THE LEBANON ADVERTISER.---A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRL 11, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

(Subject to the Decision of the Charleston Democratic National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Electors at Large.

RICHARD VAUX. GEO. M. KEIM.

District Electors.	
1. Frederick Server.	14. J. Rockhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson.	15. George D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett.	16. J. A. Abl.
4. J. G. Brenner.	17. J. S. Danner.
5. J. W. Jacoby.	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Charles Kelly.	19. H. N. Lee.
7. Of P. James.	20. J. B. Howell.
8. David Scholl.	21. N. P. Fetterman.
9. J. L. Lichtner.	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barber.	23. William Book.
11. T. H. alker.	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester.	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Joseph Laubach.	

THE TARIFF.

After all the boasting of the Republican presses, that their party is the only one that can be relied on to favor a modification of the Tariff, it is coming out that the most serious opposition to this measure will be encountered from the Republican side of the House. A late dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

"The friends of Morrill's tariff bill will be compelled to amend the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th sections of that bill, or *they may lose the votes of the woolen manufacturers.* This cannot be too quickly attended to. I learn that great exertions will be made to pass it in the House this week, but, as a large number of speeches will be made on the subject, it is doubtful if any res It is produced in the House at so early a period as some of the sanguine friends of the bill expect. *The Republicans from New England are not as favorable to the measure* as their friends in the middle States might wish, and it is feared that action upon it will be delayed until so late a period in the session that the Senate will not have time for its consideration."

The above proves that there are *free-traders* among the opposition as well as among the "locofocos." What proof, however, was needed of the fact when the opposition *leaders* are Banks, Wilmot, and others, the greatest free-traders of them all. The truth is, no fears need be apprehended of the speedy enactment of a satisfactory tariff law—such an one as our iron masters require, if the opposition will give such a bill their support. The above extract shows that they will not do so. They will sacrifice the interests of the whole country for the sake of gaining the next Presidency. They are fearful that if a tariff law is enacted the capital to be made by charging "free traders" upon the Democrats, and claiming to be the especial guardians of "protection to American interests" would be lost to them. Hence they will keep the question before the people. They will prevent the passage of a tariff bill—either by killing it themselves, or making its provisions so outrageous and abominable that the Democrats cannot support it. The Democrats from the northern states in the lower House of Congress are ready to vote for a fair tariff bill; the Democratic Senate is ready to pass it, and the President has stated in two Messages that he would sign just such a Tariff bill as the Pennsylvania Iron Masters desire and Pennsylvania interests require. Such has been the position of things relating to the Tariff ever since the opening of Congress—now over four months, and yet the opposition, with a majority in the proper branch where such bills originate, and a decided majority on the Committee whose duty it is to prepare and present them have scarcely yet taken the first step in the matter. It is their fault, and theirs alone that it is so, and we predict that they will keep the question before the people until after the Presidential election. The public interest may languish in the mean while if only Republican votes can be made thereby!

☞ When the Democrats are in power they must bear the responsibility of all that is done, and of a good deal that is concocted only in the imagination of the opposition. Hence the opposition, when they are in power, must also assume the responsibility of what they do; and if buzzards gather at their board it is no doubt because there is feasting in anticipation. The opposition legislatures are so noted for an excess of bad qualities, that not only the *Courier*, but many others of the opposition are obliged to denounce them. It is not strictly fair, however, to apologize for corruption by charging impurity upon others. Let them attend to their own purification, a work directly at hand.

☞ A bill was passed by the last legislature requiring a notice to be published of all intended applications for local corporation and municipal legislation, in the several counties of the State.

☞ The latest accounts from Mexico are that Miramon had withdrawn from the siege of Vera Cruz and was retreating towards the Capital.

A FRIEND'S EPITAPH.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, as Republican paper, notices below the demise of the last Pennsylvania Legislature, two-thirds of the members of which were of its own political household. It must be highly gratifying for public servants to carry back to their constituents such warm expressions of general contempt and disgust as are embodied in this paragraph.

"Both Houses of the Legislature have adjourned, and for that one act we tender them our hearty thanks, for never in the history of Pennsylvania has a session been marked by more corrupt, wicked intriguing than the present. Every good citizen feels the blush of honest indignation tingling his cheeks when he thinks of its proceedings. No measure, however beneficial, could stand the slightest chance of passing, unless by profuse expenditure of money. Almost every man, with some noble exceptions, had his price, and, if common rumor be true, it was an enormous price. If it could not be paid in the hard cash, secure prospective profits were just as good."

We trust the people will take care and not repeat the doze. The experiments of opposition legislation in 1855 and 1860 are dear bought lesson.

☞ One fellow, named Pettybone, has already been arrested for perjury in swearing to falsehoods before the Covode Investigating Committee. It will be remembered that the President in the protest said not anything but perjury could injure his good name. As he was writing the attempt was made.

☞ The Charleston National Democratic Convention will meet on the 23d inst., next Monday two weeks.—At a recent meeting of the National Executive Committee it was resolved unanimously that it is inexpedient to change the place. The price for boarding and lodging will be from three to five dollars per day.

☞ Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill county was elected Speaker of the Senate for the recess. He received 20 votes, all opposition, while the Democrats, 11, voted for George W. Miller, of Washington.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last. The Free Banking Bill was signed by the Governar previous to adjournment. The following acts relating to Lebanon county were also passed and no doubt signed by the Governor, viz:—An act supplementary to an act incorporating the Shafferstown Academy; also an act authorizing the sale of the armory of the independent Guards of Fredericksburg, has passed both Houses.—An Act to incorporate the Washington Mutual Fire Insurance company of Lebanon, Lebanon county. The act to incorporate the Lebanon Valley Marble Company has been vetoed by the Governor.

THE GREAT BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The glorious uncertainty of the law, was never more strikingly exhibited than in the result of the second trial of the case of Miss Effie C. Carstang against Henry Shaw, Esq., of St. Louis, for breach of promise of marriage On the first trial, about a year ago, it will be remembered, damages to the amount of $100,000 were awarded to the plaintiff. A new trial was obtained, which ended last Saturday night, with a verdict in favor of Mr. Shaw, the defendant. The cause of this great difference in the verdicts of the two juries, was the production of testimony, on the second trial, damaging to Miss Effie's good name and character. But the end is not yet, for the plaintiff has already moved for a new trial, which, if not granted, the case will go to the Supreme Court.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Sunbury and Erie bill, which was so long debated in our State Legislature, passed, and has become a law, in the following form:—The bill stays proceedings, under the mortgage of the State, for the sale of the road for non-payment of interest, until February, 1862, and authorizes the Company to issue scrip to the amount of $600,000, to pay debts contracted for labor and materials between the first of August last and the first of April. The scrip is to be a lien upon the road, and to take precedence of the State mortgage.

☞ The pickpockets made an invasion of Lancaster last week, and speedily relieved a number of the country people of their well-lined pocket books. Mr. John Denlinger, of East Hempfield, lost his pocket book and $2,100 in money. Mr. David Landis, of West Lampeter, lost $901. Mr. Isaac Diller, living near the Welsh Mountain, lost $1,510.—Mr. James Passmore lost about $1,000. Quite a large number of other persons were relieved of their money.—One of the scamps was arrested while in the act of picking Mr. David Bender's pocket. He is an Englishman about 40 years of age, and gave his name as John R. Freidenberg. It is thought that the party who committed the robberies were mostly experienced English pickpockets, and numbered some six or eight.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

WILLIAM SPRAGUE,

Democratic Candidate Elected Governor.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT ARRESTED!

The State election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday of last week, and after one of the most exciting contests ever known, Col. William Sprague, the candidate of the Democracy and the Union men, has been elected Governor by a majority of 1,460. This splendid victory shows an astonishing revolution in sentiment when we consider that the Republicans carried the State last year by 5,892 majority. Following immediately after the great Democratic gains in Connecticut, nothing could be more cheering to the Democracy of the Union. Connecticut shook the solid phalanx of Republican States in New England, but Rhode Island has broken it. Glorious Rhode Island! Thus, on the very threshold of the Presidential contest, have the Republicans sustained a serious repulse in two States heretofore counted as certain for the Republican candidate for President. Their majority in Connecticut, dwindled down from thousands to a few hundred, carries alarm instead of encouragement into the Republican camp. And now Rhode Island has deserted them—has defeated the Republican candidate for Governor, and utterly routed the irrepressibles. The Republican party may as well close business and make an assignment, when it is defeated in New England.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The State election in Connecticut was held on Monday of last week, and the Republicans carried it by the pitifully small majority of 571 votes, after one of the hottest campaigns ever known in that State. A few more such victories in New England, and the sectional Abolition party is undone. The vote of Connecticut shows the gradual decline of Republicanism in its stronghold. At the Presidential election of 1856, Fremont carried the State by a majority of 7,705 over Buchanan, and 5,090 over Buchanan and Fillmore combined. Last year the Republican majority in the State was 1,870, and this year, after the most strenuous exertions, and although the vote polled shows a large increase, the Republicans have only succeeded in saving the State by some 500 votes. If the reaction goes on at this rate, Connecticut is sure to cast her vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention. The Hartford *Times*, in rejoicing at the decline of the Republicans, which this election exhibits, says truly: "They are now roosting on the lowest branch, and the next descent must be to the ground." The Abolitionists boasted that they would carry Connecticut by 5,000, and are "greatly disappointed," to find their majority whittled down to almost *nothing*. There is no despondency among the Democracy, but the most cheerful, active preparation for the work to come.

☞ MARIN, the commander of the two Mexican steamers, recently captured by the U. S. squadron before Vera Cruz, signs himself an Admiral of the Mexican Navy, and has published, at New Orleans, a protest against the capture of his steamers. He says that neither the Saratoga, Indianola, or Wave, showed their flags when he approached. He knew that the Indianola and Wave were Juarez's steamers, and supposing them to be towing armed boats to attack him, he attempted to escape. Two shots were first fired at him, which he returned. Then he recognized the Saratoga, and ordered the firing to cease, notwithstanding which the attack was continued, with the result already known. He says he purchased the steamers at Havana, from merchants, by order of the Supreme Government of Mexico. He had nationalized one, and the other was to be nationalized on reaching Mexico, if she should prove worthy.

The commanders of two of the French vessels of war lying at Vera Cruz, have protested, in violent terms, against the capture of the Mexican steamers by the Americans.

There is news from Havana to the 27th ultimo. There is great excitement there about the capture of Marin's steamers. The papers denounce it as an act of war.

☞ The bill empowering Justices of the Peace in certain counties to try certain cases by a jury of six, &c., has been vetoed by the Governor.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LEBANON ADVERTISER

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1860.

Across the Atlantic, towards Brighton,—dear good old Brighton, the mere mention of which troops before our memory the familiar forms of Paul Dombey, Florence, Edith, Mr. Toots, Major Joe Bagstock and the entire *dramatis personæ* of Dombey & Son—the eye of the New World is now eagerly directed, not the full and entire compass of its ocular vision, because that would be imprudent and indelicate—but its one eye, secretly, and that over the left shoulder. And why? not because "The Chicken," is training for his celebrated "mill" with "The Larkey Boy"—that passed away with the immortal spirits of little Paul and Cleopatra, and both were long since vanquished in a battle with the Great Destroyer.—Still why?

The Old Gentleman has discovered himself at last. The effect of Master Franks unceremonious visit to the library is plainly discernable by a portion of the *Clipper* which hangs from the Old Gentleman's coat tail pocket, into which he has hastily thrust it, and by his disconcerned and surprised look. The Gentleman slyly poking the tell-tale end of the paper into his pocket, protests it is very warm, (on this blustery March day!) cambrics the moisture from his forehead, and draws down the window an inch or two. A look at Frank, who is mounted on a chair, searching the library for '*Phist* on muscular development,' and the old Gentleman adjusts his gold-mounted eye glasses, and walks out of the room. Frank who is a knowing youth has caught the old Gentleman napping for once; and having placed his hand upon the object of his search ventures a hurrah for "Heenan," and then sliding "Phist," up the front of his jacket follows in the Old Gentleman's footsteps.

And this is the reason why the eye single of the New World is directed towards the country celebrated for its pure and invigorating breezes,—because Heenan and Sayers, each representatives of the advocates of the "manly art" in the old Eastern and Western hemispheres are undergoing a process that shall fit them for an encounter probably to result in the life-maiming or death of both.

There is no use in disguising the fact that the Public Head is crazed upon the subject. The Public Head keeps apace at the side of Heenan, his twenty mile morning stretch and returns and sits down with him to beefsteak and Madeira.—The Public Head feels of his muscles, and the Public Eye admires the elasticity of his step and the "taut" condition of matters and things generally. At night the Public takes the subject home with him and compares veiws with the *Evening Blower's* "London Correspondence," over toast and tea. Popular Mania who is a churchman, "high" at that, ventures to remark that the chances are in favor of the "B. B." because he is giving all attention to training at Brighton, while "J. S." is down at London fooling away his time there." The Old Lady with the silvered hair, the jaunty trimmed cap and the gold spectacles, who sits at the head of the table dispensing the tea, says with all gravity, that she hopes the pernicious boy or whatever you call him—may give 'tother feller a sound thrashing and there end the matter. Little Tommy, who sits in the chair by the side of his grandma—the Old Lady—encouraged by the remarks just made, lays down his "horseys," and diving into his pocket produces a top, to which he calls the Old Lady's attention. The Old Lady adjusts her spectacles takes the top in her hand and reads on it "Heenan," sunk deep into the head of it. Meantime little Johnny beats a tattoo with his feet upon the chair rounds and whispering in his grandma's ear "that's the fellow that's goin' to lick." The Old Lady half smiling half frowning tells Johnny that it is naughty to talk so, and then slides the top into the little urchin's pocket. So it is, Grandma you must be more careful next time.

The 'Sixteenth' is looked forward to with much interest by other than the 'fancy.' The *Evening Blower* which heretofore has always been considered a strictly moral sheet, of late has been indulging its readers in spicy paragraphs concerning the expected "mill," and that too, without incurring the receipt of any such concise and emphatic epistles as "Stop my paper!" The shops windows areladened with all the publications on the 'manly art' that have seen the light during the past twenty-five years; while the confectioners are adorning their show windows with sugar figures representing the two champions FLAGRANT DELICTO. Wrapper the "periodical man" (excuse the full) has received an order from Psalms, who is a deacon in an up-town church, to serve "The Spirits" (sub rosa) until after the contest; while at the same time that worthy functionary has put his children at a school to which there is a gymnasium attached, and himself devotes an hour or two daily to punching sand bags at Heinicke's.

Some of the newspapers, I see are ridiculing the idea that a *national* cast should be given to the affair. Right there Mr. Editor, but the thing can't be helped. It is one of the weaknesses of Young America that when any one or thing that lives and draws breath under the stars and stripes, "goes abroad" Y. A. is sure to follow. He needs curb occasionally it is true, as old America still more frequently needs the spur. He is entirely too impetuous and often lends his countenance to matters that on mature judgement his good sense recoils from. But let a Steers, on a McCormick, a Morphy or a Colt, a Ten Brock or a Heenan go upon English soil and Young America is there sure enough to back him and to hold the bottle. We fear to check the alleration at this point, for fear it might break out and more dangerously too, on another portion of the body corporeal. "Vot a country, vot a peoples!" We shall see WHAT we shall see.

"The John Brown raid" is over, and Brown and his associates "sleep their last sleep." Helpers book has been sold by thousands through the "intervention" of Congress—a speaker has been elected—still "the nigger question" is not definitely settled yet. Like Banquo's ghost it is not only given to disturbing the silent watches of the night, but the full orbed splendors of the day is invaded by its blackened presence. Another Fugitive Slave case" say the daily sheets in scud horse type. "Great Excitement—Full particulars," and then follows a column or two of Minion type, saying how Moses, (with seven alias,) Horner escaped from service in Virginia last August, and has since been living in Harrisburg, where on complaint of the fact being lodged with the United States Marshall he was captured and brought to this City for trial. He was taken before the Federal Court, Judge Cadwallader, who after a hearing of the case remanded the prisoner to his master. The announcement was received with demonstrations of approval on one side, while on the other—Lucretia Mott being chief mourner—tears fell copiously. This lady on the termination of the case made her way up to the bar (legal not bibulous) and *treated* the Judge to some quite *spirited* remarks upon his decision.—The judge took the matter quite good humoredly, the same as he would the complaint of poor Jack of the ill treatment of his Captain, and laughed the matter off much to the discomfiture of Lucretia Mott, Passmore Williamson, Geo. W. Earl & Co. At this stage of the proceedings the excitement of the scene was intensified by the service upon the Marshall of a *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Allison of the Common Pleas, commanding the officer to produce before him this morning the body of the said Moses. The Marshall of course disregarded the HEBEAS CORPUS, not acknowledging the authority of Common Pleas over a Federal Court, and preparations were made to remove the prisoner. Then followed a scene such as was never witnessed before in an reportorial experience, even in the Gatschelland Danderfield Slave cases. The prisoner was placed in a carriage and then a mob of colored individuals made a rush upon it. The heads of the horses were seized and the pole of the carriage broke. The officers drew their revolvers which had the effect of intimidating the multitude, when the policemen detailed by the Mayor, made a charge and succeeded in arresting some dozen or more negroes and locking them up in the Station house. The carriage was then surrounded by a platoon of officers, and in this manner the fugitive was taken to Moyamensing prison. This morning at 8 o'clock the prisoner was taken to the Baltimore depot and was shortly steaming it on his way down South. The HEBEAS CORPUS came up at the appointed time, and the decision of the question at issue—"was the fugitive in the custody of the Marshall at the time of the service of the writ"—was postponed. During the trial above named, the public, outside of a few fanatical abolitionists took little or no interest in the matter so far at least as there presence was concerned.—The people have become satiated with the subject the few months past, and "wool" is a staple of but little moment to them other than that done up in bales in Front and Water Street Warehouses.

In political matters the city is all agog. Both parties, the Demdcrats and the Peoples' have been at work, and brought out a ticket instanter. The Democratic candidate for Mayor is Hon. JOHN ROBBINS, jr., a gentleman well know to the political world at large; while the nominee of the latter named party is the present incumbent Mayor Alexander Henry. Approps of Mayor Henry it is a well-known fact that until within a few months past, it has been given out that Mr. Snyder Leidy had the "inside track" for the Mayoralty,—it being understood that under no consideration would Mayor Henry again accept the office. Elated by this piece of good fortune the would be Mayor has been "conciliating" pretty freely among the powers that be, and taking the matter as a foregone conclusion has among other things caused to be struck off a number of photographic likenesses, done up in a circular form, and duly labelled "S. Snyder Leidy," the Peoples' Candidate for Mayor. "Imagine the pheelinz" of that too-sanguine gentleman when, only a short time since, a party of gentlemen waiting upon the Mayor and soliciting the use of his name for the Mayoralty, it was given at their urgent request and so announced to the public! We once witnessed a representation of the funny spectacle "Cindarella," and remember how elated we were to hear the company proclaim, at the trial of the glass slipper, "It is on," and then how doubly mortified we felt when the remainder of the sentence—"but the heel!" fell upon our ears. Comment is unnecessary.

You know in how short a space of time after the laying of the track of the Fifth and Sixth Street Passenger Railway, the entire city was grid-ironed over. People who though they wouldn't take the railway stock, were free to express their opinion that they would BEGIN for it, and their predictions are likely to prove true. With the exception of some two or three roads they are nothing but SINKING FUNDS, and the companies have been at their wits ends to devise some means by which they might be made to pay. Within a month or so past several of the companies have made trial of steam upon their roads, with a view of cutting down the expenses, as also a saving of time, and the prospects are that, in a very short time Passenger Railway Cars driven by steam will be all the go. So mote it be.

"COL."

By Request from the Lancaster Intelligencer.

The Charleston Convention

MESSRS. EDITORS: If you will give me space in your columns, I desire to express my views upon the course which the great Sanhedrim of our party, soon to meet at Charleston, should take in the selection of candidates. In this I have no interest save the success of the party, and thereby of its principles. I have definitely, and I hope finally, retired from all active participation in the struggles with its organization, and expect to have even less to do with its open contests with the mongrel opposition, which follow the arrangement of its internal machinery before taking the field in form.

The Pennsylvania resolutions, adopted at Reading, express the opinion of the party in this State, and the maintenance of their justice and truth has been confided by it to gentlemen every way capable of enforcing the propositions contained in them. They will not ask the Charleston Convention to adopt them *verbatim*. If they find that a majority differ with them in opinion, on a question which is after all rather an abstraction than a practical reality, except in the woful dissensions it has produced, they know their duty as Democrats too well not to yield as far as they can with honor and safety yield, and know also how to submit gracefully if peremptorily overruled. We may also be sure that the true interests and honor of Pennsylvania will not suffer in their hands.

Whatever may be the platform adopted by the Convention, of this every Democrat may be sure: It will be carefully and deliberately examined by the best and ablest men of the nation. We may likewise safely infer, from our experience of the labors of former Conventions in this regard, that it will be practical, and not encumbered with vain speculative abstractions. For my own part, I have a resolute faith in the action of the Convention, and believe most firmly that it will strip the question of slavery of the mantle in which demagogues and traitors have tried to envelope it, and present it in a form satisfactory to patriotic citizens North, South, East and West.

Some other things as well as a good platform to stand on, are required for success. The party must have a candidate who can be relied on to carry out its principles, and who is available.—To nominate a man who is unreliable, but available, is to adopt the policy of the opposition.—Success would be no victory, or at least secure none of its fruits.

I think it must be admitted that no man can succeed in a Democratic Convention through the game of brag and bluster, whether countenanced by himself, or, unwittingly to him, practiced by short-sighted friends. I could quote a great many examples both in State and National Conventions to illustrate the truth of this proposition, but so little reflection is necessary, to show the weakness of such a policy, that neither illustration nor argument are necessary. Without entering into detail, therefore, I set aside Mr. Douglas altogether as a probable nominee for the Presidency, on *this occasion*. He may be able to dictate who it shall be. All political experience shows that his power will not be great enough to secure his own nomination. There is one contingency which might give it to him. If he can get a majority in the Convention so determined in his support as to repeal the two-third rule, of course, that would nominate him. It is almost certain that his reliable vote will be much below such a majority, nor, if he had it, would those be wise friends who would advise and carry out a policy so certain to lead to inevitable defeat. The declarations of Mr. Douglas himself on this subject are manly and noble. They have made him many friends. Confidence, however, is a plant of slow growth, and, in my judgment, *his time is not yet.*

I have mentioned the name of Mr. Douglas, because I think that his nomination would be equivalent to throwing the election into the House of Representatives. Honest and patriotic citizens, whatever their political proclivities may be, who carefully watched the proceedings of that body, whilst electing a Speaker and Clerk, will deplore an event which we on possibly might lead to a repetition of those scenes, or the enactment of others far worse. No true Democrat will deliberately and knowingly lend himself to any combination which might terminate in such a calamity to his party and his country.

I think I have surveyed the field of action accurately. I know that I have done it carefully and deliberately. I propose to suggest the qualifications which the Democratic candidate for the Presidency should possess, which, in my judgment, will secure his triumphant election, and the restoration of the Democratic party to its former invincible supremacy in the nation, without the aid of an affiliated and subsidized opposition.

I apprehend, then, that the nominee should come from south of Mason & Dixon's line, and yet should not live so far south of it as to make him incapable of appreciating the condition of public opinion in the North upon the great subject which agitates the nation. If he has at any period of his life lived among Northern people, or has interests to some extent identified with their's, so much the better.

He should be a man whose political history shows that he has always had the unreserved confidence of the communities amongst whom he resided, and who has received, without solicitation or struggle their spontaneous support, both within and outside of party lines for high and responsible public station. If to this can be added some national evidence of the same character, exhibiting the like unsolicited tribute to his virtues as a man, and his abilities and popularity as a statesman, such evidence should not weaken but strengthen his position.

He should be a man who had proved himself able to resist the seductions of power, when engaged in an effort to break down a great man, whom it had good reasons to regard with fear and dread, yet, at a proper time and on a proper occasion, had shown that he was not afraid distinctly to avow the principles which govern his action, without regard to political consequences to himself.

He should be a man who, on more than one occasion, has displayed the possession of intellectual powers entirely adequate to the discharge of his onerous duties. Whose firmness cannot be questioned, whilst the amenity of his manners, in the discharge of difficult and responsible duties, under circumstances peculiarly delicate, has won the love of his political friends of all shades of opinion, and compelled the esteem and respect of his political enemies, and who has none other.

He should be a man of middle life, whose energies and sympathies are not impaired by the withering touches of advancing age, and yet, whose character and history show that he is not to be swayed from the path of wisdom and statesmanship by flattering and often deceptive shows of worldly greatness. Boldness, energy and prudence should be distinctive traits in his character; for there is every indication that the foreign policy of the United States is rapidly approaching a crisis, in which it will require the utmost exertion of these qualities in its Executive, and of the best men of the nation whom he can call around him, to secure the prize for which the government, whenever under Democratic guidance, has been so long and persistently struggling, viz: the shortest and cheapest route to Asia, unembarrassed by foreign interference. With success in this project, all history shows, will pass into the hands of our glorious country the sceptre of empire, both commercial and political.—No human imagination can picture its wealth, power and grandeur, when this object shall be obtained.

He should be a man who, thoroughly acquainted with Western and Southern life, has not been manufacturing and political centres in the East and North, as to be unable, from habit and training to give their interests due weight in the policy of his administration.

He should belong to a family distinguished for ability, courage and patriotism, and has served in the field, with honor and advantage to his country, without assuming particular merit on that account, he will not be the less acceptable to the people. If, beside this, he is so popular in the State whose vote will probably decide the election, as to induce some of its prominent men to tack themselves to his skirts as their only Hope of escape from utter political oblivion, thereby conclusively proving *their* conviction (and selfish ambition is proverbially acute in its perception,) of the strength and force of that unsolicited popularity, those elements of his availability should not be passed over without consideration.

He should be a fortunate man in political life. Independent of the argument that good fortune is generally due not to chance, but to qualities which command it, the prestige of former success is of immense importance. Whole divisions threw down their arms in despair, during the later German campaigns of Napoleon, on the appearance of a few French battalions, before his retreat from Moscow.

Finally, he should be a man whom office has always sought, and who has never sought office, except so far as an honorable ambition to serve his country has induced him to yield to the wishes of the people.

If such a man can be found among the distinguished names already presented to the Charleston Convention, by Democratic State Conventions and the Democratic Press of the Union I think the answer of the friends of the other opposing candidates, if candidly and sincerely desirous of securing the election of the nominee, whoever he may be, should be in the simple and emphatic language of the common law when a defendant confesses judgment, *nihil dicit.*

As to the nominee for the Vice Presidency, although as much care should be exercised in the selection of a candidate as in the case of the superior office, yet, in my opinion, Pennsylvania owes a debt of gratitude to Indiana, (and I speak of that which I know;) which, not now pressing, or having shown in any authoritative manner, the disposition to press the claims of any of her own distinguished sons, she has now an opportunity to repay gracefully. As to the aspiring efforts of those who press themselves, they should be left to their own unaided exertions. To Indiana, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, her delegates should, in my apprehension, refer the question as to the person, and there is no paucity of men among the Democracy of that State whose reputation is national, and who would confer honor on the position. If the delegates from Pennsylvania should respond to the faithful, determined and efficient support which their candidate received from the delegates of Indiana at Cincinnati, we may, again have the two 'B's' to lead us on to the like success, but far more permanent and decisive, in 1860, as that which followed the banner upon which they were inscribed in the close and furious contest of 1856.

A DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTIONS OF 1852 AND 1856. March 28th, 1860.

☞ The population of the city of Rome is 180,357—a figure at which it has remained for the last two hundred and fifty years.

☞ The young ladies of one of the villages of Jefferson county, N. Y., have adopted a novel method of raising funds for charitable and religious purposes. At a late festival, a bevy of the prettiest girls in the room formed a line, and for a price paid down, permitted the gentlemen to take a running kiss of the lot.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon 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 half-million 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. To be 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, mildly 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 cares 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, diarrhœa, 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" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., 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., Anville; Martin Early, Palmyra.

BACK TO THE OLD PLACE!

LAGER. LAGER.

HENRY HARTMAN, the well-known Brewer, has removed his LAGER BEER SALOON to the large and handsome three story house of Mr. Arnold, in Cumberland street, west of the Plank Road, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the public generally.

☞ Limberger and Sweitzer Cheese; Holland Herring &c., wholesale and Retail. His BEER is of his own well-nown Brewery. Lebanon, Jan. 1, 1859.—tf.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

I INVITE the attention of Housekeepers and Merchants to my new Spring Styles of CARPETING; of colors and design, cannot be surpassed; beautiful English Brussels Carpets at 75, $1.00, $1 12½; three Ply Ingrain Carpets, suitable for chambers, sitting rooms and parlors, 25, 37½ all wool, 50, 62½, 75 cts. Also, large stock of FLOOR OIL CLOTH, from ¾ to 8 yards wide; WINDOW SHADES in great variety, red and white Canton Mattings, Coco Mattings, Rugs, Matts, Rag Carpet, &c. PHINEAS HOUGH, Jr.

508 N. 2d street, 4 doors above Noble, West side. Branch Store, South east corner of Spring Garden street, Philadelphia. Selling off our entire Stock at a great sacrifice; previous to removing to the S. E. corner of 8th and Spring Garden sts. March 7, 1860.—3m.

LEMBERGER'S

DRUG STORE

IN MEDICINES QUALITY IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

J. L. LEMBERGER, Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, offers to the citizens of Lebanon and surrounding country, a PURE selection of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, and the first quality of Perfumery and Toilet and Fancy Soaps, embracing the best manufacture in the country, and a large variety of Tooth Brushes, Nail, Flesh, Clothes and Hair Brushes; Pocket, Toilet and Fine Combs of Ivory, Shell, Horn and India Rubber.

PURE SPICES. PURE SPICES.

Pure whole and ground Spices are offered for sale in large and SMALL quantities at

LEMBERGER'S Drug Store.

GARDEN SEEDS,

FLOWER SEEDS,

You will find a full assortment and a large variety of FRESH Garden and Flower Seeds at

LEMBERGER'S.

Condensed Lye, Concentrated Lye, Soda Ash, and Potash in large and small quantities at

LEMBERGER'S Drug Store.

Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Pearl Ash, Saleratus, Cream of Tartar, all pure, and for sale in large and small quantities at

LEMBERGER'S Drug Store.

If you are in want of good Washing Soap, pure white or red Castile Soap, Country Soap, Brasive Soap to remove grease spots, superior Shaving soap, buy the same at

LEMBERGER'S.

Do you want a good Hair Tonic? something to make the hair grow, to cleanse the head, and to prevent falling out of the hair? if you do

Call at LEMBERGER'S.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

The afflicted are requested to call and examine my stock of Trusses, Supporters, &c., comprising a variety of Manufacture.

☞ "Marsh's" Genuine "Improved Self Adjusting Pad Truss."

"Marsh's" Catamount Bandage.

An invaluable article for the purpose.

If you are in want of any of the above you can be suited at

LEMBERGER'S Drug Store.

Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy.

The genuine article for Medicinal Purposes to be had in all its *Purity* at

LEMBERGER'S Drug Store,

Opposite the Market House.

Anything you want that is kept in a well conducted First class Drug Store, can be furnished you by

LEMBERGER,

Chemist and Apothecary.

Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far received from the Physicians, Merchants, and Citizens of Lebanon and surroundings, I again solicit a share, promising to use every effort to please all.

☞ Special attention given to PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECEIPTS, and all medicine dispensed Warranted PURE, always as good as can be obtained anywhere, and sold to suit the times. Remember the Address,

JOS. L. LEMBERGER,

Druggist, Chemist and Apothecary.

Feb. 15, 1860.—Market street, Lebanon, Pa.

LEMBERGER'S DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

LEMBERGER'S DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY—MARKET STREET.

DR. ROSS' DRUG STORE,

Opposite the Court House.

DR. ROSS offers to the public the LARGEST and BEST selection of pure and fresh Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Perfumery, and Patent Medicines that has ever been in Lebanon. His great facilities for the purchase of Drugs, and his long practical acquaintance with the Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical details of the Drug Store, as well as the Chemical Laboratory, enables him to give purchasers many advantages; and it will be to the profit of all persons, to beware of those who would deceive, and to buy their Drugs, Medicines and Spices, if they wish them *perfectly pure*, at Dr. ROSS' DRUG STORE, Opposite the COURT HOUSE.

COD LIVER OIL.

Pure, fresh, and genuine Cod Liver Oil constantly for sale at Dr. Ross' Drug Store.

Used for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and Chronic diseases.

DR. PHYSICK'S COUGH SYRUP.

The growing demand for Dr. Physick's Cough Syrup, for Coughs, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, has induced a certain individual to try his hand at counterfeiting it. This is to war