

Lebanon Advertiser.

WHICH SUBSCRIBERS PLEASES TO SEND, WE OBLIGED TO FOLLOW.

WM. M. BRISLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee, appointed by the Cincinnati Convention, have fixed the 23d day of April next, as the time for holding the Convention at Charleston, South Carolina.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Committee met at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on Wednesday, December 7, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., agreeable to notice of the 6th inst.

The Committee, after being called to order, duly adjourned, to meet at the same place at 7 o'clock, P. M.

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After full discussion, it was resolved that Tuesday, the 23d day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., be designated as the time for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the National Democratic Convention be reorganized.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed as the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That the following resolutions be adopted.

Resolved, That the National Convention of 1852 be designated as the time for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

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porting, and conservative people.—They may have been led away from the Democracy, upon a cry for a tariff, or upon some false issue, but the monster of Abolitionism has never been able to deter them from a support of the Union.

In New York, Seward is the only Republican who has the ghost of a chance to carry that State, and his nomination would be the signal for certain defeat in New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Connecticut, and yet the Republicans cannot name any other man, and has the least hope of the Empire State.

We, therefore, recapitulate the vote for the Charleston nominee, as follows:

Southern States 120
Oregon and California 7
Pennsylvania 27
New Jersey 24
Indiana and Illinois 35

To which, in all probability, will be added Connecticut, 6; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 5; Minnesota, 4; and Rhode Island, 4—making 233 votes, which, if added to the above, makes a total of 243 votes.

The signs of the times are not only that the Democratic party will elect the President in 1860, but that in consequence of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Seward, the treason of John Brown and his followers, and the endorsements of the same by many leading Republicans of the north, the Republicans will be in a most hopeless minority, and not absolutely certain of more than three Northern States.

We repeat, then, let the Charleston Convention nominate sound, conservative National Democrats, and "the victory is ours."

MORE "STOMACH BITTERS."—That the political nervous system of our neighbor of the Courier needs renewal, there can be no doubt.

We give him Everett's speech last week which reminded him strongly of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. We follow it up this week with the Thanksgiving Sermon of Rev. John Chambers. Let him freely take in the "invigorating" sentiments and he may yet be saved.

Let him remember his favorite couplet: "While the lamps hold out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

The Democratic strength in the present U. S. House of Representatives is about 85, while the opposition number in the neighborhood of 150 votes.

As they can keep their followers together at all general and township elections, they should also keep together themselves, and having the power could easily elect a speaker and organize Congress.

The Courier says the Democrats are "preventing an organization, so as to stir up an agitation and again carry the Presidential election." It is strange that a powerful majority will permit the minority thus to act, unless they are well pleased with the proceedings.

Gen. Keim, the new Surveyor General, intends retaining in office as his Chief Clerk, his old friend, Maj. Thomas J. Rohrer. Mr. R. has held the position for the last thirty years under all the heads of that Department.

We believe Mr. Rohrer generally voted the Democratic ticket, but further than that he took no part in politics. Mr. Keim knows the value of the services of Mr. Rohrer, and does credit to himself by retaining him.

Moreover, there is no law that compels an administration to oust every opponent from office, and if there were hundreds now in fat offices at Washington would have received their dismissals years ago.

Congress.—The Senate, which is Democratic, organized immediately after the meeting of Congress, but on account of the disorganization of the House, is unable to proceed to business.

The House, which is opposition, still remains disorganized. Talk and occasional ballot for Speaker is all that is done. The last ballot for Speaker on Saturday was as follows:

TENTH BALLOT.
Mr. Sherman 111
Mr. Briggs 9
Mr. Boeckel 84
Seating 9
Whole number of votes 228
Necessary to a choice 115

Mr. Briggs is a New York American, and the diversion in his favor did not amount to much. Mr. Boeckel is the Democratic candidate, and Mr. Boettler the South American.

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The large and valuable barn belonging to Elias Hilbert and Samuel Keiser, and in the occupancy of John Keiser, in Marion township, about two miles North of Womelsdorf, was entirely destroyed by fire, last Sunday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

The total loss is about \$50,000. The barn was insured in the Sinking Spring Mutual Company for \$1,800, and the contents in the same Company for \$2,000. Mr. John Keiser's loss amounts to at least \$3,500.

The Humane Fire Company of Stoubsburg, repaired promptly to the scene of the conflagration, with their engine, and did good service in saving the surrounding property.—Reading Gazette.

Henry Ward Beecher went to Philadelphia to lecture, last week, and supposing that his audience were mainly of the abolition and union-hating stripe, he went out of his way to glorify John Brown, and to denounce those who had condemned him.

He was out short, however, by one of the most violent storms of hisses which were ever aimed at a man, who was defying public sentiment and insulting persons who came to a lecture which was avowedly only literary.

The uproar for a time created considerable panic. Through the forbearance of those who execrated the sentiments of the speaker, he was allowed to proceed, after a suitable hissing, with his remarks.

THANKSGIVING SERMON OF REV. JOHN CHAMBERS, AT THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 24, 1859.

The speaker read, as introductory to Sermon, from 8th chapter of Matthew, and the 2d chapter of First Timothy. Then, after prayer, he said:

I have announced to you my purpose to relieve my heart of a burden that has oppressed me for a long time. I am an American citizen, and I love the Union.

I love the God of this Bible. I love my country. I love the Union. I love the Constitution.

I have gathered to you this morning, upon which falls the first ray of the morning sun, to that far off West, where linger the last beams of the sun's evening retirement.

I am ready to put the blood of my heart freely upon its altar rather than see it anything else than a witness to my guilt.

The world of this Union to ourselves and the world of mankind is infinitely beyond price. No power of arithmetic, no mathematical genius, however elevated, can give us an adequate value of the Union to ourselves and the race.

The eyes of the civilized world are upon us to-day. Fixed and steady is that gaze that comes from every quarter of the globe.

It has long been my fixed opinion that the monarchies of Europe, and especially England, have been the great obstacle to the formation of that Constitution which is the object of our hearts.

It is not only the monarchies, but the despots of Europe, and the monarchies, the despots of Europe, and the monarchies, the despots of Europe.

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between the States of this Union; and while that Constitution remains as it is and what it is, you are bound to it.

You may possibly say to me, "But I am a native-born. I never took this oath of fidelity to the Constitution and the laws."

Now, for example, the Constitution most positively and absolutely—in the plainest and most unmistakable manner—provides that a fugitive slave, escaping from one State to another, shall be delivered up.

I am not to-day touching slavery, right or wrong, and looking at things as they are. This is the provision of the Constitution, and the President or Governor, the judge, the lawyer, or the magistrate, the citizen (native born or adopted), must obey it.

With regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, it is not my purpose to say whether it is a right law or a wrong law. But it is the law of the land, and it is the duty of every citizen to obey it.

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The duty of the child to obey his parents is stated in the most absolute terms. "Honor thy father and thy mother: this is the first commandment."

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The drop fell at eleven minutes after eleven o'clock. The prisoners bade farewell while on the scaffold to the ministers, Messrs. Waugh, North and Lerch, expressing a hope to meet them in heaven.

The bodies will be placed in the jail for interment to-morrow. Execution of Cook and Coppie. The bodies of the two negro prisoners having been brought back to the jail about a quarter to 12 o'clock, notice was given to Cook and Coppie that their time was approaching.

They were standing at the door of the jail at half-past 12 o'clock. The same military escort was in readiness. Meantime the closing religious ceremonies were progressing in the cell. Since the failure of the attempt of Cook and Coppie to escape last night, their assumed composure and apparent resignation had given way, and they now looked at the reality of their fate with the full conviction of its awful certainty.

They were reserved and rather quiet, but joined with fervor in the religious ceremonies. When called upon by the Sheriff, they stood calm and quietly whilst their arms were being pinioned, and after bidding farewell to the guards of the jail, were helped into the wagon and took seats on their coffins.

Their appearance was rather that of hopeless despair than of resignation, and they seemed to take but little notice of anything as the procession slowly moved on to the field of death. The wagon reached the scaffold at thirteen minutes before one o'clock, and the prisoners ascended with a determined firmness scarcely surpassed by Capt. Brown.

A brief prayer was offered up by one of the clergymen, the ropes were adjusted, the caps drawn over their heads, and both were launched into eternity in seven minutes after they ascended the gallows.

After hanging about thirty minutes, both bodies were taken down and placed in black walnut coffins prepared for them. That of Cook's was then placed in a poplar box labelled and addressed as follows:—

Ashbel P. Willard and Robert Crowley, 104 William street, New York, care of Adams' Express. The coffin of Coppie was placed in a similar box, and forwarded to his mother, in Iowa.

An UNFORTUNATE YOUTH in Quincy, Mass., aged about 14 years, who bears the name of John Brown, was lately tried by his companions for treason, and sentenced to be hung.

He was placed upon a barrel, and a rope, suspended from the limb of a tree, was passed under his arms. At the appointed time the barrel was kicked from under him, and the rope slipped and caught him by the neck.

Had not a woman rushed out and cut the rope with a carving knife, the boy would doubtless have met with as tragical an end as his prototype, with far less of notoriety.

Honer's Indelible Ink, two kinds.—One with the red and the other with the black. Prepared that entirely obviates the use of the pen, and is used by all who have been devoted to penmanship.

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Blanket Shawls. CLOTH, WOOLEN CLOTHING of all colors, dyed in black or blue, pressed, the color warranted and goods to run out quick. LYON LEMBERGER, East Hanover, Sept. 7, 1859.

Articles to be dyed, call on the above, or send to the Drug Store where all orders for the above will be attended to.

NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH DIVIDED! GREAT EXCITEMENT! 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 the people of this Borough.

Messrs. Funck & Brother, The Proprietors feel confident that they are still able to supply all their customers, and the "great excitement" will have the effect of increasing the variety of the

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER, COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS, BY FRANK CROSBY, of the Philadelphia Bar.

IT TELLS YOU How to obtain Partnership Papers and give general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Policies.

IT TELLS YOU How to draw up Bonds and Mortgage Papers, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Acknowledgments.

IT TELLS YOU The Law for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property exempt from Execution in every State.

IT TELLS YOU How to make an Assignment properly, by the Statute in Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Law of every State.

IT TELLS YOU The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

IT TELLS YOU the Law as to Marriage, Dowry, and the Law as to Marriage, Divorce and Alimony.

IT TELLS YOU The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and how to comply with the same.

IT TELLS YOU The Law concerning Partnerships how to obtain one, and the Pre-emption Laws of every State.

IT TELLS YOU How to proceed for Patents, with mode of proceeding in obtaining one, with Interference, and the requirements thereof in every State.

IT TELLS YOU How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the Law and the requirements thereof in every State.

IT TELLS YOU The meaning of Law Terms in General, and explains to you the Legislature, Executive and Judicial Departments, and the General and State Governments.

IT TELLS YOU How to show the way to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vacation litigation, and the expense of a Lawyer.

IT TELLS YOU How to make a contract, and how to enforce it, and how to defend yourself in every case.

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