

butcher. He then took refuge in the house of a Mr. Tigh; but it was not long before the emissaries of his uncle discovered his retreat, forced him into a boat, and on board a ship bound for Philadelphia, which sailed in April 1778. His uncle himself placed him in the ship, and returned to Dublin, thinking no doubt, that he had heard the last of him.

The details of this nefarious transaction are given with the utmost minuteness, and without a shadow of hesitation, by the very agents who were employed in it. The share which Lord Anglesa took in the abduction of his brother's child is hardly disputed. The contention is confined to the point that the child was illegitimate. The villainy of the act seems never to have struck any of the parties concerned. But this act appears to us to turn the wavering balance of evidence against Lord Anglesa. If this boy were really the son of Joan Laffan, it could not be difficult for Lord Anglesa to procure proof of that fact whilst the events were so recent, whilst Lady Altham was still living, and when he had himself, by common consent, been admitted to the title and estates of his brother. If, on the other hand, he knew that the boy was his brother's legitimate son, he had the strongest interest to remove him out of the way before any inquiries could be made, and whilst he was in the obsequy into which his father had permitted him to fall.

Yet a suspicion, almost equally strong, against the truth of the claimant's case, would seem to arise from the fact, that Joan Laffan was living, and yet was never called. The claimant's story was, that this woman was his nurse; that her own child, which was a few months older than himself, had died, when he was four or five years old, of small-pox.—Who could be so valuable a witness for the claimant as this woman?—Yet she was never examined, nor was her absence ever satisfactorily accounted for. If it is argued that she might have been called by either side—that it was equally open to the defendant to produce her to negative, as to the claimant to produce her to support the story—it may be answered, that she could hardly be expected to come forward to denounce her own son as an impostor. The non-production of a witness who must have important evidence in her power, who was naturally the witness of the claimant, and whose absence is not satisfactorily accounted for, throws the gravest suspicion upon his whole case.

To what conclusion, then, can we come? The jury, after a consultation of about twenty hours, found for the claimant. They must, therefore, have considered Heath, Palliser, Rolph and the other witnesses who swore to the non-existence of the child, to have perjured themselves. The plaintiff appears to have been disposed to follow up his victory, for an indictment for perjury was at once preferred against Mary Heath. The same evidence was repeated; Joan Laffan was again examined. But the jury found her "Not Guilty." They must, therefore, have considered that Laffan, and all those who swore to Lady Altham having had a child, had been guilty of the crime of which they acquitted Heath. James Annesley does not appear to have taken any further steps to obtain possession of the estates and honours to which the decision of the jury had established his title.—He died at Blackheath on the 2d of January, 1760. His uncle Richard Annesley, Lord Anglesa, closed his career of profligacy and cruelty twelve short months afterwards. James Annesley left a daughter, who died an infant, and a daughter, who married, and whose children died young. Thus his line became extinct; and his rights, whatever they were, reverted to his uncle. Such was the termination of the dark mystery in which it must for ever remain shrouded, and for the curious picture which it affords of the manners and habits of life that prevailed little more than a hundred years before our own day.

Lebanon Advertiser.

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES STAND TO FOLLOW.

WM. M. BRISLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

We were led to believe from the general tenor of the Republican journals that as soon as Mr. Lincoln was at the head of affairs, the whole south would be overrun with detachments of Zouaves, regiments of Cod-fish men, and lots of the hardy sons of toil from Pennsylvania and New York. But instead of a grand wide-awake turnout and gorgeous military display, a regular peace movement is inaugurated. Lincoln don't allow a single gun to be fired; he prefers the Evacuation of Fort Sumter, to the honor of leading on the United States Troops, clad in a Scotch cap and long military cloak. It is a known fact that persons are differently constituted, but who would have believed after the exhibition of Back-Bone Lincoln made in his speeches, that he would suddenly take the back-track and chew his own words. Instead of nobody being hurt everybody is ailing; instead of nothing going wrong, this Government and everything else seems to be ready for a general smash up. Instead of putting his foot down firmly and "Jackson like," "circumstances" require that he should raise it pretty high. Even Republican editors whose fighting propensities have been at the highest pitch, at once subside, become docile and take to the reading of the New Testament. They have lost all desire for pitched battles and hostile camps, and have connected themselves with the nearest Peace Society, where they strongly urge the turning of swords into pruning hooks. After all the "soft expressions" and "mild expletives" hurled at the late administration for not engaging in a war with C. S. A., we must admit to considerable surprise upon hearing of the opposition's late fall from a decidedly warlike elevation. But we are prepared for more startling transitions than any that have yet taken place.

MR. LINCOLN'S HOTEL BILL AT ALBANY.—The "high old time" "Old Abe" and his suite enjoyed during the trip from Springfield to Washington, may be inferred from the following bill for one day spent at the Delavan House, Albany:—

Delavan House, Albany, Feb. 22d, 1861.	
The State of New York.	
One day's board of Hon. A. Lincoln and suite, parlors, diners and breakfast	\$74 50
Wine and liquors	357 00
Segars	16 00
Telegraph	1 38
Water, \$2 50; baggage, \$4 87, 7 33	12 00
Carriages	12 00
Sundry broken articles—stoves, chairs, etc.	150 00
Total	\$1,120 00

There were eighteen persons in the party, which is an average of nine bottles a head. Says the Post:—

We are not surprised, after such drinking, at a considerable charge for Congress water. Neither is it wonderful that the breakages for stoves, chairs and so forth, were set down at a hundred and fifty dollars. Fellows with nine bottles of liquor under their belts must have been in a state to break everything about them, even their own necks.

"TRAITOR! TRAITOR!" is now the term freely applied to Major Anderson by the opposition. But a month ago he was the all in all of greatness, in Republican estimation. They could not exalt him sufficiently as a hero. Now they brand him as a traitor. We protested in the beginning against the lavish adulation showered upon him, and we now also protest against disgracing him. His flight from Ft. Moultrie could have been executed by any other officer, and without the wanton destruction of property he was guilty of; but that his conduct, since has not been traitorous may be inferred from the recommendation of Gen. Scott, last week, when proposing the evacuation of Fort Sumter, that Major Anderson and his brother officers be "breveted for gallant conduct." The conduct of the opposition in regard to Major Anderson is in keeping with their character as a party. They are unthinking and inconsistent. They seize upon men and measures without consideration,—exalt them one day and trample them in the dust the next. One day they would elevate a man into the Presidency, the next they would hang him; one day they stake their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor upon a principle, and the next they oppose it to the bitter end. A party that knows not itself and acts thus cannot be expected to care or know much of the interests of the country.

Our Democratic friends of the city of Reading, on Friday last, elected Mr. Wanner, their candidate for Mayor, 644 majority, over Benneville Keim, Republican.

The New-Hampshire Election has resulted in the success of the Republicans by about the usual majorities.

IS ANYBODY HURT?

GREAT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH

LEBANON REDEEMED.

The Election in this borough on Friday last resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy. We are not surprised at the result, and send congratulations to our friends that the end of the "long lane" has at length been reached; that the Democracy have made up their minds that turn about is fair play, and that they might as well sometimes be the winning side. The people are beginning to see the evils which envelope the country; paralyze its industrial and commercial interests, and are becoming heartily tired of the political and financial troubles which hurt everybody and do nobody any good. The people see the great mistake they made last fall—in fact the series of mistakes committed for a number of years past—in denouncing and defeating a party whose principles were known to be the only ones that could guide the country in its grand onward march of prosperity and happiness. With civil war impending over us; ruin and confusion apparent on every hand, the first logic is sought out—the prodigals are returning home.

Our Democratic friends fought a good fight on Friday. They fought with a right good will—were enthusiastic and harmonious—and it may as well be proclaimed now that their determination is not to idle in the future, but that still greater triumphs must be achieved, unless the old Coon chooses "to come down" in his own accord.

The results of the election in the boroughs and townships of this county are as follows:

LEBANON BOROUGH.

Democratic marked with asterisk (*).

Chas. Bennett, W. W. E. Total, Maj.	227	221	348
D. M. Karmany, W. E. Total, Maj.	216	211	427 70

ASSISTANT DEPUTY CLERKS.

Francis H. Ebur,*	177	204	381	
John G. Ebur,*	170	229	399	18

Retired to private life—that same old Coon.

IMPORTANT REPORTS RELATIVE TO FR. PICKENS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Despatches were received here to-day from Montgomery, indicating a momentary apprehension of a collision at Ft. Pickens. It appears that the commanders of the Brooklyn and Sabine can land no supplies or have any further communication with the shore. There are five hundred government troops and marines in the various vessels laying off the harbor. Should they disregard this notification and attempt to land, a fight will at once ensue.

Fort Pickens is invested with thirteen full batteries, including Forts Barrancas and McComb, all of which command Fort Pickens and the offing. Gen. Braxton Bragg is commanding officer of the troops of the succeeding States.

The Government, it is understood, have this information, and this is one of the subjects which have engaged their attention for the last forty-eight hours.

Rumors are current that the destination of the troops now in Texas, for whom transport ships have been sent, is Fort Pickens. It is known that an officer, with sealed despatches, is on one of the vessels which left New York lately, and another officer was despatched overland to Col. Waite, commanding the troops in Texas. The vessels had the unusual supply of three months' provisions. These movements have been duly telegraphed to Montgomery and Pensacola.

Fort Pickens is now the great point of strategic interest. Nearly all the families have left Pensacola in apprehension of a collision.

The Boston Traveller says that William Ricker, of East Boston, aged twenty-three, wanted to marry, a year ago, a girl of sixteen, but his minister advised him to defer his nuptials for twelve months. The time had nearly passed, when the young man was stricken down with consumption.—When convinced that his last hour was near, he requested, as a last favor that he might be united to the object of his choice. She consented, and they were to have been married at 5 P. M. on the 27th ult. He, however, grew suddenly worse, and breathed his last just one hour before the time fixed for the solemnization of the melancholy nuptials. When the bride entered, attired in her wedding clothes, he was a corpse.

The opposition abuses Douglas for his translation of Lincoln's inaugural, and think all he is after is to get Lincoln in his grasp, and then crush him.

FORT SUMTER TO BE EVACUATED.—The order to evacuate Fort Sumter was issued from the War Department on Thursday. It was fully determined on as long ago as Saturday week, but in order to feel the "public pulse" it was only put forth as a rumor.—Maj. Anderson and his force will be permitted to approach the fort from the sea.

The evacuation of Fort Sumter having been determined upon by President Lincoln, the United States steamer Crusader has been detailed to proceed from New York to Charleston and embark Major Anderson and the garrison under his command and convey them to some other port.

Chase and Cameron are already at loggerheads in the Cabinet. In the Cabinet meeting on Saturday, in discussing the Fort Sumter question, Mr. Chase expressed great indignation at some remarks made by Gen. Cameron, in reference to measures for collecting the revenue, and threatens to resign.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Prof. O. J. Wynn & Co. Gentlemen:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, which has since been given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are now so multiplied, second, as to be all therein contained; and I have no objection to your publishing the same, if you will, as it will do you no harm, and will do me a great deal of good. My hair is now better than in any stage of its growth for many years past, and I am confident that my life for 40 years past would be a life of suffering and misery, if it were not for the use of your Hair Restorative. I have been using it for many years, and I have seen it used by many of my friends, and I have seen the results of its use in many cases. I have seen it used by many of my friends, and I have seen the results of its use in many cases. I have seen it used by many of my friends, and I have seen the results of its use in many cases.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Prof. O. J. Wynn & Co. Gentlemen:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, which has since been given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are now so multiplied, second, as to be all therein contained; and I have no objection to your publishing the same, if you will, as it will do you no harm, and will do me a great deal of good. My hair is now better than in any stage of its growth for many years past, and I am confident that my life for 40 years past would be a life of suffering and misery, if it were not for the use of your Hair Restorative. I have been using it for many years, and I have seen it used by many of my friends, and I have seen the results of its use in many cases.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Prof. O. J. Wynn & Co. Gentlemen:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, which has since been given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are now so multiplied, second, as to be all therein contained; and I have no objection to your publishing the same, if you will, as it will do you no harm, and will do me a great deal of good. My hair is now better than in any stage of its growth for many years past, and I am confident that my life for 40 years past would be a life of suffering and misery, if it were not for the use of your Hair Restorative. I have been using it for many years, and I have seen it used by many of my friends, and I have seen the results of its use in many cases.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Prof. O. J. Wynn & Co. Gentlemen:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, which has since been given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are now so multiplied, second, as to be all therein contained; and I have no objection to your publishing the same, if you will, as it will do you no harm, and will do me a great deal of good. My hair is now better than in any stage of its growth for many years past, and I am confident that my life for 40 years past would be a life of suffering and misery, if it were not for the use of your Hair Restorative. I have been using it for many years, and I have seen it used by many of my friends, and I have seen the results of its use in many cases.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Prof. O. J. Wynn & Co. Gentlemen:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, which has since been given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are now so multiplied, second, as to be all therein contained; and I have no objection to your publishing the same, if you will, as it will do you no harm, and will do me a great deal of good. My hair is now better than in any stage of its growth for many years past, and I am confident that my life for 40 years past would be a life of suffering and misery, if it were not for the use of your Hair Restorative. I have been using it for many years, and I have seen it used by many of my friends, and I have seen the results of its use in many cases.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Prof. O. J. Wynn & Co. Gentlemen:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, which has since been given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are now so multiplied, second, as to be all therein contained; and I have no objection to your publishing the same, if you will, as it will do you no harm, and will do me a great deal of good. My hair is now better than in any stage of its growth for many years past, and I am confident that my life for 40 years past would be a life of suffering and misery, if it were not for the use of your Hair Restorative. I have been using it for many years, and I have seen it used by many of my friends, and I have seen the results of its use in many cases.