A difficulty at once arose which never could have arisen under the congressional convention system. If a bare majority of the National Convention thus composed could nominate a candidate he might be nominated mainly by the anti democratic States against the will of a large majority of the democratic States. Thus the nominating power would be separated from the electing power, which could not fail to be destructive to the strength and harmony of the democratic party.

To obviate this serious difficulty in the organization of a National Convention, and at the same time to leave all the States their full vote, the two-thirds rule was adopted. It was believed that under this rule no candidate could ever be nominated without embracing within the two-thirds the votes of a decided majority of the democratic States. This was the substitute adopted to retain, at least in a great degree, the power to the democratic States which they would have lost by abandoning the congressional convention system. This rule was a main pillar in the edifice of national conventions. Remove it and the whole must become a ruin. This sustaining pillar was broken to pieces at Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas.—After this the body was no longer a national convention; and no democrat, however devoted to regular nominations, was bound to give the nominee his support; he was left free to act according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. And here, in passing, I may observe that the wisdom of the two thirds rule is justified by the events passing around us. Had it been faithfully observed no candidate could have been nominated against the will and wishes of almost every certain democratic State in the Union, against nearly all the democratic senators and more than three-fourths of the democratic representatives in Congress. [Cheers.]

I purposely avoid entering upon any discussion respecting the exclusion from the Convention of regularly elected delegates from different democratic States. If the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas was not a regular democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckinridge is in the same condition in that respect. The Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the certain democratic States, did not contain the two-thirds, and therefore every democrat is in perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party. [Applause and cries of "three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane."]—Holding this position, I shall present some of the reasons why I prefer Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Douglas. This I shall do without attempting to interfere with an individual democrat, or any State democratic organization holding different opinions from myself. The main object, of all good democrats, whether belonging to the one or the other wing of our unfortunate division, is to defeat the election of the republican candidates; and I shall never oppose any honest and honorable course calculated to accomplish this object.

To return to the point from which I have digressed, I am in favor of Mr. Breckinridge because he maintains the perfect equality of all the States within their common territories, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States establishing this equality. The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories were acquired by the common blood and common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories as any other State and the citizens of any other State possess. Now what is sought for at present is, that a portion of these States should turn around to their sister States and say, "We are better than you are, and while we will take our property to the Territories and have it protected there, you shall not place your property in the same position."—That is precisely what is contended for. What the democratic party maintain, and what is the true principle of democracy is, that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same duties. Property—this Government was framed for the protection of life, liberty and property. They are objects for the protection of which all enlightened governments were established. But it is sought now to place the property of the citizen, under what is called the principle of squatter sovereignty, in the power of the territorial legislature to confiscate it at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding among a portion of the public upon this subject. When was property ever submitted to the will of the majority? [Never.] If you hold property as an individual you hold it independent of Congress or of the State legislature, or of the territorial legislature—it is yours; and your Constitution was made to protect your private property against the assaults of legislative. [Cheers.] Well, now, any set of principles which will deprive you of your property is against the very essence of republican government, and to that extent makes you a slave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it has power over your means of subsistence, and yet it is contended that altho' the Constitution of the United States confers no such power—although no State legislature has any such power, yet a territorial legislature, in the remote extremities of the country, can confiscate your property!

[A Voice. "They can't do it; they ain't going to do it."]

There is but one mode, and one alone, to abolish slavery in the Territories. That mode is shown in the Cincinnati platform, which has been as much misrepresented as anything I have ever known. That platform declares that a majority of the actual residents in a Territory, whenever their number is sufficient to entitle them to admission as a State, possess the power "to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States." If there be squatter sovereignty in this resolution I have never been able to perceive it. If there be any reference in it to a Territorial legislature it has entirely escaped my notice. It presents the clear principle that at the time the people form their constitution, they shall then decide whether they will have slavery or not. And yet it has been stated over and over again that, in accepting the nomination under that platform, I endorsed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I suppose you have all heard this repeated a thousand times.

[A Voice. "We all know it was a lie!"] Well, I am glad you did.

How beautifully this plain principle of constitutional law corresponds with the best interest of the people! Under it, emigrants from the North and the South, from the East and the West, proceed to the Territories. They carry with them that property which they suppose will best promote their material interests; they live together in peace and harmony. The question of slavery will become a foregone conclusion before they have inhabitants enough to enter the Union as a State. There will then be no "bleeding Kansas" in the Territories; they will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting the prosperity of the Territory and their own prosperity, until the time will arrive when it becomes necessary to frame a constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the general satisfaction. But, upon the opposite principle, what will you find in the Territories? Why, there will be strife and contention all the time. One territorial legislature may establish slavery and another territorial legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be continued throughout the territorial existence. The people instead of devoted their energies and industry to promote their own prosperity, will be in a state of constant strife and turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore, there is no possible principle that can be so injurious to the best interests of a Territory as what has been called squatter sovereignty.

Now let me place the subject before you in another point of view. The people of the Southern States can never abandon this great principle of State equality in the Union without self-degradation. [Never!] Never without an acknowledgment that they are inferior in this respect to their sister States. While it is vital to them to preserve their equality, the Northern States surrender nothing by admitting this principle. In doing this they only yield obedience to the Constitution of their country as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. While for the North it is comparatively a mere abstraction, with the South it is a question of co-equal State sovereignty in the Union.

If the decrees of the high tribunal established by the Convention for the very purpose are to be set at naught and disregarded, it will tend to render all property of every description insecure. What, then, have the North to do? Merely to say that, as good citizens, they will yield obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court, and admit the right of a Southern man to take his property into the Territories and hold it there, just as a Northern man may do; and it is to me the most extraordinary thing in the world that this country should now be distracted and divided because certain persons at the North will not agree that their brethren at the South shall have the same rights in the Territories which they enjoy. What would I as a Pennsylvanian say or do, supposing anybody was to contend that the legislature of any Territory could outlaw iron and coal within the Territory? [Laughter and cheers] The principle is the same. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided—what was known to all to have been the existing state of affairs for fifty years—that slaves are property. Admit that fact, and you admit everything. Then that property in the Territories must be protected precisely in the same manner as any other property. If it be not so protected in the Territories, the holders of it are degraded before the world.

We have been told that non-intervention on the part of Congress with slavery in the Territories is the true policy. Very well. I most cheerfully admit that Congress has no right to pass any law to establish, impair or abolish slavery in the Territories. Let this principle of non-intervention be extended to the territorial legislatures and let it be declared that they in like manner have no power to establish, impair, or destroy slavery, and there the controversy is in effect settled. This is all that is required at present, and I verily believe all that will ever be required. Hands off by Congress and hands off by the territorial legislature. [Loud applause.] With the Supreme Court of the United States I hold that neither Congress nor the territorial legislature has any power to establish, impair, or abolish slavery in the Territories. But if, in the face of this positive prohibition, the territorial legislature should exercise the power so clearly denying, then this would be a mere transfer of the Wilmot proviso and the Buffalo platform from Congress, to be carried into execution in the Territories to the destruction of all property in slaves. [Renewed applause.]

An attempt of this kind, if made in Congress, would be resisted by able men on the floor of both houses, and probably defeated. Not so in a Territory. To every new Territory there will be a rush of free soilers from the Northern States. They would elect the first territorial legislature before the people of the South could arrive with their property, and this legislature would settle forever the question of slavery according to their own will.

And shall we for the sake of squatter sovereignty, which from its nature, can only continue during the brief period of territorial existence, incur the risk of dividing the democratic party of the country into two sectional parties—the one North and the other South? Shall this great party which has governed the country in peace and war which has raised it from humble beginnings to be one of the most prosperous and powerful nations in the world—shall this party be broken up for such a cause? That is the question. The numerous powerful, pious, and respectable Methodist Church has been thus divided. The division was a severe shock to the Union. A similar division of the great democratic party, should it continue, would rend asunder one of the most powerful links which binds the Union together.

I entertain no such fearful apprehensions.—The present issue is transitory, and will speedily pass away. In the nature of things it cannot continue. There is but one possible contingency which can endanger the Union; and against this all democrats, whether squatter sovereigns or popular sovereigns, will present a united resistance. Should the time ever arrive when Northern agitation and fanaticism shall proceed so far as to render the domestic firesides of the South insecure, then and not till then will the Union be in danger. A united Northern democracy will present a wall of fire against such a catastrophe!

There are in our midst numerous persons who predict the dissolution of the great democratic party, and others who contend that it has already been dissolved. The wish is father to the thought. It has been heretofore in great peril; but when divided for the moment it has always closed up its ranks and become more powerful, even from defeat. It will never die whilst the Constitution and the Union survive. It will live to protect and defend both. It has its roots in the very vitals of the Constitution, and, like one of the ancient cedars of Lebanon, it will flourish to afford shelter and protection to that sacred instrument, and to shield it against every storm of faction.—[Renewed applause.]

Now, friends and fellow citizens, it is probable that this is the last political speech that I shall ever make. [A voice, "We hope not!"] It is now nearly forty years since I first came to Washington as a member of Congress, and I wish to say this night that during that whole period I have received nothing but kindness and attention from your fathers and from yourselves. Washington was then comparatively a small town; now it has grown to be a great and beautiful city; and the first wish of my heart is that its citizens may enjoy uninterrupted health and prosperity. I thank you for the kind attention you have paid to me, and now bid you all a good night. [Prolonged cheering.]

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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. S. R. Crawford.	
6. Charles Kelly.	19. H. N. Lee.	
7. O. P. James.	20. P. B. Howell.	
8. David Scholl.	21. N. P. Fetterman.	
9. J. L. Lichtner.	22. Samuel Marshall.	
10. S. S. Barlier.	23. William Book.	
11. T. H. Walker.	24. B. D. Hamlin.	
12. S. S. Winchester.	25. Gaylord Church.	
13. Joseph Laubach.		

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and honestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite with heart and voice in the support of our excellent and competent nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all the local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any differences that they may have entertained for the Presidency; but with a view to a perfect unity against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding, viz: That if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of the union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson it would elect them President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligation so to cast said votes, on the other hand if it should appear that said vote would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for them; and in case the united vote of Pennsylvania would not elect either of these tickets, then the electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be the best for the country and the Democratic party—the basis of the united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principle or policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to divert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could befal the country, the election of a Black Republican President, and further, the chairman of this Committee is hereby authorized to correspond with the several Electors in the State, and obtain from each of said electors his written pledge, within thirty days from this date, that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution.

☞ The Harrisburg *Sentinel* calls Hickman a "*double*-dyed traitor."—Just so. When he opposed the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and pretended to be a friend of Mr. Douglas, two years ago already, we pronounced him a traitor to the first and a hypocrite to the second, but the *Sentinel* patted him on the back as a good Democrat. Now he appears in his true colors, and the *Sentinel* acknowledges his treason then and his treason now by terming him double-dyed. Let the *Sentinel* look sharply out, lest of good Democrats and it will find some others undergoing the same process of double dying.

☞ Three pairs of Boots, $25.—*Honest old Abe.*

☞ "Protection and Lincoln and Hamlin" are pretty inconsiderably jumbled together in the resolutions of the convention in this place on Monday. Everybody knows that Hamlin is a politician of the *N. Y. Evening Post* school, and it contends that the Chicago platform is free trade.—Hence, if Hamlin should be elected Vice President, what consideration would "protection" receive at his hands, particularly as the Senate would think the responsibility may be thrown upon the Vice President, in casting vote. He would unquestionably vote for Free Trade. The opposition have not a single reason for even supposing him favorable to protection.

THE SEQUEL.—The opposition expended hundreds of thousands of dollars prying out how the money received from the government printing in 1856 was expended. They did not discover anything wrong, but they nevertheless elected Tom Ford, printer, to Congress, and ordered him to print several hundred thousand copies of their report, as an electioneering document, at the expense of the government. The villainy in the whole transaction is apparent in the fact that Ford and his Republican accomplices are already quarreling over the spoils; that the matter is already in the Courts, and that thirty thousand copies of the Covode Report are locked up and cannot be obtained and distributed until the matter is legally settled. The old saying is again verified:—"when rogues fall out, honest men get their dues."

☞ Gen. Walker has another expedition under way for Nicaragua.—It is said to be a "peaceful one." He himself landed at Ruatan on the 25th of June, where his party had been quietly assembling, when immediately the whole party, numbering about 300 men, sailed in the direction of Omoa. This latest attempt against Nicaragua is probably a renewal of the expedition of some two years ago, which was broken up by the wreck of the schooner *Susan* on the shoals of the harbor of Omoa.—Walker's intention is, no doubt, to proceed across the country to the Pacific, where vessels will convey the expedition to Realejo, from which point it will immediately move into Nicaragua, before any notice of their coming has been received. It is announced, that a proclamation has been already prepared, in which all hostile intentions are disclaimed, and an amnesty is promised to all who, in the past, may have committed offences against the deposed President.

A BILL OF ITEMS.—The New Yorkers are great on "items." The following is the bill of items presented to the City Councils by the Committee, for entertaining the "Japanese Embassy."

Board for 70 persons 13 days,	$34,000
Expenses of Ball,	57,000
Sundries,	14,000
Total,	$105,000

Why, if men are honest, and no doubt the "Committee" was composed of none but honest, go to so much trouble in making out "little bills."

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The election in North Carolina, for Governor and members of the Legislature, takes place on the 2d of August. The candidates for Governor are John W. Ellis, the present incumbent, Democrat, and John Pool, opposition. The elections in Missouri and Arkansas take place on the 6th. Arkansas elects a Governor and members of Congress. Richard M. Johnson is the Democratic candidate, and is opposed by H. M. Rector, Independent Democrat.

Missouri will choose a Governor and State officers and seven Congressmen. Four candidates are in the field for Governor—Claiborne F. Jackson, Democrat; Sample Orr, American; Hancock Jackson, Irregular Democrat, and James B. Gardenshire, Republican.

UNION TICKET IN NEW JERSEY.—Three State Conventions assembled at Trenton on Wednesday the 25th ult. The regular Democratic Convention, assembled under the call of the State Committee, formed an electoral ticket pledged to cast the vote of the State for either of the candidates opposed to Lincoln and Hamlin whom it will elect. The ticket is composed of two Breckinridge Democrats, two Douglas Democrats, and three Bell and Everett men. Judge Naar, editor of the *True Democrat*, and a friend of Douglas, made a powerful speech in favor of union and victory. The Douglas straight outers, like those in Pennsylvania opposed to Democratic success, formed a separate electoral ticket, and so did the Bell and Everett men. Three of the names on the latter ticket are the same as those that were placed on the Democratic Union ticket, and the Bell and Everett Convention gave full power to their Executive Committee to make such changes in the ticket as might be rendered necessary, which is considered in substance a union with the Breckinridge men.

☞ The *Courier* asks, "what man does the *Advertiser* prefer for the Presidency?" Such a question comes rather late in the campaign, especially as we had Hon. John C. Breckinridge at the head of our columns for months. However, upon the split in our national convention a new state of affairs arose, and in accordance with the recommendation of the State Committee, we are first for Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, if the vote of Pennsylvania will elect him; if it should not we are for John C. Breckinridge again; and if not serviceable there for any other good Democrat. (See resolution of committee.) Our personal preference has always been for Mr. Breckinridge, but we would never allow that preference to interfere with any arrangement of the party nor to the prejudice of any other good Democrat. We have now answered the *Courier* as explicitly as we possible could, and we trust satisfactorily. The columns of the *Advertiser* plainly show its position weekly and we did not think that any one could be in ignorance on that point.

☞ Mr. Boughter, the nominee of the opposition of this county for Senator, was the candidate of the Democratic party, in 1851, for the same position against Mr. Killinger. The result in this county was as follows:

Killinger,	2953
Boughter,	1973

In 1854 Mr. Boughter was a candidate for Congress. This was during the hey-day of Know Nothingism, when nobody knew who they were until the returns were read off. The vote in this county was as follows:—

Boughter,	2250
Kunkel,	2073

Mr. Boughter was strongly suspected then of being a Know Nothing, which opinion was very much strengthened by the result of the election. Since then he has acted with the opposition party—6 years already—and now we see him nominated for one of the most important offices in their gift, over a time-honored and unflinching worker in the harness. Such are time's changes.

☞ The Convention and Mass Meeting, called by R. J. Haldeman, at Harrisburg, on Thursday of last week, was, it is said, but indifferently attended, there being not a single delegate present from Pittsburgh or Allegheny county, and but six from west of the Allegheny mountains; the friends of Douglas in that section being all sincere, and in favor of the electoral ticket formed by the Reading Convention, and the compromise offered by the State Central Committee. The gentlemen in attendance from Lebanon county, were David Tice, Philip Arentz, P. J. O'Rourk and Henry Shaeffer. No new electoral ticket was formed, and the following is the substance of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted:—

It commences with a preamble, ratifying and confirming the resolutions and nominations of the State Convention held at Reading, and of the "only regularly organized" Democratic National Convention held at Charleston and Baltimore; declaring Henry D. Foster the nominee of the State Convention, and Douglas and Johnson the nominees of the National Convention; "solemnly protesting" against the action of the State Committee.

The first resolution demands that the State Committee shall rescind its action of the 2d July, at Philadelphia, and interrogate the electors whether they are prepared to vote for Douglas and Johnson, and if any refuse to reply affirmatively to call a State Convention to fill such vacancies.

The second resolution authorizes the members of the State Committee who disapprove of making terms with the friends of the Union Electoral ticket, to act as a state central committee, if the present committee should refuse to act as requested by their first resolution, and to call a State Convention to meet on or before the 28th of August, to form a straight-out Douglas and Johnson Electoral ticket.

The fourth resolution provides that if a State Convention as contemplated is found impracticable, that the Haldeman Forney members of the State Committee shall form such Electoral Ticket.

The other resolutions relate to the details of the campaign, and reading the Union men out of the Democratic party. A pretty big undertaking, but on that point a *nolle prosequi* will be entered before the election comes round.

WHAT IS THE USE?

Yes, what is the use of misrepresenting things in a political campaign? Why not let each party have the benefit of its views, measures and principles correctly, and let the people judge of them as they really are.—By a political opponent misrepresenting his antagonist, two things are proven, first that he presumes upon the ignorance of his adherents and readers, and secondly that the thing misrepresented is really good in itself, and that to make it bad it must be perverted. If it were bad in itself, it could well be attacked in its weak points, but that there are none such is demonstrated by the simple fact that a perversion of it must first be made. The *Courier* is very apt to pervert and misrepresent, and its last number contains a glaring instance of the kind. It says:—

"The *Advertiser* denies that its party passed a slave code resolution. Our neighbor could not have read the proceedings of his party's conventions, or he certainly could not say so. The resolution, we admit, is a little cunningly worded; but the object of it is obvious. Here it is:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of person and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

"Now, it is very evident what "property" is meant here. And government is not only to protect it in the territories, but on the high seas, and "wherever else its constitutional authority extends."

Our readers will be surprised when we tell them that the words italicized, and upon which the whole stress of the paragraph rests, are NOT AT ALL in the genuine resolution. The whole resolution, with the exception of the words "on the high seas," and an immaterial omission is quoted correctly word for word, but the interpolation is made, not only for the purpose of making the Democracy appear favorable to a slave code in the territories, but mainly to imply that we contemplate by cunningly worded resolutions to commit the government to the protection of the "slave trade, on the high seas."—The original resolution was embraced in the Charleston majority platform, and was intended to secure property as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and no more. Now if that is wrong why not attack the principle; why pervert it and then attack their own creations of fancy. We trust the *Courier* will "read the proceedings" of our party's conventions, and make the *amende*.

☞ The Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria's son, arrived in Canada last week. The Canadians are making a great fuss on his account, spending their money like water. His great grand-father was not half as popular on this side of the ocean.

☞ Hon. John Hickman, the anti-Lecompton leader in Congress, made a speech last week in Philadelphia, which was out-and-out for Lincoln.—The pre-arranged object of many of the knowing ones in the anti-Lecompton movement, and the opposition to the Administration, was to go over eventually into the ranks of the Republicans. They found that they could not rule in the democracy, and ashamed to turn apostate without any excuse, they assumed the cloak of anti Lecomptonism; and also to draw along with them as many followers as they possibly could, knowing that their individual selves would meet with but an indifferent reception in their new homes and with their new associates.

☞ The *Courier* answers our queries of last week by stating that it belongs to the "Peoples' Party of Pennsylvania in union with the Great National Republican party of the nation." That is explicit enough, and we are satisfied, only we object, as did the Chicago convention, to the term *National*. They struck it out, and so should the *Courier*.

☞ The last resolution of the Haldeman Convention at Harrisburg, last week, reads as follows:—

Resolved, That no newspaper, other than those which really and openly support Douglas, Johnson and Foster, shall be considered as speaking authoritatively for the Democratic party.

To this the Harrisburg Patriot very pertinently replies:—

"READ OUT.—The last resolution passed in the Convention on Thursday, reads out of "the party" all newspapers which do not boldly and openly support Douglas, Johnson and Foster.—This takes the heads off some papers that were supporting Democratic men and measures, while some of the members who passed it were doing duty in the Whig ranks and in the Know Nothing lodges, but the worst feature is that it beheads Forney, who *boldly* supports Foster by trying all he can to defeat him."

☞ One of the objections by the opposition press, to Joe Lane, for the Vice Presidency is, "He can't keep a Hotel!"

FRENCH ARMY IN IRELAND.—Should the French land in Ireland an army of 30,000 men, and proclaim—not anarchy, nor spoliation, but order—that is to say, real order in place of the disorder which now exists—and law, that is to say, just law, with protection and security for life and property—should they do these things, declaring not the annexation, but the independence of Ireland, under a French protectorate—then indeed, was British power in Ireland at an end. And with that power would end Ireland's long agony. On the day of that landing famine would fold her black wings and fly from the land forever; emigrant ships would cease to bear away our people into exile; the labors of the crowbar brigade would terminate, and notices to quit would disappear into the infernal pit, never more to harass and afflict the people of Ireland. From that day we should have no further legislation hostile to the faith and morals of our people; we should have no more strife between the followers of different creeds. From that day Ireland would become one nation; a strength and vigor would come into her wasted limbs; she would arise and cast away the chains and rags she had so long been compelled to wear; she would break the begging-box her tyrant had put into her hand, and instead of a mendicant, become a benefactress.—*Nation.*

A YOUNG LADY "COMPLETELY STRIPPED!"—On the Indiana and Cincinnati Railroad a pleasure party rode a short distance, when they alighted, and stood around on the small platform, covering it completely, waiting to see the cars move before leaving for the woods. Just as the train started the skeleton skirt of one of the young ladies, who happened to be standing close to the train, caught on a nut on the side of one of the cars, throwing her from her feet. Very fortunately the train was moving quite slowly at the time, or the consequences might have been more serious. As it was the young lady was pretty roughly used.

A stout man in the party, seeing her condition, at once raised her in his arms, and pulled with all his strength, endeavoring to tear her loose, but the skirt was both strong and firmly fastened, and not until all the girl's under clothing was pulled from her dress torn to shreds, did he succeed. All this transpired while the train was moving a distance of twenty or thirty feet, when the conductor saw the danger and instantly checked its motion. Indeed, the girl was not entirely released until the train had stopped. After the excitement of the moment had passed, it was discovered that the soles of both the girls shoes, by the resistance she had offered the train, had been completely stripped away, leaving the uppers upon her feet. Strange to say, she escaped any serious injury. She was immediately encircled by a number of her female friends, who conveyed her to the village, where her wants were properly attended to.

A TON OF FISH CAUGHT IN TWO DAYS.—SCHUYLKILL AGAINST DAUPHIN.—We learn from the *Miners' Journal* that on Monday and Tuesday last an extensive fishing operation took place at Thompson's dam in Schuylkill county. It appears that the dam was put up at auction, to be sold to the highest and best bidder, with conditions giving the purchaser or purchasers the right to fish twenty-four hours after the water had been drawn off to its lowest mark, which was done by last Monday afternoon. At the sale the contest ran high between the Dauphin county and Schuylkill boys. The latter, however, succeeded after a plucky contest, in purchasing the right for sixty dollars. On Monday morning a large party left Tremont with horses and vehicles, for the dam. Quite a number of persons also left Donaldson, Hegins township, Hubley township, Llewellyn, Pottsville and Pinegrove, for the same destination.—When the Tremont party reached the dam, they found there about thirty vehicles, and forty horses, and two hundred men, some one hundred and twenty-five being connected merely spectators, some belonging to Dauphin county. During the time the party fished they caught at least *one ton of fish!* Three tortoise were caught, one of which weighed about forty pounds. They were put up for sale at the dam, and brought $3 50. The fish caught were cat-fish, eels, pike, sun-fish and suckers. The pike measured from ten to twenty-seven inches in length. Fifteen hundred cat-fish were caught, not one of which measured less than eight inches in length. We question whether this quantity can be beaten in twenty-four hours fresh water fishing.

☞ Some pugilistic citizen of Albany, Georgia, proposes to match a negro slave named Shadrach against the redoubtable John C. Heenan, for $10,000. We don't suppose the fight will come off, as Heenan is in the sparring business, an occupation which pays better.

THE GREAT METEOR.—Day after day we learn, as our mails arrive from more and more distant parts, further particulars of the great meteor. It was seen in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, and at Washington City. The British schooner Achiever, saw it two hundred miles out at sea, in latitude 37 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 73 deg. 15 min. Everywhere it is described, just as it was in this place, but a short distance from the spectators. A gentleman in Pike county, found the "hole it made in his ground," but all the energy he lent to the digging for it failed to realize any fragments thereof. Another confident gentlemen in Bridgeport, Conn., saw a "piece of it" pass through the window of a house, but, on examination, the window was intact, and there was not a trace of the fiery visitant. At present we find that it was seen over a space of four degrees of latitude, and about five of longitude.

THE CHEAP BOOK STORE OF

GEORGE WALTZ,

Is located on MARKET SQUARE, North of Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa. Where

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Blank Books, and Stationary of every description are always on hand, and sold at the lowest possible

CASH PRICE.

GILT SHADES, and WINDOW PAPER, of every variety of patterns and prices are also on exhibition and for sale at

WALTZ'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

WALTZ also furnishes the MONTHLY MAGAZINES, of our Eastern Cities, as soon as published.

☞ Orders for books, periodicals, or anything in his line, will receive prompt attention.

Among the New Books,

lately received and for Sale at

GEORGE WALTZ'S

RELIGIOUS.—*The Pillar of Fire*, or Israel in Bondage: The Power of Prayer; Manna in the Wilderness; Cottage Testament, A complete Commentary on the New Testament; The Prince of the House of David, in German.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Knitting Work, by Mrs. Parkington; Harp of a Thousand Strings; Black Diamond; Prof. Hare's Spiritualism Demonstrated; Humboldt's Cosmos; A Sketch of the Physical Description of the Universe.

Geo. Waltz is agent to receive subscription for the following Works, now on Press:

"NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA;" in fifteen Vols: Vol. I to VI are now ready.

Price in extra Cloth, per Vol. $3.00
do. Library Leather do. 3.50

Diary of the American Revolution, by Frank Moore; completed in two Vols., price in Cloth $2.50 per vol.

☞ Mr. Waltz has just received the following valuable New Books:—Helps for the Pulpit, a Sketch Book; Ten Years of Preacher's life, by Milburn; The Life of Rev. Jacob Gruber; The Biblical Reason Why; a Dictionary of the Bible, Illustrated with the Maps of Cellarius, the Holy Land; Paul's Travels; Helper Dissected by Judge Wolfe, of Va.; Grieb's German and English Dictionary, in 2 Vols.; Adlers, do. do.; Kunst, do. do.; Bechler's German Biblical Concordance; Barnhard's do. do.

☞ Mr. Waltz's Book Store is at the old place on Market street.

Lebanon, March 28, 1860.

D. S. RABER'S

Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,

Has been Removed to his New building, on Cumberland Street, opposite the Eagle Buildings, Lebanon, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announce to his acquaintances and the public in general, that he has constantly on hand a large stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, VARNISHES, GLASS-WARE, HAIR-OILS, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, TURPENTINE, BRUSHES, EXTRACTS,

Burning Fluid, Surgical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Segars, Tobacco, &c. Also a variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention, which he offers at low rates, and warrants the qualities of the articles as represented.—Purchasers will please remember this, and examine the qualities and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Physicians prescriptions and family recipes carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night, by calling at the Drug Store, opposite the Eagle Buildings.

On Sundays the Store will be opened for the compounding of prescriptions between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., 12 and 1, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Lebanon, Dec. 9, 1857. DAVID S. RABER.

WOOD and COAL YARD.

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

DANIEL LIGHT, (merchant.)

North Lebanon, April 4, 1858.—tf.

GRAIN WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest prices for all kinds of grain—WHEAT, RYE, CORN and OATS—at the Warehouse, on the Union Canal, Walnut street, North Lebanon.

JOHN IMMEL.

North Lebanon, June 6, 1860.

North Lebanon Steam Mill.

THE undersigned having leased the NORTH LEBANON STEAM FLOUR MILL, will promptly attend to all CUSTOM WORK that may be entrusted to him.

He will also buy all kinds of GRAIN, and pay therefor the highest Market prices in cash. The patronage and encouragement of the public is respectfully solicited, as he hopes to merit it by fair dealing and attention to business. JONATHAN GEESAMAN.

North Lebanon, June 20, 1860.

Lime and Stone.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand, and for sale a good supply of the best lime and stone for building purposes near the Donaghmore Furnace, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Lebanon, June 1, 1860. GUNRAD BANKS.

McCann & Weigley

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 230 North Delaware Avenue and 233 North Water Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Liberal Cash advances made on

FLOUR, GRAIN, WHISKEY, SEEDS, &c.

Sept. 21, 1859.—1y.

LAFAYETTE BROWER,

GAS FITTER,

WALNUT STREET, next door to A. S. ELY'S Office, LEBANON, PA. [Jan. 4, 1860.

DID you see ATKINS & BRO.'S New Boot and Shoe Store.

PHILADELPHIA WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, O. CONRAD, FORMER OCCUPANT.

No. 148 NORTH SECOND STREET,

CORNER OF QUARRY STREET.

THE undersigned has located the above premises, where he will keep a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, of American, English and Swiss manufacture of the most celebrated makers, in addition to which, will be found a ways on hand (and made to order) an extensive variety of Jewelry, Silver, and Silver Plated ware, together with a general assortment of other goods as are usually kept in a first class Watch and Jewelry Store.

The patrons of O. Conrad, and those of the subscriber, together with the public generally, are invited to call, where they will receive a good article for their money. As I am determined to do strictly a cash business, goods will be sold very low. "*Small Profits and Quick Sales,*" is the motto of this establishment.

LEWIS R. BROOMALL,

Formerly O. CONRAD.

No. 148 North Second St., corner of Quarry, Phila.

June 20, 1860.—1y.

WALNUT STREET

STILL AHEAD IN THE

Cheapest, Best Selected, and Largest Stock of

WALL PAPERS,

Window Shades, Curtains, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED having in connection with his BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, purchased the entire stock of WALL PAPERS of Messrs. WALTZ & REDEL and W. G. WARD, and having also recently received large supplies from New York and Philadelphia, including the latest and most handsome styles of

Paper Hangings, Borders, Decorations, Panelings, Fire Board Prints, Window Curtains, Shades, &c., &c.,

now manufactured. His stock presents the best assortment of Papers, both in style and quality, that has ever been seen in Lebanon; and as he has bought most of his Papers at reduced rates, for Cash, he is able to sell Wall Paper at cheaper rates than they can be obtained at any other place. He has also made arrangements with the best Paper Hangers in Lebanon to put up paper for him, if desired, at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

Give him a call and be convinced.

☞ Remember the place, at the *New Bookstore in Walnut Street, a few doors south of Karmany's Hardware Store.*

J. HENRY MILLER.

Lebanon, April 4, 1860.

IF YOU WANT A No. 1 AMBROTYPE, very cheap, go to DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Linen Dusters, Fans, &c., just received at HENRY & STINE'S.

Teachers' Examinations in Lebanon County.

For School Year, June, 1860—June, 1861.

Cornwall.	Zimmerman's School House,	Aug. 11
N. Leb. twp.	Mifflin, " "	" 13
Leb Bor.	Lebanon Academy.	" 14
N. Leb. Bor.	Mifflin School House,	" 15
Heidelberg,	Schaefferstown,	" 16
Millcreek,	Newmanstown,	" 17
Swatara,	Jonestown,	" 18
S. do	do	" 21
E. Hanover,	Harper's	" 22
Londonderry,	Palmyra	" 24
Bethel,	Fredericksburg,	" 27
Union,	Copperhaver's School House,	" 28
Jackson,	Myerstown,	" 29
S. Lebanion,	Strohim's School House,	" 2 p. m.
N. Annville,	Annville,	Sept. 3

N. B.—1st, No allowance for weather in the above appointments.

2nd, Private examinations will not be allowed except in such cases as are specified by law.

3rd, Candidates must be examined in the district in which they first apply for employment.

4th, Applicants who do not wish to be examined in all the branches named upon the certificate, need not apply.

5th, Applicants will provide themselves with pen, ink, paper, &c.

6th, The oral method of examining will be used in all the branches, except such as strictly require the written.

7th, Time for