Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 13—NO. 39. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862. WHOLE NO. 665.

Job Printing:

DE SCRIPTION,
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,
Circulars, Labels,
Bill Headings, Blanks,
Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

☞ DEEDS 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.

STEAM MILL
AND
Cottage Dwelling House
FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, offer for Rent HERTZLER'S STEAM PLANING MILL and SAW MILL, located near Myerstown, on the Union Canal, and about ¼ mile from the Railroad.—This Mill has two pair of Burrs for Flour and 1 pair for Chop.

ALSO,

COTTAGE DWELLING HOUSE,

in Myerstown, on the road leading from Myerstown to the Mill.

☞ Possession will be given immediately, or on the 1st of April, next.

JOHN A. DONGES,
THOMAS BASSLER,
Assignees of Levi Hertzler.

Myerstown, February 19, 1862.

FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to Rent his large three-story BRICK BUILDING, in Cumberland street, Lebanon, between the Black Horse and Washington Hotels. Said building was lately in possession of Mr. Reisner. It has a fine Store Room, Basement, large Back Building, Outbuildings, Garden, &c. It will be rented in whole or part to suit applicants. Apply to J. C. Reisner, on the premises, or to the undersigned above Annville. Possession will be given on April 1, 1861.

January 8, 1862. WM. AULT.

Store House for Rent.

THIS stand contains a large Store Room and eleven other rooms for family dwelling and store house.—It is situated in Heffman's Dale, Lebanon county, four and a half miles west from Lebanon, on the Union Canal. Store has been kept in the above house for the last three years. This stand is situated in a thickly settled part of Lebanon county and is calculated to do a large Country and Boat business, having a fine wharf and landing for boats to lay, and large and convenient stabling for boat horses. This stand is well worthy the attention of such wishing to engage in Store, Grain and Coal business. Terms very moderate.

October 30, '61. JOHN HEILMAN, H. S.

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 Doubert 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.

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 RITCHER.

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

Lebanon, June 13, 1860.

For Rent,

STORE ROOM No. 2, "Eagle Building," now occupied by Rafenstein & Bro., as a Clothing Store. For terms apply to

Mrs. SARAH LINEAWEAVER, or
Mrs. ELIZABETH C. WEIDMAN.

Lebanon, Jan. 15, 1862.

Assignee Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Getz and Fanny, his wife, of South Annville township, Lebanon county, Pa., have assigned their property and effects to the undersigned, of the said township and county, for the benefit of creditors. All persons having claims against said parties, as well as those indebted, are requested to make settlement.

JOHN ALLWEIN.
JOHN FRANTZ.

S. Annville, Feb. 19, '62.

GRANT WEIDMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—Office in Cumberland street, in the office of his father, Gen. John Weidman.

Lebanon, August 28, 1861.

CYRUS P. MILLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—Office in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south from Karmany's Hardware store.

Lebanon, March 28, 1861.-1y.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Major FREDERICK EMRICH, late of the borough of Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to

F. H. EBUR, Admin'r.

Lebanon, February 12, 1862.

CLOCKS.
Thirty Day,
Eight Day,
Thirty Hour,
CLOCKS,
Just Received at
S. J. BLAIR'S Jewelry Store,
Lebanon Pa.

July 3, 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 Rigts and Finger Rings.

GOLD CHAINS of every style and quality.

English, French, Swiss and American Gold and Silver Watches of the most 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.

NEW CASH STORE!
NEW GOODS
AND NEW PRICES.

B. E. SWARTZ hereby inform the public that he has just opened a stock of NEW GOODS at the old Stand of Swartz & Bro., Hall Building, which will be sold for *cash* at *prices to suit the times*. All are invited to call and examine. [Lebanon, April 10, '61.

HARDWARE AT COST.

THE subscriber offers his large and well selected stock of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH.

☞ Parties who have settled their accounts to April 1, 1861, will be allowed a liberal credit on purchases.—Those who have not settled will find their accounts with A. S. Ely, Esq., for immediate settlement and collection. D. M. KARMANY.

Lebanon, July 17, 1861.

Hiram W. Rank,

FORMERLY OF JONESTOWN, LEBANON COUNTY, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public, that he has connected himself with Mr. Lowry, in the TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR BUSINESS, *No. 138 North Third Street Phila,* where he will be glad to receive customers, and will sell at rates that will prove *satisfactory*.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1861.

1861-NEW STYLES. 1861

ADAM RISE, in Cumberland Street, between Market and the Court House, north side, has now on hand a splendid assortment of the New Style of HATS AND CAPS, for men and boys, for 1868, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Hats of all prices, from the cheapest to the most costly, always on hand. He has also just opened a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, embracing such as STRAW, PANAMA, PEDAL, PEARL, HORN, LEGHORN, SENNATE, CUBLAN, and all others.

☞ He will also Wholesale all kinds of Hats, Caps, &c., to Country Merchants on advantageous terms.

Lebanon, July 17, 1861.

OH, YES! OH, YES?

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Public that he will attend to AUCTION SELLING, & will CRY SALES at short notice and on reasonable terms. He can be found at his residence in North Lebanon Borough. JOSEPH BRICKER.

N. Lebanon Borough, Jan. 15, '62.-3m

THE NEW BAKERY,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at his stand, on Cumberland street, Lebanon, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and will supply customers with the best BREAD, CAKES, &c., &c. Flour received from customers and returned to them in bread at *short notice*.

CONFECTIONERIES,

of all kinds, fresh and of the best quality, constantly on hand, and furnished at the *lowest prices*.

The public is invited to give me a trial.

Lebanon, Nov. 9, 1859. F. H. EBUR.

Blanket Shawls,

CLOTH, WOOLEN CLOTHING of all colors, dyed Jet Black or Blue Black, pressed, the color warranted and *goods* turned out equal to new, by

LYON LEMBERGER,
East Hanover.

☞ Articles to be dyed can be left at *Jos. L. Lemberger's* Drug Store where all orders for the above will be attended to. [Feb. 8, 1860.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

A Conservative Family and Business Paper.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WEEKLY IN AMERICA

CONTAINS news from all the world, the best reports of the Produce, Grain and Cattle trade, Dry Goods and Money markets.

The foe to disorganizers, North, or South. The supporter of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

TERMS FOR ONE YEAR.

Twenty Copies or upwards, to one address $1 each.—Thirteen copies to one address $15. Eight copies $10. Four copies $6. Three copies $4. Under Three copies $2, each.

An extra copy to any one sending a club of twenty, with the money. The Daily Journal of Commerce, Junior, issued for the Country. $5 a year.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

PRIME, STONE, HALE AND HALLOCK,
91 Wall street, New York.

January 22, '62.

100,000 BARRELS OF THE "LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S
POUDRETTE,

For Sale by LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 130 South Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company, with a capital of $150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience of 22 years in manufacturing, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil from the great City of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the *cheapest and very best* fertilizer in market.

Price for 7 barrels and over $1.50 per barrel, or only $16 per ton. It greatly increases the yield and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from $3 to $4 per acre, and with very little labor.

A Pamphlet, containing all the information necessary, with letters from Horace Greeley, Daniel Webster, and hundreds of farmers who have used it extensively for *many years*, may be had *free by* addressing a letter as above or

JAMES T. FOSTER, 66 Courtlandt St., New York.
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Co.

February 12, 1862.-3m.

MANHOOD;
How Lost! How Restored!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing, Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4536.

February 12, 1862.

George Hoffman's
LEBANON COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION LINE.
By Lebanon Valley Railroad.

PARTICULAR attention will be paid to Goods shipped by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Goods will be sent daily to and from Philadelphia to Lebanon, Myerstown and Annville Stations, and all other points in the County.

FREIGHTS contracted for at the least possible rates and delivered with dispatch.

The Proprietor will pay particular attention to, and attend personally, to the receiving and delivery of all Freights.

For information, apply at his Office at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon.

EDWARD MARK, his Agent in Philadelphia, will always be found at *W. H. Bush's Merchant's Hotel, North Third st., Philadelphia.*

July 11, '60.] GEO. HOFFMAN.

KOLLOCK'S
DANDELION COFFEE.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes.—Price 25 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
CORNER OF BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 26, 1862.-1y.

MARRIAGE.

Its loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it *discloses secrets that* every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious *Quacks*—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and *read it carefully*.—It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

Office hours from 9 to 3, daily.

Philadelphia, Februa. y 26, 1862.-1y.

Farmers and others Take Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire establishment of A. MAJOR & BROTHER, will manufacture and keep on hand a very general assortment of MACHINERY and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, embracing Improved FOUR-HORSE Powers and Threshers; Railway Horse Powers and Threshers, Morgan's Independent steel-wire Tooth Horse RAKE; Mumma's Patent Fodder, Straw and Hay CUTTER; Cast Iron Field Rollers, Grain Fans, Hay Elevators, Clover Hullers, Corn-shellers, by hand or power, Corn Ploughs and Planters, Cultivators, &c., with a variety of the best PLOUGHS in use, &c.

All of the above Machines are of the latest and best improvements, and are all warranted to give satisfaction.

Castings of all kinds made to order,

and at short notice. He also manufactures STEAM ENGINES, Mill Gearing, Shafting, and Mill work in general, and pays particular attention to Repairing Engines and Machinery of all kinds.

He invites all to call and examine the work at the Machine Shop, on PINEGROVE STREET, Lebanon.

☞ All orders or communications by mail will be promptly attended to. D. M. KARMANY.

Lebanon, August 8, 1860. Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa.

NOTICE.—I have appointed A. MAJOR & BROTHER my Agents for the purpose of carrying on the above business. D. M. KARMANY.

Lebanon, August 8, 1860.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
GAS FITTER,

WALNUT STREET, next door to A. S. ELY'S Office, LEBANON, PA. [March 13, 1861.

Choice Poetry.

THE SNOW.

AFTER THE GERMAN.

Not a breath of wind on land or sea!
And the snow is falling stealthily.

It lies in the church-yard cold and white,
And covers the graves quite out of sight!—

It mocks at the grave stones old and gray,
Dressing them up in bridal array!

It hangs the trees with a wintry shroud,
A makes of them all a ghostly crowd!—

It rests on the branches of the pine,
And traces in white the stems of the vine!—

It smothers the beating of the sea!
Falling and falling, so silently;—

And it chills my heart, longing w hin,
For the days that were, and *mighttt have been.*

Miscellaneous.

A SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTATION—LUXURY AND REFINEMENT.

A Port Royal correspondent of the Baltimore American has paid a visit to the plantation of a Mr. Seabrook on Edisto Island, and writes a glowing account of his observations. He says:

The flower garden was laid out in most beautiful style. It abounded in serpentine walks, graded in the very best manner. The boxwood tree, the prickly ash, the cedar, and other varieties peculiar to the Southern clime, were cut and trimed in all shapes and forms. Olives, figs, oranges, and lemons were growing in profusion.—Roses of the most costly description, camelias, joponicas, single, double, red variegated, and white, all in bloom.

All varieties of flowers were scattered over the garden with a bountiful hand, while here and there beautiful arbors were placed, with the sweet honey-suckle clinging to the wood-work. A fish-pond, containing gold-fish was placed in the centre of the garden. A fine house, with pine-apples, geraniums, cactus, and other plants, too delicate for this season of the year, was placed at the east end, the whole in most perfect order.—Everything that refined taste could suggest or enlightened science devise was produced to beautify this most beautiful residence.

On passing out of the flower garden into the superb walks and drives through the lawns and groves around the mansion, we were struck with the perfect order and beauty in which the place had been laid out. There was every variety of tree; the live oak flourished in all his glory; the fig, the palmetto, the pine and the spruce. Here too, as in former gardens, was found the prickly ash and the cedar, cut and trimmed in every conceivable shape; some in parallelograms, some in square, some in vase, some in goblets upright, some in goblets inverted, some circular, &c.

At the western end of the grove there was a large fish-pond, with a beautiful island, with a garden attached, and arbor. Rock trout, and pickerel were sporting merrily, and only waiting their master's pleasure to be caught. Then there was the terrapin pond, full of those delicious animals. The drives and walks were graded with pieces of broken oyster shells.

A very large number of outhouses, suitable for every department of the plantation and for the mansion, fronted on the Edisto river. They were built in a very careful manner. From twelve to fifteen negro huts were situated about two hundred yards from the mansion. All the buildings were whitewashed and kept neat and clean. Mr. Seabrook treated his slaves very kindly; they were well fed and well clothed and not overtasked.

In the groves there were two billiard houses, a bird, a pigeon, a rabbit and a young chicken houses, each constructed in the most approved manner, and at great expense. Arbors were placed in every part. Terrapins, fish, oysters, clams, early vegetable, were at hand. Everything that could satisfy appetite, even of the most luxurious, was to be had but with little trouble. Numerous servants were around, ready to obey the slightest whim of their master. A large vegetable garden was attached to the mansion. It was under the special care of a servant, who devoted his entire attention to it.

When the master left he took away all the young and able-bodied slaves and left the plantation in charge of four old slaves. They took such good care in his absence that they did not even take a vegetable out of the garden. A plenty of corn and chickens were left behind for the slaves. The mansion itself was a very fine building, with all the appliances of the most modern house in the North. A fine library, costing from three to five thousand dollars had been removed to an outbuilding, the floors of which were torn up and the books thrown underneath on the dirt.

Col. Noble has taken possession of the plantation, and intends having the books sent to Hilton Head. He already has set a large party of negroes to work cleaning the house.—When Mr. Seabrook left he carried away most of his valuables, but what was left the negroes from the neighboring plantations destroyed in the most wanton manner.

A SAD STORY.

Elopement of a Dozen Nantucket Wives.—On Saturday evening last our usually quiet community got somewhat excited to hear that at least a dozen of our good citizens, who for years had enjoyed the bliss of matrimony found themselves deserted by those who had promised to sustain them in sickness and in health, and be *to* them obedient and affectionate wives. Many a forlorn husband sat choking and silent at the supper table. Some had to swallow their grief and undress the little ones who were sobbing at the absence of their natural guardian. Lots of backs, unused to bending, had to be bowed over the wash-tub and the bathing-tubs, to prepare Young America for Saturday night bed. Some fumed, some grumbled, and some sat and silently dangled their watch-keys and chain, and some went stalking about by moonlight to find if possible their absconded half, and lead her by the ear home to duty and dish-washing.—But it was all no go. Saturday night rolled away, and Sunday and Monday, and houses were still wifeless, and husbands still moody and astonished.

After a while it leaked out that the ladies were on a "toot" by themselves, and making good a threat they had often pronounced to their better halves to prove to them that women could keep a secret, and had skill enough to hide and have a good time where their wonderful wiseacres of husbands could not find them. They succeeded. Although every nook and corner of the town was searched wherever a dozen pretty young wives could hide themselves, yet it availed nothing. They hid themselves, and fed themselves, and enjoyed themselves, while their anxious husbands were passing and repassing, often within a few feet of them, and none the wiser in regard to their vicinity. We are informed that they made the candy, and worked it and ate in peace; and whether any portion of the "sweetness long drawn out" was reserved to appease the wrath and disappointment of their tired and turbulent husbands, we are not posted. The sequel, however, is yet to come.

These gay and good-humored ladies are to have a turkey supper as a penalty from their obtuse husbands who when poking around with lanterns and poorly trained terriers to look out or smell out the hiding place of a lot of women who could keep a secret. They have got them now safely at home, and have promised the dear creatures if they will not serve them so again they will no more "go to the lodge" when it is not lodge nor go down town to "meet a man" whose name they cannot tell, nor have "writing to do," when they should be with their wives and little ones.—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

LAND AND SEA FORCES OF THE GREAT POWERS.

The following, according to the *Almanack de Gotha*, was the state of the disposable land and sea forces of the Great Powers of Europe in 1861:—

FRANCE.—Army on war footing, 767,770 men, 130,000 horses; peace footing, 414,868 men, 72,850 horses.—Navy, 600 vessels afloat, building, and under transformation, carrying together 13,353 guns. Out of that number there are 373 steamers, of which 56 are iron-cased. The crews of the fleet, who, on a peace footing, amount to 38,375 men, in case of war, be increased to 60,000. The seamen forming part of the maritime inscription are 170,000 in number. The effective strength of the marines is 22,400 men in peace and 26,879 in war.—Custom house officers of coastguard, 25,501 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Army 212,773 men, 21,904 horses. Navy, 893 vessels, carrying 16,411 guns. The crews number 78,200 men, of whom 18,000 are marines and 3,550 coastguard men.

RUSSIA.—Army, 557,859 men regular troops; and 136 regiments of cavalry, 31 battalions, and 31 batteries of irregulars. Navy 313 vessels, of which 242 are steamers, carry together 3,851 guns. The Russian government has also 474 vessels acting as guardships at different places and for transports.

AUSTRIA.—Army, 587,695 men.—Navy, 58 steamers and 79 sailing vessels, carrying together 895 guns.

PRUSSIA.—Army peace footing.—212,649 men; war footing, 622,366 men. Navy, 34 vessels, of which 26 are steamers.

ITALY.—Official effective strength of the army on the 10th June, 1861, 317,290 men divided into 68 regiments of infantry, 26 battalions of bersaglieri, 17 regiments of cavalry nine of artillery, two of engineers, and three wagon trains. Navy, 106 vessels, carrying 1,036 guns, and 18,000 men.

SCOTTISH HUMOR.

The following amusing anecdote is from an article in Blackwood's Magazine, on "Scottish National Character."

"A minister of Crail had been long annoyed by the drowsy propensities in church of a farmer, one of his parishioners, "one David Cowan in Tronstrie;" and, remonstrating on the subject had his patience conciliated by two cart-loads of coal which the offender engaged to drive to the manse door. Nevertheless, "a few Sundays afterwards; Mr. Cowan, soon after the commencement of the sermon, fell into a sound sleep as formerly; and not only so but made so much noise as to disturb the sister near him and the minister. Mr. Glass bore with it for a while; but at last being able to stand it no longer, desired the people in the north loft—Anglice gallery—to "waken David Cowan." David, awakening suddenly, and forgetting where he was, askod the minister "if he didn't drive two cartloads of coal to the manse last week, to let him SLEEP? "True," replied the minister, "but I did not agree to let you SNORE!"

☞ A law case, recently tried in Paris, has brought to light a bit of very Frenchy romance. A married man, the father of a family, and a rich widow, fell desperately in love and as they could not be married, decided that the next best thing was to commit suicide. Then they had another bright idea. They would make a sort of "eternal marriage" out of it and die "on the bridal bed of death."—So madame dressed herself in a superb marriage robe, and monsieur had his hair curled to perfection and wore enamelled boots and broadcloth clothes. They signed a document stating, "we will at least be married in eternity, since we cannot be on earth," and then closed the room, lighted a brazier of charcoal, joined hands over it, inhaled the fumes and soon became insensible. The lady soon died, but the gentleman fell on the burning charcoal, which caused his clothes to catch fire. The neighbors smelt the odor of the burning garments, broke into the room and saved his life, but not till he was severely burned. On recovering he was tried for the murder of madame, and on the trial these facts were elicited.

☞ The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Times* relates a queer story of Mr. Eddy, the actor, and Miss Joey Gougenheim, the actress. They desired to give certain parties in California the slip, and in order to avert suspicion Miss Joey embarked on board a Dutch ship bound to Melbourne, and Mr. Eddy, with the baggage and funds of both, secreted himself on board the clipper ship Carrier Dove, bound for Cork, the captain of which was to put Eddy aboard the Dutch ship outside the bar. Both ships sailed with the ebb tide, but on getting outside they stood on different tacks, and were separated some miles. The captain of the Carrier Dove, old sailor like, thought more of a mile gained to windward than all the actors and actresses he ever saw, and instead of putting Mr. Eddy on board the Dutch Ship squared away with a cracking breeze. The actor, it is thought, must have felt unhappy, but "to Cork and a market" he went, willy-nilly. On board the Dutch ship a similar scene was enacted. When Miss Joey saw the state of affairs, and the truth flashed upon her that her wardrobe, her money and her manager were heading for Cork and she for Australia, she raved and stormed and tore her beautiful hair, screamed and cried and offered unheard of sums to be put on board the Carrier Dove, but the captain smoked his short Dutch pipe very complacently, and when the pilot left the deck Miss Joey had gone off in a tragic faint in the cook's arms, upsetting his teapot and playing the deuce with the captain's breakfast, and was soon probably a hundred miles on her voyage, minus money, minus wardrobe, and minus agent.

A MAN PROSECUTED FOR FEEDING HIS VISITORS ON ROAST CAT.—The Pittsburg Dispatch says:—A hearing will take place before Alderman Scott, on next Tuesday, of a singular charge preferred by J. E. Henrichs keeper of a beer hall on Federal street, against Conrad Eberhart, a brewer, at the foot of Troy Hill. It appears that some dispute has arisen between Eberhart and Kauffman, a rival brewer, growing out of the competition in business, but about ten days ago an invitation was tendered by Eberhart to Kauffman, Henrichs, and several others, to partake of a supper. The invitation was accepted, the parties supposing that Eberhart intended to drop the feud, and quite a number assembled at the banquet. Among other rare viands on the table was one represented as a roast rabbit, which Eberhart was particularly urgent that his guests should partake of liberally, and his wishes in this respect are said to have been fully complied with. The affair of the supper was regarded as an offering of an olive branch on the part of Eberhart, and hence all parties were particularly desirous of making the most of the occasion. Conceive their indignation and disgust when they learned, in the course of four or five days, that what they had eaten of in full faith as rabbit, was in reality a roasted cat! Information was at once made before Alderman Scott, the charge being laid under an act of 1834, which inflicts a penalty of five dollars. It is said that the indiscreet admissions of the accused will enable the prosecution to furnish evidence to sustain the charge, and there will be no lack of energy in the prosecution.

Battle of Pea Ridge.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF SOUTHWEST,
Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 9th.

GENERAL:—On Thursday the 15th inst., the enemy commenced the attack on my right, assailing and following the rear guard of detachments under General Siegel to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollows, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements about four o'clock, P. M. During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore early on the 9th I ordered a change of front on my right, which thus becoming my left still rested on Sugar Creek Hollow; this brought my line across Pea Ridge with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek.

I also ordered an advance of cavalry and light artillery under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break whatever he supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress when the enemy, at 11 A. M., commenced the attack on my right.

The fight continued warmly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held in command by Col. Carr, at Cross Timber hollow, but was entirely repulsed with the fall of the rebel commander McCulloch in the centre by the forces under Col. Jeff. C. Davis, of Missouri.

The plan of attack on the centre was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, who was immediately sustained and superseded by Col. Davis' entire division, supported also by Gen. Sigel's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left. Col. Carr's division held the right under a galling fire all day.

In the evening, the firing having entirely ceased in the centre and the right, being now on the left, I now reinforced the right by a portion of 2d division under Gen. Asboth. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right, therefore I commenced another change of front forward, so as to face on the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in strong position. The change had been partially effected, but was fully in progress when, at sunrise on the 8th, my right and centre renewed the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy with renewed energy along the whole extent of his line.

My left, under Gen. Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights, and advancing steadily towards the hollows. The right wing turning the left of the enemy and cross-firing in his centre. This final position placed the enemy in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the entire rebel force, which retired in complete confusion, but rather safely, through the deep, impassable defiles of cross timbers. Our loss is heavy, and that of the enemy cannot be ascertained, for the dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, may many of them perish.

The foe is scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to Boston mountains. Gen. Sigel follows the enemy to Keitsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him toward the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the rebel Maj. Gen. Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force of the enemy at the battle of Pea Ridge. I have not as yet statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report, but will refer you to a despatch which I will forward very soon.

The officers and soldiers under my command have displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make a distinction. I must, however, name the commanders of the divisions, General Sigel, who gallantly led the right and drove back the left wing of the enemy, and Gen. Asboth, who was wounded in the arm in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Colonel and acting Brig. Gen. Davis, who commanded the centre when McCulloch fell on the second, and passed forward the centre on the eighth; Colonel and acting Brig. Gen. Carr, who is also wounded in the arm, and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of the victory which their gallant heroes won over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, General, your servant, (Signed) SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Brigadier General.

☞ Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom 2245 B. C. Mizraim built cities in Egypt and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth. Saul was the first king of Israel 1095 B. C. Most of the Grecian states were governed by kings; and kings first ruled in Rome.

SOT BACK.—The other day when a lot of rebel prisoners were marching to Camp Chase, Ohio, Governor Tod pushed to the front crowd to get a better look, and tried to get past one of the Sergeants on guard. The Sergeant advised Davie to stand back, when the latter remarked, "I am Governor Tod." The Sergeant saluted the Governor, but continued.—'*Governor you must step back in the line.*'

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Erie *Observer* that a company of Germans have some time been boring for oil upon the bank of Mill Creek, a short distance south of the Lake Shore railroad bridge. On the 26th ult. they struck a vein of gas which threw the water some twenty feet in the air, and stopped further operations at the well for the day.—About half-past nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Alhot, one of the proprietors of the well, accompanied by eight other men, visited it to see how it was getting along, with them a lighted lantern. When they were within a few feet of the Derrick, the gas proceeding from the well took fire from the lantern, and in less time than it takes to write this, the entire structure was in one mass of flames. One of the men has since died from the injuries received, and another it is feared cannot recover.

For the Advertiser.

A STRIKING INCIDENT.

BY COL. HENRY SHUBERT.

The atmosphere that surrounds us sympathises with the state of our minds. It is a dreary day in the beginning of winter. The infirmities of old age confine me to my fauteuil.—Melancholy recollections rise up before me. But kind Providence has ordered it wisely so, to render our happy recollections more bright. I will indulge in it, for melancholy also has its charms, and communicate to you an event which now comes so vividly back to my recollection. It is adapted to the momentary state of my mind. It was the consequence of terrible war, which requires terrible laws to maintain its sway. May this country never indulge in vain wars for conquest, but when standing in defence of their home and fireside, may a zeal and enthusiasm animate them, which will require no severe laws that has, under the name of military discipline, often usurped the liberty of our race, and compelled men to do more than their duty.

Before beginning my narrative, I have to enter into some preliminary explanations. Though the French army was not governed by servile corporeal punishment, officers and soldiers stood under equal laws. Yet the military penal code, bore that stamp of severity. Framed by those terrible men who brought about that horrid revolution, followed by so many acts of blood. Napoleon, when he stepped into power left those laws unaltered.

At the beginning of a campaign a permanent special court martial was formed in each army corps, from whose decisions there was no appeal, and the accused, unless not found guilty, or discharged by a pardon of the *General-in-Chief*, was not brought up before the court again to receive his sentence, but only informed of it when led off for execution. The sentences were executed within twenty-four hours.—Though some laws of the penal code were not strictly kept, and often entirely disregarded. For example, the law against marauding, was during a whole campaign overlooked. The whole army subsisted by marauding. Yet when circumstances required it the strong arm of the law acted without mercy.

The artillery (to which I belonged) attached to each division of the army, at the beginning of a campaign received a company of infantry as auxiliaries, to stand guard, &c. The cannoniers, having to take care of the cannons, to keep them in proper order. I had formed an intimacy and friendship with the Lieutenant of that company. Whoever has tasted friendship in military life, knows it is based on true feeling, a disinterested and mutual esteem and generous assistance. Not that hypocritical selfishness and self-interest, that passes for friendship in civil life.

After the victory over the Austrians at Ulm, in October, 1805, the main body of the French army under Napoleon, marched towards Vienna.—Our army corps (the 6th, commanded by Marshal Ney) marched to the conquest of the Tyrol. After having forced the mountain pass at Sharwitz, we entered the Tyrol, driving a corps of Austrian and Tyroleon insurgent sharp shooters before us.

We arrived, on the 16th of November, at 4 P. M., before Inspruck, the capital of Tyrol. After having established our bivouac, a short distance from the city, a powder magazine was discovered. My friend, the Lieutenant, was ordered with a Sergeant and 16 men, to guard it over night. Some time after midnight we heard a tremendous explosion. We saw that the powder magazine had blown up. Some of our men were despatched toward it, but before they returned the Lieutenant came into the bivouac, and gave the following account:

Arriving at the powder magazine, after having placed his sentinels, the Sergeant, with a kind intention, persuaded him to take lodgings for the night in a neighboring villa, to enjoy a warm bed, (a luxury we had not had for two months,) saying there was no danger, that early in the morning he might go and make his report, and that he, the Sergeant, would make several patrols around the magazine. The Lieutenant could not resist the temptation of a warm bed, and left his post. It appears, that during the night,—which was very dark, some of the insurgent Tyroleans, lurking about, must have found means to introduce fire into the powder magazine. The Sergeant, no doubt having neglected to send out his patrols.—By the explosion the Sergeant and three men were killed, and several wounded. He, the Lieutenant, came into the bivouac to deliver himself up.

Our captain grasped his hands, exclaiming with much agitation: "Young man, you are lost!" He was handed over to the *Gens d'armes*, and conducted into town to prison. I was officer of the day to hand in the report at headquarters. Nearly all the reporting officers were assembled in the ante-room. An aid-de-camp came out of the inner room, and called for the officer of the day of the artillery of the 3d division. I stepped in. The Marshal was pacing the room, appearing agitated. He had already been informed what had happened, and, no doubt, felt the consequence of the loss of the powder magazine.—His army corps being cut off from the grand army in the mountains of Tyrol, surrounded by an insurgent populace, his position was critical.—The powder would have been of important service to us. The Chef d'état major (chief of the staff) snatched the report rudely from my hand, and read it aloud. Afterward the Marshal turned toward me, and said in his strong German French accent: "Have the men of the guard who are able to go,