Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 11—NO. 41. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1860. WHOLE NO. 562.

Job Printing:

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

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

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

☞ DEEDS of all kinds, Common and Judgment BONDS. School, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."
*** Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.
Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

REAL ESTATE.

A fine Business Room
FOR RENT

A fine business Room in S. J. Stine's new building, two doors east of the Buck Hotel, near the Court House. Inquire of S. J. STINE
Lebanon, Nov. 30, 1859.

Store Room, &c., for Rent.

A LARGE STOREROOM, BASEMENT, and TWO Business or Office ROOMS on the second floor, in the new brick building lately erected by the subscriber, on Cumberland street, east of Walnut, are offered for Rent. The above will be rented separate or together, as may be desired. Apply on the premises, to S. P. KENDALL,
Lebanon, March 9, 1859.

FOR RENT.

A FINE BUSINESS ROOM, suitable for a hardware or clothing Store or any other kind of business, near the corner of Cumberland and Plank Road streets, lately occupied by H. K. Dundore's Cabinet Ware, is offered for rent by the undersigned.
Also, 3 ROOMS suitable for a small family, in the residence of the undersigned. Possession of the above given at any time. Apply to JOHN B. RAUCH.
Lebanon, Jan. 25, 1860.

For Sale or Rent.

2 NEW BRICK HOUSES and ONE FRAME. A Double TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Centre and Chesnut Streets, not quite finished, and a SINGLE TWO STORY BRICK, on Chestnut Street now occupied by John Krick, and a frame 1½ Story in North Lebanon, near John Arnold, are offered at Private Sale, and will be sold Cheap and upon easy terms. Possession given of the two brick in August next, by SIMON J. STINE.
Lebanon, June 29, 1859.

Private Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale all that certain farm or tract of land, situate partly in Pinegrove township, Schuylkill county, and partly in Bethel township, Lebanon county, bounded by lands of Eckert and Guilford, Benjamin Ayerigg, Daniel Doubert and others, containing one hundred and forty-eight acres and a quarter, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story log dwelling-house, (weather boarded) a 1½ story log dwelling house, a new bank barn, other out-buildings, and a new water power saw mill. For terms, &c., which will be easy, Apply to G. W. MATCHIN, Agent.
Pinegrove, April 20, 1859.-tf.

VALUABLE BOROUGH PROPERTY AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offers at Private Sale, the following Real Estate, situate on Mulberry street, in the Borough of Lebanon, viz:
A PART LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND, fronting 25 feet 8 inches on said Mulberry street, and running back to an alley, on which is erected a new *BRICK HOUSE*, 21 by 48 feet including a two-story back building, with necessary out-buildings. The house is finished in the best style and the location is a very pleasant one. It will be sold on easy terms. For particulars apply to D. S. HAMMOND.
Lebanon, Aug. 18, 1859.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his new two-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, situated in Elizabeth street, Lebanon, Pa. The House is 17 by 24 feet, has 2 rooms on the first floor and 3 on the second. The other improvements are a good WASH-HOUSE, Bake-oven, Cistern and Garden. The Lot is 50½ by 66 feet. The above property is all new and in a good condition, and will be sold on easy terms. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1860.—Apply to J. H. KEIM, Photographer.
Lebanon, Aug. 3, 1859.-tf.

VALUABLE BOROUGH PROPERTY AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale, their NEW DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Cumberland Street, corner of Pinegrove Alley, East Lebanon, and at present occupied by them. The HOUSE and two story KITCHEN are substantially built of brick, contain 11 Rooms most of them papered and lighted by gas; a never failing Well with excellent water, as well as a Cistern in the yard. Summer Kitchen, Bake Oven, and other out-buildings. The LOT is 20 feet front, and runs back to Jail Alley, 198 feet. On the rear part of the Lot is erected a two story Frame SHOP, Pig Sty, &c., &c. The Garden is in a first rate state of cultivation, and contains a variety of Fruit Trees and Vines, &c., &c.
☞ The above Property is all in good condition, and will be sold low. Title indisputable, and possession to be given when desired.
☞ Any person desirous of purchasing and securing a pleasant residence, will call and learn the terms of REIZENSTEIN & BRO., opposite the Court House.
Lebanon, Sept 7, '59.]

North Lebanon Mills.

THE subscribers having leased are now prepared to furnish customers regularly with a very superior article of FLOUR, as cheap as it can be obtained from any other source. They also keep constantly on hand and for sale, CHOP, BRAN, SHORTS, &c. ☞ They are also prepared to do all kinds of CUSTOMERS' WORK, and respectfully invite all the former customers of the Mill, as well as new ones, to give them a call.
☞ They will pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain, such as
WHEAT, RYE,
CORN, OATS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED,
and afford all facilities and accommodations to those who will sell. KREITZER & IMMEL.
N. Lebanon, February 8, 1860.

BOWMAN, HAUER & CAPP'S
LUMBER YARD!
This Way, if you Want Cheap Lumber.

THE undersigned have lately formed a partnership for the purpose of engaging in the Lumber Business, on a new plan, would respectfully inform the public at large, that their place of business is DAVID BOWMAN'S Old Lumber Yard, in East Lebanon, fronting on Chestnut street, one square from the Evangelical church. They have enlarged the Yard and filled it with a new and excellent assortment of all kinds of Lumber, such as BOARDS, PLANKS, JOISTS,
LATHS, SHINGLES, AND SCANTLING,
of all lengths and thicknesses. In short, they keep constantly on hand, a full and well-seasoned assortment of all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS. Persons in want of anything in their line are invited to call, examine their stock, and learn their prices.
Thankful for past favors, they hope, that by attention to business and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
BOWMAN, HAUER & CAPP.
Lebanon, April 8, 1859.

REMOVAL
OF THE
LEBANON GROCERY.

THEO. OVES has removed his Grocery Store to the fine and commodious room opposite Mrs. Rise's Hotel, where he has just received a complete assortment of all kinds of
FRIUT AND GROCERIES,
which he is determined to sell cheap for CASH.
His stock consists in part of
SUGARS.—A cheap lot of REFINED and BROWN SUGAR.
COFFEE.—A prime article of RIO, JAVA, and also, Rio Coffee, ground, ready for use, and JAVA in Cans for families.
TEAS.—Choice article of BLACK and GREEN TEA.
RAISINS.—FINE VALENCIA BAKING RAISINS cheap, also, Bunch by the Box and Pound. CRANBERRIES and CITRON, &c.
DRIED FRUIT.—APPLES, PEACHES, CHERRIES, &c., &c.
SPICES.—All kinds pure and fresh, cheap.
SOAPS.—A choice selection of SOAPS, consisting of Fine Home-made, Rosin, Olive, Detersive, Poncine, and Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery of all kinds.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—A choice article of family Buckwheat by T. OVES.
Canned Fruit—Peaches and Tomatoes. Sweet Dried Corn and Beans, cheap by T. OVES.
Ketchup, Tomato, Walnut, and pure Woostershire Sauce, by T. OVES.
MOLASSES.—The cheapest SYRUP in town.
UNDER CLOTHES, such as Drawers and Shirts, Comforts, Hosiery and Gloves, which defy competition, by T. OVES.
November 9, 1859.

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 must 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. KELLY,
Sign of the Big Watch,
Lebanon, Sept. 21, 1859.

The Last Notice.

THE undersigned having dissolved partnership, over a year ago, now give the last notice to those indebted to them, that unless payment is made by the 15th of March, all the accounts will be found in the hands of Anthony S. Ely, Esq. JOHN GEORGE,
JOHN SHELLENBERGER.
Lebanon, February 22, 1860.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Private Sale.

THE undersigned offers at private sale, the following property of Emanuel Reigart, dec'd., viz:—
1 HORSE,
1 BUGGY,
A STOCK OF LIQUORS,
Of various kinds such as Wines, Brandies, Whiskey, &c., &c. Apply at the office of JACOB WEIDLE, Agent.
Lebanon, Nov. 30, 1859.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on *Friday, March 23, 1860*, at the residence of H. H. MISSEMER near Missemer's Station on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, in Millcreek township, Lebanon County, Pa., the following personal property, viz:—
1 BLACK MARE, 1 BAY COLT, 4 DURHAM COWS with Calves, 3 best milking qualities, 2 Heifers, 7 Steers, 2 Yearling Durham Bulls, 3 Sows, and 1 Boar of Chester county breed, 1 Four horse broad wheeled Wagon, 1 Two horse Spring Wagon, 1 Sleigh, 1 Rockaway Carriage, 1 Double Set Harness, 1 Land Roller, Plughs, Harrows and Cultivators, Single and Double trees, Forks, Cow and Halter Chains, Grindstones, Hay and Cornfodder, Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, a lot of Chickens and Pea fowls, with a variety of Household and Kitchen utensils too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when conditions of sale will be made known by SAMUEL MOCK.
March 7, 1860.

Lebanon Mutual Insurance Company.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pa.
CHARTER PERPETUAL!
OFFICE AT JONESTOWN, LEBANON COUNTY.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL $65,000!

THIS COMPANY is in full operation, and ready to make *Insurance* on all kinds of property, in *Town or Country*, and on as favorable terms as any well governed and safe company, either on the Mutual or joint stock principle.
President—JOHN BRUNNER, Esq.
Vice President—D. M. RANK.
Treasurer—GEO. F. MEILY.
Secretary—WM. A. BARRY.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN BRUNNER, Esq. — GEO. ROSS,
GEO. F. MEILY, — D. M. KARMANY,
NAPOLEON DESH, — JEFF. SHIRK,
JOHN C. SELTZER, — S. K. TREICHLER,
DAVID M. RANK, — DAVID RANK,
DANIEL H. BEEVER, — WM. A. BARRY.
ANTHONY S. ELY, *Agent for Lebanon and vicinity*
Jonestown, Feb. 23, 1859.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Annville,
LEBANON COUNTY, PENN'A.

THIS COMPANY was incorporated, March. 1859, and is now in full operation and ready to make insurance on Dwellings, and other Buildings, on Furniture, and Merchandise generally. Also on Barns. Contents, Stock, Farm Implements, &c., on a Mutual Principle.
MANAGERS.
Christian Bachman, — John N. Smith,
William Early, jr., — John H. Kinports,
David B Gingrich, — George Rigler,
Christian Hoffer, — John Allwein,
Samuel Meyer, — Rudolph Herr,
John D. Beiver, — Joseph F. Matz,
Dr. Henry Stine,
JOHN ALLWEIN, President.
RUDOLPH HERR, Treasurer.
JOSEPH F. MATZ, Secretary.
Annville, January 19, 1860.-1y.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1835.

THIS Company is mutual in the division of the profits, and not of the losses.
The profits of the business are funded and remain with the Company as a guarantee and protection to the Insured against loss; which fund is represented by scrip or certifices issued by the company to the insured, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent.
The assets of the Company amount to over
$800,000
and consist principally of Philadelphia City Loans, Pennsylvania State loans, United States Treasury notes and Mortgage bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Insurances made against loss by fire at as low rates as can be made by any Safe Company. No premium notes required. ISAAC HOFFER,
January 11, 1860. [Agent for Lebanon and Vicinity.

GREAT WESTERN
Insurance & Trust Comp'y.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTER PERPETUAL!
CAPITAL $500,000!!

FIRE INSURANCE ON STORES, DWELLINGS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Barns and contents, Stock, Farm Implements, and Merchandise generally, Limited or Perpetual. Also, Inland Insurance on GOODS, to all parts of the country. ☞ Office in the Company's Building,
No. 403 Walnut Street, corner of Fourth.
CHARLES C. LATHROP, President,
WM. DARLING, Vice President,
JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y and Treasurer.
WM. M. BRESLIN, Agent for Lebanon, Pa.
Philadelphia, February 8, 1860.

American Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT Street S. E. Corner of FOURTH, Phila. Life Insurance at the usual MUTUAL RATES, or at JOINT STOCK RATES, at about 20 per cent. less, or at TOTAL ABSTINENCE RATES, the lowest in the world.
J. C. SIMS, Sec'y.] A. WHILLDIN, President.
☞ GEORGE GLEIM, Esq., is Agent for Lebanon county. [February 8, 1860.-1y.

John W. Mish, Agent for
FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 411 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1856, BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CONFINED TO FIRE AND INLAND RISKS.
GEORGE W. DAY, President,
JONATHAN J. SLOCUM, Vice Pres't.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Sec'ry.
August 24, 1859.

J. B. Hiester,

AGENT OF FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia. By statement published it appears that the assets of the Company were on the 1st of January, 1860, $2,208,051 68. Feb. 8, 1860.

SWARTZ & BRO.
CASH
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.
HALL BUILDING,
MARKET STREET.
Cash paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Fashionable Tailoring.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, at his residence, in East Lebanon, (Cumberland Street,) 2 squares east from Major Moyer's Hotel, (south side.) By attention to business, promptness in his engagements, good fits, and moderate charges, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. He was a long time in the employ of Michael Wagner, dec'd., and feels confident of giving general satisfaction. Being a new beginner he solicits the patronage of the public.
Lebanon, May 12, 1859. GEORGE MCCAULLY.

SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Very Cheap Worked Collars,
Gents Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats,
Neck Ties and Mufflers,
Table Cloths, Napkins and Towels,
Bejon's kid and Gauntlet Gloves,
Hosiery of every description, reduced
12½ cents for Christmas, Chintzes,
Brace Suspenders a new article.
Christmas is approaching and those who wish to make their selections of HOLIDAY PRESENTS would do well to call at HENRY & STINE'S Store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
ANOTHER NEW LOT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
JUST RECEIVED BY
J. W. ACKER,
Cumberland St., next door to Dr. Lineaweaver's.

BOND'S MILK BISCUIT.—The lightest and most delicious Article that has ever been offered for sale in Lebanon. They have become universally popular wherever introduced. They are put up in cans, containing 10 lbs., or for sale by the king's pound by T. OVES.
ALSO, BOND'S TEA AND OYSTER CRACKERS.

IF YOU WANT GOOD PICTURES GO TO
BRENNER'S

SKY LIGHT GALLERY, over D. S. Raber's Drug Store, on Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa. AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, FERROTYPES, PAPYNOTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, taken daily, (Sunday excepted.): Prices reasonable and in accordance with the size, style and quality of the cases. Rooms opened from 8 A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Lebanon, June 2, 1858.

Choice Poetry.

EYES.

Eyes!—true, you have a language of your own,
A language high and holy in its tone,
How vain are words the feelings to express,
When eyes can throw around such happiness!
I ask no words affection's pledge to seal,
When truth's expression those dear eyes reveal,
And eyes are truthful, though the lips may lie—
A falsehood never glisten'd in an eye!

What was it thank'd the Saviour when he stood
A kind dispenser of his heavenly good
To her, whose daughter, rack'd with madd'ning pain,
Had tried, and vainly tried to break her chain?
'Twas not the tongue, for vainly that would try
To speak the feeling kindling in her eye;
That look was dearer in the Savior's sight
Than all the words that could have blest his might.

And oh, the look his Lord on Peter turn'd,
When he had thrice denied him! how it burn'd
Into his very soul in agony,
And wrung from him the agonizing cry!
There was no word, no harsh reproving word,
Not e'en a whisper from those lips was heard;
He saw, he felt, and oh, that sadden'd eye
From the Disciple's memory could not die!

When wearied, burden'd here with care and sin,
The soul's reflector speaks that soul within,
High thoughts of love and glory swell and rise,
And speechless feeling trembles in the eyes;
And tears may come, the feelings' sweet relief
Are tears of joy, as well as tears of grief;
Eyes may reflect a heaven we cannot tell,
Or mirror in their depths the pangs of hell!

Eyes are the windows in our house of clay
Through which we see the light of nature's day;
With our immortal eye, the quenchless soul,
We pierce beyond to heaven's eternal goal,
Where purified from aught of sin and ill,
Undying glories shall our spirits thrill:
No more shall earthly sorrow dim our eyes,
Where they shall sparkle fadeless in the skies.

Miscellaneous.

THE MONSOON IN CEYLON.

May is signalised by the great event of the change of the monsoon, and all the grand phenomena which accompany its approach.

It is difficult for one who has not resided in the tropic to comprehend the feeling of enjoyment which accompanies these periodical commotions of the atmosphere; in Europe they would be fraught with annoyance, but in Ceylon they are welcomed with a relish proportionate to the monotony they dispel. Long before the wished-for period arrives, the verdure produced by the previous rains becomes obliterated by the burning droughts of March and April. The deciduous trees shed their foliage, the plants cease to put forth fresh leaves, and all vegetable life languishes under the unwholesome heat. The grass withers on the baked and cloven earth, and red dust settles on the branches and thirsty brushwood.—The insects, deprived of their accustomed food, disappear under ground, or hide beneath the decaying bark; the water-beetles bury themselves in the hardened mud of pools, and the *helices* retire into the crevices of the stones or the hollows, amongst the roots of the trees, closing the apertures of their shells with the hybernating epipragm. Butterflies are no longer seen hovering over the flowers; the birds appear fewer and less joyous; and the wild animals and crocodiles, driven by the drought from their accustomed retreats, wander through the jungle, and even venture to approach the village wells in search of water. Man equally languishes under the general exhaustion; ordinary exertion becomes distasteful, and the native Singhalese, although inured to the climate, move with lassitude and reluctance.

Meanwhile the air becomes loaded to saturation with aqueous vapor drawn up by the augmented force of evaporation, acting vigorously over land and sea; the sky, instead of its brilliant blue, assumes the sullen tint of lead, and not a breath disturbs the motionless rest of the clouds that hang on the lower range of hills. At length, generally about the middle of the month, but frequently earlier, the sultry suspense is broken by the arrival of the wished-for change. The sun has by this time nearly attained his greatest northern declination, and created a torrid heat throughout the lands of southern Asia and the peninsula of India. The air, lighted by his high temperature and such watery vapour as it may contain, rises into loftier regions, and is replaced by indraughts from the neighboring sea, and thus a tendency is gradually given to the formation of a current bringing up from the south the warm humid air of the equator. The wind, therefore, which reaches Ceylon, comes laden with moisture, taken up in its passage across the great Indian Ocean. As the monsoon draws near, the days become more overcast and hot, banks of clouds rise over the ocean to the west, and, in the peculiar twilight the eye is attracted by the unusual whiteness of the seabirds that sweep along the strand to seize the objects flung on shore by the rising surf.

At last the sudden lightnings flash among the hills and shoot through the clouds that overhang the sea, and with a crash of thunder the monsoon bursts over the thirsty land, not in showers or partial torrents, but in a wide deluge, that in the course of a few hours overtops the river banks, and spreads in inundations over every level plain.

All the phenomena of this explosion are stupendous; thunder, as we are accustomed to be awed by it in Europe, affords but the faintest idea of its overpowering grandeur in Ceylon; and its sublimity is infinitely increased, as it is faintly heard from the shore, resounding through night and darkness over the gloomy sea. The lightning, when it touched the earth, where it is covered with the descending torrent, flashes into it, and disappears instantaneously; but, when it strikes a drier surface, in seeking better conductors, it often opens a hollow like that formed by the explosion of a shell, and frequently leaves behind it traces of vitrification. In Ceylon, however, occurrences of this kind are rare; and accidents are seldom recorded from lightning, probably owing to the profusion of trees, and especially of cocoa-nut palms which, when drenched with rain, intercept the discharge, and conduct the electric matter to the earth. The rain at these periods excites the astonishment of a European; it descends in almost continuous streams, so close and so dense, that the level ground, unable to absorb it sufficiently fast, is covered with one uniform sheet of water, and down the sides of activities it rushes in a volume that wears channels in the surface.—For hours together, the noise of the torrent, as it beats upon the trees, and bursts upon the roofs, flowing thence in rivulets along the ground, occasions an roar that drowns the ordinary voice, and renders sleep impossible.

INTERVIEW WITH A POLAR BEAR.

It seems hardly right to call polar bears land animals; they abound here one hundred and ten geographical miles from the nearest land, upon very loose, broken up ice, which is steadily drifting into the Atlantic at the rate of twelve or fourteen miles daily. To remain upon it would be to insure their destruction, were they not nearly amphibious. They hunt by scent, and constantly seen running across and against the wind, which prevails from the northward, so that the same instinct which directs their search for prey, also serves the important purpose of guiding them in the direction of land and more solid ice. I remarked that the upper part of bruin's fore paws are rubbed quite bare. Peterson explains, that to surprise the seal a bear crouches down with his fore paws doubled underneath, and pushes himself noiselessly forward with his hinder legs, until within a few yards, when he springs upon the unsuspecting victim, whether in the water or upon the ice. The Greenlanders are fond of bear's flesh, but never eat the heart or liver, and say that these parts cause sickness. No instance is known of Greenland bears attacking men except wounded or provoked; they never disturb the Esquimaux graves, although they seldom fail to rob a cache of seal's flesh, which is a similar construction of loose stones above the ground. A native of Upernavik, one dark winter's day, was out visiting his seal nets.—He found a seal entangled, and whilst kneeling down over it upon the ice to get it clear, he felt a slay on the back, from his companion, as he supposed; but a second and heavier blow made him look smartly round. He was horror stricken to see a peculiarly grim old bear instead of his comrade! Without deigning further notice of the man, bruin, tore the seal out of the net, and commenced his supper. He was not interrupted; nor did the man wait to see the meal finished.—*Captain McClintock's Voyage in Search of Sir John Franklin.*

GUNPOWDER.

We give now the generally received origin and history of the discovery of this great "war agent:"

We owe the discovery of this destructive agent, to a circumstance that happened in 1292, to Barthold Schwartz, or Constantine Aucklitzen, a native of Fribourg, in Germany, which was occasioned by his having put some saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal in a mortar, for some chemical preparation; a spark of fire accidently flew into it, when the mortar exploded, and the fragments scattered in all directions. The invention has been set down in the pages of history as the result of German ingenuity, when, in fact, it was the result of accident. It is supposed that Roger Bacon, an English monk, who was born near Itchester, in the year 1214, knew the ingredients of gunpowder long before, but kept it a secret from humane principles. It is said that he so transposed the letters of the Latin word which signified charcoal, as to render the whole obscure and unintelligible. By this means he rendered it difficult for any one to discover the fatal secret by the perusal of his works, and secured to himself the honor of the invention, if it should be discovered by any other person.

Enabled as we are to state correctly the date when the art of making gunpowder was first found out, yet we are at fault when we attempt to attach a date as to its being employed to discharge fire-arms; however, but a short period intervened from its being first made to its use in the field; for we find that it traveled from Germany into France, as may be seen by the following items from the accounts of the treasurer of war, in the year 1338: "To Henry de Faumichan, for gunpowder and other things necessary for the cannon at the siege of Puy Guillaume." In 1346 the English were compelled to raise the siege at which artillery was employed by the garrison; this consisted of two large "iron boxes," which they loaded with round pebbles. It was considered as a remarkable instance of good fortune that these pieces had received no damage—proving that the art of managing them with effect was unknown. Froissart tells us that when the English laid siege to St. Malo, in 1373, they had four hundred cannon with them, which account is somewhat at variance with Hume's detail in the History of England, where he seems to say that at the besieging of Orleans, in the reign of Henry VI., in the year 1428, "that it might be reckoned among the first sieges where cannon was employed in Europe to advantage." The cannon spoken of by Froissart were hand cannons, which were carried by two men, and fired from a rest fixed in the ground. These portable fire arms were not used in France till the reign of Charles the VI. In Italy, gunpowder was first used against the Genoese, by the Venetians in 1380.

TRAINING COLTS.

The proper time to commence training colts is while they are quite young, as it is then an easy task to handle them. Colts that run till they are three or four years old, are frequently stubborn and hard to manage.—My plan is, to halter-brake them while they yet run with the mare, and get them so that I can lead them whenever I wish. When thus trained, they can be broken to the harness with comparatively little trouble. I next bridle them and get them accustomed to the bit, and they soon become bridle-wise. At a year old I harness and drive them about, and when at two years old I put them in a wagon and drive them on the road. When they have become somewhat handy in driving, I give them a small load, and afterwards increase it. If the load is too great, before they are accustomed to drawing, they will fly back and refuse to draw. The principal cause of balky horses may very likely be the custom of loading them too heavily while breaking.

An instance which came under my observation, last winter, will illustrate this. A young man was drawing a heavy sawlog, and had a young colt hitched in with an old horse; the colt became fatigued with the exertion which he had used, and refused to go any further, when the driver became vexed, and beat the poor beast sorely, which caused him to again spring forward with all his strength. Finding that the load did not follow, he again refused to draw, as might have been expected. If the load had been light enough to start at the first pull, the colt would cheerfully have done his share of the work.

JESUS AND THE DEAD DOG.

Jesus, says a very old Persian story, arrived one evening at the gates of a certain city, and sent his disciples forward to prepare supper, while he himself, intent on doing good, walked through the streets into the market-place.

And he saw at the corner of the market some people gather together, looking at an object on the ground; and he drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog, with a halter round his neck, by which he appeared to have been dragged thro' the dirt; and a vile, a more abject, a more unclean thing, never met the eyes of man.

And those who stood by looked on with abhorrence.

"Faugh!" said one, stopping his nose; "it pollutes the air." "How long," said another, "shall this foul beast offend our sight?" "Look at his torn hide," said a third: "one could not even cut a shoe out of it." "And his ears," said a fourth; "all draggled and bleeding." "No doubt," said a fifth, "he hath been hanged for thieving."

And Jesus heard them; and, looking down compassionately on the dead creature, he said, "Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth."

Then the people turned towards him with amazement, and said among themselves, "Who is this? This must be Jesus of Nazareth, for only he could find something to pity and approve even in a dead dog!" and being ashamed, they bowed their heads before him, and each went on his way.

MODERN WATER APPARATUS.

Dr. Charles M. Windship, of Roxbury, calls attention, through the columns of the Medical and Surgical Journal, to the danger arising from the use of water drawn from the copper boilers introduced into the houses of this and other cities, and which the servants are apt to take for cooking purposes, unconscious of the deleterious properties of water which has been heated in the bath-boiler.—The family of a well-known citizen of Boston were seriously poisoned by the cook (but who was ignorant of the danger) having for a long period been using the water drawn from the copper boiler (which connected by a lead pipe with a lead reservoir) in preparing the tea and coffee, and boiling the vegetables. To avert the danger arising from such a practice, which is not uncommon, the doctor advises that water be introduced into kitchens only through iron, glass, wood, or gutta-percha tubes; so arranging the hot water apparatus that it can only be drawn in the chambers where it is required for bathing, &c.; and once a week, or more frequently, if necessary, let on the water in the wash-room by a lock-faucet, the key of which can be kept in a secure place. The doctor also advocates the banishment from the kitchen of copper vessels and copper covers, having recently been called to attend several cases of sever colic, induced by eating apples and cranberries stewed in copper and bell-metal vessels.

☞ An exchange paper says, a late reverend divine, walking out back of his house, where a new street was opening, saw an Irishman hard at work with a crowbar striving to dislodge a huge stone from the ground where it was held fast by the root of a tree. His patience was fairly exhausted by the vain struggle he had made, and at last he exclaimed in a passion—"The devil take it!" The old pastor approached him, and quietly remarked that he ought not to make such free use of the name of the evil one, and certainly not to throw such a big stone at him as that. The Irishman, striking his crowbar into the ground, and leaning leisurely on it, replied:—"Och! then, and it's yerself that's findin's fault wid me for sayin' that same, when it's yees and the likes o' yees that's paid by the year for abusing the ould gintleman all the time?" The pastor turned away to smile and enjoy the retort.

STRANGE LOVE STORY.

In 1847, there lived in the town of Landshut, Bavaria, a young mechanic named Louis S——, who had just arrived at the aged of twenty-one years. He became accquainted with a young woman, the daughter of a wealthy citizen, noted for her beauty and many accomplishments. The two were soon deeply in love with each other, and were living in the blissful anticipation of soon enjoying a world of happiness in wedded bliss. The matter was mentioned to the girl's father, who became very indignant at the presumption of the young man, who was poor, in asking the hand of the daughter of one so wealthy as he. The young man was driven from his house, and threatened with personal violence should he return. With a sorrowful heart and eyes wet with tears, Louis bade adieu to Susan, for that was the young girl's name, and set sail for America on the 13th of April, 1848, in the ship Calois.

The ship was out two weeks, widely tossed on many a rolling billow, when one stormy, dark night, the 27th of April, 1848, she was struck by an English vessel, and in less than twenty minutes sunk to the fathomless depths of the ocean, carrying several of the passengers and crew to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns." Just as the vessel was going down, Louis S—— and John Hershberger, who in the voyage had become intimate personal friends, plunged into the briny deep, and fortunately almost immediately got upon a plank, and were quickly carried far from the scene of disaster.

The English ship hovered around for several hours, and gathered up a number of the passengers of the Calois, but Louis and Hershberger had, in their frail bark, got beyond hailing distance, and the vessel went on her way without them. For thirty-six hours they were on this plank in the middle of the ocean, enduring all the horrors of anxiety, hunger and thirst, when they were picked up by the once ill-fated ship City of Glasgow, bound for Philadelphia, where they arrived on the 5th of May, 1848. Hershberger hired with a barber in Philadelphia, and Louis S—— came on foot to our neighboring county of Stark, where he worked two months, and then came to this county and commenced work at his trade, as a partner in an established shop. He was a very fine workman, sober and industrious, and soon gained the confidence of his customers and neighbors.

The result was that he soon had all the money he needed, and some to loan, which he was always careful to put in safe hands. In the year 1850, he made the acquaintance of a farmer's daughter, of this county, and on the 29th of November of that year he was married to her. He continued to prosper, and, in 1852, purchased a fine farm, and went to farming. In June last his wife died, leaving four children—two boys and two girls—to battle the storms of life without a mother.

News had been taken back to Germany of the loss of the Calois and most of the passengers, and among them Louis and young Hershberger. The girl, Louis's first love, was sorrow-stricken with the sad news of Louis's supposed death, for she still hoped that fortunes would favor them, so that they might marry at some time. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and it was this that strengthened the young girl to bid farewell to her lover, and pray to Heaven that he might safely be carried over the pathless ocean; but when the sad news of his death reached her ear, she was for many months almost frantic, her rosy cheeks gave way for a death-like pallor; and her friends feared that they would soon have to follow her to her grave. Time, however, had its effect, and she finally apparently forgot the cause of her troubles. Many were the suitors that applied for her hand, but she refused them all. In the year 1854, Hershberger, who was a scholar and a fine writer, wrote a letter to a friend in Germany, giving an account of the voyage, loss of the vessel, and rescue of himself and Louis S.

This letter was published in a paper in Germany, which fell into the hands of the faithful girl, by which she learned that Louis had been saved; but whether he was yet living, and, if so, still true to her, put her to great suspense. Her father died in 1858, leaving her a large fortune. In July, 1859, she was in a store in the town of Landshut, and while waiting on the merchant, who was engaged, to sell her some goods, she picked up a copy of *Der Deutsche in Ohio*, a paper published by brother Raby, of Canton, formerly of this county, and noticed the death of the wife of Louis S. She obtained the Louis was her old lover, and immediately she began to make preparations to sail for America and seek him out. She arrived in this country, at the house of Louis, on the 21st of December, and on the 10th of January they were made happy by being united in marriage at the house of the bridegroom.—*Holmes County Farmer.*

THE ANTHELIA.

A curious phenomena, to which the name of 'Anthelia' has been given, and which may probably have suggested to the early painters the idea of the glory surrounding the heads of beatified saints, is to be seen in singular beauty, at early morning, in Ceylon. When the light is intense, and the shadows proportionally dark—when the sun is near the horizon, and the shadow of a person walking is thrown on the dewy grass—each particle furnishes a double reflection from its concave and convex surfaces; and to the spectator his own figure, but more particularly the head, appears surrounded by a halo as vivid as if radiated from diamonds. The Buddhists may possibly have taken from this beautiful object their idea of the *agni*, or emblem of the sun, with which the head of Buddha is surmounted. But unable to express a *halo* in sculpture, they concentrated it into flame.

☞ The Dublin University Magazine, in commenting upon the lives of the royal and imperial wives of France, states that there are but thirteen out of sixty-seven on whose memory there is no dark stain of sorrow or sin. Of the fifty-four others, eleven were divorced, two died by the executioner, nine died very young, seven were soon widowed, three were cruelly treated, three were exiled, the characters of three were very bad, and the prisoners and the heart broken made up the remainder. Twenty who were buried at St. Denis since the time of Charlemagne were denied the rest of the grave. Their remains were dragged from the tomb, exposed to the insults of the revolutionary populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quicklime.

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