Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 14—NO. 50. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863. WHOLE NO. 728.

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.

To Rent.

TWO Rooms in 2d Story, Walnut street, formerly occupied as an Attorney's office and Tailor shop.

ALSO, on Cumberland street, a shop formerly occupied as a Shoe store and Tin shop, with the same room up stairs.

J. GEORGE.

Lebanon, Feb. 18, 1863.

Special Notice.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of Legal Tender Notes into the National six per cent. Loan (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

No. 114 S. Third St., Philad'lphia.

April 8, 1863.—3m.

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.

Howard Association,

Philadelphia, Pa.

DISEASES of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY,—new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

January 28, 1863.—1y.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of DANIEL GEIB, dec'd., late of South Lebanon township, Lebanon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned residing in the township, county and state aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims will present them without delay.

JOSEPH GEIB,
SAMUEL GEIB,

Administrators of the Estate of Daniel Geib, dec'd.

Lebanon, May 13, 1863.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of GEORGE HOFFMAN, dec'd., late of the borough of Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned residing in the borough, county and state aforesaid. All persons indebted will please make payment, and those having claims will present them without delay.

SAMUEL HARBESON,
ISRAEL HOFFMAN,

Administrators of the Estate of Geo. Hofman, dec'd.

May 13, 1863.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN BACHMAN, late of South Annville township, Lebanon county, Pa., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons, therefore, having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment.

MARY BACHMAN, South Annville, Adm'x.
JACOB ULRICH, East Hanover, Adm'r.

May 27, 1863.—6t.

REMOVAL.

A. STANLEY ULRICH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the building one door east of Laudermilch's Store, opposite the Washington House Lebanon, Pa.

BOUNTY and PENSION claims promptly attended to [April 8, '63.—3m.

REMOVAL.

S. T. McADAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, opposite the Lebanon Bank, two doors North of Widow Rise's Hotel.

Lebanon, March 25, '63.

JOHN H. BOWMAN,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, has removed his OFFICE to the ROOM lately occupied by Dr. Geo. P. Linaweaver, in Cumberland Street, Lebanon, a few doors East of the Eagle Hotel, and two doors west of Gen. Weidman's Office.

Lebanon Dec. 17, 1862.

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, April 9, 1862.—1y.

WM. M. DERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Stichter's Building, Cumberland street, nearly opposite the Court House. [Lebanon, May 6, 1863.—tf.

Dr. D. Albert

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jonest own and vicinity. Office at the residence of Dr. Barry.

Jonestown, May 20, 1863.—1m.

Dr. Samuel S. Meily

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity. OFFICE at the residence of Mrs. L. Buch, two doors West of Office of Dr. Samuel Behm, dec'd, in Cumberland street.

Lebanon, April 15, 1863.

Dr. Samuel B. Light

OFFICE at the old residence of Dr. Geo. Reidenaur, opposite the Court House, Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon, March 25, '63.

Dr. Abiah H. Light.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the Borough of Lebanon and vicinity. Office in Walnut street, two doors north of the Lutheran Parsonage.

March 4, 1863.

Dr. C. L. Kreider.

Offers his professional services to the community of Lebanon and vicinity. Office *temporarily* with Dr. Schneck, in Walnut street.

Lebanon, April 1, 1863.—3m.

GEORGE CLARK, DENTIST.

Office at the Eagle Hotel, Lebanon.

Particular attention paid to Vulcanite work and Filling Teeth.

REFERENCES:—

C. N. PEIRCE, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Physiology and Operative Dentistry. No. 501 N. 7th St., Philadelphia.

E. WILDMAN, D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry. No. 24. N. 11th St., Philadelphia.

JAMES TRUMAN, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry. S. W. Corner of Franklin and Green Streets, Philadelphia.

E. N. BAILEY, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry. No. 228 N. 12th St., Philadelphia.

Lebanon, April 1, 1863.

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. [March 11, 1863.

PENSIONS.

DR. GEO. P. LINEAWEAVER, having been appointed, by the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington, Examining Surgeon for Pensions, is prepared to attend to all applicants for Pension at his office, in Market street, next door to the Post Office.

Lebanon, March 25th, 1863.—6t*

TAKE NOTICE.

BUILDERS will do well by calling on J. H. BRESSLER Agent, as he is prepared to do all kinds of TIN, ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOB WORK generally, at the very lowest prices. He also has on hand a large and good assortment of all kinds of TIN WARE, and all of the most improved Gas Burning COOK STOVES and PARLOR STOVES. Also, all the different and latest improved RANGES AND HEATERS, of all kinds. He also keeps constantly on hand a large stock of all kinds of ROOFING, SLATE, which he offers at less price than they can be bought of any other slatemen in the county.

☞ WARE-ROOMS—One door South of the "Buck Hotel," Walnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon, December 25, 1861.

Just Printed, at this office, Judgement Bonds with waver of $300 Exemption Law

LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE,

AT ANNVILLE; LEBANON COUNTY, PA.

W. J. BURNSIDE, A. M., Principal.

THE ENSUING SESSION will commence on MONDAY, July 21st.

THE SCHOOL has the advantages of a pleasant and beautiful location—spacious Buildings—Ventilated Rooms—a fine Library and Cabinet.

THE COURSE OF STUDY is not fixed, the studies of each pupil being directed according to the time he can afford in School, or to the profession he designs to pursue.

THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT offers special advantages to those who propose to engage in Teaching; as the Course pursued conforms strictly to the requirements of the County Superintendent, and to the Course of the State Normal School.

☞ CIRCULARS and further information can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

W. J. BURNSIDE,
June 25, 1862. Annville, Pa.

BLINDS & SHADES.

R. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed and to have Shades made and lettered.

April 8, 1863.—2m.

A GREAT BATTLE

Is soon expected to take place in Virginia. But notwithstanding this, the people

MUST HAVE CLOTHING,

And we would respectfully set forth our claim to

PUBLIC ATTENTION!

as follows:—

I.

Because we keep a large well-assorted stock of Clothing on hand, which when examined, always please.

II.

Because our Goods are made up, in our own Establishment in the city, and in a manner that takes down the country, and gives all Customers a city appearance.

III.

Because, by the facilities we have in buying piece goods, we are enabled to sell our clothing 20 per cent. lower than anybody else in this neighborhood.

We have just received a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, and invite our Friends and Customers respectfully to call at

REINENSTEIN BROS.,
Opposite the Court House.

Lebanon, April 24, 1862.

WALTER'S MILL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has entirely rebuilt the Mill on the little Swatara, formerly known as "Straw's" and later as "Wenger's," about one-fourth of a mile from Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa.; that he has it now in complete running order, and is prepared to furnish customers regularly with a very superior article of

FLOUR,

as cheap as it can be obtained from any other source.—He keeps also on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices CHOP, BRAN, SHORTS, &c. He is also prepared to do all kinds of CUSTOMER WORK, for Farmers and others, at the very shortest possible notice, and invites all to give him a trial. The machinery of the Mill is entirely new and of the latest and most improved kind. By strict attention to business and fair dealing he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c., bought, for which the highest Lebanon Market prices will be paid.

FRANKLIN WALTER.

May 7, 1862.

STOVES. STOVES.

NOW is the time to buy your STOVES before cold winter is here, and the best and cheapest place is at the

Lebanon Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory of James N. Rogers.

Two doors South from the Lebanon Bank, where can be had the largest and best assortment of PARLOR, HALL, and COOKING STOVES, ever offered in Lebanon, Gas Burners for Parlors or Bed Chambers of his own make, with a general assortment of Parlor Stoves, and a large variety of the best Cooking Stoves in the county or borough, which he warrants to bake or roast.

WASH BOILERS constantly on hand of all sizes, and the best material.

COAL BUCKETS—the largest assortment, the heaviest iron, and the best made in Lebanon.

Also, a large stock of TIN WARE, made of the best material and in a workmanlike manner. As he is a practical Workman, and has had an experience of twenty-five years, he feels confident that he can give general satisfaction.

He takes this method of returning his thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal support, and he hopes, by strictly attending to his own business and letting other people's alone, to still receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES N. ROGERS.

☞ Particular attention paid to all kinds of Jobbing such of Roofing, Spouting, &c., and all work warranted.

PRINCE & CO'S. well known MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, introducing the effect of pedal bass on every instrument.

E. GABLER'S unsurpassed PIANOS for Cash, at a liberal deduction, or on monthly installments from $5 to $10.

☞ Over 500 sold in Philadelphia.

JAMES BELLAK, Sole Agent.

279 and 281 South Fifth Street, above Spruce.

July 15, 1862.—1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

100,000 BARRELS OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S

POUDRETTE.

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 in manufacturing of over 23 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article, which is without doubt, the CHEAPEST AND VERY BEST fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS of BONE TAKEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at $45 per ton—a superior article for grain and grass. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company.
60 Courtlandt St, New York.

Feb. 18, 1863.—3m.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Annville,

LEBANON COUNTY, PENN'A.

THIS COMPANY was incorporated, March. 1859, and is now in full operation and ready to make insurance on Dwellings, and other Buildings, on Furniture, and Merchandise generally. Also on Barns, Contents, Stock, Farm Implements, &c., on a Mutual Principle.

MANAGERS.

Christian Bachman,	Samuel Seabold,
William Early, jr.,	John H. Kinports,
George S. Bomgardner,	George Rigler,
J. D. A. Garman,	John Allwein,
George Donges,	Rudolph Herr,
John D. Beiver,	Joseph F. Matz,
Daniel S. Early,	

JOHN ALLWEIN, President.

RUDOLPH HERR, Treasurer.
JOSEPH F. MATZ, Secretary.
Samuel Seabold, Traveling Agent.
Jacob Schnotterly, Agent, Fredericksburg.

Annville, March 5, 1862.—1y.

LIST OF COLORS.

Black, Black Brown, Stuff Brown, Light Brown, Dark blue, Dark Green, Light Green, Purple, Slate, French Blue, Royal Purple, Crimson, Salmon, Scarlet, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Yellow, Orange, Magenta, Solferino, and Violet.

Family Dye Colors

For dying Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's clothing, and all kinds of Wearing apparel, with perfect fair colors.

A Saving of 80 per cent.

These Dyes are mixed in the form of powders, concentrated, are thoroughly tested, and put in neat packages. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum.—The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions inside of each package.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway Boston.

J. L. LEMBERGER, Lebanon, Pa., wholesale and retail agent, and for sale by Dr. ROSS and D. S. RABER, Lebanon. [April 1, '63.—6m.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a. Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Jaundice.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent *Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.*

THEY CONTAIN

No Alcohol or Bad Whiskey?

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous advertisers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed suffer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale, are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS, and CITIZENS,

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO BE HAPPY AND WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMEN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredient and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received, from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice, by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before. His testimony, and my own experience, induce me to join with thousands in ascribing the glory where it is due, and thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILAD'A., JUNE, 23 1861.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and *will have* a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt: Get *One Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters* and mix with *Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey*, and the result will be a preparation that will *far excel* in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will *cost much less*. You will have all the virtues of *Hoofland's Bitters* in connection with a *good* article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention Soldiers!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations and friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention, to the following, remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23rd, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evans.—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. D. Ayres.—Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Maine" from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I *did* force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dead Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth below Arch Street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have but taken two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for 18 months: for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life. Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health:

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co C 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 020 New York.
L. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co B 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co B do.
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co C 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co E 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co H 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co F 95th Penn.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co A 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co B 106th Penn.

Beware of Counterfeits!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS,
OR HALF DOZ. FOR $4 00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH ST,

Jones & Evans,
(Successor to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)
Proprietors.

☞ FOR SALE by Dr. Geo. Ross, opposite the Court House Lebanon, Pa., and by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

[May 27, 1863.—1y.

Choice Poetry.

CRADLE SONG OF THE POOR.

Hush, I cannot bear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain,
I have got no bread to give thee,
Nothing, child to ease thy pain.
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud and thankful, too, was I;
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling—thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have seen thy beauty fading,
And thy strength sink day by day;
Soon I know will wane and fever
Waste thy little life away.
Famine makes thy mother reckless,
Hope and joy are gone for me,
I could suffer all, my baby,
Had I but a crust for thee.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain does oft impressed;
I have scarce feeble power to nurse thee,
Patience, baby, God will help us.
Death will come to you and me;
He will take us to the heaven,
Where no want or pain can be.
Sleep, my darling—thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Miscellaneous.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

OF

Free Press and Free Speech Inalienable and Inviolable.

None but Tyrants dread them.

Neither Courts nor Juries have a Right to sit in Judgment Upon Them.

They are, in Law and Justice, above Trial and Inviolable.

As there is a great deal of ignorance, at large, manifested, upon the Constitutional and inalienable rights of a free press and free speech in this country, we publish below a series of extracts from the Constitutions of several States, as well as from the Constitution of the United States, that the people may see how sacredly have been protected these great rights in all the States, as well as by the United States:

(Constitutional extracts.)

THE RIGHTS OF FREEMEN!—The Constitution of New Hampshire says:

"The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom, and ought to be inviolably preserved."

The Constitution of Massachusetts says:

"The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom, and ought not therefore to be restrained by this Commonwealth."

The Constitution of Connecticut says:

"No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press."

The Constitution of New York says:

"Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

New Jersey, in the same words, asserts the full liberty of speech and of the press, and that no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge those sacred rights.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania says:

"The printing press shall be free to any person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man."

The Constitution of Ohio says:

"Every citizen may freely speak and publish his sentiments, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

The Constitution of Indiana says:

"No law shall be passed restraining or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever."

And so says the Constitution of every State in the Union, guarding only against libels, but in the fullest manner defending and securing to every citizen the freemen's right to the fullest liberty of speech and liberty of the press—a sacred right, never questioned but by tyrants, or crushed down but in the most degraded despotism.

The foregoing provisions in the State Constitutions were made in accordance with a provisions of the same kind in the Constitution of the United States.

[From the United States Constitution.]

"1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

After defining the rights of the people, and the restrictions of the powers of the Government over the citizen, to doubly ensure the people in the protection of these rights, the framers of the Constitution summed up, as it were, their great work by adding the following important provision:

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the JUDGES in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or LAWS of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

A Romantic Encounter.

A Cincinnati paper relates the following romantic incident which occurred in that famous city of pork, which had a very happy denouement:—It seems that a large crowd of young bucks stand on the corner of Fourth and Vine streets on balmy days to see the pretty women pass, which innocent amusement gives no offense, so long as the young men conduct themselves properly. But one day the wife of a prominent citizen, a young and fascinating creature, noticed that she was followed from the corner, as she went from shop to shop, making purchases, and the offence was repeated three days in succession. Her husband was away at the time, but on his return, to him was detailed the conduct of the "villain, braggart and scoundrel," as she termed him. The picture of what had transpired was highly drawn, and the sequel of the interview was an indignant husband, and a threatened murder on the highway. The plan was arranged that on the next afternoon the wife was again to promenade Fourth street, the husband and a police officer to follow a few yards in the rear, and if the youth again continued his insolence he was to be seized and made to apologize to the lady publicly on the street, cowhided, and then permitted to depart with the advice "go and sin no more." The afternoon came and the injured to be revenged husband and his lady went forth to meet the disturber of their peace and happiness. The lady took the lead half a square, and, when a short distance east of Race, on Fourth street, met the "gay deceiver," who wheeled as soon as she passed, and kept a few paces behind.—The lady continued along Fourth street to Walnut, and crossed over to the south side of the street. The young man turned on the first crossing west of Walnut, to confront her if she should return westward. The husband's wrath was at fever heat, and approaching the stranger, grappled him by the coat collar, when the following conversation ensued:

Husband—What do you mean, sir, by following that lady day after day in the most insolent manner?

Stranger—Before I answer your question I have a right to know who it is that makes such a demand.

Husband (excitedly)—You shall know, sir. I am the husband of that lady.

Stranger—Sir, I am happy to make your acquaintance. If you will release your hold, I will satisfy you with, I trust, an ample explanation.

Husband hesitates, but finally releases his hold, angrily demands the young man to proceed.

Stranger—Sir, that lady in appearance is the counterpart of my mother, now deceased about twelve years, and when I show you her daguerreotype, which I have carried since her death nearest my heart, you will, I think, also perceive a striking resemblance to your lady. If what I have done seems insolent, you must forgive me—for I love my mother dearly and devotedly.—Here, sir, is the likeness, judge for yourself.

Husband—Why, sir, (looking upon the daguerreotype) you really astonish me. The likeness is so striking a resemblance to the mother of my wife, who also died about a dozen years since. What was your mother's name?

Stranger—Her name was M——r.

Husband—(Starting back much agitated, further inquired,) Sir, what is your name?

Stranger—William M——r. I have been absent in California about sixteen years.

Husband—Great God, young man, my wife is your sister!

Stranger—My sister? It cannot be possible. I had only one sister, and she died two years before my mother.

During all this conversation the wife was in a bookstore, nervously watching the proceedings in the street, and when the two seized each other by the hand cordially, looked at the picture, and evinced surprise, pleasure, &c., at what the conversation developed, and finally arm in arm, crossed the street to meet her, her amazement was at culminating pitch. The lady was called out and the following took place:

Husband—Wife, cannot you recognize this Gentleman, and have you not met him previous to the past week.

Wife—Why, husband, what do you mean? I appeal to the stranger if we ever spoke to each other or ever met before?

Stranger—Yes, madam, we have met frequently before, and on the most intimate terms.

Wife—It is false, sir; it is a slander. (The tears cursing down her cheeks profusely.)

Stranger—Madam, I will prove to you the truth of my assersion. (Here the stranger drew forth the daguerreotype and presented it to the lady,) who, turning pale, excitedly exclaimed:—

'My mother! my mother! How came you by this?' clasping it to her bosom.

Husband—Wife, there must be no more mystery about this matter. This young man is Wm. M——r, your only brother.

The brother and sister eyed each other for a moment, as if to become assured of the truth of the assered declaration, and then, as if by instinct, clasped each other around the neck and wept tears of joy. Policeman Homer, from whom was received the above, states that he never witnessed such a greeting. The three took the first car that came along, and went home over joyed at the day's developments, where no doubt a full parration of their youthful histories was given, their parting when young, and all the events that have transpired since.

☞ Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

Lebanon Advertiser.

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THE WAY WE ARE GOING.

THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA IN COUNCIL.

From **50,000** *to* **75,000** *persons present.*

The Military On Hand.

Cannon Planted to Sweep the Streets and the Speakers' Stand.

THE INTENTION—TO PROVOKE RESISTANCE AND THEN MASSACRE THE PEOPLE.

THINK OF IT FELLOW-CITIZENS.

Speech of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees.

We are indebted to the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, of the 21st instant, for full proceedings of the immense mass meeting of the Democrats of Indiana, on Monday.

The *Sentinel* says that it was the most numerous assemblage of the people ever held in Indiana, to take counsel together upon the condition of the country. The crowd was variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five thousand, and they were nearly all voters. The demonstration gave evidence that the fire of liberty yet burned in the hearts of the people. It was not an assemblage to advance party schemes, to nominate candidates for public position, or to promote the personal interests of men. The only object was to preserve constitutional liberty and maintain the free government which was won by the valor and framed by the wisdom of a patriotic ancestry.

But it was with feelings of sorrow, humiliation, and degradation, [continues the *Sentinel*,] that we witnessed the scenes of yesterday. The people were not permitted to peaceably assemble, discuss the policy and acts of the party in power and petition for a redress of grievances. The representatives, the servants of the people—the office holders whose feed is drawn from the public treasury—attempted to overawe and prevent a free expression of those whom they represented. What apology can be offered for such an exhibition in what has been regarded as a free government—a government which derives its just powers from the consent of the governed?

The military commandant had taken alarm, or had thought that some precautionary means were necessary, and early in the morning the troops at the various camps were placed on duty. A regiment of infantry in full [illegible] posted in the Governor's Circle, and two pieces of artillery were placed to sweep the streets leading to it. A twelve-pounder was placed opposite the Headquarters so as to rake Virginia avenue, and a company of soldiers stacked arms at the point where that thoroughfare debouches into Washington street.

Another company stacked arms at the junction of Delaware and Washington streets. It is needless to say that no person was suffered to pass these points without special permission. A section of a battery, with an infantry support, was placed at the new arsenal, east of the city, and two guns were placed ranging on the speakers' stand, at the State House, supported by a squadron of cavalry, concealed by the buildings.

At an early hour the east side of State House Square, where the stand was erected, was densely packed with an anxious crowd, and the streets leading to it were also thronged.—The meeting was called to order by Thomas Dowling, Esq., of Vigo, a member of the State Central Committee, by nominating for Vice President the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Vigo.

Mr. Voorhees, on taking the stand, was received with loud and long continued cheers. He said that he would return his thanks for the honor done him in selecting him to preside over such a vast assemblage, when the business organization was completed.

Mr. Hendricks then moved the appointment of a committee of three from each Congressional district, to prepare resolutions for the convention, which was adopted by acclamation. After the permanent organization had been effected, Mr. Voorhees addressed the convention as follows:

My Fellow Citizens of the State of Indiana:—For the distinguished honor you have just conferred upon me in calling me to accept this elevated position, I return to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks. At such a time and under such circumstances as those which surround this hour, to be called upon to preside over such an assemblage as the one before me, is an honor to be remembered to the latest hour of life, and to be treasured up as one of the highest, proudest distinctions ever conferred by my fellow-citizens. From a greatful heart, a heart often touched by the kindness of my countrymen, I thank you.

We meet to-day in accordance with the time-honored custom of political parties since the foundation of this government. There is nothing new in this assembly. We meet as our fathers met before us: we meet for the high and holy purpose of taking part in the discussion of those matters which relate to the welfare of a government formed and created, and governed by the people. We do not recognize the fact that anything has occurred or can occur to divorce the people of Indiana from an interest in public affairs. We do not admit that the Democratic party is in any manner ostracised from a participation in matters of government.

Holding the Constitution of my country in my hand, I declare that this is a lawful assembly, lawful in purpose and lawful in act—In this great document I read that it is an inalienable right of the people peaceably to assemble and ask for a redress of grievances. No sadder grievances ever befel the children of men than those which afflict the people of the United States at this time. Confusion and disorder darken the sky; the very earth is laden with sorrow of our people; the voice of woe and lamentation goes up from every portion of our distracted country; the angel of death has spread wings on the blast.

Great Lincoln Picture Gallery.

Through the politeness of several painters men of remark