Tebanon Audertiser. Central Committee of Pennsylvania,



WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor, LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860. DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Electors at Large.

Geo. M. Krin. RIGHAND VAUX.

Frederink Server.
Wm. C. Patterson.
Jos. Crockett.
J. G. Brenner.
J. W. Jacoby.
Charles Kelly.
Q. P. James.
David Scholl.
J. L. Lightfuler.
S. S. Scholler.
S. S. Winchester. Electors.
14. J. Reckhow.
15. George D. Jackson
16. J. A. Ahli.
17. J. B. Danner.
18. J. R. Crawford.
19. H. N. Lee.
20. J. B. Howell.
21. N. P. Fetterman.
22. Samuel Marshall. 22. Samuel Marshall. 23. William Book. 24. B. D. Hamlin. 25. Gaylord Church.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER. OF WESTMORELAND.

It is high time for the Democ. racy of Pennsylvania-both the friends he could carry a sufficient number of of Douglas and Breckinridge-to-de. Southern states (including California cide whether they will allow Mr. For and Oregon,) so that the vote of unlabelledies ney and his Press to manage the Dem- Pennsylvania would elect him, should ocratic party to its ruin, and sacrifice it not be cast then for him? Certainly. and degrade our candidates, or wheth- We then say secure the vote of Penn on the party? It would seem so from er they will rise in their might and sylvania, and hold it in reserve to put the above fact, and that the call for shake off the incubus. While he is just where it can be affective for the their county convention, and all the busily at work destroying us, scarcely Democracy; first however, for Doug announcements of the candidates for a hand is raised by any of our able las if it can help him, and next for office are directed to a "People's Parleaders in defence. The object of Breckinridge, or in case of it not be- ty." Or is such a weak invention in-Mr. Forney is apparent to every one, ing effective there for any other good tended to deceive Whigs and others and quietly submitting any longer Democrat in preference to Lincoln. who are not yet sufficiently prepared will add disgrace to ruin.

The Republican strength in 1856 was less than one-third of the popular vote of the Union. Late elections have not shown them to be any stronger now proportionally than they were ther. Hence the only hope they have for succeeding in the coming struggle will be through the unfortunate division of the Democra-All the talk and bluster of their leaders could not help them anything with the people, who do not approve of, and never will sanction their fanatical principles. The only states that cast their popular votes in 1856 for the Republican nominee were Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. Vermont and Wisconsin, (52 Electors,) while the Democrats had the popular vote in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tonnessee, Texas, and Virginia. (152 Electors.) The Republicans had 8 States while the Democrats had The Americans had the popular vote in Maryland; (8 Electors.) The other 6 states were carried by minorities as follows :- Buchanan, California, Illinois, and New Jersey, (22 electors;) Fremont, Iowa, New York and two double murders and any number Ohio, (62 electors.)

It will thus be seen, by a dissection murder of Walton and Matthews, heof the vote of 1856, that the Republcame generally known, when another, lican party is 'weak in the knees,' in still more horrible followed on its the estimation of the people. It is heels. A woman and a babe, named only by its trickstering, and by dis- Shoemaker, were murdered in bed sensions and divisions among the de- early in the morning, in the absence mocracy, that it can attain success.-They were then wofully in the minority in Electoral votes, in States, and with a hammer. About \$150 in monin the popular vote, and are so yet. ey in the house was the reason of the Shall a party thus powerless be allowed to achieve victory simply be cause its opponents cannot agree upon candidates? We trust not.

The glorification of the opposition, relative to the Oregon election, is somewhat dampened by the intelligence received by the last steamer, that the Democratic candidate for Congress is elected, and that the of Douglas and Johnson at their Democrats have a majority of two on head. We could of our own knowljoint ballot in the Legislature, thus edge add a dozen to the Pennsylvuni. ensuring two U. S. Senators, if treason does not nullify the will of the people. There are several anti-Lecompton Democrats elected to the Legislature, who may trade of with the Republicans, and elect one Republican and one anti-Lecomptonite. Such "bargain and sale" operations Breckinridge to a man are dittoare now quite popular with the oppo-

THE DIFFERENCE.-When Sumner was Brooks ed the whole Republican army shouted indignantly. Their ox for the plan of Union. Mr. G. is for were, however, assaulted in the diswas gored then. A week or two ago G. W. Bowman, a democrat, was served in precisely the same way. The same army is shouting again. This time joyfully, however. They call it a "rap over the pate."

Hon. Richard Vaux, Elector at Large on the Democratic Ticket, and J. R. Crawford, of Hollidays. burg, Elector for the 18th District, both refuse to pledge themselves to on the 5th inst. the arrangement of the State Central Committee. If they cannot do as York city have formed a Lincoln and their constituents desire, they had Hamlin Club, and will raise a tree better resign, especially, as both so and banner on the 28th inst. O, but assurestly sought position at the hands isn't the Bepublican cause spreading! lescing. of the Democracy.

The freight bill of the Phonix lican State. Hence we are not sur-Iron Works at Plicenixville, on the prisecto learn that its Treasury/is en-

The arrangement of the State is becoming every day more popular. Its superiority over every other proposition is beyond question. The more it is considered the better it is liked,

Government will no doubt have a dull time of it for some time to come and if faithfully accepted by both the Douglas and Breckinridge wings of the party must effect an election by somewhat run into the ground.

the people of the one or the other .-

state is by union, and by that means

alone can it be carried and Douglas

elected. On the other hand, howev-

er, should some of the other states

claimed by Douglas fail him and go

for Lincoln, what though Bather see

Lincoln elected than some other good

Democrat? No! No! Let us then

see what Breckinridge could do. If

justice and fairness of this proposition.

If Douglas can obtain 127 electoral

votes claimed for certain by his friends

in the northern states, he can

also obtain the 27 of Pennsylvania,

which would be sufficient to elect him.

His friends have only to say so. Ac-

cording to their own admission he

cannot succeed without Penasylvania;

why then will they persevere in mak-

ing war upon a portion of the De-

mocracy whose votes are so necessa-

ry to his success, simply because of

past differences, but which are irre-

concilable now, although all the votes

of the whole party are offered to him if

they can effect his election. Let the

work of crimination and re-crimination

work to defeat Lincoln,

and foiling the tricksters.

New York is a delightful city

-over the left. Last week they had

of single ones. Scarcely had the

list of 54 country newspapers in Penn-

sylvania, favorable to the proposition

of the State Central Committee. A.

number of the papers have the names

an's list. In this county we believe

all the Democracy, with but a tew ox-

centions, Douglas and Breckinridge,

are favorable to the proposition .-

We know that the most earnest

friends of Douglas in this borough

are so, and of course the friends of

this county, at the recent meeting of

razor-powder man, together with his

Harrisburg, died suddenly of sun

The Colored gentlemen of New

Michigan is an A. No. 1-Repub-

Douglas.

of a sail boat.

The friends of Douglas claim 160 We have seen a letter from an electeral votes in the northern states, ardent and sincere friend of Douglas, in which the 27 of Pennsylvania are in Illinois, to a gentleman in this included. 154 are necessary to the place, in which the hope is expressed election of a President. Hence, if that all Democrats in Pennsylvania they succeed in a realization of all will unite upon the electoral ticket their expectation in the other states now at the head of our columns, and claimed, Pennsylvania would spoil the in accordance with the proposition of whole calculation should it go for the State Central Committee, as the Lincoln. The only way to carry this only hope for the Democracy.

John C. Heenan, the prizefighter, arrived at New York, from England, late on Saturday night .-He did not bring the "belt;" those getting it up not being able to raise the money to get it out of the manufacturer's hands, and who "won't feet in length, to a stake firmly plantrust.".

The ticket at the head of the columns of the Courier still remains

While accepting the Republican candidates does the Courier "spit" up-Every sincere Domocrat must see the to swallow bona fide Republicanism.

> DIFFERING.—The opposition say Lincoln is in favor of letting slavery alone where it is. There they differ with Lincoln himself, who would like to stand on the opposite side of the river, flinging brands into Kentucky; in other words, he likes operations like those last fall at Harper's Ferry, but prefers standing in Pennsylvania or some other free state while the work of destruction and death is going on. He would not interfere with slivery himself, O, no, that might be danger ous, but he would furnish "aid and comfort," the identical articles he withheld from the American soldiers n Mexico.

be stopped and let us go heartily to Mr. Vaux was admitted on the Electoral ticket of Pennsylvania by Some of the professed friends of the members of the Reading Conven-Douglas, led on by the Philadelphia tion as a compromise and concilia-Press, say that the action of the State tion. His recent letter and conduct Central Committee is a trick to elect Breckinridge. Suppose it is. If the north are not a sham, the trick will be a sorry one, because it would just have the effect of electing Douglas, and foling the tricksters.

Hubbell.

Young and with the instincts which latent power or extents, he desired a fresh field, and so in the spring of 1833, he started West in search of an eligible place in which to woo and win fortune is a lawyer. Young Douglas was prostrated by a severe illness, and had to remain the whole is a lawyer. Young Douglas was prostrated by that treachery and disorganization were the secret motives of his appearance at Reading, while outwardly he pleased though the state of his funds—now related to the Abolt treachery and disorganization were the secret motives of his appearance at Reading, while outwardly he pleased though the state of his funds—now related to the day of the meeting, the flags of the ship on the day of the meeting, the flags of the ship on the day of the meeting, the flags of the ship on the day of the meeting, the flags of the ship on the day of the meeting, the flags of the ship on the day of the meeting, the flags of the ship on the hard of the work as a lawyer. Young Douglas was prostrated by a severe illness, and had to remain the whole is an lawyer. Young Douglas was prostrated by a severe illness, and had to remain the whole is a lawyer. Young Douglas was prostrated by a severe illness, and had to remain the whole in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

On the day of the meeting, the flags of the ship ping in the harbor were hung at half make the church sham, the tracks of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

On the day of the meeting, the flags of the ship ping in the harbor were hung at half make the church sham the consideration of the day of the ship ping in the remains, and the church sham the flags of the ship ping in the remains, and the church sham the flags of the ship ping in the remains, and the church sham the flags of the ship ping in the remains, and the church sham the flags of the s ance at Reading, while outwardly he played the hypocrite.

THE following exhibits the names, residence, birth and age of the several candidates for the Presi-

Repub.—Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, Feb. 12, 1809. 51
Illinois.—John Bell, Tenn... Feb. 18, 1797. 63
Beinp.—S. A. Douglas, Illinois, Ab. 23, 1813. 43
Denno.—J. C. Breckinricko. Ky... Jan. 16, 1821. 39
CANDIDATES FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.
Repub.—Harinibal Hamlin, Maine. Aug. 26, 1809. 51
Union.—Bdward Everett, Mass., Ap. 11, 1704. 66
Demo.—H. V. Johnson, Ga... Sept. 18, 1812. 48
Domo.—Joseph Lane.

Oregon, Doc. 14, 1801. 59

of husband and father at market, by a wretch, who beat their brains out President Buchanan was serenaded one evening last week, when he made a speech on the political topics of the day. We shall publish his murder. The murderer has been arrested and will be hung, which is on. remarks next week. ly a tythe of the punishment he de.

WEANED!-The Republicars have weaned one of their "twins!" Miss Polygamy has dropped from the The Pennsylvanian publishes a breast. लिक्ट विकित्त दिने प्रते का कार्यक्र

Nathaniel P. Hobert, a well known and venerable citizen of Pottstown, died on the 3d inst.

All who want to see better times should un-besitutingly rally around Lincoln. "-Courier. Yes. cspecially those who got the two dollars a day and roast beef," promised them by the opposition about twenty years ago.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE -We learn that two men who live at Swatara, Schuylkill county, perpetrated a brutal out. rage on a respectable married woman. on the public highway, on the 5th of July .- While one committed the act, the other stood with a loaded pistol Mr. Joseph Gleim, the member of to prevent interference. Warrants the State Central Committee from were issued for the arrest of the parties, and on Stinday a week, six con. the Committee in Philadelphia, voted tara to arrest them. The constables the Committee in Philadelphia, voted for the plan of Union. Mr. G. is for Douglas.

The constables to arrest, them. The constables were, however, assaulted in the discharge of the duty, and some of them knocked down. In the melee the prisoners made their escape, and have not since been apprehended. It appears that a brother of one of the accused was prominent in the rescue, and somewhat excentric razor powder man, together with his wife and children, were lately drowned in the Potomac river; by the upsetting of a sail boat.

John Elder, an Alderman of Harrisburg, died suddenly of sun stroke, in Columbia county, Georgia, and aged 16 years, in no wise continued ever since.

He was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was re elected by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was the elected by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was the elected by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of fine teen hundred and again, in 1848, by nearly three the last clection, having been in the incantion of the went, of four hundred.

He was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a majority of four hundred. In 1844 he was chosen by a ma well-known and somewhat eccentric not since been apprehended. It apwife and children, were lately drowned in the Potomac river, by the upsetting balls struck him on the head, inflict-

Harrisburg, died suddenly of sun disturbance, a boy named John Rystroke, in Columbia county, Georgia, an, aged 16 years, in no wise connected with the affair, but merely passing the spot, was accidentally shot, the ball going through the body, narrowly escaping the lungs and heart. He was attended by Dr.

Washnoron, July 15.—A proclamation has been issued by the President for the sale of one willigh across of land in Minnesota, not hitherto offered for self. The lands will be disposed of in Outber next, and include the land remaining to the United States from the railroad grants in Minnesota.

Government will no doubt have a Government will no doubt in disposing of the publiclands. The Mormon cause—it being at his sug. first in the House and afterwards in the Senate, business of "western lands" has been gestion that Brigham Young propos-Mormons to Oceanica, if an arrange-

The following story of the first and last military exploit of Abe Lincoln is told by the Toledo Times:

war "Abe" enlisted. The company They started off in fine spirits to engage in the deadly fray. Affiving at a minimum which it was adopted in 1820 and a minimum to the Oregon bill extended the Missouri Compromise line — 36 deg. 30 min. westward to the Pacific Ocean, in the sense in which it was adopted in 1820 and a minimum to the oregon bill extended the mass manufactured in 1820 and a minimum to the oregon bill extended the mass manufactured in 1820 and a minimum to the oregon bill extended the mass manufactured in 1820 and a minimum to the oregon bill extended the mass manufactured in 1820 and a minimum to the oregon bill extended the mass manufactured in 1820 and a minimum to the oregon bill extended the mass manufactured to the oregon bill extended the minimum to the oregon to the oregon bill extended the minimum to the oregon below the minimum to the oregon below the minimum to the oregon below to the oregon below to the oregon to the oregon below to the oregon to the oregon below to the oregon below to the oregon to the oregon to the oregon below to the oregon to the oregon to the oregon below to the oregon to the numbered eighty mounted men. the party bivounched for the night, In the House it was defeated by an almost secpicketed their horses and slept on In the mouth of January, of the session of their arms. The method of picketing the horses was that in common use. Items, which became the basis of the subsequent the horses was that in common usefastening a huge rope, some eighty ted, and then using smaller lines of considerable length, one end attached to the animal's neck and the other to the animal's neck and the other to the main rope. During the night the and for the adjustment of the Texas boundary.— sentinel imagined he saw the Indians and immediately discharged his old was appointed, of which Mr. Clay was made fusce. The camp was aroused in an instant, and each spring to his saddlo. jects pertaining to the question of Starery. On the St. of May, Mr. Clay, from the Committee of Thirteen, made an elaborate report, accompanied his charger like lightning, until the by a bill generally known as the "Omnibus bill." ropes 'hove taut.' when over he went. By reference to the original bill, as reported by forse and himself, headlong. Thinking himself caught in an Indian am. bush, he gathered up, mounted, and putting spurs to his horse, took the opposite shute, but soon brought up as before, horse and rider tumbling headlong. 'Old Abe' got up, thinking he was surrounded, and shouted.— Gentlemen Indians, Tsurrender without a word. I have not a word to offer. All I want is quarter.'

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS was born at Brando Rutland county, Vermont, on the 25th of April, 1831.—His father, a native of New York, and a physician of prominence, died suddenly of apoplexy when his son Stephen yes little more than two months old. The widow Mrs. Douglas, took wo minus oid. The widow dirs. Douglas, took ber it fand a daughter some eighteen months older, to a farm which she had inherited conjoint-ly with her unmarried brother. Stephen receiv-ed such an education as a common school could bestow, and, arriving at the age of lifteen, looked anxibusly toward a college course. His family were unable to afford the requisite expense; in which event he thinking it time to earn his own living left fermend agreement. iving, left farm and apprenticed himself to a cabinct-maker, at which trade he worked, partly at Middlobury and partly at Brandon, for eighteen months. The severity of eighteen months application at the cabinet-maker's bench so impaired his health that he abondoned the occupation, though not without some regret; for he has often since said that the happiest days of his life were spent in the workshop. Entering the academy at Brandon, he studied for a year, when he removed to Canandaigna with his mother and entered the academy at that place. Here he remained until 1833, studying law with the Messrs.

pleased though the state of his funds—now reduced to thirty seven and a half cents—offered

erowd, to see what was going on. The nuction-eer was at a stand still: He wanted a clerk to keep the sale accounts. Douglas, looking like a can who could read and write, was invited to the clorkship, and promptly accepted it. For his three days' service in this position he received six dollars, with which capital he immediately opened a school and obtained forty scholars, whom he taught for three months at three dollars each. Spending his days in leaching the youth of Winchester his nights were devoted to his own instruction. Borrowing some law books in Jackson wille, he mastered their contents and on Saturdays of trees above dividuals his week. urday afternoons displayed his book learning with great effect while, practising in petty cases before the justice of the peace of the twon. At ter an examination, he obtained a license from the judges of the Supreme court, and in March, the higher courts.

One year after his admission, while not yet

One year after his admission, while not yet twenty two years old, and not over eighteen months a resident of Illingis, the Legislature elected him Attorney General of the State. In December, 1835, he resigned this office having been elected to the Legislature by the Democrats of Morgan county. In 1837, he was, appointed Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, by President Van Buren, and held the office until 1839, when he resigned. In the mentiume, although incligible on the score of are. Mr. Dongalthough ineligible on the score of age, Mr. Doug-las received the Democratic nomination for Con-gress, in November, 1837. Over 36,000 votes

gress, in November 1837. Over 36,000 votes were cast, and the Whig candidate was declared elected by a majority of five—there being more ballots rejected by the can assers in consequence of the mis spelling of Mr. Duglas, name than would have changed the result.

Mr. Duglas now devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and distinguished himself especially in hiere touching the rights of foreignborn voters. In 1840, he entered upon the Presidental contest in favor, of Van Buren and Democracy with great ardor. In December of this year, Mr. Douglas was appointed Secretary of State for Illinois; and in February forlowing be was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the was elected by the Legislature a Judge of th Supreme Court. In 1843 he resingued his sea

on the beneath to accept the Democratic nomina-tion-for Congress.

He was chosen by a majority of four hundred.

protection of a summerent military force, and the immediate preparation of the country, so that, in the event of a war growing out of what he deemed the assertion of our rights, we might "drive Great Britain, and the last vertige of rayal authority, from the countinent of North America, and make the United States an overn-bound remarklin."

and heart. He was attended by Dr.

John T. Carpenter, and is now convalescing.

THE MORMONS.—A new programme has been indicated by the authorities at Washington for the Mormons. It is up the ground that the boundaries were "upnated by the ground that the provisions by the ground that the pro Reading Railroad amounts to about the prisectolearn that its Treasury is ennow proposed that the shall emigrate in regard to the Indians, "could never be executed as a dollar to meet to the East India islands, and feliable to the most ordinary demands."

at Washington for the Mormons. 118 on the ground that the boundaries were "upnation with the shall emigrate in regard to the Indians, "could never be executed." Our Government has size given ten millions of dollars to Mexico to alter the boundaries.

the islands in question, and who has recently identified himself with the laws of nations and the honor of the United States.

Mormon gauge—it hein at his suggestions of the Committee on Territories, ed to the Government to take the Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansas and Ne-Mormons to Oceanica, if an arrange-braska, and also the bills for the admission into ment could be made by which they could be paid by Government for their improvement in Utah.

OLD ABE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

braska, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Callifornia, Minnesota and Oregon. He early took growth to touching the slavery question as involved in the organization of Territories; and the admission of new States. He held that Congress should not interfere one way or the other: With

should not interfere one way or the other. With this view, he opposed the "Wilmot Proviso" in 1847, when it passed the House as an amendment to the \$3,000,000 bill-for the, peace treaty with Mexico, and afterwards in the Senate, when in At the time of the Black Hawk troduced as an amendment to the bill for the or ganization of the Territory of Oregon. In Au-gust, 1848, he offered an amendment to the Orea point on the prairies about two hundred miles from the Indian lines,

legislation of that session, known as the Com

promise measure.
On the 25th of March, Mr. Douglas, from the Clay, and as it now appears, on the files o the Senate, it will be seen that, instead of pre-paring a new bill, the Committee of Thirteen took the two bills reported by Mr. Douglas, on the 25th of March, and converted them into one by putting waters between them.

No sooner had this report been made by Mr. Clay than it was fiercely assailed. The discussion proceeded at great length upon the question whether the Territorial Legislature should have the same authority over the Slavery question as on all other matters affecting the internal policy of the Territory, when, on the 31st of July, Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, renewed the motion of Mr. Douglas, which was carried by a vote of 33 to 19; thus establishing, as the fundamental principle of the Compromise measures of 1850, the doctrine that the Territorial Legislature was to have the same power over the question of Sla very that it possessed on all other matters of do

mestic policy.
Mr. Douglas, in 1954, in troduced the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, declaring, as its fundamental principle, that "it was the true intent and mean ng of the Act not to legislate slavery into any tate or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly, from to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." His speech in the Senate in support of the bill and against its adversaries, was regarded as "the greatest speech of his life." After the passage of the Nebraska bill, Mr. Douglas was fiercely and savagely denounced for advocating the principle that the people of a Territory might have slavery if they, wanted, and should not be compelled to have it if they did not want it. He was burned and hung in efflay, in overy town, village and hamlet in the United overy town, village and hamlet in the United States where an Abolitionist could be found.— When he arrived in Chicago, he was met by another mob, more numerous than the one which greeted him in 1850, when he made his great speech in defence of the Compronise measures. Mr. Douglas gave notice that be would address the people in the open square in front of North-Market Hall, in defence of the principle involved in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

On the day of the meeting, the flags of the ship-

nies, with their leaders, ready for virlence or tu mult at the given signal. When Mr. Douglas appeared upon the stand, he was greeted with the appeared upon the stand, he was greeted with the some reakon why he might not proceed. It his pockets were empty, however, his heart was full not gave him strength; and applying this to the best-disc, he walked to Windhester, a little town meeting. He maintained his position for four meeting. He maintained his position for four comployment as a school teacher.

At Windhester, a large crowd had collected a little town and the stand of the stand round the stock of a deceased trader, which was all man, who used no other weapons than truth about to be sold by auction. Instinctively, and reason. His efforts were fuller. The mob young Dodglas was soon in the front rank of the grew supreme; and having held them at bny from eight o'clock in the evening of Saturday till past twelve, in the midst of their imprecations and violence, he retired, pursued by the mob, to his hotel. Immediately issuing notices making appoint-

ments throughout the State, he appealed to the people to rally in defence of the great principle people to raily in detence of the great principle that every community should govern itself in respect to its local and doing its affairs. He did not appeal in vain. The people of Illinois did rally, and, in the Presidential election of 1858, gave Mr. Buchanan a Democratic majority upon that

distinct issue.

On the "naturalization question" Mr. Douglas has not been less bold and consistent. His entire career has been marked by his defence and vindication of the rights of naturalized citizens and men of foreign birth who have made their homes in this country... In 1852, the name of Stephen A. Douglas wa

brought before the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, and again at the Cincinnati Convenion, where, on the sixteenth ballet, he received 122 votes. After this he withdrew, by telegraph from Washington, his name in favor of Mr. Bu hanan.

L. K. LAUDERMILCH. Wholesale and Retail.

CUMBERLAND STREET. LEBANON, PENN'A. DRY GOODS. GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &c. OOR LADIES-DRESS GOODS of all descrip tions, sold at astonishing low prices, by.
L. K. LAUDERMILCH. L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

TOR GENTLEMEN—A large assortment of all kinds of Goods for Men and Boys wear for sale very low, by L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

ROBERTES—All kinds of Grocories and Provisions to Standy on hand and for sale cheap, by L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

HAMS, Dried-Beef, Shouliders, Flitch, No. 1 Mackerel in barrels, quarter and half barrels; English Checks, &c., for sale cheap, by.

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

POTATOES—For sale cheap, by

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

PARASOLS and Umbrellus, for sale cheap, by

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

SHAWLS—A cheep lot of Sawls just received and for sale, by

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

CARPETS—Just received and for sale cheap, by

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

5000 GENTLEMENS Paper Collars sold at City prices—namely, (10, for twenty dive cents) by

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

WANTED WANTERLY

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

WANTED WANTED!!

A LL kinds of PRODUCE; such as Butter. Eggs,
Dried Apple, Ac., for which the highest market prices
will always be paid in Stope dedois by
Lebanon, May 9,1880 NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS

Men and Boys' Wear. Men and Boys' Wear.

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French, English and American Cloths.
Cashimerota of all colors and all prices.
Morinoe Cassimeres for Boys very pretty.
Black and Fancy Cassimeres, ear't 16 beath.
Silk and Wool Cloths, cheaper than the cheapest.
Plaid, Striped, and figured Cassimeres for Boys.
Fancy Linen Goods for Gent's Conta very superior.
Francy Linen Goods of every description.
White Linen Goods of every description.
Silk, Sitk-Velvet, figured Plain, Buff and
White Marasilles Vestings.
And a variety of other goods, which will be sold at unisually low Prices at

HENRY & STINE'S.

DR. ROSS HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOS-TETTER'S CELEBILATED STOMACH BIT-TERS can appear with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bit-ters for the last year amounted to over a halfters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in times sections of the counting physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, bu are ready stall times to give testimonials to its efficacy in allicases of stomachic derangements

and the diseases resulting therefrom. This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved

a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other billious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters' are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of un-alloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparis renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach de-rangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary cupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hos-tetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial. CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetten's Celebrated STONACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters' blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and

bserve that our autograph signature is on the label. Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South Ame-

rica, and Germany.

By Dr. Geo. Ross? D. S. Raber, J. L. Lemberger, Lebanon; J. C. Seltzer, Fredericksburg; H. D. Biever & Bro., Annville; Martin Early, Palmyra.

Jacob K. Stoud.

(Late of the firm of Thompson & Stoud,)
In Hill street, corner of Doc Allay,
In Hill street, corner of Doc Allay,
In STRICTED LAY informs the public that he contintues HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING and PAPERHANGING, and by strict attention to business hopes to
receive a liberal share of patronage.

To Orders from town and country promptly attended to. (Lebanon, Oct. 5, 1859. Just received a large and fresh lat of Sugar cored Hams at HENRY & STINES

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A No. 1 AMBROTYPE, very cheap, go to DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebauon Deposit Bank.

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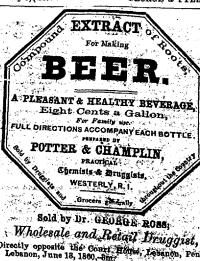
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50 pieces Black and Fancy Dress Goods,
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A large assortment of new Style MANTILIAS AND CAPES.
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5 Hihds. Splendid SUGAR. 7: 8, and 9 cents. 29 pound.
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COD LIVER OIL.

Pure, fresh, and gennine Cod Liver Officonstantly for sale at Dr.



well the marks of the penuine Dr. Physick's Cough Syrup, for without Dr. Ross' name on the label it is counterfeit. Prepared and sold only at Dr. Ross' Drúg Store, opposite the Court_House.

DR. ROSS' BLOOD PILLS.

For all the purposes of a family medicine, and whenever purgation is needed, these pills are equal, and in many cases superior to any other pills. They act safely, gently and without producing pain or unessiness. Good in the commencement of fevers, Headache, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Giddiness, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Ask for Dr. Ross' Blood Pills and see that Dr. Ross' name is on the label.



Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety, and of first quality, warranted to be as represented, sold wholesale and retail at Dr. Ross' Drug Store.

DR. BERAL'S EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, DR. Beital's EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA,
For the cure of Rheumatism. Tetter, liles, Serofula,
Pains in the Bones, Old Sore, Pimples on the Face, and
Paint in the Bones, Old Sore, Pimples on the Face, and
Partylions of all kinds, Noryous Headache and other
Nervous Diseases. Dyspepsis, and all diseases arising
from impure blood or the imprudent use of Mercury—
For these purposes if will be found seperior to all other
remedies. Price \$1 per hottle, or \$5 bottles for \$5.
Sold only at Dr. Ross' Drug Stere, opposite the Court
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For a valuable consideration Dr. Ross has been appointed sole and only agent for Lebanon and Lebanon county for wholesaleing and rotalling Lyon's Puro Ohio Catawba Brandy. A discriminating 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 at Dr. Ross' Drug Store.

DR. ROSS' TONIO MIXTURE.

For the cure of 1 iver Convenient Internets Treat

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For the cure of Liver Companiat. Dyspapsia, Hgadache, Weakness and Nervous Diseases generally this Tonic Mixture excells all other medicines. The hirge and increasing sale of it. demands that it should be made more expensively known. Almost immediate relief, and in many fastances, rapid cures fellow its proper use. Ask for Dr. Ross' Tonic Mixture.

DR. ROSS: WORM LOZENGES.

A safe, pleasant and effectual Worm Medicine. Being perfectly tasteless, no child will refuse them, as they are as easily taken as so much candy. Observed these lozenges are white, if red ones are offered to you, they are not penuine Dr. Ross' Worm Lozenges. Sold only at Dr. Ross' Drug Store.

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For the cure of Tetter, Hingworms, and various other cruptive dispaces. Sold at Dr. Ross' Drug Store.

Dr. Ross, a regitar practical Druggist, Chemist, and Pharmaccutist, with an extensive and varied experience of over 22 years,—and a Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, wishes to direct the attention of a discriminating public, to his large and carefully selected stock of PURE AND FRESH Abdicines, offering to all advantage not to be had, classwiper. The people will please make a note of this. BE LARTICULIAR! Dr. Ross' Drug Store, and take care that you are not inisdirected.

DR. ROSS

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IN MEDICINES QUALITY IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

J. L. LEMBERGER, Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy offers to the citizons 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. Toilst and Fine Combs of Ivory, Shotl, Horn and India Rubber, PURE SPICES. PURE SPICES.

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

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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, Sel eratus, Cream of Tartar, all pure, and for sale in large and small quantities at LEMBERGER'S Drug Store.

If you are in want of good Washing Soan.

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

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Do you want a good Hair Toule? something to prevent falling out to the hair you do

Call at LEMBERGER'S.

The shifted are requested to call and exame in my stock of Trusses, Supporters, &e., comprising a variety of Manufacture.

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

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The genuine article for Medicinal Purposes be had in all its Purity at LEMBERGER'S Drug Store, Anything you want that is kept in a well white diese before the state of the state

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Foeling thankful for the very. liberal patrionage thus far received from the Physicians, Merchants, and Citizens of Lebanon and surroundings, I again solicit a share, promising to use
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See Special attention given to Physician's
PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECEIPTS, and all
medicine dispensed Warranted PURE, always
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Henry & Stine have just opened a large stocks of
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Cashmerettes, Jeans, Corderoys, &c., which they are of
fering at Great Bargaine, and will sell cheaper than the
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