ROSE ELMER;

OR,

A DIVIDED HEART AND A DIVIDED LIFE.

BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

It was early on the morning of a lovely day in June, A. D. 1800, that a rather large group of idlers gathered in front of the Etheridge Arms, a quaint old tavern, in the ancient little town of Swineburne, in the west of England.

By their looks and conversation, it was evident that some event of unusual importance was expected to come off.

They were, in fact, awaiting the arrival of the mail coach, which was to bring down Colonel Hastings, and his son Albert, who was the bridegroom elect of Lady Etheridge, Baroness of Swinburne, the last of her race, and sole heiress of the immense wealth and vast estate of her lordly ancestors.

The nuptials were to be celebrated on the following day; and the retainers and neighbors of the noble bride, who almost worshipped her for her goodness of heart, were anxious to see the man who was to be their beloved "lady's" husband.

They had not long to wait. The coach soon came thundering up to the door; and as soon as the steps were let down by the obsequious landlord, Colonel Hastings issued forth. He was an elderly gentleman, tall, spare, and stooping; was clothed in a suit of clerical black; and his pale, thin, long face was surrounded by hair and whiskers prematurely gray. He was closely attended by his secretary—Ferdinand Cassinove—an Italian, of such graceful mien and dignified bearing, that he might have been taken for a prince of the blood attended by an old gentleman in waiting.

Next came forth a young gentleman, whose handsome person and haughty manner at once attracted general attention. His form was tall, and finely proportioned, crowned by a haughty head and face, with high aquiline features, fair and fresh complexion, light blue eyes, and very light, flaxen hair. His expression of countenance, in keeping with his whole manner, was stern almost to repellant severity. Great beauty of person, with great dignity of manner, forms a combination very attractive to most young women, and perhaps it was this that fascinated the young heiress of Swinburne Castle, for this was Albert Hastings, the bridegroom elect. He was followed into the house by his valet, bearing his dressing-case.

After a slight repast, Colonel Hastings, attended by Cassinove, drove off to the castle to have a preliminary interview with Lady Etheridge, (who was his ward,) and arrange the marriage settlements. On arriving at the lordly castle, Cassinove was shown into the a sitting-room, while the colonel proceeded to the library, whither his ward was requested to come to meet him.

As the young Italian paced up and down the room, occasionally pausing before a full length mirror, which reflected the spacious window (reaching from ceiling to floor) and the picturesque landscape beyond, suddenly, among the roses outside, glided a purple-draped female figure, that immediately riveted his attention. It was a woman in the earliest bloom of her youth. As young Cassinove gaze upon *her*, he felt as though a goddess had suddenly descended among the flowers. Her form was above the medium height, and well rounded. Her head was finely formed, and covered with a profusion of jet black, glittering hair, that was plainly parted over her broad, expansive forehead, and swept around the temples, and wound into a rich and massive knot at the back of the head. Her eyes were large, luminous, dark gray orbs, that seemed, whenever the long veil of lashes was lifted, to throw a light whenever they glanced. Her nose was straight and well formed, her lips rounded, and, like all the rest, full of character. In the carriage of her head and neck, and in her stately footsteps, there was a certain natural majesty that, even in a peasant's dress, would have proved her one of Nature's queens.

The impression made upon the enthusiastic heart of Ferdinand Cassinove was at once vivid, deep, and strong—quick as sun-painting, permanent as sculpture. He saw this goddess of the intellectual brow and stately step open the window and advance in the room, and as she approached him he felt his whole frame thrill with a strange emotion of blended pain and delight. He dreaded to move, yet, as the needle turns to the magnet, he felt himself turning from the reflected image to face the original. He stood before that queenly form, and met those large, luminous, dark eyes fixed upon him in royal graciousness, as she said—

"You are Colonel Hastings's secretary, I believe, sir. Pray sit down. You will find the London papers on that table." And, with a graceful bow, the lady passed him, and seated herself on a sofa at the extremity of the room, took up a portfolio, and was soon deeply engaged with its contents.

After the profound bow with which he had returned her courtesy, Ferdinand Cassinove retreated motionless where she had glided in among the flowers, and passed him like a vision seen in some beautiful dream. But ten minutes, and life, the world, himself, were all changed for Ferdinand Cassinove. *He felt, from that moment, that his fate must take its character for good or evil from the will of that royal-looking woman.*

In the midst of the pleasing pain of his dream the door opened, and a gray-haired servant entered softly, and stopping across the room to where the lady sat, and speaking in the low, subdued tone in which royal personages are addressed said—

"My lady, Colonel Hasting's respects, and he awaits your ladyship in the library."

"Very well, Williams; go and say to Colonel Hastings that I will attend him immediately," answered the lady, rising.

This queenly woman, then, was Laura, Baroness Etheridge of Swinburne! For ever and for ever unattainable by him! Oh, despair! His castle in the air tumbled all about him, and buried all his hopes and aspirations in its fall.

After greeting Colonel Hastings, on her entering the library, Lady Etheridge took a parchment from a drawer in the centre table, and handed it to her guardian. On examining the document, the Colonel found it to be a deed of gift, absolute, of her entire magnificent estate, to Albert Hastings, her intended husband. The colonel pretended much surprise, and refused to accept the deed, alleging that such an act might give rise to unpleasant criticism.

"Oh, Colonel Hastings! there can be no question of mine and thine between me and Albert. The deed of gift that transfers all my possession to my future husband is made out; let it be executed. He shall then never be jealous of his wife's riches, for she will come to him as poor as a cottage girl," exclaimed Lady Etheridge, with a pure devotion of love flushing her cheek and lighting her eyes.

After protesting somewhat farther against such noble generosity, the colonel allowed himself to be persuaded to accept the deed, and called in Cassinove to witness its execution in due form. The poor secretary could scarcely hold the pen which the colonel handed him, so great was his agitation. His employer could not help remarking upon the unusually poor signature which the Italian affixed, as witness, to the deed; but little did the colonel or the baroness know the terrible passions that were seething in the secretary's soul, or the important results that they were destined to bring about.

We will now return to the bridegroom elect, whom we left at the Swinburne Arms.

Colonel Hastings had scarcely left the room ere Mr. Albert Hastings arose, stretched himself with a weary yawn, and began to pace thoughtfully up and down the floor, murmuring.—

"Men think me a very fortunate and happy man; and, doubtless, an unusual number of good gifts have been showered upon me by the faver of the blind goddess—not the least among them would be esteemed the hand of this wealthy young baroness, my bride expectant. Well, we cannot have everything we want in this world, else sweet Rose Elmer only should be the wife of Albert Hastings. Poor girl! she little dreams that he man who has wooed her, under the name of William Lovel, is really Albert Hastings, the envied bridegroom of the high-born Lady Etheridge of Swinburne. It cannot be helped. I cannot pause for the lady's right, or maiden's honor. Here, then, for a divided life; my hand to the lady of Swinburne—my heart to the lovely cottage girl; only Lady Etheridge must never know of Rose Elmer and William Lovel, nor must Rose Elmer know Lady Etheridge and Albert Hastings. And now to persuade Rose to go before me into the Wales, where myself and my lady bride are to spend our honeymoon."

And so saying, he took his hat, and strolled out into the street.

Taking a course opposite to that which led to Swinburne Cattle, Albert Hastings soon came to a cross country road, which he followed for some two miles, and then turning into a by-path, he went on until he came to a secluded and lovely cottage. Opening the door of this elegant retreat with a latch-key, he passed in. It was a lovely abode, fit for the home of a fairy. And for a fairy Albert Hastings had it furnished.—The fairy's name was Rose Elmer, and she was the daughter of the village laundress. Albert had accidentally met her on one of his visits to the castle, and, as his soliloquy, given above, shows, had fallen desperately in love with her; and, under the assumed name of William Lovel, had won the beautiful and innocent maiden's heart.

He had the cottage furnished, and was that morning to meet Rose there, where they had so often met, by appointment. Rose came at last; and as soon as the first joyous greeting were over, the intriguing lover set at work to persuade her to consent to a secret marriage; as he well knew, by a thousand tests of character, that he could never gain his purpose unless Rose believed herself to be his wife. His task was a hard one; but he finally succeeded, by promising that she should stay with her mother just the same, as long as she lived.

This was not all that Mr. Hastings wished but neither logic nor eloquence could convince or persuade Rose Elmer to desert her ailing mother; and upon no other condition than that of being allowed to remain with her would she consent to the secret marriage.

And, finally, he obtained a promise from Rose that she would meet him at the cottage that same night, where, by a previous arrangement, his confidential servant, disguised as a clergyman, was to be in attendance to perform the marriage ceremony. After which, Rose should return to her mother, to remain during the few weeks of his absence in Wales, whither, he said, important business forced him. This agreed upon, they took leave of each other for a few hours, and returned to the village by different routes. Mr. Hastings went to his inn, and summoned his confidential servant to his presence. And Rose Elmer, full of hope and joy, turned down the street leading to her mother's cottage.

When Rose entered the house, there was a smoldering fire in the grate, and, beside this fire, in an old arm chair, sat a female, whom no one would have passed without a second look.—She was a woman of commanding presence. Her form was tall, and must once have been finely rounded; but now it was worn thin, almost to skeleton meagreness. Her features were nobly chiselled and might once have been grandly beautiful, but now they were sunken and emaciated, as those of death. Under her broad and prominent forehead, and heavy black eye-brows, shone a pair of large, dark-gray eyes, that burned fiercely with the fires of fever or of frenzy.—Her jet black hair, slightly streaked with silver, was half covered with a red handkerchief, tied beneath her chin, and partly fallen in elf locks down own side of her face. A rusty black gown and shawl completed her dress.

As the door opened, admitting Rose, she turned quickly in her chair, fixing her eyes with a look of fierce inquiry upon the intruder.

"How are you now, mother dear! I hope you feel in better spirits?" said Rose, laying off her bonnet, and coming to the woman's side.

"Better. Where have you been? I have wanted you."

"I have been—taking a walk through the woods, dear mother; and see, here are some wild strawberries I picked for you on my return. Will you eat them?" said Rose, offering her little basket.

"No; I want none of them. You care little for me."

"Mother, don't say that. You do not know how much I love you."

"Hush, girl, you have little cause—oh!"

And the woman suddenly struck her hand upon her heart, dropped her head upon her breast, and seemed convulsed by some great agony.—Her features worked frightfully, her frame shuddered.

"Mother—mother! what is the matter?" exclaimed Rose, throwing her arms around the woman in great alarm.

"It is—past," gasped the woman, breathing with great difficulty.

"What was it, dear?"

"A spasm. It is gone."

"Oh, mother, will it return?"

"Perhaps."

"Let me run for a neighbor, or the doctor."

"Nay, you must run somewhere else! Tomorrow, Laura—Lady Etheridge of Swinburne, weds with Albert Hastings, of Hastings Hall. It is so, is it not?"

"Surely, dear mother, the village is full of the wedding, and talks of nothing else. The village children have been employed all day in bearing flowers to decorate the castle church, and to strew in the path of the bride as she comes—they love her so well."

"Yes, she is a high and mighty lady yet; sweet and gracious as becomes one so exalted. Come hither, girl, kneel down before me, so that I may take your face between my hands!" said the woman, growing more strange in her talk.

Rose obeyed, and her mother, bowing her own stern, dark face, shut that of the girl between her hands, and gazed upon it wistfully, critically murmuring—

"Fair face, delicate features, complexion pure as the inside of a conch-shell, white, and flushed with red; hair like fine yellow silk, and eyes blue and clear as those of infancy; hands, small and elegent. I have not let poverty spoil you beauty, have I, my child?"

"No, dear mother, you have let kindness more likely spoil me," said Rose, in simple wonder, at her words.

"I have not let your person grow coarse with hard work, have I, dear?"

No, mother; notwithstanding that I ought to have worked with you, and for you."

"Your hands have never been roughened by helping me in the laundry?"

"No, mother; though they ought to have been."

"Nor have your sweet eyes been spoiled by needle-work?"

"No, good mother! I have been as useless as a fine lady, to my shame."

"And I have worked hard to save you from work, and to pay for your schooling, have I not?"

"Dear mother, you have! You have been the best mother in the world, and only too good to me. But I will try to repay you."

"Think of all that to-morrow, child; and when all the country around shudders at my crime, when all the people call down imprecations upon my name, do not *you* curse one who has nourished you at her bosom, when that bosom is cold in death," said the woman, solemnly.

"Oh! she is mad! mad!" exclaimed Rose, in dismay, at hearing these words; then, lowering her voice, she said, "Mother! mother! try to collect yourself! It is I,—your poor daughter Rose, that kneels before you. Do you not know me?"

"Ay, I know you well, and I know what I say," repeated the woman, solemnly.

"Mother! oh, why do you talk so wildly? It is very dreadful! But you are not well!—let me go for some one."

"Yes; you must go for some one. You must go to the castle this afternoon," said the woman, in the same tone of deep gravity.

"To the castle! I, mother!" exclaimed Rose, in surprise.

"Yes, you must go to the castle; and, when you get there, ask to see her who calls herself Lady Etheridge."

"The baroness! Dear mother, why do your thoughts so run upon the baroness? What is she to us? Besides, is it likely that she will see me, a poor girl, a perfect stranger, this day of all others, when she sees no one?"

"Hush, Rose! and for once obey one *whom you have so long looked upon* as your mother.—It will be the last time I will ask you to do so. Demand to be admitted to the presence of the baroness. Say that you have come upon a matter of life and death, that nearly concerns her ladyship; insist, and she will not venture to refuse you. When you stand before Lady Etheridge, say that her old nurse, Magdalene Elmer——"

"Her nurse, mother! You Lady Etheridge's nurse! I never knew that before!" interrupted Rose, in surprise.

"There are many things that you never knew, my child. But attend! Say to the baroness that Magdalene Elmer is dying!"

"Dying! Oh, mother do not say so! it is very cruel! You are not sick in bed—you are sitting up! You are not old either, but have many years of life before you!"

"Child hear my words, but do not judge them! Say to Lady Etheridge that Magdalene Elmer, her dying nurse, prays—nay, demands—to see her this night! Tell her that I have confession to make that she must hear to-night, or never!—Conjure her by all she holds dear on earth! by all her hopes of Heaven! by all her fears of hell! to come to me to-night! Tell her if she would escape the heaviest curse that could darken a woman's life, to come to me to-night! to come to me at once! There; get on your bonnet, and go!"

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, which is for sale at the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New York Ledger of May 26, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.

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Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

(Subject to the Decision of the Baltimore 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. Reckhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson.	15. George D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett.	16. J. A. Ahl.
4. J. G. Brenner.	17. J. B. Danner.
5. J. W. Jacoby.	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Charles Kelly.	19. H. N. Lee.
7. O. P. James.	20. J. B. Howell.
8. David Scholl.	21. N. P. Fetterman.
9. J. L. Lightner.	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barber.	23. William Rock.
11. T. H. Walker.	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester.	25 Gaylord Church.
13. Joseph Laubach.	

☞ Perhaps the next best speech that has been made in Congress on Popular Sovereignty after Senator Douglas, was made by Eli Thayer, a Republican member from Massachusetts. As popular sovereignty is the doctrine of a great many democrats, and as the Chicago nominations were made under the supposition that the Democratic nominee would be Senator Douglas, the champion of the doctrine, the inference is that the opposition, having no tenable principles of their own, are already preparing to "steal thunder."

☞ The tariff resolution of the Chicago convention is very much like the weather was two weeks ago.—Foggy, cloudy, muddy, hard to understand, rather cool, and generally unacceptable. The *Courier* said several weeks ago that Pennsylvania would submit to no *doubtful* position on the Tariff; and that the Chicago convention must come right *square* up to the mark for a tariff that will *protect* American labor." We publish the resolution in another column. If any thing more doubtful on protection than that can be got up we should like to see it. The free-traders of New-England can make more of an endorsement for Free-trade out of it than the protectionists of Pennsylvania can for protection. It is very well known, that the *interests* of almost every state of the Union, except Pennsylvania, are directly opposed to the protective policy. This resolution declares that Government, while providing revenue by duties, sound policy requires such an adjustment as to encourage the industrial interests of the WHOLE country. The word *protection* does not occur, and *Pennsylvania* interests are ignored while *commercial* prosperity, which depends upon free-trade, is especially designated. We now wait with some anxiety the explanation from the *Courier* which will make this resolution "clear and explicit" for protection.

☞ Lincoln, the Republican candidate for President, was a member of Congress in 1846, and opposed the Mexican war so earnestly, and took side so determinedly with the enemies of his country, that, at the following election he was left at home, and could not since obtain a footing in politics until the recent convention resuscitated him.

☞ The Japanese Embassy now visiting this government for the purpose of exchanging the ratification of the recent Treaty with Japan, were presented to the President on Thursday. A great display was made on the occasion, and the throng of people was immense. This is the first Embassy ever accredited by the government of Japan to any foreign power, and it is looked upon in a very envious and unkindly spirit by the governments of Europe. They must only wait, as their turn may come next.

DEFALCATION.—Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster of New York city, has proved a defaulter to the tune of $150,000. His sureties have made good the defalcation with the government, and Fowler has escaped to Brazil. Extravagant living and unfortunate speculations were the cause of Fowler's crime. The punishment for the defalcation is very severe, and every effort was made by the Post Office department to arrest Fowler, but without avail. George Law and Mr. Conover were Fowler's sureties, and they promptly squared up to the extent of their bonds, ($75,000,) to avoid a law suit. Hon. John A. Dix has been appointed Postmaster of New York, in place of Fowler.

☞ Covode's Investigating Committee has already drawn over $50 worth of stationery. As stationery is but a trifle in comparison to other expenses, the people can readily imagine how the expenditure of Government are made so enormous. An opposition Congress expends, makes a a Democratic Treasury foot the bills, and then the former cries "extravagance!"

☞ The nomination of Lincoln by the Republicans, for the Presidency is more distasteful to the moderate men of that party than the nomination of Seward would have been. He is an ultra of the ultraist kind on abolitionism, and his speeches show sentiments far more dangerous than any ever enunciated by Seward. In the Illinois contest a year ago with Senator Douglas, he declared that "this government cannot endure half free and half slave," and that the "irrepressible conflict" must be kept going until it is the one or the other,—either all free or all slave. A party cannot be successful with a candidate who holds such dangerous and abominable doctrines, and the result will be that all lovers of the Union, and all conservatives will unite against him.

The nomination of Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for the Vice Presidency, is in keeping with the practice of the opposition party. Until 1856 he acted with the Democratic party. Imagining then that his bread was buttered on the other side he left our party, and, now already, is one of the leaders of the forlorn hope of the opposition. For the speedy advancement of traitors, to the exclusion of the old draft-horses in the ranks, give us the opposition. A traitorous, office-hunting, turn-coat Democrat is always worth more with the opposition than a true-blue of their own.—Hannibal has reason to felicitate himself on the success of his treason.

With such candidates there is no wonder that the nominations are received coldly by the people. The papers are bound to shout, but the voters only wonder *who* the candidates are, and cannot rake up a single heartfelt reason why they should vote for them,—save the one, and only one, that they are not Democrats.

The slaughter of Seward by the Chicago Convention, makes it impossible for the opposition to carry New York State. He was their only hope for obtaining its electoral vote. Pennsylvania also is knocked into a cocked hat with that funny affair called a tariff resolution. Without the prospect of carrying one or the other of those great States, (and they must have both to elect their candidates,) the opposition had better give up the contest at once and see what Bell and Everett can do. After having insulted sovereign States as rudely and unmannerly as the Chicago Convention did, they cannot expect to receive even the slim vote of Fremont, south of Mason & Dixon's line. Now for good nominations at Baltimore, (Breckinridge for instance,) and the race is ours.

☞ The Pennsylvania members are frequently treated very cavalierly in Congress by their political brethren. Whenever the Tariff is mentioned it is made the signal for fun, the Republicans from the New England States terming it the "Pennsylvania Nigger." The Pennsylvanians fared not much better at Chicago. The following is from the proceedings of Thursday:—

A vote by States was demanded. When Pennsylvania was called her delegates asked for time to consult.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, asked that the representatives of the Peoples' party of Pennsylvania be excused from voting. [Cries of order and hisses.]

Mr. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, said that the delegates from Pennsylvania had found it necessary to retire to consult. He understood some person to say that the Peoples' party of his State had no right to vote. He desired to know the name of that gentleman. [Cheers and cries of order.

Mr. Goodrich said that he had not questioned the right of the Peoples' party to vote, but the name of the State having been called for the fourth time, and the delegates being unable to vote on their own proposition, he had asked that they be excused from voting out of feelings of humanity.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago on Wednesday, at noon.—David Wilmot, an old loco-foco, of Pennsylvania, was appointed temporary Chairman, and after the usual preliminary business, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M., when George Ashman, of Massachusetts, was chosen permanent President.—Delegates from the 18 non slaveholding States, and partial delegations from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, and Texas, were present. The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the District of Columbia, were also represented. A number of the delegates were non-residents of the States they claimed to represent; thus, Horace Greeley, of N. York, and Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, were admitted as delegates from Oregon, and Samuel Bell, jr., of Phil'a from California. The Southern States were represented, to a great extent, in the same manner. Nothing beyond organizing was done on Wednesday.

On Thursday considerable excitement and contention arose upon the adoption of the reports of the Committees on Rules and Credentials.—The Convention by a vote of 331 to 130, ordered that a majority of the votes cast shall nominate. The Committee on Credentials reported that 24 States were represented; whereupon a motion was made to recommit the report, for the purpose of ascertaining by what authority the delegates claiming to represent Virginia, Kentucky, Oregon, Maryland and Texas, were constituted. David Wilmot, of Penna., contended that the Convention was a representative body, and men who represented no constituency should not come there. Such practices, he said, would demoralize and break up the party. In Maryland thirty persons had gathered at Baltimore and sent delegates here. Yet there was no party organization there, and there would be none until the Republicans had wrested the government from the hands of its present possessors. He denied the right of these men, respectable as they were, to pretend to represent Republican constituencies. After a pretty warm debate, the motion to recommit was carried, yeas, 257½, nays 172½. Subsequently, the Committee again reported, allowing Virginia 33 votes, Kentucky 23, Maryland 11, Oregon 5 and Texas 6, which is something below their full electoral vote. This report was adopted.

Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, reported a Platform, as agreed upon by the Committee. It is an odd jumble of inconsistencies, and a blundering effort at reconciling conflicting opinions and interests. After the usual denunciation of the Democratic party, the resolutions proceed to deal in broad generalities that may be construed any way to suit the prejudices of the reader. The eighth resolution make the broad assertion "that our Republican fathers abolished slavery in all our national territory," which is false in fact, and contrary to history. It then declares that it is the duty of Congress to legislate for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, while at the same time it denies the authority of Congress or of a Territorial Legislature to give legal existence to slavery anywhere. The Tariff resolution is so thoroughly non-committal and meaningless, that we copy it entire:

Twelfth.—That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imposts, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we recommend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

It will be seen that the word *"protection,"* is not once used. The resolution is but an enlargement of the clause of the Constitution giving Congress power "to provide for the general welfare," and the out-and-out free-trader may subscribe to it without yielding an inch, for it commits him to no *protective policy* whatever. The resolution is not at all satisfactory to the Pennsylvanians. The Chicago correspondent of Forney's *Press* says of them, that "having expected a cordial endorsement of their high tariff principles, they are disappointed and indignant at the vague and cold endorsement they have received."

The fifteenth resolution is a bid for the German vote of the North-West, and a direct blow at the Know-Nothing section of the Republican party. We also copy it:—

Fourteenth. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* of Friday, hitherto Republican in politics, condemns the platform *in toto*. It denounces this resolution, in particular, "as a fatal blow aimed against the American element of the People's party in the two States (Pennsylvania and New Jersey) where the contest must be decided," and winds up by saying that "the moderate portion of the Republican party has been driven to the wall by fanatics." The platform, as reported, was adopted with two amendments. One was the addition of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence to the second resolution. The other was the striking out of the word "National" from the 14th resolution. In this resolution, the term '*National* Republican Party' is used. The proceedings inform us that "Judge Jessup moved to strike out the word *"National,"* as it is not the name by which the party was properly known." The motion was carried, so that the Convention has publicly acknowledged that the Republican party is what Democrats have always said it was—*a sectional party*, not national, but thoroughly sectional in its composition and aims.

After the adoption of the Platform, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, nominated for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President.

The President announced the motion pending to be, to take a ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

The Convention then voted to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. William M. Evarts nominated William H. Seward, as a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, nominated Abram Lincoln, of Illinois.

Mr. Dudley, of New Jersey, presented the name of William L. Dayton.

Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania nominated Simon Cameron.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, nominated Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, nominated Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, nominated John McLean, of Ohio.

A Voice—Abe Lincoln has it, by G—d. Now let us ballot. [Cheers and hisses.]

The Convention then proceeded to a ballot.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes,	465
Necessary to a choice,	223
For Wm. H. Seward, of New York,	173½
" Abram Lincoln, of Illinois,	102
" Simon Cameron, of Penna.,	50½
" Edward Bates, of Missouri,	48
" Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio,	49
" John McLean, of Ohio,	12
" Mr. Wade, of Ohio,	3
" Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey,	14
" John C. Fremont, of California,	1
" Chas. Sumner, of Massachusetts,	1
" John M. Read, of Penna.,	1
" Jacob Collamer, of Vermont,	10

The second ballot was then taken.

Mr. Cameron's name was withdrawn.

The ballot stood as follows:

For Abram Lincoln,	181
" William H. Seward,	184½
" Edward Bates,	35
" Judge McLean,	8
" Salmon P. Chase,	42½
" Simon Cameron,	2
" William Dayton,	10
" C. M. Clay,	2

The third ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes,	466
Necessary to a choice,	234
Abram Lincoln received,	350

Mr. Lincoln was declared duly nominated.

The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was then made unanimous amid loud cheers.

On the 1st ballot, Pennsylvania gave 1½ votes for Seward; 4 for Lincoln; 47½ for Cameron; 1 for McLean. On the 2d ballot Lincoln had 48; Seward, 2½.

The Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice President.

FIRST BALLOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine,	194
Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky,	101
John Hickman, of Pennsylvania,	58
Gov. Reeder, of Pennsylvania,	51
N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts,	88½
Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland,	8
Sam. Houston, of Texas,	6
William L. Dayton, of New Jersey,	3
John M. Read, of Pennsylvania,	1
Whole number of votes,	460½
Necessary to a choice,	232

On the second ballot Massachusetts withdrew the name of Banks, and cast 26 votes for Hamlin.

Pennsylvania withdrew the name of Gov. Reeder, and cast 54 votes for Hamlin.

New York cast her 70 votes for Hamlin.

The result of the second ballot was then announced, as follows:

Hamlin,	364
Clay,	86
Hickman,	1

The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

The National Committee was then announced, for the ensuing four years, upon which Pennsylvania is not represented.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Phila. & Reading Railroad.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES.

On, and after MONDAY, APRIL 2d, 1860.

COMMUTATION TICKETS:

WITH 26 Coupons, will be issued between any points desired, good for the holder and any member of his family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—AT 25 PER CENT BELOW THE REGULAR FARES.

Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement convenient and economical; as Four Passenger trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Trains daily between Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg. On Sundays, only one morning train Down, and one afternoon train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphia, and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Branch Rail Road.

For the above Tickets, or any information relating thereto, apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, to the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to

G. A. NICOLLS, Gen'l Supt.

March 28, 1860.-tf

5000 Agents Wanted.

TO sell 4 new inventions. Agents have made over $25,000 on one.—better than all other similar agencies. Send four stamps and get 30 pages particulars, gratis. EPHRAIM BROWN,

May 16, 1860.-3m. Lowell, Mass.

Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH HARTMAN, late of the Borough of Lebanon, and County of Lebanon, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same, without delay, to EMANUEL MEILY, Administrator.

May 16, '60.] Market Street, Lebanon.

General Orders, No. 1.

BRIGADE DIER GENERAL'S OFFICE, 2d. Brig., 5th Div., P. V.
MYERSTOWN, May 1st, 1860.

THE VOLUNTEER COMPANIES of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. V., are hereby notified that a

BRIGADE PARADE & REVIEW,

will take place on *SATURDAY, THE 26th DAY OF MAY*, 1860, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., at

LEBANON, PA.

All Companies claiming to belong to said Brigade, are requested to be present, properly equipped, and with full arms in order.

By command of Gen'l WM. URICH,

2d Brigade 5th Division, P. V.

P. S.—In connection with the above Orders, special attention is requested to the following decisions, made by the Adjutant-General, to which all companies in the aforesaid Brigade, will be subjected.

That the Brigadier General has the right to examine any Officer of a company, and ask any questions in relation to whatever business that may be before him, and any incorrect statement or bill wilfully made or demanded by any officer, and certified by him, on his honor as a soldier will subject him to be cashiered on a Court Martial.

That no Officer or Private can demand pay unless he is completely uniformed, and equipped as is the Company to which he belongs. A member that parades three days is entitled to his pay for that time; if he is absent three days, the fines must be collected, and added to the Military fund, and until the fines are paid, HE CANNOT DRAW ANY PAY.

Our Law does not contemplate substitutes, and no member can draw pay for his substitute; he must parade himself, or else he gets no pay, neither him nor his substitute.

All companies organized in accordance with the provisions of the Military laws must be in possession of a suitable Armory or place of deposit, for the safe keeping of their Arms, &c., not only a place kept as a subterfuge, but fit to drill therein, and in every respect suitable for the purpose. All Captains of Companies as aforesaid must see that their Members deposit their Arms in such Armories; when not in use the keeping of Arms by each member at his home is not admissible; and the Brigade Inspectors, must take all State Arms from Companies that have no such Armory and refuse to procure one.

All rent of Armories must be audited by the board of Auditors, and come in of course, and take its pro rata share of the military fund.

The parades of all Companies in an incorporated borough or city, may parade by order of their captain or other commanding officers, before the first day of May, and after the first day of October, not to exceed in all the parades made, more than six days. All other companies, not in a city or incorporated borough, must parade between 1st of May and 1st of October—this discrimination will be made in allowing their accounts.—All bills and and claims not satisfactory will be rejected.

The Great excitement Increasing.

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS

In Lebanon.

RABER & BROTHER would call the attention of their patrons and the public in general to their large assortment of the richest and latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Having an unlimited choice in styles, colors, and prices of Stella Shawls, Challies, Paul de Chevres, Bereges, Tarmartines, Fine Scotch Ginghams, Black and Fancy Silks, to the last of which we would call the attention of Ladies in particular.—Our stock embraces a fine variety of styles and colors of Summer Silks. Buyers will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Lebanon, May 9, 1860.

PERSEVERANCE BAND FAIR!

THE MEMBERS OF THE PERSEVERANCE BAND would respectfully inform the Citizens of Lebanon, Lebanon County, and vicinity, that they design holding a FAIR, in the

COURT HOUSE YARD, LEBANON,

On WHIT-MONDAY, the 28th day of MAY, inst., with the object of obtaining funds to purchase NEW INSTRUMENTS.

They are happy to say that they have been successful, through the liberality of their friends, in obtaining articles for the Fair to suit all tastes.

There will be a number of BANDS present from other places, to add life to the occasion, viz: the "Birdsborough Band," "Reading City Band," "Womelsdorf Band," "Myerstown Band," "Hummelstown Band," "Annville Band," "North Lebanon Band." A general invitation is extended to the public to visit the Fair.

☞ The Railroad Fare will be refunded from Harrisburg and Reading and intermediate points to Lebanon and back on this occasion.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

May 9, 1860.

Church Dedication.

ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY, MAY 26th, 27th and 28th, will be dedicated to God the new GERMAN REFORMED ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, at SHAEFFERSTOWN, Lebanon County.—Profs. Schaff, Gerhart, Bates, and other well known Ministers, are expected to be present. The services will commence on Saturday afternoon, and continue until Monday evening. On Sunday and Monday there will be three times preaching.

The public is respectfully invited to attend.

By Order of the BUILDING COMMITTEE.

☞ Huckesters are warned not to bring spirituous liquors near the premises.

Shaefferstown, May 10, 1860.

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

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