had. She says her husband was a quiet man, and was not engaged in arresting or disturbing anybody. He took no active part in the pro-slavery cause, so as to aggravate the Abolitionists.

The circumstances attending William Sherman's assassination are testified to by James Harris, of Franklin county, Kansas. Mr. Sherman was staying over night at the house of Harris, when, on the 24th of May, about 2 o'clock, Capt. John Brown and party came there, and taking property and questioning Harris and others, Sherman was asked to walk out. Mr. Harris, in his affidavit, says: "Old man Brown asked Mr. Sherman to go out with him, and Sherman then went out with Brown. I heard nothing more for about fifteen minutes. 'Two of the 'Northern Army,' as they styled themselves, stayed with us until we heard a cap burst, and then those two men left. Next morning, about 10 o'clock, I found William Sherman, dead, in the creek near my house. I was looking for him; as he had not come back, I thought he had been murdered. I took Mr. William Sherman (body) out of the creek and examined it. Mrs. Whiteman was with me. Sherman's skull was split open in two places, and some of his brains were washed out by the water; a large hole was cut in his breast; and his left hand was cut off, except a little piece of skin on one side."

In relation to the assassination of Jas. P. Doyle and sons, the affidavit of Mrs. Mahala Doyle, the widowed mother, is as follow:—

MAHALA DOYLE'S DEPOSITION.

The undersigned Mahala Doyle states on oath: I am the widow of the late James P. Doyle. We moved into the Territory, that is my husband, myself and children moved into the Territory of Kansas some time in November, A. D. 1855, and settled upon Musketo Creek, about one mile from its mouth, and where it empties into Pottowatomie Creek, in Franklin county. On Saturday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1856, about 11 o'clock at night, after we had all retired, my husband, James P. Doyle, myself and six children—five boys and one girl. The eldest is about twenty-two years of age; his name is William. The next is about twenty years of age; his name is Drury. The next is about seventeen years of age; his name is John. The next is about thirteen years of age; her name is Polly Ann. The next is about eight years of age; his name is James. The next is about five years of age; his name is Henry. We were all in bed, when we heard some persons come into the yard, and rap at the door, and call for Mr. Doyle, my husband. This was about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, of the 24th of May last. My husband got up and went to the door. Those outside inquired for Mr. Wilkinson, and where he lived. My husband said he would tell them. Mr. Doyle, my husband, and several came into the house, and said they were from the army. My husband was a pro-slavery man. They told my husband that he and the boys must surrender; they were then prisoners. The men were armed with pistols and large knives. They first took my husband out of the house; then took two of my sons—William and Drury—out, and then took my husband and these two boys (William and Drury) away. My son John was spared, because I asked them in tears, to spare him. In a short time afterwards I heard the report of pistols; I heard two reports. After which I heard moaning as if a person was dying. Then I heard a wild whoop. They had asked before they went away for our horses. We told them that our horses were out on the prairie. My husband and two boys, my sons, did not come back any more. I went out next morning in search of them, and found my husband and William, my son, lying dead in the road, near together, about 200 yards from the house. They were buried the next day. On the day of the burying. I saw the dead body of Drury. Fear of myself and the remaining children, induced me to leave the home where we had been living. We had improved our claim a little. I left and went to the State of Missouri. her

(Signed,) MAHALA ✕ DOYLE.
mark.

Witness, T. J. GOFORTH.

State of Missouri, } ss.
Jackson County. }

On the seventeenth day of June, A. D., 1856, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State aforesaid, Mahala Doyle, whose name appears to the above and foregoing statement, and makes oath according to law, that the above and foregoing statement is true as therein set forth.—Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written.

THOS. J. GOFORTH, J. P. [SEAL.]

The testimony of John Doyle confirms that of his mother.

Such is old Brown! If ever a man richly deserved hanging, it is this hoary-headed villain and cut-throat. The blood of his victims have long enough cried out for justice and satisfaction.

LETTER FROM WIDOW DOYLE, OF POTTAWATOMIE.

The following is a copy of a letter received at Charlestown, for John Brown, from a woman whose husband he murdered in Kansas:

To John Brown, Commander of the Army at Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va.—Care of Jailor, Charlestown.

CHATANOGA, TENN., Nov. 20, 1859.

JOHN BROWN—Sir: Although vengeance is not mine, I confess that I do feel gratified to hear that you were stopped in your fiendish career at Harper's Ferry with the loss of your two sons. You can now appreciate my distress in Kansas, when you then and there entered my house at midnight and arrested my husband and two boys, and took them out of the yard, and in cold blood shot them dead in my hearing. You can't say you done it to free our slaves; we had none and never expected to own one, but has only made me a poor, disconsolate widow, with helpless children. While I feel for your folly, I do hope and trust you will meet your just reward. Oh, how it pained my heart to hear the dying groans of my husband and children. If this scrawl gives you any consolation you are welcome to it.

MAHALA DOYLE.

N. B.—My son, John Doyle, whose life I begged of you, is now grown up, and is very desirous to be at Charlestown on the day of your execution; would certainly be there if his means would permit it, that he might adjust the rope around your neck, if Gov. Wise would permit.

M. D.

THE POPE AND HIS INCOME—The income of the papal government, as we learn from the Philadelphia *North American*, was $12,624,737 in 1855, which did not quite equal the expenditure. The Pope receives about 600,000, out of which he has to provide for the entertainment of the cardinals, maintenance of the Swiss Guard, and pensions to persons employed in the churches, palaces, museums, and other institutions. He takes $4000 for his personal expenses and sacredotal vestments. The army costs about $2,000,000, and consists of 15,000 men. The present Pope is a man of simple tastes and retired habits; his health has never been robust. He is 67 years of age. He was by birth a count, and in 1815 designed entering the army, as a member of the papal noble body guard, but the delicacy of his health caused him to change his purpose and prepare for the priesthood. In 1823, he went on a mission to Chili, where he remained two years. On his return he was made a canon, in 1827 an archbishop, in 1840 a cardinal, and in 1846 he was elected to the papacy.

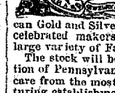
A MAN WEARING HOOPS.—A person supposed to be a female, giving the name of Anne Page, was arrested in Savannah, Ga., on Monday, wearing very extensive hoops. An examination, however, showed that the person was a male. On his examination he stated his name to be Charles Willams. The Savannah *Republican* says he converses freely and well, and with all of the action and delicate-toned voice of a woman. He is an exquisite counterfeit and seems up to the arts of the sex, assumes the female admirably in his manners and deportment wears her clothes gracefully, and they are arranged with a certain degree of taste, wholly inconsistent with the habits of males. The mayor sentenced him to prison for ten days. It appears by the action in this case that the exclusive use of hoops is one of "Women's Rights"

A RUSSIAN GRAND DUCHESS IN PARIS.—The recent arrival at the Hotel du Louvre, in Paris, of the Russian Grand Duchess Mary de Leuchtenberg, caused an immense sensation. No fewer than fifty-one rooms had been engaged for her and her suite, and the police officers who had charge of her luggage from the railroad terminus to the Hotel were heard to say, on delivering it over to people of the Hotel—"*One hundred and ten pieces!*" She is sister of the Emperor of Russia, and is suspected of being the bearer of a verbal communication from her brother to the Emperor Napoleon.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—The body of a man was found last Saturday morning, on the Reading Railroad, about two miles above Norristown, horribly mutilated. The head, completely severed, was some yards distant. He had evidently been caught by a train of cars and dragged half a mile, as for that distance pieces of flesh and bones were found along the track. There was nothing about him to mark his identity. He was a stout, heavy man, with red hair, whiskers and moustache.

James H. Kelley,
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH WATCH,
Eagle Buildings, Cumberland Street,
LEBANON, Pa.

OFFERS to the Public an elegant and extensive assortment OF PARIS STYLES OF FINE JEWELRY, consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Enameled Work, and Etruscan Coral Breast Pins, Ear Rigns and Finger Rings.



GOLD CHAINS of every style and quality.

English, French, Swiss and American Gold and Silver Watches of the most approved and celebrated makers. Clocks of every description. A large variety of Fancy Goods, Paintings, Vases, &c.

The stock will be found among the largest in this section of Pennsylvania, and has been selected with great care from the most celebrated importing and manufacturing establishments in New York and Philadelphia.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and in a most workmanlike manner.

My friends, and the Public generally are invited to an examination of my superb stock.

JAMES H. KELLEY,
Sign of the Big Watch,

Lebanon, Sept. 21, 1859.

LEBANON
Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY,

In Market street, next door to the Lebanon Bank, WHERE can be had the largest and best assortment of COOKING STOVES ever offered to the public. Comprising the following varieties:—Royal Cook, 4 sizes, Girard Air Tight, 4 sizes, Hercules, a Home Manufactured Stove, 3 sizes, Extendeded fire box for Wood and Coal, Royal Cook, 3 sizes, Prairie Flower, Different sizes, Fanny Forrester, 5 sizes.

All the above Cooking Stoves, are warranted to Bake, Roast, Boil, or do anything in or on them that may be desired; also, a Large assortment of *Parlor, Hall* and *Barroom* Stoves, which will be sold cheap for *Cash* or approved Credit. Also the largest assortment and best made

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE

ever offered to the public which will be sold Wholesale or Retail.

The largest assortment, and best made and heaviest Coal Buckets, to be found in Lebanon, at the Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory of JAMES N. ROGERS.

☞ Roofing, Spouting and Jobbing of all kinds attended to at short notice and on reasonable terms.

All work warranted.

J. N. R., being a practical Workman in his line of business, attends to his work personally.

Lebanon, Sept. 21, 1859.

CLOCKS.
Thirty Day,
Eight Day,
Thirty Hour,
CLOCKS,
Just Received at
J. J. BLAIR'S Jewelry Store,
Lebanon Pa.

NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH
DIVIDED!
GREAT EXCITEMNET.
Grand Rush for the People's Heavy 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.

ATKINS & BRO'S New Boot and Shoe Store is fitted up in good order for comfort and convenience, both for ladies and Gentlemen.

ATKINS & BRO. promise to be punctual, and will endeavor to please all who may call on them for Boots and Shoes.

National House.
NORTH E. CORNER of Plank road and Guilford Street
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, 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 always ready at my stables.

Yours, Respectfully,

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

STOVES and TIN-WARE.
One Door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank

BUHB & BRESSLER are now prepared to offer the best assortment of STOVES and TIN-WARE to the public, ever offered in Lebanon.—They most respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and see before buying elsewhere.

Also, the SELF-SEALING AMERICAN FRUIT CAN, the best invention of the age, as it is 20 per cent cheaper than any other offered to the public.

We also have on hand all kinds of Ranges, which will be put up at the shortest notice.

All kinds of Job Work done in the best workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Also, particular attention is paid to SPOUTING.—We have always on hand the best Lehigh Gate, which cannot be surpassed in quality.

Aug. 24, '59—tf. BUHB & BRESSLER.

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, N. O. Atlantic Co., New Jersey. Those wishing fruit 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.

"Washington House"
Cumberland Street, half square East of Walnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.

ELIAS LIGHT takes the method of informing his friends, and the public at large, that he has taken the above HOTEL, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. The House is centrally located in the heart of the business portion of town, and but half a square from the Court House.—☞ His TABLE will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and his BAR with the choicest wines and Liquors. ☞ *Good Stabling* for a large number of Horses, and careful and attentive Hostlers always at hand. His charges will be found moderate, and no pains or exertions spared to render his guests comfortable. The public are invited to give him a call.

Lebanon, Sept. 15, '59—3m. ELIAS LIGHT.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given that Leonard Zimmerman and Wife, of the borough of Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa., did, by a Voluntary Deed of Assignment, make over and transfer to the undersigned of the borough, county and state aforesaid, all their property and effects for the benefit of their creditors. All persons, therefore indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. HIESTER, Assignee.

Lebanon, Nov. 23, 1859.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT NO 4, EAGLE BUILDINGS.
Hats, Caps, &c.,

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire Stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., of JACOB G. MILLER, at Sheriff's Sale, will now dispose of the same at Great Bargains, in order to close out the concern.

JACOB G. MILLER, former owner, having been appointed the Agent of the undersigned, will attend to business for them.

ANDREW GARRETT,
HENRY MILLER.

Lebanon, May 25, 1859.

Phila. & Reading Railroad.
Lebanon Valley Branch.

Two Daily Passenger Trains to Reading, and Harrisburg.

PASS LEBANON, going to Reading, at 9.06 A. M. and 3.51 P. M.

Pass Lebanon, going to Harrisburg, at 7.24 P. M. and 11.39 A. M.

At Reading, both trains make close connexions for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

Morning train only stops at Reading for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

At Harrisburg, train meets with "Pennsylvania," "Norther Central," Cumberland Valley" Railroads for Pittsburg, Lancaster, Baltimore, Sunbury, Chambersburg, &c.

Through Tickets to Baltimore, in No. 1 Cars, $1 50, to Baltimore, $3 30.

80 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger.

The Second Class Cars with all the above trains.

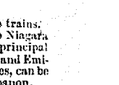
Through First Class tickets at reduced rate to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all the principal points in the West, North West, and Canadas; and Emigrant Tickets, at low rates, to all above places, can be had on application at Station Agent, at Lebanon.

☞ Passengers requested to purchase tickets before the Trains start, as higher Fares charged, if paid in the cars.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

April 20, 1859.

GEO. HOFFMAN. H. T. HOFFMAN.
Hoffman & Brother's
LEBANON COUNTY



TRANSPORTATION LINE!
BY LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.

ONE of the firm will pay particular attention to Goods shipped by the Lebanon Valley Railroad.—Goods will be daily to and from Philadelphia to Lebanon, Myerstown and Annville Stations, and all other points in county.

FREIGHTS collected for at the lowest possible rates and delivered without delay.

The Proprietors will pay particular attention to, and attend personally to the receiving and delivery of all Freights.

For information apply at their Office, at the Lebanon Valley Railroad, in Lebanon.

EDWARD M. their Agent in Philadelphia, will always be found at *W. H. Bush's Merchants' Hotel, North Third Street, Philadelphia.*

Lebanon, Jan 30, 1859. HOFFMAN & BRO.

Lebanon Mutual Insurance Company.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pa.
CHARTER PERPETUAL!
OFFICE JONESTOWN, LEBANON COUNTY.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL $55,000!

THIS COMPANY is in full operation, and ready to make insurance on all kinds of property, in *Town or Country*, on as favorable terms as any well governed safe company, either on the Mutual or joint stock principle.

President—JOHN BRUNNER, Esq.
Vice President—D. M. RANK.
Assistant—GEO. F. MEILY.
Secretary—WM. A. BARRY.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN BRUNNER, Esq.	GEO. ROSS,
GEO. MEILY,	D. M. KARMANY,
NAPOLEON DESH,	JEFF. SHIRK,
JOHN SELTZER,	S. K. TREICHLER,
DAVID M. RANK,	DAVID RANK,
DANIEL H. BEEVER,	WM. A. BARRY.

ANTONY S. ELY, *Agent for Lebanon and vicinity*

Jonestown, Feb. 23, 1859.

Lebanon Deposit Bank,
Cumberland street, one door east of Reinhard's Hotel.

WILL pay the following RATES of INTEREST on DEPOSITS,

1 year, and longer, 6 per cent. per annum;
6 months, and longer, 5 per cent. per annum;
3 months, and longer, 4 per cent. per annum;

receive a short notice of withdrawal. Interest paid in full on the Deposits, from the date of deposit to the date of withdrawal. We will also afford a liberal line of accommodations to those who may favor us with Deposits, payable on demand. Will pay a premium on SPANISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, and also on *old Mexican Dollars* and *Half Dollars*. Will make collections on and remit for all parts of the United States, the Canadas and Europe; Negotiate Loans, &c., &c., and do a general EXCHANGE and BANKING BUSINESS.

G. DAWSON COLEMAN, President.

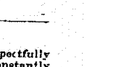
C. GLEIM, Cashier.

The undersigned, MANAGERS, are individually liable to the extent of their Estates, for all Deposits and other transactions of the "LEBANON DEPOSIT BANK."

JOHN CAMERON,	G. DAWSON COLEMAN,
GEORGE SMULLER,	LEVI KLINE,
JAMES YOUNG,	AUGUSTUS HOYD,

Lebanon, May 12, 1858. GEORGE GLEIM.

Books! Books!



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

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

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

PAPER HANGINGS,
of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,
Window Shades.
The Monthly Magazines,
and all the
NEWSPAPERS, daily & Weekly,

Can be had by calling at the store, on Cumberland street, the borough of Lebanon, at the sign of the "Big Book."

☞ Orders left with them for any kind of goods in their line, will be promptly attended to.

Lebanon, Feb. 4, 1858.

Walnut Street ahead in
Cheap Books, Blank Books,
Stationary, Paper Hangings, Window, Curtains, &c.,

J. HENRY MILLER would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a NEW BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE, *in the New Lebanon Demokrat Building, in Walnut st., a few doors south of the Court House, Lebanon, Pa.* where he has on hand and for sale, a full supply of all kinds of new and cheap School and Sunday School BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, CHARTS, SLATES, INKS, Pens and Stationary, of every description, such as Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, and a full assortment of Envelopes, Wrapping Paper, and Coffee Bags.

Also, a number of HISTORICAL, THEOLOGICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, among which are

Gray's 5, and other Prayer Books,
Schmucker's History of All Religions,
Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Webster,
United States Manual of History and Biography,
Life of Christ, &c., &c.

Also, all kinds of Family, Hand and School BIBLES, English and German TESTAMENTS.

He has also on hand the Largest and best assortment of *Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Curtains, &c.,* ever exhibited in Lebanon, which will be sold cheaper than at any other establishment.

Also, a great variety of Almanacs for the year 1860.

He will also receive subscriptions for all the Monthly Magazines, Daily and Weekly Papers from the different places.

☞ All orders left with him for any kind of Goods in his line, will be promptly attended to.

Lebanon, Oct. 19, 1859