Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 11—NO. 44. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1860. WHOLE NO. 565.

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.

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.
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
Lebanon, Aug. 12, 1859. D. S. HAMMOND.

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 28 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 59½ 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 2[illegible] 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.]

WOOD and COAL YARD.

I, THE undersigned, having bought Mr. Henry Spoon's Wood and Coal Yard, at a short distance north-east of Messrs. Foster & Mutch's Foundry, in the borough of North Lebanon, and also bought from 200 to 300 CORDS OF WOOD and from 600 to 1000 TONS OF COAL, of all kinds and grades, which I will sell at the yard or deliver at as small profits as will suit the times. I therefore invite all those that are in want of any of those articles to call and see the same, ascertain prices, and judge for themselves. DANIEL LIGHT, (merchant.)
North Lebanon, April 14, 1858.-tf.

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, SHINDLES, 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 4, 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.

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, PAPYROTYPES 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.

Blanket Shawls,

CLOTH, WOOLEN CLOTHING of all colors, dyed Jet Black or Blue Black, pressed, the color warranted and goods turned out equal to new, by LYON LEMBERGER, East Hanover.

☞ Articles to be dyed can be left at *Jos. L. Lemberger's* Drug Store where all orders for the above will be attended to. [Feb. 8, 1860.

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, 1858. GEORGE McCAULLY.

Ready Made Clothing!

A Splendid assortment of Summer Clothing, Coats Vests, Pants, and every thing else for a pleasant SUMMER SUIT, just opened and now for exhibition and sale, at the large Clothing Emporium, Centre Buildings. J. M. RABER of the firm of Raber & Bro's has just returned from the city with a large and well selected assortment of CLOTHING. They are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. Also a variety of Home Made Clothing. Something for every body. Call at RABER & BRO'S, 2d Story.
Lebanon, June 1, 1859.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Philip Brechbill and Peter Horst, Lumber and Coal merchants, trading under the firm of BRECHBILL & HORST, in North Lebanon Borough, dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of March, 1860. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them. The books remain at the office of Philip Brechbill, by whom the business will be continued. PHILIP BRECHBILL,
N. Lebanon, April 4, 1860. PETER HORST.

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

THIS COMPANY is in full operation, and ready to make *Insurance* on all kinds of property, in *Town or Country*, 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. TRESCHLER,
DAVID M. RANK,	DAVID RANK,
DANIEL H. SHIVER,	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. Belver,	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 G. 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.

New York Dry Goods!

THE undersigned have just returned from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA, with one of the largest assortment of all kinds of Spring Goods, which they have purchased from the Manufactures, and at Auctions, and can be sold considerably lower than ever offered in Lebanon.

Among the Ladies' *Dress Goods*, are Silk Lustres, Delaines, Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Tissues, Berages, Lawns and Ginghams, which will create smiles and astonishment.

In Gentlemens' Wear we are not behind the times, and our Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Vestings, Linens, Cravats, Collars, and Goods for all the year round, are not to be surpassed either in magnificence of STYLES, PRICES, OR QUALITIES,

Also, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.,

the largest assortment ever brought to the Borough of Lebanon, which we are determined will and shall be rapidly disposed of, as they are
Goods to suit the Season,
Qualities to suit the County,
Styles to suit the Taste,
Prices to suit the Times.

Give us an early call, so what you hear you may see, and seeing may believe that the BEE HIVE STORE is up to the times. GEORGE & PYLE.
Lebanon, March 14, 1860.

NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH
DIVIDED!
GREAT EXCITEMNET.
Grand Rush for the People's Head Quarters!
THE ACTION

OF the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in reference to the Borough of NORTH LEBANON, has caused an unusual degree of excitement among its quiet inhabitants, but not near so much as the Fresh Arrival of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, at the MANSION HOUSE STORE OF

Messrs. Funck & Brother.

☞ The Proprietors feel confident that they are still able to supply all their customers, and the "rest of mankind," who will favor them with a call, with any variety of the

CHOICEST GOODS.

The new system enables them to sell at *greatly reduced prices*, which they hope will be a great inducement for all destrons of buying cheap, to give them a call. Call and see for yourselves.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen are most cordially invited to give them a call, and examine for themselves.
North Lebanon Borough, April 28, 1859.

ENCOURAGE ENTERPRIZE
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW!

THE News now are a new arrival of the handsomest and cheapest new Goods at the Cheap Store.

IF YOU WANT
To Save money, buy your Dry Goods at Raber & Bros.

IF YOU WANT
To get a cheap, yet handsome Silk Dress, Raber & Bros., is the place to Buy them; they have Fancy and Black Silk from 50 cents, a yard, and upwards.

IF YOU WANT
A handsome SHAWL, cheap, Call at Raber & Bros.

IF YOU WANT
Collars, Sleeves, or other Embroidery, you save money by buying of Raber & Bros.

IF YOU WANT
A good pair of Kid Gloves, or Mitts, Raber & Bros have them and will sell cheap.

IF YOU WANT
Calico, Prints, You can buy them at Raber & Bros., from 4 cents a yard, to 10 cents, and British and French, from 12 to 25 cents per yard.

IF YOU WANT
Ginghams, Raber & Bros. have them from 6¼ cents a yard to 33 cents.

IF YOU WANT
Muslins, you can buy them at Raber & Bros., from 3 cents a yard to 20 or 25 cents, any quality you wish.

ANYTHING ELSE THAT
You need for Dress or Family use, you will find cheap, at Raber & Bros.

IF YOU WANT
A Coat, a pair of Pants, or Vest for yourself, Raber & Bros. have the best assortment of Goods for the season, and the prices to suit you

FOR YOUR BOYS'
Clothing, select your goods at Raber & Bros. and save money by buying cheap.

THE LARGEST AND
Cheapest assortment of CARPETS you will find at Raber & Bros. Call and examine for yourself.

Wood, Wood.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish Hickory or Oak WOOD, to order, at any place in Lebanon or North Lebanon Boroughs. Orders left at their Mill will be promptly attended to.
Lebanon, April 21, 1858. MYERS & SHOUP.

Choice Poetry.

REMINISCENCE.

I met thee last night in thy splendor,
With the old smile I once loved to see;
And I thought of the passion so tender
Which in youth I had cherished for me.
With a strange, wild emotion I started,
As that once beloved form glided by,
For the ghost of an old love departed
Was revealed in the glance of thine eye!

Once we deemed that no absence could wean us,
That our hearts were as fixed as the poles;
But a dark gulf of years rolled between us,
And left its cold chill on our souls.
Ah! those sweet summer days at old "*Landwood*,"
They shall smile on us twain never more;
I would give all the fame of my manhood
For one thrill of that passion of yore!

Though long years had passed ere I meet thee,
(Ah, years that seem ages of wo!)
I know thou couldst never forget me,
And the flush on thy cheek told me so.
I knew, though thy marriage might yield thee
A rich, yellow harvest of gold,
All the wealth of the world could not shield thee
From the shadow I cast on thy soul!

We can harbor no hate for each other.
For the old love still hallows the past,
And I've sworn I would be as thy brother
While life's weary journey should last.
Though cold as the *Florentine Venus*,
And as lovely thou seem'st to me now,
Let the world, that come basely to me now,
Detect not a cloud on my brow!

* * * * * * *

Can ye bring back the bloom of the roses
When the soft glow of summer has fled?
Or awake the loved form that reposes
In the calm, solemn sleep of the dead?
Ah, though we may love in a "fashion"—
In friendship, in honor and truth—
Life has but one wild, thrilling passion,
Which lightens and dies out in youth!

Miscellaneous.

[From Reynold's (London) Miscellany.]

A LEAF
FROM THE CHRONICLES OF CRIME.

There is a memorable instance of false self-accusation recorded in the history of our criminal procedure, attended by circumstances so mysterious and inexplicable upon the common motives which govern the actions of mankind, that, though, there is no express evidence of the fact, it is almost necessary to ascribe the conduct of the party to the influence of insanity. The case to which we allude is that of the Perrys', for the supposed murder of Mr. Harrison. It occurred in 1660, and is reported in a contemporary pamphlet, now rarely to be met with, but which is abstracted in Hasel's "State Trials." The story is little known, though the case is accurately referred to in most of our text-books on the law of evidence; and, as it is not only an occurrence of deep interest and curiosity, but tends to illustrate some part of the doctrine of confession, it will not be irrelevant to state briefly the circumstances of this extraordinary transaction.

Mr. Harrison was a gentleman upwards of seventy years of age; an attorney, residing at the small town of Campden, among the Broadway Hills, in Gloucestershire. This old gentleman had been for fifty years, steward to Lady Campden, and he had walked from Campden to Charringworth (a distance of about two miles,) one afternoon, to receive some rents for his lady; and not returning at the usual time, Mrs. Harrison sent a servant named John Perry, to meet him. Neither Mr. Harrison nor John Perry returned that night.

At an early hour next morning a son of Mr. Harrison, who was searching for his father, met Perry on the road between Charringworth and Campden, who did not attempt to escape, nor appear disturbed in mind, at the suspicion occasioned by his absence. They went together to several neighboring villages, inquiring for Mr. Harrison, as they went along, in vain. They could hear no tidings of him since he had left Charringworth, apparently on his way home about eight o'clock on the evening before, with some money he had received. On their return towards Campden, a poor woman brought them a cravat, spotted with blood, and a comb and hat much cut and broken, which she had found in a furze-brake between Charringworth and Campden, and which were immediately recognized as having belonged to Mr. Harrison, and as having been worn by him on the preceding evening. No shadow of suspicion rested on any person. Perry was taken before a magistrate and closely examined respecting his absence during the night; he gave a particular account of where he had been and how he had been employed, describing minutely various circumstances which prevented his return the preceding evening, and several indifferent persons who had been in company with him during the night entirely corroborated his assertions. Suspicion, however, was strongly attached to this man, and he was detained in custody for a week, during which further inquiries were made and himself repeatedly examined; but as no further circumstances were discovered relating to this mysterious transaction, and as Perry did not vary from his original statement, he was at length discharged. A day or two after his discharge, and about a week after the disappearance of Mr. Harrison, Perry suddenly gave out, that, if again taken before a magistrate, he would freely declare to him what he would never discover to any other person.

On being taken before the magistrate, he made a circumstantial and full confession; in which he declared that he had murdered Mr. Harrison, in company with his mother and brother, who had long, he said, been enticing him to rob his master; and that in the morning of the day of Mr. Harrison's misfortune, he had met his brother in the street, and that they had arranged the plan for way-laying and robbing the old gentleman as he returned from Charringworth in the evening. He stated that his mother, his brother and himself had accordingly laid in wait for Mr. Harrison, and had assailed him not far from his own house; that his brother, Richard Perry, strangled him, and took all his money from him, and gave it to the old woman; that after he was quite dead he himself was directed to go and listen whether any one was coming, while Richard Perry and his mother dragged the body through a garden into a large sink. Being asked whether the body was still in the sink, he answered that he could not tell, nor could he for certain say that it had ever been there, as he left it in the garden, and did not see what they did with it; only, he said, his mother and brother said, when they sent him away to listen, that they were going to throw it into the sink, and so he supposed that they had done; he said that he himself had taken Mr. Harrison's hat, coat and band, and after cutting them with a knife, threw them into the highway, where they were afterwards found; and that he did this in order that it might be believed that his master had been there robbed and murdered. This was the substance of his statement; he related it with singular minuteness as to time, place and circumstances, and not the slightest inconsistency appeared in any part of his narrative. The sink he had described was carefully searched, but no dead body was found there; and all the rivers and streams in the neighborhood were examined, but with the like result; and though, upon his full confession the murder was not to be doubted. Mr. Harrison's body was nowhere to be found.

Next day Joan and Richard Perry were apprehended and brought before the same magistrate, who acquainted them with the charge which John Perry had laid against them, and the confession which he had made was read over to them. They denied the whole statement, except that Richard Perry admitted that he had seen his brother in the street on the morning of the day in question, though he denied that any conversation had then, or at any other time, passed between them about robbing Mr. Harrison.—Upon this John Perry was brought forward, and confronted with his mother and brother; he still calmly, but firmly, persisted in the same story; and when reproached by them "as a villain, and false accuser," he quietly replied that he had "spoken nothing but the truth, and would justify it to his death.

One very remarkable circumstance, as showing the resolute perseverance of this man in his story, and also the wonderful combination of circumstances which tended to corroborated his false accusation, occurred as they were returning from the justice's house, in custody, to Campden. In going along, Richard Perry, who was walking at some distance behind his brother, dropped a ball of tape in drawing out his handkerchief. One of the constables took it up, and Richard Perry hastily and very earnestly besought him to give it back to him, saying, "It was only his wife's hair-lace." The officer, however, persisted in unrolling it; and finding a slip-knot of a peculiar make at the end of it; he ran on and showed it to John Perry, asking him whether he knew anything about it. The man shook his head mournfully, and said, "Yea, to his sorrow; for that was the very thing that his brother strangled Mr. Harrison with."

At the next assizes for Gloucester, an indictment was found against the three prisoners, upon the evidence of the above confessions of John Perry, he still persisting in the same story; but the judge of the assizes refused to try them because the body of Mr. Harrison had not been found. They therefore remained in prison till the next assizes, when a judge presided who had no scruples about trying them, notwithstanding that the body was still not forthcoming. They all pleaded not guilty, upon which John Perry's several confessions were proved in evidence before the jury. Joan and Richard strenuously asserted their innocence, and that they knew nothing whatever of the crime; and it is remarkable that John Perry on this occasion denied his confessions, and said, "that he was mad when he made them, and knew not what he said." However, they were all three found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged together in chains upon the Broadway Hills, near the scene of their supposed crime. The mother was hanged first, in the presence of her two sons, solemnly asserting her innocence.

Richard Perry, who was next executed, did the same, and anxiously adjured his brother John, "for the satisfaction of the world and his own conscience, then at least to declare the truth." John Perry said, with a surly air, "that he was not bound to confess to him;" and his brother was executed in his presence according to the sentence. After having seen his mother and brother hanged, and just before his own death, this extraordinary man declared that all he had before said was false; "that he knew nothing at all of Mr. Harrison's death, or what had become of him, but that hereafter he might possibly be heard of." He was then himself executed.

Within two years after the execution, Mr. Harrison himself returned to Campden, alive and safe—he told a most extraordinary tale of his having been violently attacked on the night of his disappearance, forcibly carried on horse-back to the sea coast near Deal, sold for 7 *l.*, and shipped on board a vessel in which he was confined until it was captured, a few weeks after, by some Turkish galleys, and carried into Smyrna, where he remained captive nearly two years; that he at last escaped, and, after a variety of curious adventures, contrived to get back to his native country. When we consider that Mr. Harrison, at the time he was kidnapped, was an infirm old man, above seventy years, that no motive could be assigned for this act of violence, which he said was committed on him, and that the sum of 7*l.*, for which he was sold, as he alleged, was scarcely sufficient to defray the expenses of his removal to the coast, it must be confessed, his story was a tale of wonders. But surely not more marvelous, not more astonishing and incredible than the undoubted fact that a man, apparently in his right senses, influenced by no assignable motive, confused by no violence or threats, and deluded by no promises, should have falsely accused himself together with his nearest relatives, one of whom was mother, of an atrocious murder, which in truth had never been committed.

SPEAK GENTLY TO THE ERRING.

Considerably more than a year ago, a lad, but little more than twelve years old, was detected in the act of pilfering an article of no very considerable value, sufficiently so, however, to constitute the offence of making it petty larceny. The boy was taken into custody, and for some time remained obstinate and sullen, refusing to confess he had done wrong, or to give any indications of a repentant spirit. A gentleman, however, imagined that under all of the boy's assumed indifference to rebuke, was to be found the germ of a better nature. By a course of judicious expostulation, he at length induced the child to confess that he had been lured away from the good influences of his home—for he had a good home, and honest parents—by bad boys older than himself. The youthful prodigal was at length brought to plead his innocence of other crimes, and promises of future good behavior: To this was added his mother's tearful prayers, that she might be spared the ignominy and agony of seeing her first-born sent to the county jail, there to be hardened in crime, as the seeds of vice should spring up, and grow and mature in that pestilent atmosphere, and these things, aided by the intercession of the gentleman above referred to and others, finally led to the boy's discharge from custody.

He was not suffered to depart, however, until he had been thoroughly warned of the evil of his former ways, and adjured to forsake them. This he promised, with many tears, to do, and he was sent forth free. Now for the sequel. More than a year had elapsed, when the gentleman first above referred to, and who, in the meantime, had entirely lost sight of the boy, had occasion, a week or two since, to enter an establishment in this city, where a large number of hands are employed at useful and remunerative labor. He had scarcely passed the threshold of the door, with his companion, when he saw the lad who had excited so generous an impulse in his behalf, in his bosom, standing near one of the machines, neatly dressed, looking proud, and happy and contented, as he performed his allotted task. The boy, observing his benefactor, approached him, but ere he reached him his eyes were suffused with tears, and his voice choked with emotions, it may well be imagined, too big for utterance. When the gentleman had re-assured his quandam *protege*, the latter told, in a few simple words, his story, which revealed a noble effort to retrieve his once soiled character; and evidence of truth of which was found in the fact, that he was receiving a sum per month for wages, which went far towards the assistance of his mother's family, besides providing comfortably for his own needs. Bidding the young soldier of honor to be of good cheer, and never to faint in the battle for the right, he left him; doubtless, far more at peace with himself than he had been, before so unexpectedly meeting with an incident to remind him of a long forgotten act of kindness.

The foregoing sketch is true to the letter; and so far from being overdrawn, does but meagre justice to the incidents which form the thread of the narrative. It were well always to remember the poet's injunction:

"Speak gently to the erring,
Ye know not all the power,
A kindly word, o'er human hearts,
Hath in misfortune's hour"

EXCESSIVE CLEANLINESS.—Even cleanliness can be exaggerated, as in the case of the Pharisees, and the late Duke of Queensbury, who would wash in nothing but milk. Our own Queen uses distilled water only for her toilet; but this is not a case in point, since it is for the sake of her health, I believe, with her. A sad case, however, was that of the lovely Princess Alexandriana, of Bavaria, who died mad of over-cleanliness. It began by extreme scrupulousness. At dinner she would minutely examine her plate, and if she saw the slightest speck on it, would send for another. She would then turn the napkin round and round to examine every corner, and often rise from the table because she thought she was not served properly in this respect. At last it became a monomania, till, on plates, napkins, dishes, table-cloth, and everything else, she believed she saw nothing but dirt.—weighed on her mind, poor thing; she could not be clean enough, and it drove her into insanity.—*English Handbook of Etiquette.*

THE CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.—Select a warm, moist, but exposed situation; for early berries, let it slope to the east or south; for late ones to north. The soil should be fine, gravelly loam. Avoid high, barren soil, make it clean, underdrain, leaving the drain open at both ends to allow the circulation of air. Pulverize at least two feet in depth, making 10 per cent of the soil as fine as superfine flour.—For manures, apply 30 bushels of unleach ashes and 12 bushels of lime slacked with water holding 3 bushels of salt in solution to the acre. Transplanting should be done with great care, and the rootlets of the plant injured as little as possible. The best time to transplant is in the Spring, though with care it may be done any time during the summer. The lecturer said he should, in starting a new bed, place the plants three feet apart each way, and allow them to spread till they were only twelve inches from each other. Nearer than this they should never grow. The beds should be mulching with tan bark, straw or some such material to the depth of half an inch, no more. This keeps down weeds and keeps all but the strongest runners from taking root. Water may be added with great advantage in large quantities, except during flowering and ripening periods, provided it does not stand and become stagnant on the soil. After this preparation little attention is needed. The hoe should never be about the plants, as it injures the roots. Field culture differs little from garden culture. The productiveness of the strawberry about New York does not average more than forty bushels per acre. There is no difficulty in raising 250 bushels under the cultivation he recommended. In the winter, plants should be lightly covered. The strawberry may be made overbearing by entirely preventing the growing of the runners. This may be done by planting in soil composed of three-quarters river sand and one quarter woods-mould. The staminate and pistilate plants need not be grown within thirty or forty feet of each other. Seedlings are easily raised. The analysis of the plant differs in different places. The best different varieties are Wilson's Seedlings, Hooker's Seedlings, Longworth's prolific, Hovey's Seedlings, and Burr's New Pine. There are many others nearly as good. Wilson's Seedling is very prolific, 260 berries, many of them large ones, have been grown on a single plant.—*Lecture by R. G. Pardee.*

THE SKELETON IN THE PALACE.—The Causerie Russe contains some interesting details of the betrayal of Miss Tarakanoff by Gregory Orloff, one of the favorites of Catharine II. This lady, who claimed to be the natural daughter of the Empress Elizabeth and Count Razoumoffski, and to be entitled to the throne of Russia by virtue of a will of Elizabeth, which the said Catharine had destroysd, traveled through Turkey, Greece, Germany and Italy, in search of a Government which would espouse her cause. Catharine, whose persistent efforts to entrap her give probability to her story, failing in all other means, at last sent her favorite, Orloff, in pursuit of her, enjoining him to bring her back to Russia dead or alive. Orloff, pretending that he had fallen into disgrace, put himself into relations with Miss Tarakanoff in Naples, conspired with her against Catharine, and more perfectly to deceive her, asked her hand in marriage. He persuaded her to go on board a Russian vessel for the performance of the ceremony; there the Russian Rear Admiral arrested her. He took her to Cronstadt, and that is the last that was ever heard of her. During the year past a terrible rumor has arisen that it was her skeleton which was found walled up in a closet in the palace of Karskoe-Zels, while fitting the apartment of the hereditary Grand Duke.

A BOY'S INGENIOUS EXPEDIENT.—The following amusing incident has been given to us from an authentic London source: A lad having an empty shoe trunk to carry from Pall Mall to Myers street, with the quick wit of his age, hit on the following ingenious expedient to get the somewhat unwieldly affair carried where he wished. Seeing two Chinamen come along, he slipped into the box and closed the lid, holding on to the straps which are generally in them to prevent the lid falling back. John came along, and after (no doubt first looking round) trying the lid and finding it to all appearances locked, they concluded to have found a prize, and (as the boy expected) undertook to take it to the camp (their own.)—The youngster lay quietly till he thought they were about the end of his intended journey, when he raised the lid and gave a yell. It is unnecessary to say that John felt that the juvenile outer barbarian "had him cheap," and walked off considerably chopfallen.

PADDY'S PEAS.—Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, an Irishman, Wm. Patterson, left Erin's green isle to find a home in America. Having friends in the region of Fair Haven, Ohio, he made his way thither. Taking dinner one day at the house of Dr. P———, he was treated to the American dish, wholly new to him, of green corn in the ear. Unwilling, however, to be thought *green* himself, or being anxious to display unusual sagacity, after having eagerly devoured the savory corn, his appetite still unapeased, he passed up the despoiled cob with the natural request: "Please put some more *pease* on my *stick*."

Lebanon Advertiser.

A FAMILY PAPER FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By WM. M. BRESLIN,
2d Story of Funck's New Building, Cumberland
At One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. ☞ The friends of the establishment, and the public generally are respectfully solicited to send in their orders.
☞ HANDBILLS Printed at an hours notice.

RATES OF POSTAGE.
In Lebanon County, postage free.
In Pennsylvania, out of Lebanon county, 3¼ cents per quarter, or 13 cents a year.
Out of this State, 6½ cts. per quarter, or 26 cts. a year
If the postage is not paid in advance, rates are doubled.

☞ The Aurora *Commercial* is guilty of the following obituary:—

Mister Editur: Jem bangs, we are sorry to stait, has deseized. He departed this Life last mundy. Jem wos generally considdered a gud feller. He dide at the age of 23 years old. He went 4th without airy struggle; and such is Life. To Da we are as pepper grass—mity smart—to Morror, we are cut down like a cowcumber of the grownd. Jem kept a nice store, which his wife now wates on. His vurchews wos numerous, to behold. Meny is the things we bot at his growsery, and we are happy to stait to the admirun wurld, that he never cheeted, especially in the wate of mackrel, which wos nise and smelt swete and his survivun wife is the same wa. We never new him to put sand in his shugar, tho he had a big sand bar in front of his hous; nor water in his Lickers, tho the Ohio River run past his doro. Piece to his remanes!

POETRY.

He died fi his bed.
A great big buk he red.
A prayer he lowdly sed,
then turned ever un2 his bed,
and darned if he didn't di—ded.

He leves a wife, 8 children, a cow, 4 horses, a growsery stoare, and uther quodrupeds, to morn his loss—but in the splendid langwidge of the poit, his loss is there eternal gud.

[PRYVET.—Mr. Nellson an puml: If you will stomp the abuv on2 yure valorable colyums, I will be oblegated, send me a coppy as I doant take your payper oanly after mi nex dore naybor has threw hisn.

Yures, ALLUC COLLY.

[NOT A BEAN.—Ef yew stomp the abuv on2 yure entertainment jurnel, which is at your opshun, send a coppy to J bangs remained widder, as she only gits my naybors paypers to rede wen Ime dun with it. Yures till deth du us part.]

A CLOSE CALCULATOR.—A sharp, shrewd, economical chap, who contracted for the erection of a frame in the Western country, was constantly boasting to his friends, of the powers of calculation. Said he, one day, while in the centre of his admiring listeners:

'Why, boys, I never had any waste in building a house. You know the big school house over in N? I calculated so close in building it, that I had only two square feet of lumber left when it was completed.'

An old gentleman