

Lebanon Advertiser

Wm. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860  
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,  
(Subject to the Decision of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HENRY D. FOSTER,  
OF WESTMORELAND.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
Elected at Large.

- 1. Frederick Sheriff, 16. G. B. Folsom,
2. Wm. C. Patterson, 17. G. C. Galloway,
3. J. C. Brown, 18. J. A. Hill,
4. J. W. Jacoby, 19. J. B. Dummer,
5. Charles Kelly, 20. J. R. Crawford,
6. G. D. Jones, 21. N. P. Pettusman,
7. David Schell, 22. S. L. Marshall,
8. S. L. Lightner, 23. Wm. Hill,
9. S. S. Barber, 24. B. H. Hamlin,
10. E. H. Walker, 25. W. M. BRESLIN,
11. S. B. Winchester, 26. Gaylord Church,
12. Joseph Lantbach.

THE MEETING ON SATURDAY EVENING.

Mr. Lovejoy said that some people believed him to be a crazy abolitionist. He certainly did not decrease the number of such by his speech in the Court House of this place on Saturday evening. We have never listened to anything in the shape of a political address by an opponent that pleased us better. It was making assurance doubly sure of the rectitude of our principles.

It strengthened the democrats present in their faith, as the frivolity, the weakness, and the one-sidedness of the opposition were paraded so glaringly before their eyes. They could exclaim, in the words of a celebrated Judge to a lawyer at the close of a lengthened argument: "You have wholly removed any doubts I may have entertained. You have entirely convinced me that you have no case whatever."

The opposition are going to depend upon such men as Mr. L. to persuade the people of the United States into a support of their principles, the first grand instruction given to them should be—"hold your tongue and say nothing."

Their meetings should be Quaker meetings and the password, "num." This is good advice, but they will probably not take it; moreover, we should be very sorry if they did.

By the aid of the Perseverance Band, and several banners with pictures, a pretty respectable crowd of men and boys was gathered together. Mr. L. took his stand at the railing in the Court Room, stating that he found it difficult to speak across a large open space, an implication that it was scarcely worth while to come from Washington to address a political meeting in a room where large open spaces existed.

After promising that wherein he blackguarded the Democratic party he did not mean the individual members of that party, he proceeded to show that Whigs, Americans and Democrats are all Republicans, or rather, that they can be such without giving up an iota of their old principles, either on the slavery questions or on almost any other subject. This position he based upon the assumption that all the parties were opposed to the extension of slavery.

He was correct there, but he failed to enlighten his audience that there is a material difference between being opposed to the extension of slavery, and endeavoring to effect its abolition by flogging the slaves to a servile insurrection. Neither did he explain whether the people of a territory have a right to judge for themselves what domestic institutions are best suited for their welfare, or whether a parcel of members of Congress like himself, who never, probably, were in a territory, should know and say what was best suited for them.

The oft-repeated insult to the Democracy, that they are in favor of the extension of slavery, is on a par with the many other misrepresentations of the opposition.

His scriptural quotations, and especially his swearing a jury of Democrats, were pointless in had taste, and looked upon by many Republicans present, as downright profanity. His abuse of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Cushing, showed that his professions in the outstart, that he meant the party not individuals, were shallow—like the jug he illustrated his remarks with. He has the advantage, however, that if the gentlemen he named in his remarks had heard him, neither of them would be apt to reply. Why Mr. Cushing, a gentleman in every respect, without blemish, and not even in politics at present, should be rated as an imp of the lower regions, we could not imagine.

The audience felt relief when the speaker concluded, although they pretended otherwise.

Mr. Killinger then took the floor. He apparently felt that he had better work before him. More or less good had been done. Not very well in body—not expecting such a death of fish.

—he must make the best he could out of the mixture. In attempting to do so he fares no worse usually do who are placed in a similar predicament. He only made matters and things worse. No one, probably, doubted his heart being in the cause, but many of his remarks showed that he had not as yet booked up his head for a political speech. At least Richard was not himself again.

After establishing a lineage for his hero by showing that a Lincoln figured on the bloody plains of Yorktown, he traced the history of the rail-splitting hero up to the Chicago Convention. Mr. Lincoln was born within a short distance of the home of Henry Clay.

But finding that the curse of slavery would not permit a poor boy to expand, he emigrated to Indiana at 6 years of age. In the first place we note, that if slavery would allow Henry Clay to expand why should it not also give the same chance to Abraham Lincoln. In the second place, having emigrated at 6-years of age, the probabilities are that he had not formed many ideas of the comparative chances for achieving greatness in free States over slave States. Mr. K. then informs us that his six-foot-four hero "read the Declaration of Independence by sun light and studied the constitution by candle light."

This merit is one of position. In Lebanon he might have had the advantages of moon-light and gas-light, as well as some lights from tar, coal, &c. We note these things to show that Mr. Killinger had not expected to speak—was unprepared—but felt it necessary to do so to retrieve the evil that had been done, and that in doing so he had a laborious work as well as a bad cause. The assertion that in the Senatorial contest in Illinois, Mr. Lincoln had "a large majority of the popular vote," Mr. K. will be willing, no doubt, to admit as a slip of the tongue. He acknowledged Hamlin to have been a free-trader before he joined the Republican party, but that since he has become an excellent protectionist. If Democrats can be Republicans without changing their principles, according to Mr. Lovejoy, what is Mr. Hamlin now who has changed according to Mr. Killinger. If the Republican principles now are the Democratic principles of old, Mr. Hamlin must be a nondescript; or what is worse, an abolitionist—(although he need not be a crazy one)—as the opposition party are all of them unconsciously becoming under the leadership of such men as Lovejoy, Giddings, Seward, Lincoln, Wilmut, Gerrit Smith, Garrison and others.

Mr. Killinger concluded his lengthy remarks by reading a series of resolutions, after the adoption of which, some cheering was done, and the meeting adjourned. As stated above, we were pleased with the meeting, and trust they will continue them. We would suggest the next speaker be Giddings—then Gerrit Smith—then somebody else, but by all means keep the ball a rolling. Mr. Lovejoy thought he was brought here to make an abolition speech. Perhaps he thought correctly; but we feel it our duty to notify the opposition party of these diggings to beware lest they too—all of them—be made abolitionists. There was an object in view, both in the meeting and the speaker selected. There's something rotten in Denmark. Mark that people of Lebanon county.

THE TARIFF.

While Senator Bigler is fighting the Tariff Bill through the Senate, and receives praise for his efforts in its behalf from even his bitterest personal enemies, where are General Cameron and others who should aid him in this emergency? The latter just returned to Washington last week from the Chicago Convention, and Seward is at home attending to private affairs. The Democrats from those states interested in the Tariff are doing all in their power to effect its passage while the Republicans raise not a hand in its favor. Storms show which way the wind blows, and facts show every day that if the Republicans can prevent the passage of the Tariff bill in such a manner as will enable them to shirk the responsibility they will do it. They want it for the Presidential election.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier tells the following: "The best thing, however, I have heard about Lincoln is connected with his record while a member of Congress in 1847-49. As you are aware, the General Government supplies each Representative with stationary, usually consisting of paper, ink, envelopes, &c. It is said that in the following bill of Mr. Lincoln may be found the following item:

Three pairs of boots, \$25. "It is the only instance on record, I believe, where boots have been regarded as stationary, and when the Government has supplied the Representative in Congress with that desirable and highly useful article."

A rail, with a pair of boots dangling at each end, labelled "congressional stationary," would have highly ornamented the procession on Saturday night.

Our neighbor of the Courier; Washington correspondents; and the opposition party generally, are in favor of overland mail service to California. To further this object the House passed a bill last week, by Republican pressure, which is a pretty fair specimen of what they can do when out of power, and also an indication of what may be expected from them should the country be so unfortunate as to be again afflicted with them in power. All their efforts have an eye single to effect for the next Presidential election. They care nothing for the expense, just so that they can get votes. The Post Office bill is especially formed by them for the purpose of injuring the administration, and through it the Democracy. They make the most extravagant and unnecessary provisions in the law. The administration must execute the law, and no matter whether the expenditures are millions—whether they are right or wrong—it cannot nullify the inquiry. As indicating to some extent the nature of the bill passed by the House, and approved of by the Courier, including especially the overland service, we will cite a single fact. Among the mail routes which it restores is that from Kansas to Stockton, in California. For this service the Post Office Department paid at the rate of eighty thousand dollars per annum. For the nine months that it was in operation the returns showed that there were transported in this mail between Kansas and Stockton but THREE LETTERS AND TWENTY-SIX NEWSPAPERS! The service was useless, as it was extravagant, and was discontinued by the Postmaster General.

The House has now ordered it to be restored, although there are four other routes, maintained at vast cost, connecting the valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific, and although over 825 miles of this route a mail is now carried under a pre-existing contract. Thus the oppressed revenues of the Department are to be made to pay \$80,000 for the carriage of three letters and twenty-six newspapers during the ensuing year, or at least for an amount of service which is by no means likely greatly to exceed this. We have no doubt that some of the provisions of this bill will yet be shaken in the faces of the Democrats before the election by members of Congress in their harangues, and through the columns of the Courier, as evidences of "Democratic extravagance."

In the populous States of the Union, and where there is an urgent necessity for the restoration of the old and accustomed mail facilities, the House refuses to make appropriations. The \$80,000 squandered upon the Kansas and Stockton route would restore all our mail routes to the condition they were two years ago, before the Republicans of Congress refused to pass the Post Office appropriation bill.

The people will see through the hypocrisy and machinations of this reckless and corrupt party, and properly rebuke them next fall.

The United States Senate Committee have made a report entirely exonerating President Buchanan of any complicity in the corruptions that have pervaded the public printing for many years. What will be the next falsehoods the opposition will attempt to slander the leading men of the Democracy with?

Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, was at Washington last week, urging the passage of the Tariff Bill through the Senate. Curtin is running about the country attending to the "nigger."

The following extract from the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Friday, shows the partiality of Covode and a majority of his committee in their investigations. It would be funny if Covode himself should yet be convicted of having been elected by corruption and fraud:

Mr. Winslow, of New Carolina, rising to the question of privileges, stated the substance of a resolution of the Covode investigating committee, of which he is a member, by which it appeared that he desired to subpoena certain citizens of Luzerne County, Pa. To this Mr. Covode interposed that he had in his possession names of a hundred persons, but he was in every instance they had no direct connection with the government, he declined to summon them. It appeared further from the record that Mr. Winslow applied for these witnesses in April, but they had never been summoned. He had been informed on authority said to be reliable, and not by anonymous letters, that large sums of money had been used in securing the election of Mr. Seranton to this House.

Mr. Covode, in this, replied that he would vote to subpoena Mr. Winslow's witnesses, if that gentleman could back the use of the money to the government, and Mr. Seranton was here, he would summon him. Mr. Winslow's request was refused by the committee, as was also Mr. Winslow's request that the matter should be submitted to the House. At a subsequent period Mr. Winslow wished to subpoena McMullen and several others of Philadelphia. By which he desired to prove to the House the fact of the election, held in that city in the fall of 1853. Mr. Covode said he had no objection to subpoena a portion of them, but was unwilling to subject the government to the expense of summoning them all.

Mr. Winslow's request in this instance was again denied by the vote.

It is recorded that when Mr. Frederick Engle was called to stand, Mr. Winslow asked whether there was any notice made and when he had been summoned, and the clerk objected, on the ground that these gentlemen had no connection with the Government. This remark was also refused.

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This is the resolution which we suppose, the Courier refers to as favorable to a slave code. It received 85 yeas, against 2 nays. Mr. Pugh voted for it, and so did Mr. Ten. Byock, Republican, of New Jersey. Only two Republicans—Hamlin and Trumbull—ventured to record their votes against it.—Harrisburg Patriot.

MR. LINCOLN'S ABOLITIONISM.

As a specimen of Mr. LINCOLN'S abolitionism we give below a comprehensive resolution, adopted at the first Republican State Convention ever held in the State of Illinois. That body convened at Springfield on the 6th of October, 1854. It was called for the especial purpose of organizing a new party, and repudiating all former attachments. The committee on resolution, appointed by the Convention, was composed of Abraham Lincoln, J. R. Edwards, and Ichabod Cadding. The resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and among them was the following:

Resolved, That the times imperatively demand the reorganization of parties, and repudiating all previous party attachments, names, and predilections, we unite ourselves together in defense of the liberty and Constitution of the country, and will henceforth operate as the Republican party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes: To bring the administration of government back to the control of first principles; to restore Nebraska and Kansas to the position of free Territories; that as the Constitution of the United States vests in the States, and not in Congress, the power to legislate for the extradition of fugitives from labor; TO REPEAL AND ENFORCELY ABROGATE THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW; TO resist slavery in those States in which it exists; TO PROHIBIT THE ADMISSION OF ANY MORE SLAVE STATES INTO THE UNION; to abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States, and to exclude the Territories over which the General Government has exclusive jurisdiction; and to assert the acquiescence of any more Territories unless the practice of slavery therein forever shall have been prohibited.

New York, May 31, 1860. The Independent is after the new tariff bill with a sharp stick. The Evening Post is also violent in its denunciations and looks to the Senate to arrest it, averring that "the more we have examined this bill the more we are convinced that it ought to be strangled as a monster." These journals are the special advocates of Lincoln and Hamlin.

A PRIZE FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.—There was a prize fight near New Orleans, on the 17th inst., between two men, named Donnelly and Bell. Bell was much the best man, and won the stakes at the end of two hours. There was one curious feature of the fight, which in brutality and beastliness, did not differ from other exhibitions of the kind, and that was the fact that Bell's stakes were furnished by his aunt, and this valiant female was present during the fight, standing on the top of her carriage, and cheering her nephew on from time to time. After the fight was over Bell rode home with his aunt in triumph. The female must be a curiosity. The strong minded fraternity ought to choose her to some high office at their next meeting—say that of referee in their word combats.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—John D. Defrees, writing to the Indianapolis Journal, says: "Twenty years ago I was a looker-on at the doings of Congress. The two men there who attracted the most attention were William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky. They were the most brilliant orators—the 'observed of all observers.' Mr. Johnson died in Maryland a few days ago on a paper and an outbreak, unnoticed and unannounced. The papers a few days ago, informed us that Marshall is an inmate of a hospital at Buffalo, diseased and miserable, and about to die. Intemperance, of course, is the cause of all this."

MORE SLAVERS CAPTURED.—The U. S. steamers stationed off the coast of Cuba are doing an active business; a third prize having been taken, with 500 negroes to be returned to the African continent at the expense of the government treasury. The captures of the last few weeks are as follows:

April 26, Bark Williams, 519 negroes.
May 9, Bark Willard, 550
May 10, French bark, 500

Total, 1,569. This is a pretty fair business, but is likely to have very little perceptible effect in discouraging the slave-trade, as the market price of negroes in Cuba will advance in proportion as the supplies are cut off, and so will bring out fresh adventurers. Yet these captures will subject the general government to heavy costs. The British government, in disposing of captured negroes, has decidedly the advantage, as they are immediately landed in her tropical colonies, and made to supply a demand for labor, which has been severely felt. Thus a revenue is produced which goes far to reward the philanthropy supposed to be exercised on the part of the British nation. When the empire of Brazil was engaged in suppressing the slave trade, all captives were appropriated as laborers for a term of years, on the public works, by which the naval forces employed were, in some degree, made self-sustaining. The United States, on the contrary, "worked for nothing, and find themselves."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Court of Erie county, at the late term, decided the question of granting licenses to sell spirituous liquors within the limits of the county, in the negative—that is refused to grant licenses. At present, therefore, there is not a licensed liquor tavern in all Erie county, and so far as without legal sanction.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—Mr. George Maltzberger, an old citizen of Reading, aged about 55 years, was choked eating a plate of pickled clams, at Doner's Saloon. He attempted to swallow the clams whole, but one of them, lodged in the throat, stuck in his throat, and though medical aid was immediately called, he was suffocated before it could be dislodged. He leaves a wife but no children.

ing witnesses be furnished to him, which was a great relief, and asked if Mr. Winslow desired to have witnesses summoned to prove corruption and fraud in Westmoreland trials, who represent it? Mr. Winslow—I believe the chairman of the Committee (Mr. Covode.) [Laughter.]

The difficulty between Heenan and Sayers, the prize fighters, has been amicably arranged. They are each to have a new belt, and the old one is to remain in the possession of parties in England, conditional that Heenan can have it in three years if he remains in the country during that time to defend it against all comers. Sayers retires from the ring. Heenan is thus virtually acknowledged the victor.

DEATH OF MR. NUNEMACHER.—Mr. Nunemacher, Senator from Berks, died at his residence in that county on Monday last. His health was feeble at the commencement of the last session, and he was obliged to return home long before the adjournment.

The term for which he was elected does not expire until next year, so his death creates a vacancy to be filled at the fall election. Mr. Nunemacher was a plain, unassuming man, as honest as steel, and devoted to his attachment to the Democratic party.

ELECTION IN OREGON.—There was an election in Oregon, on Monday, June 4th, for the Legislature, a member of Congress, and local officers.—A warm contest was looked for, as two United States Senators are to be chosen by the Legislature.

WIGWAGS AND RAILS.—Instead of "Log Cabins" and "Hard Cider," the clap-net devices of the Opposition in 1840, we are to have "Wigwags" and "Splitting of Rails" in 1860. The New York Journal of Commerce thus foreshadows these appliances by which the Chicago managers hope to throw dust in the eyes of the people:

"Probably an attempt will be made to raise a factious issue in the person of Abraham Lincoln, nominated in the Wigwag, the candidate who can 'split rails and mend the Democrats.' There will be a great excitement throughout the country in the 'Wigwag' at the coming of the Cabins over the sea; the passengers instead of the judgments of the people will be appealed to, and the attention of the public diverted, as far as possible, from the real issues before the country."

Hon. Peter V. Daniel one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, died at Richmond, Va., last week, aged 75 years. He was appointed to the position he held at the time of his death by President Van Buren in 1840. He was a strong Democrat in his political opinions.

THE TARIFF OF 1860. We notice, says the Pennsylvaniaian, that notwithstanding the tariff plank in the Republican platform, a very large number of the leading Republican journals are evidencing the most violent hostility to the tariff bill now before Congress, some denouncing it for one cause and some for another, while East and West it is characterized as hasty, ill-considered, and possessing no element of permanence. The New York Enquirer opposes it for its abolition of the warehousing system. The change in the duty on wool is raising a great storm in New England: It proposes to admit wool, worth less than 18 cents (20 cents now) free; between 18 and 24 cents, 3 cents per pound; and above 24 cents, 9 cents. This change raises the duty on the coarse and middling qualities of wool, which form the bulk of the imports, about 50 per cent, and such an advance in the cost of the raw material would impose a heavy burden on many of the woolen manufacturers of the New England and Middle States, and, probably, have the effect of destroying their business, by making it impossible for them to carry on a successful competition with the foreign manufacturers. Another objection urged is the fact the duty on copper is fixed in pigs, bars and ingots at 20 cents per pound, which, if adopted, would cast off entirely the remittance of copper ore now sent us from Chili, and divert the whole of the trade to England. So far the quarrel over the provisions of the bill is almost exclusively confined to the Republican party, with which the bill originated, and which has ever had a penchant for tariff legislation, without, however, ever accomplishing any substantial good.

"The Democrats in the U. S. Senate, have passed a series of resolutions, designed to establish a free trade in slaves, and to extend the jurisdiction of the United States to all the territories of the United States. This resolution received the vote of every Democratic Senator present, excepting Mr. Pugh, of Ohio."—Lebanon Courier.

The Courier has either not read the proceedings of the Senate on the resolutions referred to, or willfully misrepresents them.

When the resolutions were before the Senate, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, offered the following amendment to the 5th resolution:

"That experience having already shown that the Constitution and the common law, assisted by statutory provision, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, none being provided in the Constitution, and if the territorial government should fail or refuse to pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the Territory such protection which is given to other kinds of property."

This resolution in favor of establishing a slave code for the Territories was defeated—yeas 8, nays 42. The 5th resolution was in the following words:

"Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory; and if the territorial government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for such purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such remedy within the limits of its constitutional power."

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number of the New York Observer, re-published a recipe for stopping the ravages of the destructive Curculio upon plums and other young fruit—upon plums tried by many persons, and has in his experience been proved to be effectual. It would thus appear to be about the only infallible preventive yet discovered, as the gas jar application has been generally rejected as useless. The remedy given by the Observer consists of the following mixture:

"To one pound of whole-oil soap, add four ounces of flour of sulphur. Mix thoroughly, and dissolve in twelve gallons of water."

"To one half peck of quick lime add four gallons of water, and stir well together. When fully settled pour off the transparent lime water, and add to the soap and sulphur mixture."

"Add to the same, also, say four gallons of tolerably strong tobacco water, and one quart of a strong solution of lime water, with a garden syringe, to your plum or other fruit trees, so that the foliage shall be well coated, and the insects will be destroyed. One application will be sufficient. Should frequent rains occur, the mixture should be again applied until the stone of the fruit becomes hard, when the season of the Curculio's ravages is past."

CURIOUS CASE.—In the Common Pleas of Luzerne county, last week, a somewhat singular case was tried. The administrators of the estate of Elisha Harris had offered his effects at public sale. Among other things was an uncouth block of wood, supposed by some to be part of a cheese press, but the true character and object of which was unknown. David M. Hutmacher bid it off for fifteen cents, and laid it out against the fence until night, when he carried it home. Subsequently he determined to gratify his curiosity, and accordingly split the block open, when he discovered a paper secret drawer opened by the pressure of a long rod, and containing bonds, notes, and other matters, besides about \$2,500 in gold and silver coin. It had long been conjectured that money and other valuables were secreted somewhere about the premises. An amicable suit was brought for the recovery of the contents of the block, to test the question of rightful ownership. Verdict for the executors, \$4,500.

Congressional Reports are generally needlessly long, as well as peculiarly uninteresting. An improvement in this department of newspaperdom seems to have been introduced by the New Orleans Courier. The following brief but complete report appears in that paper under the head of "Congress." We translate from the French: "Neither branch had anything to do; the Senate did it and adjourned; the House discussed with eloquence how to do it."

In Humboldt's private letters, recently published, in speaking of the amiable Bayard Taylor, who visited him, and made a eulogistic lecture on him, Humboldt sarcastically remarked to a certain American gentleman: "Your countryman, Taylor, has traveled farther and seen less than any man of my acquaintance."

Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, is said to be in Philadelphia, stopping at the house of a friend, where he intends to remain several weeks.

A HORSE GETTING HIMSELF SHOD.—A horse having been turned into a field by its owner, Mr. Joseph Lane, of Fasco, in the parish of Ashland, was missed there from the next morning, and the usual inquiries set a foot, as to what could have become of him. He had, it seems, been shod (all fours), a few days before, and as usual got pinched in a foot. Feeling, no doubt, a lively sense of proper shoeing, and desirous of relieving the cause of pain, he contrived to unhinge the gate of his pasture with his mouth, and make the best of his way to the smithy, a distance of a mile and a half from Fasco, waiting respectfully at the door till the bungling artist got up. The smith relates that he found him there at opening his shoe; that the horse advanced to the forge and held up his ailing foot; and that he himself upon examination, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, which having been done, the sagacious creature set off at a merry pace homeward. Soon after, Mr. Lane's servant passed by the forge in quest of the animal, and upon inquiry, received for answer—"Oh, he has been here and got shod, and has gone home again."

UNITED STATES

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STOVES and TIN-WARE. BUB & BRESLIN are now prepared to offer the best assortment of STOVES and TIN-WARE for public sale. Goods of every description, and at the lowest prices. We have always on hand the best Lehigh Stoves, which cannot be surpassed in quality. BUB & BRESLIN.

James H. Kelly, SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH TAIL, Sole Building, Chamberlain Street, LEBANON, PA.

OFFERS to the Public elegant and extensive assortment of PARIS STYLES OF FINE JEWELRY, consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stones, Cameo, Enamelled Work, and Bronze and Ivory Pins, Ear-Rings and Finger-Rings. GOLD CHAINS of every style and quality. Clocks of every description. We stock will be found among the largest in this country, and are offered at the lowest prices. The store is situated at the corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, in Lebanon, Pa. It is a most desirable place for the Public generally, and is invited to an examination of my superb stock. JAMES H. KELLY, Sign of the Mammoth Tail, Lebanon, Sept. 23, 1860.

PEOPLES' STORE! Corner of Market and Chestnut Sts. LOUISER BROTHERS. Having moved to their new store, we have now opened a large stock of goods, and are prepared to receive orders for the same. Our goods are of every style and quality, and at the lowest prices. We have always on hand the best Lehigh Stoves, which cannot be surpassed in quality. BUB & BRESLIN.

DR. ROSS' DRUG STORE, Opposite the Court House.

PURE OHO CATAWBA BRANDY. For a valuable medicinal Brandy, Dr. Ross has been appointed sole and only agent for Lebanon and Lebanon county for wholesaling and retailing Lyon's Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy. A discrimination public will at once perceive where the Pure and Genuine Ohio Brandy is to be had. Beware of poisonous imitations but secure the genuine article.

DR. ROSS' TONIC MIXTURE. For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Headache, Weakness and Nervous Diseases generally this Tonic Mixture excels all other remedies. It is a safe, pleasant and effectual Tonic Mixture, having perfectly restored, no child will refuse to swallow it, as it is so easily taken, as much coffee, tea, or any other liquid is used. In many instances, rapid cures follow its proper use. Ask for Dr. Ross' Tonic Mixture.

DR. ROSS' TONIC OINTMENT. For the cure of Tetter, Itch, Scabies, and various other eruptions. Sold at Dr. Ross' Drug Store, Lebanon, Pa.

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