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.

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'phia.
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 RITCHER.

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 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 UHRICH, East Hanover, Adm'r.
May 27, 18·3.—6t.

Removal.

DR. C. L. KREIDER has removed his office to his residence, in the building formerly occupied by J. Shellenberger, two doors south of the County Jail.
May 27, 1863.

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. Linevweaver, 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 Jonestown and vicinity. Office at the residence of Dr. Barry.
Jonestown, May 20, 1863.—1m.

Dr. Samuel S. Kelly

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. Reidenauer, 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*

To Officers and Soldiers.

Collection of Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and War claims.

THE undersigned, respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office for the purpose of collecting Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and War claims.

Office in the rooms lately occupied by Dr. Behm, deceased.

All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.
Lebanon, April 29, 1863.—tf. GEO. PFLEGER, jr.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having taken the Large and Commodious Hotel, in Pottsville, known as the

MORTIMER HOUSE,

Would respectfully announce to his old friends and former patrons that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

The MORTIMER HOUSE has been newly papered, painted, and refurnished throughout, and the PROPRIETOR feels warranted in saying that it is UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOTEL IN THE Borough of Pottsville, for comfort and convenience.

No Pains will be Spared
To render it an agreeable and comfortable stopping place for strangers and travelers.

The Stabling and Shedding,
Attached to the Hotel, are sufficiently large for the accommodation of the horses and carriages of his guests.

The Hotel is now open for the
Reception of the Public.

☞ He will be happy to accommodate all who may give him a call. JOSEPH M. FEGER,
Pottsville, April 8, 1863. Proprietor.

Notice.

THIS is to notify all Carpenters and Cabinet makers that no bills for coffins will be paid by the Directors of the Poor for persons dying within a circle of five miles of the Poor House; as all such persons will be furnished with Coffins free of expense on application to the Steward at the Poor House.

JOHN E. BOWMAN,
ELIAS WALBORN, } Directors of the Poor.
GEO. ZIMMERMAN,
May 27, 1863.

Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 15—NO. 5. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863. WHOLE NO. 735.

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 3¼ 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 double.

We are prepared to print Horse Bills in handsome style, on short notice and at reasonable rates.

NEW CABINET AND
CHAIR MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has the largest and best assortment of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, ever offered to the public of Lebanon county. He has on hand at his Cabinet-Warerooms, in North Lebanon borough, nearly opposite Zoller's Hotel, and a few doors south of Borgner's, a splendid assortment of good, substantial and fashionable Parlor, Cottage and Chamber FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas, Tete a-tetes, Lounges, What-nots, Parlor, Centre, Pier, Card and Common Tables; Dressing and Common BUREAUS; Bedsteads, Work-stands, Wash-stands, and Kitchen Furniture of all kinds. Also, a large and elegant variety of FRENCH BACK, SPRING SEATED Chairs, Common Spring-seated Chairs; all kinds of Spring-seated Rockers. Also, Windsor, Cane-seated, and Common Chairs and Rockers of every description.

☞ All Goods sold LOW and WARRANTED to give satisfaction.

Persons desirous of knowing the character of the goods here offered for sale, can be fully satisfied of their durability by reference to those for whom he has manufactured or to whom sold.

Old Furniture and Chairs Repaired and Varnished.
N. B.—Coffins made and Funerals attended at the shortest notice. JOSEPH BOWMAN.
North Lebanon, September 19, 1860.

WEIGLEY & DEWALT,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Tallow, Lard, Poultry, Game, Dried Fruits, Grain, Seed, &c.
No. 170 READE STREET,
One door above Washington, NEW-YORK.
O. Weigley. }
R. Dewalt. }

REFERENCES:
Robb & Ascough, New York; Allen & Brother, do; W. W. Selfridge, Esq., do; Jones & Shepard, do; Slauson, Labach & Farrington, do; Samuel G. Johnson, do; W. M. Breslin, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.; L. Betz, Canton, Ohio; W. C. Curry & Co., Bankers, Erie, Pa.; Hon. John Stiles, Allentown, Pa. [Jan. 14, 1863.

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.

S. W. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St. Boston,

ARE our Agents for the "ADVERTISER" in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*
May 21, 1862.

North Lebanon Steam Grist Mill
GRAIN WANTED

THE undersigned will purchase all kinds of GRAIN, such as
WHEAT, RYE,
CORN, OATS, &c.,
at their STEAM MILL, on the Union Canal, for which the highest market prices will be paid, in CASH.

☞ All kinds of CUSTOMER WORK will be done at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. The public is respectfully invited to give us trial.
FELIX LIGHT,
GIDEON LIGHT,
DAVID L. LIGHT.
North Lebanon, May 21, 1862.

ABRAHAM SHERK. DAVID S. LONG.

A New Firm.

Cheap ash Store, and Milling and Grain Business.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the MERCANTILE, MILLING AND GRAIN BUSINESS, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their establishments. They will continue to keep, at the late stand of SHERK, GEESAMAN & LONG, a most complete stock of all kinds of GOODS usually kept in a country store, which they will retail *Cheap for CASH*, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. They also want to buy for cash
50,000 Bushels of WHEAT,
30,000 Bushels of RYE,
20,000 Bushels of CORN,
25,000 Bushels of OATS.
For which they will pay the highest Market Prices.—They will also take GRAIN on STORAGE. The will keep always on hand and sell at the lowest prices, COAL, by the Boat Load or by the Ton; all kinds of MILL FEED, SALT, PLASTER, &c.

☞ They solicit the business of all their old friends and the public, and will endeavor to deal on such liberal *and just principles as will give satisfaction to all.*
SHERK & LONG.
North Lebanon, March 19, 1862.

To the Public.

THE undersigned having had fifteen years practice in *Spaying, Castrating, Altering,* or *Cutting* STOCK for FARMERS, and having purchased the tools of Mr. PETER SNOTT, deceased, offers his services to the farmers and the public in general, feeling confident that he will give satisfaction to all. His residence is at the Turnpike, ¼ mile from Heilig's Tavern, ¼ miles from Annville, and 3¾ miles from Lebanon.
SIMON SNAVELY.
South Annville tp., April 29, 1863.—3m.

SPECTACLES.

DR. LUDWIG UECHINGER, the celebrated OPTICIAN, 43 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK, respectfully informs the citizens of Lebanon county that he has appointed D. S. RADER, Druggist, his agent to sell his CELEBRATED
Brazilian Spectacles,
Gold, Silver, and Steel cases, suitable for any description of eyes.

☞ Purchasers will please bear in mind that D. S. RADER'S DRUG STORE *is the place to buy good* SPECTACLES. [Lebanon, March 19, 1862.

REMOVAL.
NORTH LEBANON
Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned has removed his Saddlery and Harness Manufactory to a few doors South of the old place, to the large room lately occupied by Billman & Bro., as a Liquor store, where he will be happy to see all his old friends and customers, and where he has increased facilities for attending to all the departments of his business. Being determined to be behind no other establishment in his abilities to accommodate customers, he has spared neither pains nor expense to obtain and make himself master of every modern improvement in the business and secure the services of the best workmen that liberal wages would command. He will keep a large stock on hand, and manufacture at the shortest notice, all descriptions of HARNESS, such as Saddles, Bridles, Carriage Harness, of all kinds; heavy Harness, Buggy Whips of the best manufacture, Buffalo Robes, Fly Nets, such as Cotton, Worsted, Linen, and a new kind lately invented; WHIPS of every kind, such as Buggy Whips, Cart Whips, &c.; Hames of all descriptions, Halter Chains, home-made Traces, &c., &c., all of which he will warrant to be equal to any that can be obtained in any other establishment in the country. All he asks that those desiring anything in this line, should call at his place and examine his stock. He feels the fullest confidence in his ability to give entire satisfaction.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. SOLOMON SMITH.
North Lebanon Borough, Aug. 13, 1862.

ESTABLISHED 1760

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
[Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,]
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:

Brown Snuff.
Macaboy, Domigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

Yellow Snuff.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot.

☞ *Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a Superior quality.*

Tobacco.
SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.
Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago.
No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish.
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, mixed,
Granulated.

NB.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. New York, April 1, 1863.—1y.

Miscellaneous.

NAPOLEON III. AND THE SENTINEL.

AN EPISODE OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

[The following truthful incident of the present Emperor of France is related in the *Weekly Herald* of May 9. Aside from its romance, the story possesses unusual interest for us at this time, and may serve as a lesson to some of our officers in high command.]

"The French troops were poured into Italy at the commencement of the campaign with a rapidity bordering upon the marvellous. They crossed the Alps by thousands, and swarmed into the plains of Piedmont when the Austrians deemed them as yet scarcely out of their barracks in France. The display of activity was wonderful. Every hour transports arrived at Genoa, conveying cavalry and artillery, which landed and joined the infantry, who had crossed the mountains, so speedily as to defeat the plans of the Austrians, the marching upon Turin, which capital they were aware was almost defenceless. To their surprise a few days placed between them and the devoted city one hundred thousand of Napoleon's troops, and at once the Austrians began a retrograde movement. They were in immense force, over two hundred and fifty thousand; but they saw proper to await the attack of the French and Sardinian armies, instead of pushing on boldly, as they had first evinced the intention of doing.

"The Emperor of the French took up his headquarters at Alexandria, a fortified city in Piedmont, and here he remained some twenty days, during which time there reigned an apparent inactivity which the Austrians deemed unaccountable. They were not aware that the French troops were moved by night. They had possession of the railroads, and during the interval referred to they were massed in such places as Napoleon designated to his officers. He took counsel of none, gave no reasons for any of his actions, and surveyed himself the country over which his troops were to move.

"One morning at two o'clock a messenger from the palace informed Mr. Gamble (an Englishman who has for years had charge of the Emperor's saddle horses) that his majesty wished to have held in readiness three of his best steeds. An hour after the Emperor, Captain Vergne and Mr. Gamble were conveyed in a special train to Casale, the extreme outpost of the French and Sardinian lines. They took their horses with them, and at Casale mounted and rode for some miles, until they had crossed the River Po, and were actually in sight of the Austrian camp. As the day light dawned the Emperor observed that large bodies of Austrian troops were moving in the direction of Stradella, and he at once concluded they intended crossing the river at that point. He was anxious to prevent this, as it turned out afterward that he himself wished to cross his army at that place. He ordered Captain Vergne to gallop off to General Bazaine's divisions, and request them to march at once towards Stradella, from which they were distant some fifteen miles. They were to use all dispatch.

"He then turned toward his own lines, with the intention of ordering forward such troops as he deemed necessary to prevent the successful crossing of the river by the heavy masses of Austrians he had observed under march. As he had command of the railroad, he was aware that he could throw several regiments of picked troops forward in time to check the advance of the Austrians, and could thus hold them back until the arrival of General Bazaine's division, which was one of the finest in the French army. The emperor rode as fast as he could in the uncertain light, over the broken rice fields and marshy meadows, until at last he approached the outposts of his army. He was cantering along, when suddenly a soldier stepped from behind a clump of mulberry trees and caught the bridle of his horse.

"*Qui va la?*' shouted the sentinel. The man was stationed alone far out from the ranks. He was what the French call a 'sentinel *perdu*,' (a lone sentinel,) what we call a picket

"Give the countersign," said the soldier, as he stepped back and held his musket back for immediate use.—The emperor was sorely puzzled; he did not know the countersign, which he had not learned, as he intended coming back as he had gone—in the cars. Gamble was likewise in ignorance as to the *mot d'odre.*

'You can go no further unless you give the countersign, or can show me a pass from the Grand Prevot,' insisted the sentinel.

"Gamble dismounted, and, stepping up to the soldier, who kept a keen watch upon his every movement, informed him that it was the Emperor Napoleon that he was thus detaining. He pointed to the imperial cipher upon the saddle and repeated to the sentinel.

"*C' est l'empereur*—it is the emperor; do not delay his majesty.'

"At the mention of Napoleon's name the soldier instinctively made the military salute, but the movement was instantly succeeded by a look of doubt.

"I can let no one in or out of our lines unless they give the countersign, or produce a pass signed by Colonel Vernon, our Grand Prevot. We caught seven spies and shot them yesterday, and we have all received strict orders to be unusually vigilant. I cannot allow any one to pass who is not *en regle.*'

"In vain Gamble insisted that such orders could not apply to his majesty.

"I do not know that he is the emperor,' said the sentinel.

"Have you never seen his majesty before?' inquired Gamble.

"Never,' was the reply. 'The Eleventh Chasseurs de Vincennes, my regiment, have been in Africa the last seven years. I never saw the emperor.'

"He gazed long and curiously at Napoleon, who, annoyed at his delay, had thrown away his *cigarette*, and was impatiently twitching his long moustache.

"Let me pass, my friend,' urged the emperor. 'I have important orders to give. This person, pointing to Gamble, 'will remain with you as hostage.'

"Touching his horse, he moved forward.

"Back!' shouted the sentinel, levelling his gun; 'back! or I will put a ball through you. You must not pass.'

"The emperor saw that the man was in earnest; so, ordering Gamble to mount again, he said he would make a circuit, and come upon the camp at some other point, where the soldiers would most likely recognize him and allow him to pass.

"You will not stir from this spot until I am relieved,' said the sturdy little Chesseur. 'If you move you do it at your peril. In an hour or so our corporal will pass here, and then I will hand you over to him. Until he comes you must stay near me. 'Get off your horses,' added he roughly; 'I don't like the looks of either of you. This man is not a Frenchman;' said he, pointing to Gamble. 'Come, get off.'

"And as he said this he pulled his sword within easy reach, and shook his gun significantly.

"There was no help for it, and so the emperor and Gamble dismounted, and, seating themselves upon the grass, awaited with impatient anxiety the coming of the corporal. Napoleon was aware that the little chasseur was faithfully doing his duty, and so he submitted to that which was a necessity, although a painful one. He endeavored to converse with the soldier, but was rudely silenced.—'*Assez!*' said the little fellow, who evidently was not predisposed in favor of his prisoners, 'you must not talk to the sentinel.'

"After a long and tedious delay the corporal came to relieve guard. He knew the emperor, who, of course, at once passed into the French lines.

"It was eight o'clock when his majesty reached Alexandria, and, although he at once dispatched a strong body of troops toward Stradella, they arrived too late. The Austrians had crossed the river in large numbers, and attacked the French at Montecello. They were, after an obstinate combat, repulsed, however, and recrossed the Po. But they remained on the bank of the river for the purpose of preventing any pursuit. General Bazaine, with his splendid division, reached the scene of the battle too late to participate in it.

"Finding that the Austrian troops were ready to dispute the passage of the river at Stradella, the emperor conceived the plan which proved so successful, and for which he was greatly lauded by all military authorities. Leaving a large force at Montecello and Voghera, a town near by, in the night he marched the main body of his army toward Vercelli, and, arriving there with astonishing rapidity—thanks to his railway facilities—he crossed the river Sesia, and fought the battles of Palestro, which was so gloriously won by Zouaves. He then pursued the retreating enemy, fought them at Turbigo and Magenta, gaining another splendid victory, which gave him possession of Milan, and, in fact, so cut up and discouraged the Austrian armies as to enable him to free Italy from her invaders. The world saw in the sudden change of opperations which took place after the battle of Montecello a proof of extraordinary military capacity on the part of Napoleon III., and greatly was his foresight applauded. It was asserted that he had made a pretence of massing his troops at Stradella, while he really intended making that grand circuit which brought him upon the flank of the Austrian army, to their utter dismay and discomfiture.

"A few persons are aware that the emperor up to the very moment he heard of the battle of Montecello, fully intended crossing the Po at the village of Stradella; that he had ordered his household to move to that place the moment it should be in possession of his troops; in fact, that he had determined upon making it his headquarters. When, upon making the reconnoissance we have above referred to, he saw the Austrians moving toward Stradella, he determined he would reach that place before them and this he would have done had not that '*sentinel perdu*'—that lone picket—detained him until it was too late to accomplish his purpose. His majesty, no doubt, writhed at the detention, and was, perhaps: tempted strongly enough to blow out the brains of the little chasseur with his revolver; but he reflected that the man was doing no more than his bounden duty. Had he shot that sentinel, the French soldiers would have stigmatized the act as murder, and would have looked upon the emperor as unworthy to command them. Discipline is the safeguard of an army, and none more than the commanding officers must submit to its requirements, even when, as in the instance we have just related, a whole plan of campaign is changed thereby. The soldier must obey orders to the letter. He neither should nor can make distinctions.

"That day while at dinner, the Emperor Napoleon related the incident of the morning to those who shared his meal. Among these was Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who commanded the division to which the Eleventh Chasseurs belonged. The next day the Marshal sent for the soldier who had detained the emperor so long and gave him a military medal.

"Never let any one pass without the countersign, *mes enfants,*' said the veteran; 'not even the emperor himself.'

"Recent events point a moral to this story, which all will find without our aid. Napoleon III., Emperor of France, the mightiest monarch in Europe, with the fate of two nations depending on his movements, allowed one of his sentinels to detain him a prisoner for two hours, and that a moment he deemed of paramount importance. He made no effort to shoot or disarm the sentinel. He felt the man was doing his duty, and he submitted to a necessity which he could not overcome save by violence. He knew that no excuse could have palliated any other course of action. Obedience is the soldiers first law—*from the highest to the lowest.*

THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

Elliot, on assuming the command in 1777, soon discovered defects in the fortifications, and that the garrison was inadequate to perform the duty even in time of peace. The Governor declared it would be impossible to stand a siege with the inefficient resources at his disposal; and he sent home Col. Green, of the Engineer Corps, to explain to ministers how matters stood, and wrote pressingly to the Government. His remonstances were scarcely heeded. Though the cabinet had tardily and inadequately reinforced and provisioned the garrison, yet General Elliott, who had foreseen the coming storm, chiefly depended on his own efforts, and prepared to meet the storm he had long contemplated. The garrison, when the war broke out, was composed of ten regiments, including the artillery and engineers, giving a total of five thousand three hundred and eighty two officers and men; whereas Spain attacked the rock with her naval and military resources. A Spanish squadron appeared in the bay.—Rodney attacked it, and only one transport escaped. This advantage was quickly followed by another. A few days afterwards a Spanish squadron was discovered near Cape St. Vincent, and after a severe conflict was defeated. The unfavorable disposition of Morocco, and the vigilance of Spanished armed vessels, however, deprived the garrison of supplies of provender from Africa coast, and they were reduced to the sorest straits, when they were again relieved by a fleet under Admirals Darby and Ross. Unable to force the garrison to capitulate by blockade, the Spaniards now resolved on a supreme effort. Works were carried on with renewed vigor, batteries were supplied with guns of the heaviest metal, and two hundred pieces of battering cannon and eighty mortars poured an incessant shower of shot and shell into the place for the space of three weeks. The most eminent engineers of France and Spain were brought to superintend the approaches of the besiegers: but on the night of November 27, 1781, Gen. Ross, at the head of two thousand picked men, marched out of the garrison for the purpose of destroying the batteries, and in a few minutes drove from them the astonished Spaniards. The guns and mortars were spiked, the magazines were blown up, the storehouses were fired, together with every part of the batteries.—Thus, in somewhat less than two hours the gigantic works which the enemy had raised at an expense of two millions sterling, were annihilated. Spanish pride, no less than a sense of national interest, now induced his Catholic Majesty and his ministers to direct his whole forces and resources of the monarchy upon the rock. The Chevalier d'Arcon, a famous French Engineer, who had been attached to the army of Marshal Broglie, was summoned to St, Roque. He had invented what he called "batteries flottannes, insubmersibles et combustibles, revetues d'une forte cuirasse en bois de cote de l'ennemi," which must have somewhat resembled similar batteries, which the Emperor of the French proclaimed as his own special invention. Ten of these batteries, supposed to be invulnerable, were launched. Their bottoms were of thick timber, their sides of wood and cork, and they were supplied with sloping roofs. Each of them carried from ten to twenty-eight guns, manned by a picked crew. They were supported by gunboats and armed vessels. A thousand pieces of artillery and twelve thousand of the best troops of France were joined to those of Spain, and numerous volunteers of the highest rank—such as the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., and the Duke de Bourbon—appeared on the staff. The direction of the operation was entrusted to the Duke of Crillon, who had distinguished himself in the reduction of Minorca.

During the siege the most common necessaries of life were exorbitantly dear. Bad ship buscuits were sold at one shilling a pound; dried peas at one shilling and four pence; salt, half dirt, mostly scrapings of ship's bottoms and storehouses, at eight pence; old salt butter at two shillings and six pence; and English farthing candles at six pence a piece. Fresh provisions commanded much higher prices. Turkeys sold at three pounds twelve shillings; sucking pigs at two pounds two shillings; and one pound one shilling was refused for a calf's pluck. The effect of the red hot shot recommended by Gen. Boyd to be used against the Spanish works exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The damage done was extensive and for a time irreparable. An immense amount of ammunition was expended on both sides. Three hundred and twenty of the enemy's cannon were in play throughout the day, and to these were opposed only ninety-six from the rock. Upward of eighty thousand shot and seven hundred and sixteen kegs of gunpowder, were fired away by the garrison.

The siege lasted for three years, seven months and twelve days; and for the elaborate magnitude of the attack, and above all, for the skill and heroic endurance and energy of the defence, it was one of the most remarkable sieges, perhaps the most remarkable, of which mention is made in history.

The news of the failure was received by the ministry at Madrid with dismay, and by the king with despair. In Paris the intelligence was equally unexpected and unwelcome. So certain had the fact of the capture of the fortress been, that a drama, illustrative of the destruction of Gibraltar by the floating batteries, was acted nightly in Paris to applauding crowds.

For nearly eighty years Spain had thus exhausted her treasure and sacrificed her army and navy to gain the rock fortress; but now she found all her efforts vain and futile. No wonder that Florida Blanca said, after the discomfiture of the besiegers, "No British ministry will have the courage to look the question fairly in the face, and I will think no more of it."

THE HARDEST MODE TO DIE.?—To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes of terminating life; yet, rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect. On the first attempt, by one of the frantic adherents of Spain, to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the bones of the face and brought him to the ground. In the instant preceding stupefaction, he was able to frame a notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him. The cannon-shot which plunged into the brain of Charles XII. did not prevent him from seizing his sword by the hilt. The idea of an attack, and the necessity of defence, was pressed upon him by a blow which we should have supposed too tremendous to leave an interval of thought. But it by no means follows that the inflicting of fatal violence is followed by a pang. From what is known of the first effect of gun-shot wounds, it is probable that the impression is stunning rather than acute. unless death be immediate, the pain is as varied as the nature of the injuries, and these are past counting up. But there is nothing singular in the dying sensation, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity that the expression is invariably that of langour, while in death from a stab the countenance reflects the traits of natural character, of gentleness or ferocity to the last breath.—Some of these cases are of interest, to show with what slight disturbance life may go on under a mortal wound, till it finally comes to a sudden stop. A foot-soldier at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water of a trooper, who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of his limbs, concluded his career. "But his voice," says the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave scarcely the smallest sign of weakness." Capt. Basil Hall, who in early youth was at the battle of Corunna, has singled out, from the confusion which consigns to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance, extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old officer, who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced mortal. "Indeed I feared so," he responded with impatient utterance, "and yet I should like very much to live a little longer, if it were possible." He laid his sword upon a stone at his side, "as gently," says Hall, "as if its steel had been turned to glass," and almost immediately sunk dead on the turf.

ATTEMPT TO SOUND THE NIAGARA RIVER.

The gentleman who has been trying the experiment of sounding the river Niagara below the Falls writes as follows: "Another attempt was made with a similar iron of about ten pounds weight, attached to a No. 3 wire, all freely suspended, so as not to impede the fall of the weight. I then let the weight fall from the bridge, at the height of 225 feet. It struck the surface fairly, with the point down, must have sunk to some depth, but was no longer out of sight than one second, when it made its appearance again on the surface, abot one hundred feet down the stream, and skipped along like a chip until it was checked by the wire.—We then commenced hauling in slowly, which made the iron bounce like a ball, when a cake of ice struck it and ended the sport. I am satisfied that no metal has sufficient specific gravity to pierce that current, even with a momentum of 225 feet. The velocity of the iron when striking must have been equal to 124 feet per second, and consequently its momentum was 5,000 pounds. Its surface exposed to the current was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of that current, and at the same time a hint at the Titan forces that have been at work to scoop out the bed of the Niagara river."

GET ENOUGH SLEEP.—We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours' sleep was all they wanted, and all that the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is very injurious. Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to pervert the order of nature. If folks will persist in turning night into day, it is not to be wondered that few last to the allotted term of life. No matter what be a man's occupation—physical or mental, or, like Othello's, "gone," and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. Joe Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. In a volume just published by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn, and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours' rest at night, and one after dinner cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of the body and mind." Certainly not; and the consequence was, that Hunter died early. If men will insist in cheating sleep, her "twin sister Death" will avenge the insult.

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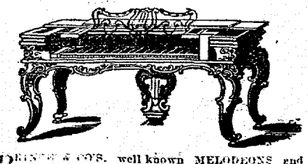

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