Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 13—NO. 19. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861. WHOLE NO. 641.

Job Printing:

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly and Promptly Executed, at the
ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENN'A

This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as

Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
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Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

☞ BLANKS of all kinds, Common and Judgment BONDS. School, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

*** Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.

Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

General Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entified "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, SAMUEL HOUCK, Sheriff of the county of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Lebanon, on the *second Tuesday (being the 8th day) of October*, 1861, at which time the electors of the county aforesaid will vote in their respective districts for

One person for President Judge of the several Courts of Dauphin and Lebanon counties for the 12th judicial district.

Two persons for Associate Judges of the several Courts of Lebanon county.

One person to represent the county of Lebanon in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Sheriff of Lebanon county

One person for Prothonotary of Lebanon county.

One person for Commissioner of Lebanon county.

One person for Director of the Poor of Lebanon county.

One person for Auditor of Lebanon county.

I do hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several districts within the County of Lebanon, are as follows, viz:

The electors of the East Ward of the Borough of Lebanon are to meet at the Commissioners' rooms in the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of the West Ward of the Borough of Lebanon are to meet in the Jury room, on the west side of the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of South Lebanon township are to meet in the Grand Jury Room at the Court House in the Borough of Lebanon.

The electors of North Lebanon Borough are to meet at the Public House of Benjamin Zeller, in said Borough.

The electors of North Lebanon Township, are to meet at the Public House of J. L. Batz, in said township.

The electors of Jackson township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob R. Miller, in said township.

The Electors of North Annville township are to meet at the Public House of Simon M. Crall, in said township.

The Electors of Heidelberg township are to meet at the Public House of Levi S. Oberly, in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry township are to meet at the Public House of John Wolfersberger, in said township.

The Electors of East Hanover township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob W. Adams, in said township

The Electors of Swatara township are to meet at the Public House of Simon Hollman, in said township.

The Electors of Bethel township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob Reichart, in said township

The electors of Union township are to meet at the Public House of Daniel Bordner, in said township.

The Electors of Millcreek township are to meet at the Public House of Frederick A. Shultz, in said township.

The Electors of South Annville township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob Fink, in said township.

The Electors of Cold Spring township are to meet at the School House, at or near Rausch Gap, in said township.

The Electors of Cornwall township, embraced in the Southern district of said township, are to meet at the Public House of J. & G. Eby, in said district.

The Electors of the Northern district of Cornwall township are to meet in the Traverse Jury room, on the west side of the Court House, in the Borough of Lebanon.

The election to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, and is not to be closed before seven o'clock in the evening.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this State, or any city or incorporate district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State, or the United States, or of any city or incorporate district, and also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select or common council in any city, commissioners of any incorporate district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly, entitled, "*An Act relating to elections*, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or Borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this commonwealth."

Also, that in the 61st section of said act, it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between *the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and* shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned and who shall have resided in the election district, paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be admitted to vote, whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless *First* he produced a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation, or on the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce such receipt, shall make oath or payment thereof; or, *second*, if he claims a vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so permitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid his tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of such age, and shall be called out to the clerks who shall make like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year, or more, his oath will be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be permitted to vote in the township, ward, or districts in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use intimidating threats, force or violence, with a design to influence or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such a person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less that one month, nor more than *twelve months*, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1000, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the town ship, ward or district for which said officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a *meeting of one judge* from each district in the borough of Lebanon, on the 3d day after the election, being for the *present year on FRIDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER*, 1861, then and there to do the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerk of the election of said district who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES FROM DAUPHIN AND LEBANON COUNTIES.

The Return Judges appointed to meet similar Judges from the county of Dauphin relative to the election of President Judge, will meet at the Court House, in the borough of Lebanon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The following sections of the Act approved the 15th day of April, 1861, providing for the election of Judges of the several counties, prescribes their respective duties, viz:

SECTION 5. That in the case of the election of president judge of any judicial district composed of two or more counties, at the meeting of the return judges in each of such counties, the clerks aforesaid shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election within the county for every person voted for as such president judge, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks, and one of said judges shall take charge of such statement and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each of said counties, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election at the Court House of one of the counties, to be fixed by taking such counties alternately in their alphabetical order.

SECTION 7. That the judge of the several counties having so met shall cast up the several county returns and make a sufficient number of copies of a general return of all the votes given for such office in said district, all of which they shall certify, and one of which they shall lodge forthwith in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each of said counties, and one of which they shall enclose, seal, and direct for the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the manner prescribed by the fifth section of this act.

Given under my hand, in my office, in Lebanon, the 4th day of September, 1861.

SAMUEL HOUCK, Sheriff.

September 18, 1861.-ts.

Out-Lots at Private Sale!

WILL be sold at Private Sale,

8 ACRES OF LAND, situated in Long Lane, near the borough line, in Cornwall township. It adjoins the land of Widow Fulmer, on the North, Wm. Atkins and John Krause on the East. There is a one story LOG HOUSE, weather boarded, erected on the land, and a good WELL in the garden.—The land has fine stones for quarries. This tract will make a nice home for a small family.

☞ It is free from Ground Rent. Good title will be given. ADAM RITCHEY.

N. B.—This tract is now covered with fine grass, half of which will be given to the purchaser.

Lebanon, June 13, 1860.

A RARE CHANCE.

J. H. KEIM offers his well known PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT for sale. Thorough instructions will be given to any one purchasing not acquainted with the business. For particulars call at his rooms, in *A. Rise's building.* [Lebanon, March 20 '61-3m.

Private Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale all that certain farm or tract of land, situate partly in Pinegrove township, Schuylkill county, and partly in Bethel township, Lebanon county, bounded by lands of Eckert and Guilford, Benjamin Ayerigg, Daniel Denbert and others, containing one hundred and forty-eight acres and a quarter, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story log dwelling house, (weather boarded) a 1½ story log dwelling house, a new bank barn, other out-buildings, and a new water power saw mill. For terms, &c., which will be easy, Apply to

G. W. MATCHIN, Agent.

Pinegrove, April 20, 1859.-tf.

National House.

NORTH E. CORNER of Plank road and Guilford Streets
NORTH LEBANON, PENN'A.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HO! all ye thirsty come and drink, for nice cool mineral water, the choicest vintage, and the purest malt liquors grace my bar. And ye hungry come and eat, as the table is loaded with the most substantial fare, and the richest delicacies of the season crown my board—Come man and beast; my house is always open to the stranger and the friend, and for animals the best of provender, fine stabling, and attentive hostlers, are ever ready at my stables.

Yours, Respectfully,

North Lebanon, Sept. 14, 1859. HENRY BOLTZ.

Books and Stationery Emporium,

AND

TEACHERS' HEADQUARTERS!

GEORGE WALTZ,

HAS REMOVED

Has removed his Book Store to Market Square, Lebanon, WHERE may be had, on reasonable terms a general assortment of School, SUNDAY SCHOOL, THEOLOGICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS of every description.

Copy-Books, Cyphering Books, leather and paper bound Pass Books, and every variety of STATIONERY, &c., wholesale and retail.

WINDOW SHADES.

A large of variety Plain, Fancy, Buff, Green, Gilt, &c.

PAPER SHADES.

Neat Patterns, Plain, Green, Blue and Gilt. Also the latest and simplest

STYLES OF FIXTURES.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

Lebanon, September 27, 1860.

ABM. SHERK. JONA. GESSAMAN. D. S. LONG.

A New Firm.

Cheap Cash Store, and Milling and Grain Business.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the MERCANTILE, MILLING AND GRAIN BUSINESS, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their establishments. They will continue to keep, at the late stand of SHERK & LONG, a most complete stock of all kinds of GOODS usually kept in a country store, which they will retail Cheap for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. They also want to buy for cash

50,000 Bushels of WHEAT,
30,000 Bushels of RYE,
20,000 Bushels of CORN,
25,000 Bushels of OATS.

For which they will pay the highest Market Prices.—They will also take GRAIN on STORAGE. The will keep always on hand and sell at the lowest prices, COAL, by the Boat Load or by the Ton; all kinds of MILL FEED, SALT, PLASTER, &c.

☞ They solicit the business of all their old friends and the public, and will endeavor to deal on such liberal and just principles as will give satisfaction to all.

SHERK, GESSAMAN & LONG.

North Lebanon, March 13, 1861.

James H. Kelley,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH WATCH,
Eagle Buildings, Cumberland Street,
LEBANON, Pa.

OFFERS to the Public an elegant and extensive assortment

OF PARIS STYLES OF FINE JEWELRY,

consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Enameled Work, and Etruscan Coral Breast Pins, Ear Rigns and Finger Rings.

GOLD CHAINS of every style and quality.

English, French, Swiss and American Gold and Silver Watches of the must approved and celebrated makers. Clocks of every description. A large variety of Fancy Goods, Paintings, Vases, &c.

The stock will be found among the largest in this section of Pennsylvania, and has been selected with great care from the most celebrated importing and manufacturing establishments in New York and Philadelphia.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and in a most workmanlike manner.

My friends, and the Public generally are invited to an examination of my superb stock.

JAMES H. KELLY,
Sign of the Big Watch,

Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

HELLO, Betsy, where are you going that you are dressed up so?

Ans.—I am going to J. H. KEIM in Adam Rise's Building to have my *Likeness* taken.

Ques.—Why do you go to Keim and not to one of the other rooms to have it taken?

Ans.—Because Keim's Pictures are sharper, clearer and more truthful than others and nearly everybody goes to him.

Ques.—Can you tell me why his pictures are superior to others?

Ans.—Yes! he had 9 years practice, and has superior Cameras, and all his other fixtures are of the most improved kind.

Ques.—What kind of Pictures does he take?

Ans.—He takes Ambrotypes, and Melainotypes, of all sizes and superior finish: and Photographs, from the smallest up to Life Size, Plain and Colored in Oil. He takes all sizes Photographs from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons and has them colored life like, by one of the best Artists. His charges are reasonable and his rooms are open every day (except sunday) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 5, P. M. Don't forget, KEIM'S ROOMS is the place you can get the Best Pictures. [July 3, 1861.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE BEE HIVE has again been filled to overflowing with new Fall Goods which were purchased for cash, and will be sold only for cash or country produce. Having been in the city before the great rise in Domestic Goods, the Bee Hive has some inducements for purchasers.

Domestic Goods will be sold at present Philadelphia wholesale prices.

The stock of Groceries is also very large, having purchased them before the advanced prices, so that those favoring me with a call will find it greatly to their advantage.

The highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce.

Those wishing to purchase Hardware, Boots and Shoes, and Tin Ware can have orders to the principal Stores in Town, in exchange for produce.

Septen ber 11, 1861. J. GEORGE.

HENRY & STINE are daily receiving fashionable Dress Goods, such as Gazelles, Mozambiques, Modenas, Lawns, Lavelins of all kinds for traveling dresses, Silk Challys, Silk Tissues, Crape De Spange, Ginghams and Grey Dress Goods of every description, offered at unusually low prices by HENRY & STINE.

☞ All the above goods offered at very low prices.

Miscellaneous.

A FRENCH JEWELER'S MISFORTUNE.

A Jeweler of Paris one day saw a splendid equipage drive up to the door, and a tall, important-looking gentleman alighted from it. He wanted a lady's set of diamond ornaments, a complete *parure*. The price was fixed at two hundred thousand francs. Several designs were shown to him. He made a choice of one, said he could grant but little time for executing the order, and insisted on leaving with the jeweler a deposit of four thousand francs in *billets de banque*. He also selected a ring, worth a hundred and twenty francs, and ordered it to be sent home next day; and five days after the whole set of diamonds were to be completed. Accordingly, on the following day, a confidential messenger from the jeweler's repaired to the Hotel D——, in the Rue de la Paix, and inquired for Prince Gargarin. He was shown into an apartment in the first story. Five or six lackeys were in the ante-chamber. The prince took the ring, paid for it, and gave a present of ten francs to the messenger, who joyfully returned home, and congratulated his master on having so wealthy and liberal a customer.

The jeweler, with the utmost punctuality carried home the diamonds on the day appointed. The prince was in his study, sitting before his cylindrical secretaire, which was open.—The jeweler handed the casket to him, and his highness minutely inspected the jewels. Suddenly one of his valets entered the room, and announced "Prince Dolkoroki."

"Ah! my brother-in-law," exclaimed his highness, "I do not wish him to see the present which I design for his sister. Request him to stay in the drawing-room, and I will come to him immediately." He touched the table, the cylinder moved, and the secretaire closed; the diamonds were within it; but on the table there lay an open box filled with leather bags, and numerous roleaux of louis were huddled together in confusion. The jeweler had observed all this treasure on his first arrival, but his attention was particularly attracted by a large Russia leather portfolio, well lined with *billets de banque*, the edges of which were visible.

His highness left the room, saying he would return very shortly. The jeweler begged he would not hurry himself. About twenty minutes elapsed, and a sort of vague apprehension assailed the jeweler. At length the door opened. Oh! here is his highness, thought he. But no, it was the master of the hotel, who, stepping up to the jeweler:

'Are you waiting for any body, sir?'

'I am waiting for the return of Prince Gargarin, to whom I have just sold a set of diamonds for two hundred thousand francs. Are you his secretary?'

'I am his dupe, and so I presume you are?'

'What do you mean? His dupe! impossible! The jewels are shut up in that secretaire. Besides, look at this money.'

He seized one of the leather bags, and opening it, discovered, to his horror, that it was filled with nails; the roleaux containing nothing, and the portfolio scraps of waste paper.—However, the jeweler consoled himself the diamonds were still safe. A locksmith was sent for; the secretaire was opened, and oh! horror! it was empty. It stood on one side of the room against a wall in which a hole had been made, and, there being a corresponding hole in the back of the secretaire, the jewels, had, with ease, been conveyed into the adjoining apartment.

The despair of the unfortunate jeweler may be easily conceived. The master of the hotel, too, who had let his apartment to the pretended Prince Gargarin, had been extensively swindled. The servants all belonged to the hotel, with the exception of the *valet de chambre*, who was the companion and confederate of the prince.

It was ascertained that they had decamped in a coach from the door of the hotel. Every exertion was made to trace them out, but several years elapsed before they were discovered.

The jeweler, who was now ruined by this robbery, removed to another quarter of Paris, and established himself under a new name. One day a messenger called on him from M. T——, a gentleman holding an official situation, who was very ill and wished to purchase some rings. The poor jeweler had naturally become suspicious ever since his fatal venture with Prince Gargarin; and instead of sending his shopman he took the rings himself. He was shown into a bedchamber which was partially lighted; owing to the situation of the windows, the room was all in shade, except in that part where the bed stood. What was the surprise of the jeweler, when he discovered in the invalid M. T——, the swindler, who had some years previously defrauded him in the assumed chamber of the Russian Prince Gargarin! For a few moments he was struck dumb with amazement.—However, he recovered himself deeming it prudent not to betray the discovery he had made; he displayed his rings; several were selected, and their price amounted to about six thousand francs.

'It is a large sum of money for a poor ruined man,' said M. T——; 'I have not ready cash sufficient to settle the whole amount, and I shall feel obliged if you will take in payment this curious old snuff-box, which is of great value.'

He asked for his dressing case, and opening it, took out an octagon-shaped china snuff-box, ornamented with ten miniatures by Clinchsceil, set in gold and rubies. It was perfectly unique, and of inestimable value. On beholding it, the jeweler well nigh betrayed himself. The snuff-box which M. T—— presented to him was one which had been stolen from him a few days before the robbery of his diamonds. The box was too remarkable to admit of the possibility of mistake. Besides, it had a secret spring, by means of which all the miniatures could be taken out of their settings, and on the reverse were painted similar subjects, but treated in the style of indelicacy peculiar to the age of Louis XV. The circumstance was important in proof of his claim to the possession of his box. When M. T—— asked him to set a value on it, he said, without hesitation:

'I consider it worth more than fifty thousand francs.'

'Fifty thousand francs!' exclaimed M. T——; 'I thought it valuable, but this far exceeds my estimation of it.'

'Sir,' resumed the jeweler, 'I will not retract what I have said. I am an expert dealer, and to me it may possibly be worth far more than the sum I have fixed. I will make this proposition to you: you shall take the rings you have selected, and you shall put the box under an envelope, stating it to be my property; and if it does not bring more than fifty thousand francs, you shall have my rings for nothing.'

M. T—— was completely blinded by this deep laid scheme.

He was a good connoisseur of objects of *virtue* and he was not a little gratified to find his box so much overvalued, and to be enabled to obtain the rings without opening his purse. The most exaggerated valuation of the snuff-box would scarcely have exceeded seven or eight thousand francs. He sent for two of his neighbors, one of whom was a notary, and the matter was arranged conformably with the jeweler's proposition. This being done, the invalid said:

'Who will fix the price of the box?'

'You, sir,' coolly replied the jeweler.

'Me? you are jesting.'

'I assure you, sir, I am quite serious. I would willingly lay a good wager that you will value the box at five hundred thousand francs.'

M. T—— directed at the two witnesses a look which seemed to say, that the man is mad; but the jeweler added:

'You will value it at that price. I am certain you will. But, first of all, I have to acquaint you with a circumstance connected with this box, which will enable you to perceive its real value.'

M. T——, full of curiosity and anxiety, consented to hear the jeweler's communication in private. The two neighbors, taking the box with them, adjourned to the drawing room; and M. T—— and the jeweler being left alone, the latter said:

'Sir, it is now about sixteen years ago since that snuff-box was stolen from me, and a short time after, you robbed me of fifty thousand crowns worth of diamonds, under the assumed name of Prince Gargarin. I have now discovered you. My evidence relative to the robbery is on record.—You have declared the snuff-box to be yours, and I can prove having purchased it at a public sale. I know a secret which will place the truth of my assertion beyond a doubt. Now, sir, tell me whether you are inclined to defend yourself in the criminal suit which I intend forthwith to institute against you.'

Every word uttered by the jeweler fell like a thunderbolt on the ears of M. T——. Overwhelmed with the consciousness of his guilt, his imagination pictured all the horrors of imprisonment, trial, sentence, and the scaffold. He hesitated, and the ewler said:

'Sir, I give you five minutes to form your determination.'

At the expiration of that interval, M. T——, in a faltering voice, directed the jeweler to open a drawer, in which he would find *billete de banque* for three hundred thousand francs, payable at the banker's the same day. This being done, the jeweler called in the witnesses.

'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I have at length convinced M. T——of the real value of the snuff-box. You see the price at which he has purchased it back from me.'

'I have given him five hundred thousand francs,' said M. T——.

'Here is your box!' said the jeweler, restoring it, and I will let you have the rings into the bargain.'

The notary, who was no less amazed than the other witness, said:

'There is some mystery in all this.'

'Probably there is,' replied the jeweler; "M. T—— may explain it if he pleases. For my part, I promise him eternal secrecy.'

With these words, he took his departure, leaving the witnesses bewildered in a maze of conjectures. M. T——, though immensely rich, (he was said to possess upwards of three million,) never recovered from the mortification attended on the unexpected discovery. The jeweler faithfully adhered to his promise of secrecy; but the subtile machinery of the police unraveled the mystery.

A TRUE STORY.

In a certain parish in the county of Forfar, there lived, a few years ago, a peculiar individual by the name of Jamie Johnston. Jamie was a poor begger, who had no home of his own, but lived continually on the parish.—As report went, he had at some remote period of his life, from some cause unknown, lost the use of legs, and he was in consequence dependent for sustenance on the charity of the people of the district. Gifted with the nack of making himself aggreeable wherever he might be, Jamie had become a great and universal favorite among the farmers' wives, who always took care that he should be provided for in a comfortable way. Indeed they strove with each other who should treat him best, for they were well aware that Jamie had most praise for her who put the most butter on his bread and most sugar in his teacup.—He was welcome to stay at any farm as long as he pleased; and when he wished to remove to another place, he was invariably transported thither either in a cart or, if the distance was short, on the broad shoulders of some one or two stout plough-men.—Never was a king or beggar, half so happy and blithe hearted as Jamie Johnston. He had plenty to eat and nothing to work all the year around and he was truly thankful. One day two strong ploughmen, Rab and Jock, took upon themselves the burden and responsibility of conveying Jamie from their own farm to another about a quarter of a mile distant. Hoisted on Rab's back Jamie was as proud as an emperor and he forthwith began to crow, and chuckle, and crack his jokes, with the greatest good will in the world. The ploughmen, being in haste, determined to take what they called a 'near cut' through a certain park where a number of cattle were grazing. They were about half way through the park when the three were 'struck all of a heap,' by seeing a large black, ferocious looking bull coming up to them, lashing the air with his tail, pawing and tearing the ground with his feet, moaning and roaring in a manner calculated to strike terror and dismay into the stoutest heart.

'Oh! for guidness sake, Rab, rin wi'a' your micht, and save frae that brute,' cried Jamie.

Rab ran accordingly as fast as he could, Jock, helping him as best he might. Notwithstanding all their efforts, however, it was too evident the brute was fast gaining ground, and would soon overtake them. They were still a pretty long distance from the fence; and Rab was nigh falling to the ground exhausted with the weight of the unfortunate Jamie. 'Jock my guid fren,' said that individual, 'could ye stop behind a bit, and try an' keep the beast back? Better one should risk himself than that the three of us should be killed. Rin, Rab rin, and save me at any rate,'

Jock, instead of acting as Jemie directed, ran away and left his friends to their fate. The bull was within a few yards of them, when to the infinite astonishment of the exhausted Rab, the lame man on his back sprang off, and making good use of the legs long supposed to be useless, soon left the bull and his two friends far behind, leaped the fence with the agility of a 'maudin,' and was out of sight in a twinkling of an eyelid.—The astonishment of Rab and Jock it would be impossible to describe. Forgetful of their pursuer, they stood rooted to the earth, and stared with dilated eyes and mouths, alternately at each other, and at the rapidly retreating figure of Jamie Johnston. The infuriated beast was likewise taken by surprise, and instead of following up its advantage, stood still all at once and 'glowed,' amazed and dumbfounded-like at the scene before it.—As soon as the ploughmen were able to comprehend how matters stood, they set up such a roar of laughter as started echoes of the distant hills and frightened the crows on the field in a neighboring county. It is needless to relate that Jamie Johnston from that day was never again seen in the parish.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF BRIG. GENERAL ROSENCRANS.

Gen. Williams Starke Rosencrans was born in the county of Delaware, State of Ohio, on the sixth of Sept. 1819. His ancestor of the father's side were originally from Amsterdam, and on the mother's they were of the Pennsylvania Hopkinses, one of whom signed the Declaration of Independence. At the age of eighteen on his own direct application to the Secretary of War, (the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett) he has appointed cadet at West Point in the year 1837. He gratuated among the five, and became brevet lieutenant of engineers in 1842. His first military station was Fortress Monroe, where he remained one year first assistant to Col. R. E. De Russey. In August 1843 he married Miss Anna Eliza Hegeman, an accomplished and worthy representative of the old New York family of that name and was ordered to West Point to act as Assistance Professor of Engineering and Natural Philosophy.

After remaining four years at the Academy, he was transferred to Newport, Rhode Island, and made Engineer-in-chief of the fortifications at Fort Adams. During his stay there from 1846 to 1853, he was charged with surveys of New Bedford harbor and Taunton River, Massachusetts, and plans of fortifications, which he executed to the satisfaction of the War Department. In 1858 he was made constructing engineer at the Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia. In November, 1856, he resigned his commission in the regular army, and engaged in civil engineering and architecture, in the city of Cincinnati. In 1855 he accepted the superintendency of Cannal Coal Company, of Coal River, Kanawha Court House, Virginia, and the Presidency of the Coal River Navigation Company, which he retained until April, 1856, when he removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in the manufacture of coal oil and prussiate of potash. This was his business when he was called by Major General McClellan to act as chief engineer and aid de camp, and thence shortly after, promoted to a Brigadier-General ship in the regular army.

In all these various positions, Gen. Rosencrans has exhibited the most untiring industry, indomitable energy and spotless integrity. None ever knew him whose respect and confidence he did not command and the writer of this sketch could not repress a smile when, among certain papers kindly submitted to his inspection by the amiable and accomplished Mr. Rosencrans, he lit upon a letter dated Washington August fourteenth, 1855, testifying to Mr. Rosencrans high abilities, integrity, and energy, and signed "Jefferson Davis."

Socially, the general unites to the refinement of the gentleman, the frank, free spoken manner so taking among our Western population. In person he is little above the middle height, rather thin, and very erect, with no feature so striking as his broad forehead and clear gray eyes.—Gen. Rosecrans is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.—*Harper's Weekly.*

CONTRABAND IN A COFFIN.—On Monday afternoon the sentinels of the Second Maryland Regiment, on guard at the Long Bridge, on the Anne Arundel shore of the Patapsco, had their attention attracted to the approach of a funeral procession, consisting of a sombre hearse and attendants. The first sentinal allowed the hearse to pass, but the second stopped it, and an examination revealed a lot of musket and ammunition concealed in the coffin. The attendants escaped but the hearse and horse were captured.

CURIOUS TRAIT IN A GAMESTER.

Of Col. Francis Edgeworth a curious trait is related by his grandson, the late Mr. Edgeworth:—"He was a man of great wit and gaiety, fond of his profession, quite a soldier, and totally regardless of money. Besides being strained in his circumstances, by having for years a large jointure to pay to his mother, he was involved in difficulties by his own taste for play; a taste from which indulgence, became an irresistible passion. One night, after having lost all the money he could command, he staked his wife's diamond ear-rings, and went into an adjourning room, where she was sitting in company, to ask her to lend them to him. She took them from her ears, saying that she knew what he wanted them for, and that he was welcome to them. They were played for. My grandfather won upon his last stake, and gained back all he had lost that night. In the warmth of his gratitude to his wife, he at her request, took an oath that he would never more play at any game with cards or dice. Some time afterwards, he was found in a hay-yard with a friend, drawing straws out of a hay rack and betting which should be the longest."

☞ At the Brevoort House, New York, one evening there was a dispute about the reality of spiritualism, when a wag came forward and said he had no doubt there was something in it, as he himself was a sort of "medium." "How a medium?" inquired the landlord. "Why," replied the wag, "I can do a good many mysterious things; for instance, I can make a bell ring without touching it." The landlord offered a bet that he could not. The wag persisted and said that he would lay $20 that he could ring a dozen of the bells in that room within two minutes, without moving from where he sat. "Done," exclaimed the landlord, and the money was put up. The wag turned round in seat, opened a closet door, and turned off the gas from the upper part of the building. In less than one minute half the bells in the office began to ring violently. The lodgers above had lost their lights. The $20 was fairly won.

WHO OWNS THAT WATCH?—In March last, Warren Reed was arrested and incarcerated in our county jail, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $60, the property of Mrs. Engle Starr—said watch being a gift to Mrs. Starr from her husband.

At the May Term of the Common Pleas, Reed was acquitted on the ground that the property alleged to have been stolen did not belong to Mrs. Starr, as charged.

Reed was then re-arrested, on a charge of stealing Engle Starr's watch, and has been in jail ever since, until this week, when he has again been acquitted on the ground that the watch did not belong to Mr. Starr.

Reed is now at liberty, after an imprisonment of over six months.

The question is, who owns that watch?

THE UNMITIGATED LIAR.—Among the many anecdotes of Buena Vista one beats all others. An Arkansas soldier wounded asked an Irishman to help him off the field. The latter did so by enabling him to mount and strapping him to his horse, riding himself before. During the ride that poor Arkansian had his head shot off unknown to his companion. Arriving at the doctor's quarters the Irishman was asked what he wanted.

'I bro't this man to have his leg dressed.'

'Why,' replied the Doctor 'his head is off.'

'The bloody liar!' exclaimed Mike, looking behind him, 'he told me how he was only shot in the leg.'

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR MANGUM.—The Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, died at his residence in Orange county, in that State, on the 14th inst. For some years he had suffered with paralysis. He was once a Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, and afterwards represented the State in both branches of the United States Congress. On the death of President Harrison and the installation of Mr. Tyler as President, Mr. Mangum was chosen President of the Senate, and for the remainder of the term was virtually the Vice President of the United States. He was a man of brilliant attainments, an eloquent orator, and the possessor of those private virtues which endeared him to his neighbors and friends. The North Carolina Legislature, on receiving intelligence of his death, passed suitable resolutions of respect to his memory.

☞ Can you name the greatest corn growers in Europe and America? Yes—tight boots.

A SENTINEL'S REMONSTRANCE.—One of the boys at Camp Noble, Indiana, was put on guard last week, and reported to his captain in the morning that "he was abused by a fellow because he would not allow him to pass."

"Well," said the captain, "what did you do?" "Do? why I remonstrated with him." "And to what effect?" "Well, I don't know to what effect, but the barrel of my gun is bent."

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PERSEVERANCE MILITARY COMPANY, No. 1, OF LEBANON, PA.

Captain—WM. M. DERR, Lebanon, Pa.
1st Lieutenant—John B. Embich, Lebanon.
2d Lieutenant—Lorenzo D. Derr, Lebanon.
O. S.—Washington Brua, Lebanon.
1st Sergeant—Jacob P. Embich, Company's Clerk and Quartermaster, Lebanon.
2d Sergeant—Joseph Houck, Lebanon.
3d Sergeant—Edwin M. Kleur, Lebanon.
4th Sergeant—John Shindle, (J. S.) Lebanon.
Corporal 1—David P. M'Cauly, Lebanon.
do 2—Henry Weitzel, Lebanon.
do 3—Charles Mc aughlin, East Hanover.
do 4—Washington Horn, Jonestown.
do 5—Peter Bauer, South Lebanon.
do 6—Andrew H. Reinhard, Lebanon.
do 7—Lewis C. Gingrich, Lebanon.
do 8—Henry F. Boyer, Fredericksburg.
Musicians—Theodore E. ogers, Lebanon.
do —Adam P. Funk, Annville.
Wagoner—James Sweeny, Chester county.

John Bierman, Cornwall	John McCord, Lebanon
George Bleistine, Lebanon	Franklin T Miller, do
James Boyles, Cornwall	Martin Mark, Annville
Henry C Bowman, Lebanon	George Myer, N Leb twp
David H Bowman, do	Thomas Mark, Jonestown
Henry H Brandt, N Leb bor	John M Murray, Lebanon
John D Brua, Lebanon	William Meley, N Leb tp
John Beck, do	John Noll, Cornwall
Henry Conrad, Tremont	John Petry, Lebanon
Joseph Call, Lebanon	Franklin Ristenbatt, Leb'n