

'WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CRASE TO LEAD, WE CHASE TO POLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, 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. We append the preceed-

MESTING OF THE DEMOCRATIC HATION-AL COMMITTEE. The Democratic National Committee met at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on Wednesday, De-

comber 7, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., agrecable to notice of the chairman.

The Committee, after being called to order, du-

ly adjourned, to meet at the same place at 7 o'-clock, P. M. Pursuant to adjournment, the Committee met, and the following gentlemen appeared and took

and the following gentlemen appeared and took their seats:—

Maine, John Babson; New Hampshire, J. H. Goorge; Vermont; Durit A. Smalley; Massachusetts, George B. Loring, (by substitution;) Rhode Island, W. R. Zayles, (by substitution;) Connectiont, James T. Prntt; New York, Augustus Schell New Jersey, Jacob Vanatta; Pennsylvania, C. L. Ward; Delaware, W. G. Whitely (by substitution) Virginia, W. H. Clark; North Carolina, Thomas D. McDowell; South Carolina, John D. Ashmore, (by substitution;) Mississippi, William Barksdale, (by substitution;) Mississippi, William Barksdale, (by substitution;) Illianis, C. L. Vallandigham: Kentucky, George A. Cadwell; Tennesse, Randal W. McGavock; Indiana, W. H. English, (by substitution;) Illianis, Thomas Dyer; Missouri, John R. Barret, (by substitution; Arkansae, Albert Rust; Michigan, Jacob Beeson; Florida, S. il. Mallory, (by substitution;) Texas, J. H. Reagan, (by substitution;) Iowa, Wm. Thompon; Wissonsin, Beriah Brown, (by substitution;) Oregon, James Guthrie, Jr., having been requested the Adventure of Conservation of the Conservation of Conservation of the Arkansach, Andrew Conservation; Conservation of Con Oregon, James Guthrie, Jr., having been reques

After full discussion, it was resolved that Tuesday, the Didde, of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock, Mag be designated as the time of holding the next Democratic National Convention. Resolved, That it is expedient that the Na

ted by the delegation in Congress to act, was ad-

Whereupon the following gentlemen were ap-Taylor, Louisiana; and William H. English, Indians, India

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Chairman of Socretaries of this Committee be requested to engage a suitable hall in the City of Charleston in which to hold the Democratic National Convention, and to issue tickets of admission to the delegates to said Convention, duly appointed by the regular Democratic organizations, of the party in the States respectively, and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary for the assembling and hold-ing of said Convention.

Resolved, That the resident Committee take in-

to consideration the resident Committee take into consideration the telegraphic misrepresentations affecting the interests of the Democratic party forwarded to the Associated Press, and to provide, if possible, a remedy therefor.

Whereupon the Committee adjourned without day.

D. A. SMALLEY, Chairman. Jour H. Gronge,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,

DEMOGRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. Pursumt to a call regularly made the Democra-tic National Committee, appointed by the Demo-eratic National Convention of 1856, for the purington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 7th of December, 1839, and, after a full interchange of

opinion.

Resolved, That Tuesday, the 23d day of April,
1860, at 12 o'clock, M., be designated as the time of holding the next Democratic National Conven-

The National Convention of 1852 adopted the following resolution :-- Resolved, That, in constituting future National

elect.
The National Democratic Convention of 1856 adopted the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the next Democratic National
Convention be held at Charleston, in the State of

each State, and secure the same to the delegates

Resolved, That the rule adopted by the Convention of 1852, and acted upon in this Convention, be the rule for the number of delegates each State shall be entitled to in the next Democratic National Convention; and that the National Comdelogates, be inserted as the rule for choosing

delegates.
It is requested, with a view to the proper arrangements of seats for members, that the delagates from the several States to the next National gates from the several States to the next National Convention, forward to the chairman of the National Committee at Burlington, Vermont, their respective names and Post Office address; and the Domocratic papers throughout the United were hundreds now in fat offices at States are requested to convention forward to the very opponent from office, and if there were hundreds now in fat offices at divide and disrapt this Union, they will out the iron and when it shall no doubt, they will put the iron heel of despotism upon the scattered fragments.

By order: D. A. SMALLEY,

John H. George, C. L. Vallandigham, Secretaries. Julius Hesse,

The time for the meeting of the Charleston Convention is very ap. propriate, being early in the season so that northerners need have no fear as regards the heat of the weather.

Should this convention nominate, as it undoubtedly will, good and true national, sound and conservative Democrats for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, the chances of their elec- Mr. Sherman tion are as follows:

If Kansas should not be admitted Whole number of votes at this session, the whole vote of the Electoral College will be 303, a major. ity of which is 152 votes. It is conceded on all hands that our nominees will receive the 120 votes of the Southern States and the seven votes of the two Pacific States, being 127 votes. The vote of Pennsylvania alone, added to this, gives 154, or a surplus of Elias Filbert and Samuel Keiser, and two votes. Should Kansas be admit- in the occupancy of John Keiser, in ted, then the vote of the Electoral College will be 306, a majority of destroyed by fire, last Sunday night, their oath? What do they swear? They which will be 154 and the above yets which will be 154, and the above vote, between 7 and 8 o'clock. All its conincluding Pennsylvania, makes the tents, consisting of hay, grain, straw, number.

We set down Pennsylvania as certon Convention, because her people originated, although there are strong are a Union loving, Constitution sup- spicions that it was an act of incen-

been able to deter them from a supevident that the battle in Pennsylva- Reading Gazette. nia will result most decidedly in favor of the National Democracy.

In New York. Seward is the only certain defeat in New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Connecticut; and yet the Republicans cannot name any other es which were ever aimed at a man man, and has the least hope of the who was defying public sentiment and insulting persons who came to a leg-Empire State. Truly they are between the horns of a dilemma, and to choose either is destruction.

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

Southern States. Oregon and California Pennsylvania .27 New Jersey Indiana and Illinois 24 New York 229

To which, in all probability, will be added Connecticut, 6; Iowa, 4; Wischarter of First Timethy. Then, after prayer, the said.

I have announced to you my purpose to relieve Island, 4—making 23 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 follows a small the annual series of the annual series is a small that are always and the annual series is annual series annual series annual series annual series in the series annual series annual series in the series of the series of the series annual series in the series of the Gospel. I love the Bible. I love the God of this Bible. I love my country, its extreme Northern verge, the utmost limits of the southern boundary. I love it from the report upon which falls the first ray of the morning sun, to that far off West, where linger the last seams of the sun's evening retirement. I love it as a unit. I am ready to pit the blood of my heart fresh upon which falls the first ray of the morning sun, to that far off West, where linger the last are amounced to you my purpose to relieve my heart of a burden that has oppressed me for a long time. I am an American citizon—an American citizon—a lowers, and the endorsements of the let the Charleston Convention nominate sound, conservative National Democrats, and "the victory is ours."

More "STOMACH BITTERS."-That the political nervous system of our the political nervous system of our neighbor of the Courier needs renewal, there can be no doubt. We gave him the courier needs renewal, there can be no doubt. We gave him the courier needs renewall that the course of course of success.

It has long been my fixed opinion that the monarchies of Europe, and especially England, were jealous of us. It is possible that in this we may be mistaken; but the old adage that factions 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 from our necks, shook from our lands, burst from our feet, every badge and fetter of political bondage, and stood up freemen freemen before the sentiments and he may yet be saved. Let him remember his favorite coup-

"While the lamps holds out to burn,

pose of, among other things, designating the time for holding the next Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, met at Willard's Hotel, in Wash-150 votes. As they can keep their followers together at all general and the monarchies, the despotisms of Europe can to day see no hope of triumphing over this Westtownship elections, they should also keep together themselves, and having break ourselves. They cannot break us; but we can break ourselves. The combined armies and navies the power could easily elect a speaker and organize Congress. The Cou-Conventions of the Democratic party, in order to secure the rights of the States to their relative representations in such Conventions, each State on against ourselves, our adversaries are apt, as a matter of course, to seize held of that whereby ing an organization, so as to stir up they may most readily organize trife make us sectional—lift the heart from the great ark of the shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates that it has votes in the electoral college, and no more; and that the Democratic National Commit. toe, in making arrangements for the next National Committed, in making arrangements for the next National Convention, provide such number of seats for the minority thus to act, unless they are well pleased with the proceedings.

Gen. Keim, the new Surveyor General, intends retaining in office as General, intends retaining in office as his Chief Clerk, his old friend, Maj. Thomas J. Rehrer. Mr. R. has held the position for the last thirty years may be another. If we are an pable of working mittee, in calling the next Convention, shall provide seats therein for each State equal to twice the number of its electoral votes, and no more.

under all the nexts of the properties ticket, but demestic, civil, religious; we are capable of taking care of our own institutions, whatever they may be, commercial, agricultural, the number of its electoral votes, and no more. under all the heads of that Departthe number of its electoral votes, and no more.

Resolved, That the time of holding the next

Convention be designated by the Democratic further than that he took no part in resolution of 1852, providing for the number of politics. Mr. Keim knows the value of the services of Mr. Rehrer, and does credit to himself by retaining him. Moreover, there is no law that 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 busi-

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

TENTH BALLOT.

111 Mr. Briggs
84 Scattering Mr. Bocock

Necessary to a choice Mr. Briggs is a New York American, and the diversion in his favor did not amount to much. Mr. Bocock is the Democratic candidate, and Mr. Constitution and laws of the United States by Boetler the South American.

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The large and valuable barn belonging to Marion township, about two miles North of Womelsdorf, was entirely farming implements, wagons, &c., and what is worst of all, 15 horses, and 26 head of horned cattle, were also burn- you may know what those laws teach, and what tain for the nominee of the Charles ed. It is not known how the fire are your duties in regard to them.

The Humane Fire Company of port of the Union. In looking over Stouchsburg, repaired promptly to the whole ground, and the position of the scene of the conflagration, with their engine, and did good service in the different antagonistic forces, it is saving the surrounding property. -

> Menry Ward Beecher went to Philadelphia to lecture, last week, and supposing that his audience were one of the most violent storms of hissinsulting persons who came to a lecture which was avowedly only litera-

ry. 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

Rev. JOHN CHAMRERS, AT THE FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1859.
[The Speaker read, as introductory to Sermon, from 8th chapter of Deuteronomy, and the 2d

a unit.

The worth of this Union to ourselves and the same by many leading Republicans of powers of arithmetic, no mathematical genius, the north, the Republicans will be in however cultivited, can figure out the intrinsic a most hopeless minority, and not ab- value of the Union to ourselves and to the race.

The eyes of the civilized world are upon us tosolutely certain of more than three day. Fixed and steady is that gaze that comes Northern States. We repeat, then, from every quarter of the globe; it seems just to haver, in its burning look, upon this galaxy of States. The nations of mankind are watching us with especial interest, because we are engaged in working out the great, the momentous problem of self government. The finger of soorn has been pointed; the pen of the opponent of republics has been dipped long and deep, and has dashed rapidly across the page, declaring the impossibility

dage, and stood up freemen.—freemen before the Universe. Subsequently, insult added to injury roused the heart of the young giant, and brought him into renewed conflict with his former oppressor! That attempt to crush us failed, as had the previous attempt. Why did the first fail? Because the heart of our nation was infused with

This spirit of jealousy is, we think, manifest: ern Continent in any other way than by breaking of the whole three continents are not equal to the task of severing this Union, if we be true to our-

Seeing, then, no hope, other than by dividing covenant of the Union, and put it down in a lit-tle spot here and a little spot there. Hence it is our institutions. Her press, her pulpist, her forum, her Sonate chamber, roll out anathemas upon us, and endeavor to stretch forth the hand to lay it upon that which belongs to us, with which they have no business. And, as the Lord lives, if they are not careful, that arm will

ing care of our own institutions, and we must be If, however, the enemies of republics can, by the utmost stretch of their cunning and their power, urge us on to a spirit of mutual jealousy, of anarchy, of confusion; if they can discover, and they think they have discovered it,) the means by which an entering wedge of separation may be introduced between these States, now bound as may suit their pleasure or their interest. But, O God! that day cannot come, that day will never come, if we be true to ourselves!

ex come, if we be true to curseffers!

I have no approhensions from the malignant influence of any power, unless it be seconded by our own folly. Sometimes then tell me—"If we should have war with Englond, our enemies would burn Foston, and burn New York, and warn Philadelphia, and burn Baltimore; they will burn every city on the Atlantic shore." I do not believe a word of it. That is not the kind of stuff that we are made of, to be thus burned. of stuff that we are made of, to be thus burned. But we may burn ourselves. While no other hand dare grasp that belin of the ship of state, and drive the noble vessel upon the quicksands or the rocks, we may do it.

In viewing the aspect of public morality in this country, one of the most alarming signs of the times, to my mind, is the utter indifference that seems to prevail with regard to the solemnity, value and importance of an oath. Every President, every governor, every judge, all the mayors and lawyers and marshals and justices of the peace, all the members of Congress and of our respective State Legislatures, are sworn, solemnly before God, as they will answer at the Great Day, to stand by the Constitutions and the laws onth, than either the President, the Governor, the

you muy know what those laws teach, and what are your duties in regard to them.

The Constitution is the compact. It does not belong to the North nor to the South, to the East ner te the West. It is the covenant, my breth-

monster of Abolitionism has never ser's loss amounts to at least \$3,500. as solemnly as the oath which binds the adopted Being born here, you are bound to nhey the Constitution and the laws. No man has a right to

Now, for example, the Constitution must posi-Now, for example, the Constitution most positively and absolutely—in the plainest and most unmistakeable manner—provides that a fugitive from labor, escaping from one State into another, shall be delivered up. This is the Constitution. I am not to-day touching slavery, right or wrong. I am looking at things as they are. This is the provision of the Constitution. If, then, the President or Governor, the judge, the lawyer, or the magistrate, the citizen (native born or adonted) Republican who has the ghost of a mainly of the abolition and unit magistrate, the citizen (antive born or adopted) on-hating stripe, he went out of his romination would be the signal for way to glorify John Brown, and to the stain.

With regard to the Fugitive Share haw it is not

his solumn onth, made, when he received the rights and privileges of an American citizen, bound to obey it. Every native born citizen is bound by his birthright to obey it. If the Constitution is wrong, the people who made the Constitution have the right and the power, acting through the legitimate means, to alter it. If the Fugitive Slave law is wrong, with the people rests the law making power; and thank God, they have the right, acting through their representatives, to repeal that or any, other haw. But no individual man has a right to ignore that law, while it is the law, you and I and all the citizens of this country are bound by it. If, therefore, we, as President, or judge, or lawyer, or magistrate, or naturalized citizens aid or abet, counternament or necessary the violation of the law. trate, or naturalizati citizen, anton acceptounts mance or encourage the violation of that law, or wick at its evasion, we are perjared. I defy mortal man to contradict this. If it be not so, law is a worthle s, and an oath is a bagatelle.-Inless an oath is to have some selemnity and obigation, unless the Constitution and the laws are have some binding force, we may as well throw

to have some binding force, we may as wentured to have some binding force, we may as wentured up the game and let all go.

After these general prefatory remarks, I now take up that question of diestions, "Can this Union be perpetuated?" I answer, yes. By what means, then? By taking the Bible for our rade. This, as I have intimated, is the skeet anchor of our hope. If this be faithfully watched and guarded the ship of State need fear no peril. The winds may blow, the political sea may rage, the winds may blow, the political sea may rage, the winds may blow, the political heavens the said of Jesus Christ. Whatever is existed in the days of Jesus Christ. Whatever is light of this American Union.

It is to be preserved I would remark in the first place, that government is of Divine appointment. If we turn to the 13th chapter of the Episile to the Romans, we shall find this question definitely and absolutely settled. We there read: "Let every soul be subject unto the bigher powers" (the civil authorities.) "For there is no power that be are ordained of God." God has announted civil covernment. I willing to see this Hair discrete? Years of the civil authorities of the civil authorities of the civil authorities of the civil authorities. If we will not see that the covernment is willing to see this Hair discrete? Years of the civil covernment is willing to see this Hair discrete?

all men owe to the Government. Every citizen f our country, whether an official man or unof ficial, whether native born or adopted, owes allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, as he does also to the Constitution and laws of his respective State, and to the muand laws of his respective countries, an nicipal authorities. In this great compact, as citizens, we are bound. Obedience to the legal

authorities is not a mere matter of option. We may not say, "I will do as I please; I will obey or not obey, as suits my wishes or my convenience." You are bound, my brethren. The official man is bound by his oath; the adopted citizen is bound by his oath: the butive born citizen is bound by his immutable birthright. What are the tenchings of the Bible as to the duty which all men oweto the Government? The great Teacher, the grand Reformer, the mighty Missionary from the skies, who made Juden's hills resound with the eloquence of his sentihills resound with the eloquence of his senti-ments and the divinity of his doctrine, was on one occasion applied to by some persons, who were anxious to ensuare him. "Is it inwful," said they, "to give tribute to Caesar?" Jesus was living under Caesar's government; Jesus was amenable to Caesar's laws. Hat the son of Gradian swered "no." instantly the charge of treason would have been brought against him. But he, knowing their hypocrisy, said unto thou, "Why

tempt ye me? Bring me a penny, that I may see it." And they brought it. And he said unto them, "Whose is this image and superscription?" And they said unto him, "Caesar's." What, then, did Josus say? Did he say, "Never mind Cae-sar; Caesar is a tyrant; his laws are not worthy of obedience; pay, or not pay, as you like; and if they attempt to berso you to pay, then fight?"
Did Jesus say that? Not a word of it. "Jesus, answering, said unto them, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the

the trings that are God's."

In the teachings of Jesus Christ, there is, you perceive, no interference with the civil institutions of the land—no attempt to excite the poople to riot or bloodshed. Christ says in effect, Go meet the claims of the Government; you

may not like it, but you are under it and you are The Constitution and laws of this country are made by ourselves. We may not be entirely sat-isfied with them; if so, there is a legitimate and orderly mode by which they can be altered. The orderly mode by which they can be altored. The adopted citizen has no right to complain if our Constitution and laws do not suittliem. He came to this country of his own choice; he voluntarily went before the authorities, and laying his hand upon this glorious book of God, pressing it, also to his lips us an evidence of fidelity, he took a solemn outh that he would obey the Constitution and laws of the United States; or he solemnly affirmed that he would do so. Did he not assume this obligation voluntarily? Has he any right this configation voluntarily? Has he any right to interfere in opposition to our Constitution?" Does he say, "I do not like your Constitution?" Then, sir, pack up and go home; the sooner we are rid of you the better. We did not ask you to come here; and if you have come here to find fault with our institutions and our laws, go home where you think you have better. It is not a matter of opinion whether we shall

be loyal to the government. The Constitution and laws of this county are our Caesar, and on us rests the solemn duty of obedience. of the United States. This is the oath that they take. It is no trifle. The question is, now, is this eath complied with? All naturalized cititudes: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; bonor to whom honor." This is the duty of the American citizen. The performance of this duty i

to the Government under which he was born, solometry declares his abandonment of that Government, and then he solemnly swears or affirms before the great TAM, that he will maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States.

I ask, then, are our official men faithful to their oath? What do the constitution of the consti oath? Are our naturalized citizens faithful to their oath? What do they swear? They swear to stand by the Constitution and laws of the United States. What do the Constitution and 'the laws require? It is your business to know. If, as an adopted citizen of this Republic, you have not examined that Constitution and those laws, you are bound to examine them that those laws, you are bound to examine them that who will assist in the violation of the Constitution and laws of the country.

without a struggle.

DEVALUATE AUTHORITIES.

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 of the Constitution remains as it is and what it is, that Constitution remains as it is and what it is, that Constitution remains as it is and what it is, that Constitution remains as it is and what it is, that Constitution remains as it is and what it is, that Constitution remains as it is and what it is, that Constitution remains as it is and what it is, that Constitution remains as it is and what it is, that Constitution remains as it is and wh do by this Bible will touch his chind mather to God. God, fidelity to his country, fidelity to the Constitution and the laws. The Christian parent will teach his child to respect the magistracy, not to abuse nor vilify them. Why, you may see little urchins, eight or ten years of age, running about your streets—oftentimes in rags and filth, at other times clad in the habiliments of gontlemen's sons—reviling your President, denouncing your Governors, and ridiculing your laws. Has such a child been brought up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord?" has he been trained in accordance with the principles of this gospel?— No. But if our institutions are to be kept from peril, the parent or the guardian, the father and the mother must instruct their children in the principles of the Bible—honor, integrity, patriotism—love of country and love of the race. Do not set your children an evil example; do not in-

it received the signature of the President. It may be to other people and to other nations—I became a law. Every public officer is by oath believe that this open, free, untrammeled Bible is, became a law. Every public officer is by oath believe that this open, free, untrammeled Bible is, bound to obey it. Every adopted citizen is, by as I have said; the sheet anchor of my ble seed country. I have no other panacea to present. Again, we have the duties of master and servant clearly set forth. "Servants be obedient to thom that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ; not with oye service, as men-pleasors, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; with good will doing service as to the Lord, and not to men; knowing that whatsoever good thing any man docth, the same shall be receive of the Lord, whother he be bond or free. And ye masters, do the same unto them, forbearing threatening; knowing that your Master also is in Heaven; neither is their respect of persons with Him."

This is the teaching of the Holy Ghost, remember. There is no State in this nation, there is no county in this nation, there is no town in this nation, there is no town in this nation, there is no the whom there is no town in the same there is no the whom there is no town in this nation, there is no town in this nation. and preach these doctrines of His Gospel, whether men would hear or forbear. I would preach the duties of the master, just as I would those of the

way gather blackness, the lightnings may flash, and the thunderbolts may be dashed down; but its great doctrines we shall have peace. It tell you, my brethron, if this Bible be followed, strictly, prayerfully, carnestly, no storm that earth or bell may raise, no tempest that crowned laws? We must remember that if we disregard heads or despotic sceptres can invoke, will over-throw our ship upon the less here or put out the man. If any citizen directly or indirectly yieldes ght of this American Union.

In considering the means by which this repubact or by abetting others, he is in such proportion lic is to be preserved I would remark in the first | lestroying his title to good citizenship, and he is a

God." God has appointed civil government. I is willing to see this Union dissolved? You may do not say that God has given us absolutely any say there is no danger. I tell you, my brethren, do not say that God has given us absolutely any specific form of government. I do say, I fear-lessly fay, that the men who claim the Divine right of kings, claim a right which God gave in His wrath. God did give a king to Israel; but God gave him in His wrath. That, however, is merely by the way.

In a government of the man was a solutely and in the first state of God gave him in His wrath. That, however, is merely by the way. nerely by the way.

In a government of the people, the laws are of duty of fidelity to Ceaser fidelity to God--unless In a government of the people, the laws are of their own sciection. We are subject to a Constitution ordained by ourselves. The formation of that Constitution was an object of long solicitated to wise heads and noble hearts. You remember that those large-minded patriots in the Constitutional Convention expended upon their task five weeks of anxious thought and consultation; yet a satisfactory issue seemed still far distant; no daylight appeared to break upon them. Then, Franklin, (though he has been suspected of reli
Then, Franklin, (though he has been suspected of reli
member that those large-minded patriots in the Constitution and abuse that arrays State against State—unless we abandon all sectional ism, and resolve that we will adhere to the Constitution and those laws, when necessary, by legititate and orderly methods. If we move on in this of rather skeptical views on the subject of reli
mem cease preaching from the alter that it is better to put into a man's hand a rifle, a death weapon, rather than a mother's Bible—unless we against State—unless we abandon all sectional ism, and resolve that we will adhere to the Constitution and those laws, when necessary, by legititated and orderly methods. If we move on in this man and the laws, when necessary, by legititation and view will adhere to the Constitution and the laws, reforming that Constitution and the laws, reforming that Constitution and the laws, reforming that Constitution and the laws, when necessary is prevented to be a dispersion of the constitution and the laws, reforming that Constitution and the laws, when necessary is prevented to be a dispersion of the constitution and the laws, reforming that Constitution and the laws, when necessary is prevented to be a dispersion of the constitution and the laws are a dispersion and the laws ar while the lamps holds out to burn.

The vilest sinner may return."

The Democratic strength in the present U. S. House of Representatives is about 88, while the opposition number in the neighborhood of the strength of the presentatives is about 88, while the opposition of the strength of the United States was completed and signed, of the Potomac, standing by that vault at Mount. The next point I would notice is the duty that Vernon, I would say it over the sacred dust of the immortal Washington,) the man that would labor or would wish for the dissolution of the American Union, let him be anathema maran-atha!

Escape and Re-capture of Cook and Coppie.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 15-At half past ight o'clock, this evening, two of the condemned prisoners, Cook and Coppie, escaped from the jail, and were fired upon by the sentinels and driven back to prison. They are now in the hands of Sheriff Campbell.

The prisoners had mounted the jail wall when they we're discovered by the sentinel on the out side, whe immediately gave the alarm amd fired upon them. They had sawed their manacles asunder with the blade of a Barlow knife, which they had concealed and made into a fine

It is ascertained from their confession that they have been engaged in preparing for their escape during the last ten days. They made a hole in the wall near the window, which they concealed with paper, hiding the bricks they removed under the bed.

Upon the alarm being given, they made no resistance, but surrendered as soon as they discovered by the shot of the sentinel that they were detected. A misunderstanding occurred several days ago between General Talliaferro 3 and the Jailor in regard to placing sentinals inside the jail. The Jailor claims

the right to have his own men. The General gave way to him but placed a guard on the outside, which has thus prevented to escape of the prisoners. Cook says be could have made his escape had he jumped down and throttled the sentinel.

On the receipt of the news of the atempted escape of Cook and Coppie, Gov. Wise telegraphed to General Taliaferro to take posession of the jail, which was accordingly done.

Copeland and Green hung. CHARLESTOWN, Va., December 16-The negroes, Shields Green and John Copeland, have just paid the forfeit of their lives.

Tre crowd in the town was very great, and the execution was witnessed by 16,-000 persons. At 9 o'clock this morning the field was occupied by the troops, and at seven minutes of eleven o'clock the procession

made its appearance. It arrived at 11 o'clock at the scaffold. The prisoners were in a wagon accompanied by the sheriff and jailor. They mounted the scaffold with a firm

The had the caps placed over their neads by the sheriff, and, after appropriate prayers by Rev. Mr North, of the Presbyterian Church, they were launched into eternity. Before the rope was cut, Green was

neard to offer up a fervent prayer. Cope. and was not heard to pray. Green's neck was broken and he died

Copeland writhed in violent contor-

The drop fell at eleven minutes after

The prisoners bade farewell while on he scaffold to the ministers, Messrs. Waugh, North and Lerh, 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 at about a quarter to 12 o'clock, notice was given to Cook and Coppie that their time was approaching, only one hour more being allowed them. A wagon with two more coffins was standing at the door of the denounce those who had condemned his fight, he is before heaven a perjured man, the was cut short, however, by one of the most violent storms of hiss.

One of the most violent storms of hiss.

Meantime the closing religious core their fellows: but subject them to the blessed in the stain. 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 appacent 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, nation, there is no township in this nation, where and they seemed to take but little no-I would not stand up as God Almighty's minister, tice of anything as the procession and they seemed to take but little noslowly 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 winds may blow, the political sea may rage, the tions. I say these things are here; these things drawn over their heads, and both were wrathful waves may mount, the political heavens existed in the days of Jesus Christ. Whatever is 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 was then placed in a poplar box labelled and and directed as follows:-"Ashbell 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 lowa. AN UNFORTUNATE YOU'TH in Quincy, Mass., aged about 14 years, who bears the name of John Brown, was lately tried hy his companions for treason, and sentenced to be hung. He was placed upon barrel, and a rope, suspended from the imb 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.

Hover's Indelible Ink, two kinds .ne with the mordant, and the other with the Ink, so prepared that entirely obviates the use of the same. To satisfy all who may have been deceived in purchasing, what proved upon trial to be utterly worthless. The following strong certificate of Professor Booth, of the Franklin Institute of Pa. and whose reputation is coextensive with the civilized world, is presented.

LABORATORY IN THE OLD MINT.

To Joseph E. Hover. Eq.—Dear Sir: Having examined the composition of your Indolible Ink and employed it in my family, I can speak with confidence of its unusual excellence in comparison with others of a similar nature. It is of such a consistence as adapts it equally well for course and fine fabrics, and when its full shade of black is developed, it is not altered by washing or atmospheric agents.

Respectfully yours.

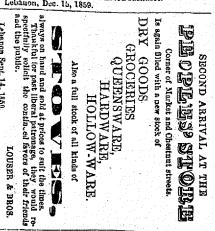
Respectfully yours,
JAMES C. BOOTH, Analytic Chemist.
Dec. 14, 1859.

Reward. Reward.

TWENTY DOLLARS is offered as a reward for the delection and conviction of any person for the taking of rails from the fences of LOTS belonging to the undersigned in and near the Borough of Lobanon, and for committing other depredations, such as taking of Rotatoes, Indian Corn, Fruit. &c., from fields, without the knowledge or consent of the owners.

Jos. Karch.

J. W. Gloninger,
J. B. Hiester,
D. R. Mavelsil,
Michael Louser,
Adam Ritscher,
Philip Arnold,
C. D. Gloninger,
J. P. Umbergur,
Jeremiah Bahney,
Jeremiah Bahney,
Wm. M. Breslin. Simeon Guilford, Levi Kline, Wm. M Breslin, D. M. Karmany, Sanyl Rehm, Jacob McConnel, Adam Weaver, Jos. H. Uhler. M. Hartman, Solemon McCanlly, Joel Goodhart, Wm. Shirk. Levi Dodendorf. Jacob Readle, Jenry Sc. neck, John D. Krause, Emanuel Meily, J. Krause, Orth Light, Lebauon, Dec. 15, 1859.



The Lebanon County Marble THE undersigned has now at his Marble Yard, in Lebauon, a fine supply of the LEBANON COUNTY MARBLE from the Quarry of Farrel & Fisher. This Marble is superior to any American Marble, and can be furnished at half the cost of any other Marble. Persons about to order Tomb Stones, or any thing else in which marble is needed, are invited to call and examine my specimens.

JOHN FARREL. Lebauon, Nov. 16, 1859. ly specimens. Lebanon, Nov. 16, 1859.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

J. W. ACKER, CLOKS, CLOCCKS, JUST BY RECEIVED AT. J. W. ACKER'S.

From 1,25 to \$10, 8 day and 30 hour, Oct. 22, '56. CLOCKS. Thirty Day, Eight Day, Thirty Hour,

CLOCKS, Just Received at J. J. BLAIR'S Jewelry Store, Lebanon Fa. Stray Heifer. Cornwall Furnace, about the middle of Cornwall Furnace, about the middle of Cotober last a red and white spotted heifer, about two years old.

R. W. COLEMAN.

Blanket Shawls, CILOTH, WOOLEN CLOTHING of all colors, dyed by:
Black or Blue Black, pressed, the color warrants 1
and goods turned out equal to new, by
LYON LEMBERGER,

East Hanover.

East Hanover.

Solution of the Handwer of the Handw

NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH DIVIDED! GREAT EXCITEMNET

Grand Rush for the People's Head Quarters!

THE ACTION

Of the Legislature of the Commonwealt's of Pennsylvania, in reference to the Borough of NORTH LEBANON, has caused an unusual degree of excitement among its quiet inhabitants, but not near somuch as the Fresh Arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
at the MANSION HOUSE STORE OF Messrs. Funck & Brother. Ap 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

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

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

North Lebanon Borough, April 20, 1859.

EVERYPORT'S LAWYER,

What Everybody Wants.

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS, BY FRANK CROSBY,

of the Philabelphia Bar.

IT TELLS YOU How to draw up Partnership Papers
and gives general forms for Agreements of
all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leasos and Peti-

tions.

1T TELLS YOU How to draw tip Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

IT TELLS YOU The Laws 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, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

IT TELLS YOU The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Approntice, and Landlord and Tenant
IT TELLS YOU What constitutes the livel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alignan.

mony.

IT TELLS YOU The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the

this country, and how to compty with the same.

IT TELLS YOU The law concerning Pensions how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

IT TELLS YOU The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

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 use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judical Powers of both the General and State Governments.

General and State Governments.

IT TELLS YOU How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus sering a vast amount of property, and vexations litigation, by its timely consultation.

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No 617 Savern St. Philiadatia, p. No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.



HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS. The proprietors and manufacturers of HOS-TETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BIT-TERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and cilizens generally of the United States, because the arricle has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upor this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery.

The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a halfmillion bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. able to state confidently that the "Bitters' are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system; giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mild y but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their days are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial. CAUTION.—We caution the public against

using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blewn on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER &

SMITH, Pittsburgh, Ps., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

By Dr. Geo. Ross, D. S. Raber, J. L. Lemberger, Lebanon; J. C. Seltzer, Fredericksburg; H. D. Biever & Bro.,
Annville; Martin Early, Palmyra