Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 13—NO. 40. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862. WHOLE NO. 666.

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,
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 put to said 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 Heilman'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 Reizenstein & 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.
S. Annville, Feb. 19, '62. JOHN FRANTZ.

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 EMBICH, 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
J. 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 Rigs 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.

NEW CASH STORE!
NEW GOODS
AND NEW PRICES.

B. F. 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. Lowes, 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

A DAM 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 1858, 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, SENATE, CUBIAN, 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 AUCTIONEERING, & 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. Lember ger'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 $5. 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.
180 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 enveloped, 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, 4586.

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, February 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; Numma.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, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Lebanon, August 8, 1860.

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 18, 1861.

Choice Poetry.

A COMMON STORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF JOHN HALIFAX.

So, the truth's out. I'll grasp it like a snake—
It will not slay me. My heart shall not break
Awhile, if only for the children's sake.

For his too, somewhat. Let him stand unblamed;
None say, he gave me less than honor claimed,
Except one trifle scarcely worth being named.

The *heart*. That's gone. The corrupt deed might be
As easily raised up, breathing, *fair to see*,
As he could bring his whole heart back to me.

I never sought him in coquettish sport,
Or courted him as silly maidens court,
And wonder when the longed-for prize falls short.

I only loved *him*, any woman would:
But shut my love up till he came and sued,
Then poured it o'er his dry life like a flood.

I was so happy I could make him blest!
So happy that I was his first and best,
As he mine, when he took me to his breast.

Ah me! if only then he had been true!
If for one little year, a month or two,
He had given me love for love, as was my due!

Or had he told me, ere the deed was done,
He only raised me to his heart's dear throne:
Poor substitute! because the queen was gone!

Or, had he whispered when his sweetest kiss
Was warm upon my mouth in fancied bliss,
He had kissed another woman like to this.

It were less bitter! Sometimes I could weep
To be cheated, like a child asleep:
Were not the anguish far too dry and deep.

So I built my house upon another's ground;
Mocked with a heart just caught at the rebound;
A cankered thing that looked so firm and sound.

And when that heart grew colder, colder still,
I, ignorant, tried all duties to fulfill,
Blaming my foolish pain, exacting will.

All, anything but him. It was to be:
The full draught others drink up carelessly
Was made this bitter Tantalus cup for me.

I say again, he gives me all I claimed,
I and my children never shall be shamed:
He is a just man; he will live unblamed.

Only, O God, O God, to cry for bread,
And get a stone! Daily to lay my head
Upon a bosom where the old love's dead!

Dead? Fool! It never lived. It only stirred
Galvanic, like an hour-old corpse. None heard:
So let me bury it without a word.

He'll keep that other woman from my sight,
I know not if her face be fair or bright;
I only know that it was his delight—

As his was mine: I only know he stands
Pale, at the touch of their long severed hands,
Then to a *flickering smile* his *lips commands*.

Let I should grieve, or jealous anger show.
He need not. When the ship's gone down, I trow,
Will little reck whatever wind may blow.

And so my silent moan begins and ends,
No world's laugh or world's taunt, no pity of friends
Or sneer of foes, with this my torment blends.

None knows; none needs. I have a little pride;
Enough to stand up, wife-like, by his side,
With the same smile as when I was a bride.

Miscellaneous.

BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

On the 17th of May, 1798, Napoleon sailed from Toulon, on the Egyptian expedition. His armament consisted of 102 vessels of war, with 46,000 combatants. With dispatch never before equalled this gigantic expedition was got up. Napoleon worked night and day, infusing his energy into every department, and superintending the minutest details.

"Now, sir," said he to one of his agents, "use dispatch. Remember that the world was created in but six days. Ask me for whatever you please except *time;* that is the only thing which is beyond my power."

The destination of the fleet was kept a profound secret even from the leading officers of the expedition.—Steam was then unknown. A voyage of twenty-seven days conveyed them to Malta. This fortress, deemed impregnable, was promptly seized, and 3,000 men being left to garrison it, the fleet pressed on its way. On the evening of the first of July, after a passage of forty-one days from France, and having traversed a distance of 2,000 miles, the fleet entered the bay of Aboukir, within sight of the minarats of Alexandria. The landing of the troops was commenced within an hour's delay, and was continued through the night. The horses were lowered into the sea, and swam to the land, following by instinct the few which, led by halters, conducted the column to the shore.

When the morning sun rose over the desert, a proud array of cavalry, infantry, and artillery was marshalled upon the beach, prepared to resist any attack. That very morning, while the disembarkation was continuing, Napoleon placed himself at the head of three thousand men, and marched upon Alexandria, that he might seize the city before the Turks had time to prepare for a defence. "Every hour of time lost," said Napoleon, "is a chance of misfortune."

Napoleon commenced his march, upon the city actually before the morning had dawned. It was found that he was as minutely informed respecting the country as if he had lived there from childhood. The Mamelukes rushed bewildered to the ramparts. The French, with their ladders all ready and of the right length, swept over the walls like an inundation. The conflict was short, and with the loss of but thirty men, the flag of the conqueror waved over the city of Alexandria.

Six days Napoleon remained in the city to establish and consolidate his power, and to prepare for his inland march. Instantly artizans, artists, and engineers, all were busy, and energies unknown before were infused into the sepulchral streets of the Moslem city. The harbor was improved, the fortifications repaired, mills erected, manufactories established, schools founded, and the antiquities explored.

On the 6th of July, leaving 3,000 men to garrison Alexandria, Napoleon set out to cross the desert sixty miles to the Nile. A flotilla, laden with artillery, provisions, ammunition and baggage sailed along the shore to ascend the Nile and meet the army, to accompany its march up the river to Cairo. Four days of great suffering were occupied in crossing the desert. Arab horsemen hovered around, cutting down any who straggled from the ranks. Napoleon share the fatigue of the humblest soldier, toiling through the sand, on foot, at the head of the column. He was the last to fold his cloak around him for the night, and the first to spring from the ground in the morning.

As the army approached the Nile, the Mameluke horsemen increased in numbers and in the frequency and recklessness of their attacks. The morning of the 5th day of their march had just dawned, when the long wished for Nile appeared, winding thro' a valley of the richest verdure. The whole army, 30,000 in number, rushed to the river with shouts, and in almost a delirium of joy. But just then a body of a thousand Mameluke horsemen, on fleetest chargers, came sweeping down, rending the air with their yells. The well-drilled soldiers instantly formed in squares, with the artillery at the angles. A palisade of bristling bayonets was opposed to the breasts of the horses. A volcanic burst of fire from artillery and musketry, prostrated steeds and riders by scores in the dust. The survivors wheeled their steeds, and like the whirlwind, as they had come, disappeared. The march of the army was now like a dream of romance. Beneath sunny skies, and through the luxuriance and verdure of the Nile valley, they sang and danced in the exuberance of joy. Pigeons were abundant, and the most delicious water-melons were brought to the camp in exhaustless supplies.

But scarcely an hour was allowed for rest. Day after day the army was pushed energetically on, daily encountering the foe, but never in sufficient force to arrest their progess.—The delay of a few days would have enable the enemy to concentrate so as to organize a very formidable resistance. The Mameluke horsemen composed the most formidable body of cavalry in the world. On their fleet Arabian chargers they came sweeping almost resistlessly, from behind the hills, and it was necessary to be prepared every moment for an attack. The disposition made of the troops for this purpose was novel and effective. The army was organized in five squares, each square composed of ranks six men deep. The artillery was placed at the angles. The centres of these squares were occupied by the officers, the baggage, and by troops in platoons ready at any instant to support the point of attack. When on the march all faced in one direction, the two sides marching in flank. At any alarm they halted and fronted on every side—the outer ranks kneeling, that those behind might shoot over their heads. The whole square thus presented a living fortress, bristling with bayonets, which no cavalry could penetrate.

When necessary to make an assault the three front ranks detached themselves from the square. The remaining three ranks still preserved the integrity of the square, into which the column could be received in case of a repulse. On the morning of the 31st of July, after an almost uninterrupted march of fifteen days, the army came in sight of the domes of Cairo. The city was on the eastern bank of the river, while the narrow, but wonderfully luxuriant valley of the Nile was bordered on the west by the apparently illimitable desert, fringed by those gigantic pyramids which, for ages, have been the wonder of the world. The whole army instinctively halted, gazing awe-stricken upon these sublime memorials of the past. "Soldiers," said Napoleon, "forty centuries, from those summits, contemplate your actions."

At the foot of these pyramids the whole plain was filled with armed men, glittering in all that barbaric display of plumes and gold, and gleaming banners which has ever characterized the Orient. Here Murad Bey had assembled his great strength for final resistance. Twenty-four thousand men were placed behind the most formidable entrenchments, amply supplied with heavy guns and all the munitions of war. Ten thousand horsemen, magnificently mounted, were ready to plunge upon the French with all the fury fatalism can inspire, so soon as the Moslem artillery should make a gap in the ranks.

The spectacle was indeed terrific. Ten thousand horsemen, on fleetest steeds, rending the skies with their yells, came down upon the squares, causing the very earth to tremble beneath their tread. War never presented a more furious charge. The soldiers, holding their breath in awe, stood shoulder to shoulder, presenting their bayonets to receive the shock. The moment the Mamelukes arrived within gun-shot, volley after volley of musketry and artillery swept their ranks. Horses and riders rolled over each other by hundreds on the sand. The dying and the dead were trampled mercilessly by the rush of the impetuous squadrons. But the French squares stood firm as the pyramids at whose base they fought. The Mamelukes, in the frenzy of their courage, reined their horses back, that they might kick their way into those terrible ranks, belching fire and bristling steel. The wounded, pierced by bayonets, endeavored by crawling upon the ground, to smite the legs of their foes with their scimetars.

But nothing could resist the disciplined courage of the French. Volcanic sheets of flame were incessantly bursting from the squares, every bullet fulfilling its mission, and soon the plain was covered with the dead. The infantry in the entrenched camp, witnessing the discomfiture of the mounted Mamelukes, who were supposed to be invincible, were seized with a panic, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The five French squares were instantly converted into columns of attack. The rout was complete. When the sun went down, the tri-colored flag was floating over the Moslem entrenchments, and by death or dispersion the foe had utterly disappeared. The French lost but one hundred killed and wounded, while ten thousand of the enemy perished.

Allowing the troops one day to rest and to preserve the boundless wealth which was found in the Oriental camp the next day Napoleon entered Cairo in triumph, and the city with a population of 300,000 bowed peaceably to his sway. Thus, in eight weeks, Napoleon sailed over a sea 2,000 miles in length, captured Malta, one of the most formidable fortresses upon the globe, took the city of Alexandria, containing 30,000 inhabitants, by storm; marched across the desert sixty miles to the Nile, and ascended the Nile sixty miles to Cairo, fighting the Turks nearly all the way; assailed the Turkish army, outnumbering his own, behind their entrenchments—annihilated that army, and took undisputed possession of the capitol of Egypt. Such vigor might well astonish the world. Napoleon conquered Egypt in eight weeks, with the loss of but about two hundred men in killed and wounded.

HOW MR. BEECHER LOST HIS BOOTS.

The following is in Henry Ward Beecher's best vein:—

The difference between 7 and 8 is not very great; only a single unit.—And yet that difference has power over a man's whole temper, convenience, and dignity. Thus at Buffalo, my boots were set out at night to be blacked. In the morning no boots were there, though all the neighboring rooms had been served. I rang, I rang twice. "A pretty hotel—nearly eight o'clock, going out at nine, breakfast to be eaten, and no boots yet." The waiter came, took my somewhat emphatic order, and left.—Every minute was an hour. It always is when you are out of temper. A man in his stocking feet, in a third story of a hotel, finds himself restricted in locomotion. I went to the door looked up and down the hall, saw frowsy chambermaids; saw afar off, the master of the coal scuttle; saw gentlemen walking in bright boots, unconscious of the privileges they enjoyed, but did not see any one coming with my boots. A German servant at length came round and ruddy-faced, very kind and good natured, honest and stupid. He informed me that a gentleman had already taken boots No, 78 (my number.)—He would hunt him up; thought he was at breakfasting. Here was a new vexation. Who was the man who had taken my number and gone for my boots? Somebody had them on, warm and nice, and was enjoying his coffee, while I walked up and down, with less and less patience, who had none too much at first. No servant returned. I rang again, and sent a most energetic and stacato messenger to the office. Some water had been spilled on the floor. I stepped in it of course. In winter, cold water feels as if it burned you. Unpacked my valise for new stockings.—Time was speeding. It was quarter past eight; train at nine, no boots and no breakfast. I slipped on a pair sandel-rubbers, too large by inches for my naked foot, and while I shuffled along the hall, they played up and down on my feet. First, one shot off; that secured, the other dropped on the stairs; people that I met looked as if they thought that I was not well over last night's spree.

It was very annoying. Reached the office and expressed my mind. First, the clerk rang the bell three times furiously, then ran forth himself, met the German boots, who had boots 79 in his hand, narrow and long, thinking, perhaps, I could wear them. Who knows but 97 had my boot? Some curiosity was begining to be felt among the bystanders. It was likely that I should have half the hotel inquiring after my boots. I abhor a scene. Retreated to my room. On the way thought I would look at room 77's boots. Behold they were mine! There was the broken pull-straps; the patch on the right side, and the very shape of my toe—infallible signs! The fellow had marked them 77 and not 78. And all this hour's tumult arose from just the difference between 7 and 8.

I lost my boots, lost the train, lost my temper, and of course, lost my good manners. Everybody does that loses temper. But boots on, breakfast served, a cup of coffee brought peace and good will. The whole matter took a ludicrous aspect. I moralized upon that infirmity that puts a man's peace at the mercy of a Dutchman's chalk. Had he written seventy-eight, I had been a good-natured man looking at Niagara Falls in its winter dress. He wrote seventy-seven, and I fumed, saw only my own falls, and spent the day in Buffalo!

Are not most of the pets and rubs of life such as this? Few men could afford, to-morrow, to review, the things that vexed them yesterday.—We boast of being free, yet every man permits the most arrant trifles to rule and ride him. A man that is vexed and angry turns the worst part of himself into sight, and exhibits himself in buffoon's coat and fools cap, and walks forth to be jeered!—And yet one's temper does worse by him then that. And men submit to it, not once, but often, and sometime every day! I wonder wether these sage reflections will make me patient and quiet the next time my boots are misplaced?

THRILLING INCIDENT.

"Don't you see this lock of hair?" said an old man to me. Yes, but what of it? It is, I suppose, a curl from the head of a dear child long since, to God. It is not It is a lock of my own hair; and it is now nearly seventy years since it was cut from this head." "But why do you prize a lock of your hair so much?" "It has a story belonging to it, and a strange one. I keep it thus with care because it speaks to me more of God and His special care than anything else I possess. I was a child of four years old, with long curly locks, which in sun or rain or wind, hung down my cheeks uncovered. One day my father went into the woods to cut a log, I went with him. I was standing a little way behind him, or rather at his side, watching with interest the strokes of the heavy axe as it went up and came down upon the wood, sending off splinters with every stroke in all directions. Some of the splinters fell at my feet, and I eagerly stooped to pick them up. In doing so I stumbled forward, and in a moment my curly head lay upon the log. I had fallen just the moment when the axe was coming down with all its force. It was too late to stop the blow. Down came the axe. I screamed, and my father fell to the ground in terror. He could not stay the stroke, and in the blindness which the sudden horror caused, he thought he had killed his boy. We soon recovered; I from my fright, and he from his terror. He caught me in his arm and looked at me from head to foot, to find out the deadly wound which he was sure he had inflicted.—Not a drop of blood nor a scar was to be seen. He knelt upon the grass and gave thanks to a gracious God.—Having done so, he took up his axe and found a few hairs upon its edge. He turned to the log he had been splitting, and there was a single curl from his boy's hair, sharply cut thro' and laid upon the wood. How great the escape! It was as if an angel had turned aside the edge at the moment when it was descending on my head. With renewed thanks upon his lip he took up the curl, and went home with me in his arms. That lock he kept all his days, as a memorial of God's care and love. That lock he left to me on his death-bed.'

FACTS.

In a church, which is the hottest situation, and why? The gallary; because the cold air lies nearer the floor till it has become heated when it ascends towards the roof of the building.

Why are the quills and bones of birds hollow and without marrow?—That they may not only be light to assist their passage through the air, but that they may be possessed of the greater strength.

What solid bodies are among the best conductors of sound? Iron and glass; these transmit sound at a rate of more than three miles a second; and after them come copper, several kinds of wood, silver, tin, and so on.

Why does a metal spoon, left in a saucepan, retard, the boiling process? Being an excellent conductor, the metal spoon carries off the heat from the water, and consequently prevents it boiling as soon as it otherwise would.

What is the temperature at which water scalds? One hundred and fifty degrees.

There is no greater rudeness to company than entertaining them with scolding your servants.

What is the general effect of heat upon substances? It enlarges their dimension by expansion.

What is the strength of a horse as compared with that of a man? The strength of one horse is as the strength of five men.

Whether does a piano give a higher tone in a cold or a warm room, and why? In a cold room, on account of the strings being tighter, or more contracted.

In building a room for public speaking, what should be the limit of the height of its ceiling? It should not be above thirty or thirty-five feet.

GATHERING SPONGES AT THE BAHAMAS.—The sponge business is largely pursued at the Bahama Islands.—The exports of this article amount annually to about $200,000. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years. During that period the article has almost quadrupled in value, and has been applied to a great variety of new purposes, especially in France.

The sponge is compressed in powerful presses and packed like cotton. It is assorted and graded, sample being fastened on each package to show its quality. It is fished, raked, or grappled from the clear sandy bottom, at the depth of twenty, forty, and even sixty feet, and often far from the shore. The water is so transparent that the glowing sponge is visible on the bottom. The sponge is the covering, or the habitation of the lowest order of animal nature.—Indeed, organization can hardly be detected in the animal. The sponge, when first taken from the water, is black, and at once becomes offensive to the smell. It almost causes the flesh it touches to blister. The first process is to bury in the sand, when the gelatinous matter seems to be absorbed and destroyed, or eaten by the insects that swarm in the sand.

The boatmen who obtain it are paid in shares by owners of the boats.—This, therefore, becomes a precarious and semi-gambling pursuit, like wrecking, highly attractive to the colored population.

Lebanon Advertiser.

A FAMILY PAPER FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By WM. M. BRESLIN,
2d Story of Funck's New Building, Cumberland St
At One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. ☜

The friends of the establishment, and the public generally are respectfully solicited to send in their orders.

☞ HANDBILLS Printed at an hours notice.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

In Lebanon County, postage free.

In Pennsylvania, out of Lebanon county 3½ cents per quarter, or 13 cents a year.

Out of this State, 6½ cts. per quarter, or 26 cts. a year if the postage is not paid in advance, rates are doubled.

ASSAILING WOMEN.—We see is stated that President Lincoln, moved to great indignation by the extraordinary and bitter assaults upon his wife, which have appeared in many of the Republican papers, has expressed his regret that he could not throw off for a time the cares, the responsibilities and the dignity of his station, and inflict summary chastisement upon some of Mrs. Lincoln's unmanly villifiers. We respect and honor the President for this burst of proper and natural feeling, and do not doubt that he is strongly impelled to give it practical effect. There seems to be a growing disposition to assail women and to connect them with political events, that is mean as it is cowardly. A man who cherishes it is not only destitute of the principles of courtesy and chivalry, which ought to characterize his sex in their deportment toward the other, but he is unworthy the name of man. It is high time it was rebuked and put under the ban of an enlightened public opinion. It is enough that we of the sterner sex should be brought into the turmoil of politics and undergo the ordeal of defamation, which seems to be its concomitant, without bridging in the women to share the same fate.

NEW MODE OF COMPUTING INTEREST.—A new mode of computing interest at six per cent. has been published, which appears simple. Multiply any given number of dollars, by the days of interest required, separate the right hand figure, and divide by six, the result is the true rate of interest for such sum for such number of days at six per cent. The rule is so simple and so true, according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant and clerk should post it up for reference and use.—There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake, By no arithmetical process can so desired information be obtained with so few figures.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.—The Attorney General of the United States has decided that all disabled soldiers of the three years of war men are entitled to invalid pensions under the act of July 22, 1862; and that all disabled three months soldiers called into the service under the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, are entitled to pensions under the acts of 1802 and 1816. He also decides that there is no law giving pensions to widows and orphans of deceased soldiers of the present war.

☞ An Iowa regiment has a rule that any mand who utters an oath shall read a chapter in the Bible.—Several have got nearly through the Old Testament. It is also stated of the Chaplains of one of the regiments in service who has been assisting in the Commisary Department, in the capacity of cook, that he upon the occasion having furnished rather bad butter, that the Col. Commanding threathened him if he offended again in like manner, that he would be compelled to *preach a sermon on the following Sunday!*

☞ A good many men are in the best health when they are out of spirits.

Burnside Victorious at Newbern, North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The steamer Commodore arrived here this morning direct from Gen. Burnside's expedition.

She brings the announcement of the capture of Newbern, North Carolina, and the defeat of the rebels there, with the capture of a large number of artillery, after a hard fought battle.

Our loss at Newbern was about 90 killed and 400 wounded. Our men displayed great bravery.

Newbern is a town of about 4500 inhabitants, situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers. It had, before the war broke out, a large trade in lumber, turpentine, tar, naval stores, &c. It is the county seat of Craven county.

A railroad runs from Newbern to Goldsborough, fifty-nine miles distant, intersecting there the main railroad uniting Weldon and W