THIS establishment is now supplied with an extensive disortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the intronego demands. It can now turn out Printing, of irror description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as Pamphlets, Checks,

Business Cards, Handbills,

Girculars, Labels,

Bill Headings, Blanks,

Programmes, Bills of Fare,

Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

23-Deed of all kinds, Common and Judgment Ronds.
Sahool, Justices', Constables' and other Blanks, printed porrectly 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. Bressin, Lebanou, Pa.

Out-Lots at Private Sale!

WILL be sold at Private Sale,

WILL be sold at Private Sale,

8 ACRES OF LAND,

bituated in Long Lane, near the borough line, in Cornwall township. It adjoins the land of Wildow Fullmer,

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.

13. It is free Rom Ground Rent. Good title will be
given.

N. B.—This tract is now covered with fine grass, hal.

of which will be given to the purchaser.

Lebanda, June 13, 1860.

Howard Association, Phisdelphia. Pa.

Phisdelphia. Pa.

TORRHŒA OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS. IMPOTRNCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS
PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY,
hew and reliable treatment. in Reports of the Manney regional problem and Plenature 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, Phil-Addlephia, Pa.

DELPHIA, Pa. January 28, 1868.—1y. REMOVAL. A. STANLEY ULBICH. ATTORNEY AT LAW Has removed his office to the building, one door cas of Laudermilch 'sStore, opposite the Washington House ebanon, Pa.

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

REMOVAL. S. T. McADAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW

John H. Bowman. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, has removed his OFFICE to the ROOM lately occupied by Dr. Geo. P. Lineaweaver, in Cumberland Street, Lebanen, a few doors Rast of the Eagle Hotel, and two doors west of Gen. leidman's Office. Lebanon Dec. 17, 1882.

CTRUS P. MILLER,
TTORNEY-AT-LAW.—Office in Walnutstreet, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south
a Karmany's Hardware store. on, April 9, 1862.-1y.

WM. M. DERR. A TTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Stichter's Building, Cumberland street, nearly opposite the Court House. [Lebanon, May 6, 1863.—tf. Dr. D. Albert

FFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jonestown and vicinity. Office at the residence Dr. Barry. Jonestown, May 20, 1863.—lm. Dr. Samuel S. Meily

FERRS 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 lebth; dec'd, in Cumberland street.

Lebanon, April 15, 1863. Dr. Samuel B. Light

FFICE at the old residence of Dr. Geo. I opposite the Courf House, Lebanon, Pa. Lebanon, March 25, 763 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 Par-March 4, 1863. Dr. C. L. Kreider.

Hers his prefessional services to the community of Lebanon and vicinity. Office temporarily with Dr. neek, in Walout street. Lebanon, April 1; 1863.-3m. WEIGLEY & DEWALT

OMMISSION MER HANTS. Butter, Eggs, heese, Tallow, Lard, Poultry, Game, Dried Fruits, Grain Seed, &c. No. 170 READE STREET

REFERENCES:
Robb & Ascough, New York; Allen & Brather, do
W. W. Sqifridge, Esq., do; Jones v. Shepard, do; Slanson, Labach & Farrington, do; Samuel G. Johnson, de;
W. M. Breslin, Esq., Lebanson, Pa.; L. Betz, Canton,
hio; W. C. Curry & Co., Bankers, Eric, Pa.; Hon.
John Stiles, Allentawn, Pa.

[Jan. 14, 1863.

NEW-YORK.

THE NEW BAKERY. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon, that he has commenced the BAKE-ING BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at bis stand, on Camberland street, Lebanon/ nearly opposite the Buck-Hotel, and will supply customers with the best BREAD, OAKES, &c., &c. Flour received from customers and

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.

Leb non, Nov. 9, 1859.

F. H. EBUR.

S. W. Bettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St. Boston.

A RE orr Agents for the "Apventiser" in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements ubscriptions for us at our Lowest Rales.

North Lebanon Steam Grist Mill GRAIN WANTED

CORN. OATS. &c.. at their STEAM MILL. on the Union Caual, for which the bighest market prices will be paid, in CASH.

paid, in CASH.

Ap 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,

DAVID L. LIGHT. North Lebanon, May 21, 1862. A New Firm. DAVID S. LONG.

Cheap ash Store, and Milling and Grain Business. THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the MERCANTILE, MILLING AND GRAIN BUSI-NESS, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their establishments. They will contine to keep, at the late stand of SHERK, GEESAMAN & LONG, a most complete stock of all kinds of GOODS naually kept in a country store, which they will retail Cheap for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. They

so want to buy for cash 60,000 Bushels of WHEAT, 30,000 Bushels of RYE, 20,000 Bushels of CORN, 25,000 Bushels of OATS. 25,000 Bushels of OATS.
They will also take GRAIN ON STORAGE. The will keep
they will also take GRAIN ON STORAGE. The will keep
they so in hand and sell at the lowest prices, COAL, by
the Boat Load or by the Ton; all kinds of MILL FEED,
LLT, PLASTER, &c.

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

North Lebanon, March 19, 1862.

ESTABLISHED 1760 PETER LORILLARD

Beware of counterfetts?

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, Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer 16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST. [Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,] Would call the attention of Deulers to the articles of

Brown Snuff

Yellow Suuff Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch est, Fresh Scotch.

or Lundyfoot.

Affection is called to the large reduction in pricing of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which all be found of a Superior quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING: SMOKING.

P. A. L., or plain. S. Jago.

P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago. Cavendish, or Sweet, Spaulsh. o. 2, Sweet Scented Oyonoco, Canaster; Nos. 1&2 Till Poll Cavendish, Turkish. Graculated:

The undersigned having had fifteen years practice in Spayiny, Castrating, Altering, or Cutting STOCK for FARMERS, and having purchased the tools of Mr. Byrgg Storr, 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, 1/2 in He from Heilig's Tavorn, 1/4 miles from Annville, and 3/2 miles from Lebanou.

SIMON SNAVELY.
South Annville tp., April 29, 1863.—3m. MB.—A circu lar of prices will be sent on application.

New York, April 1, 1863.—17.

Lebanon



Advertiser.

VOL. 15---NO. 6.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Dyspepsia,

Jaundice.

Liver Complaint,

THEY CONTAIN

No Alcohol or Bad Whiskey?

They will come the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popu-

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofiand's German Bitters, (purely vegetable, bo-ts of ignorant Quacks and uniscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood, gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stemachies 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 suffere in dispair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood

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

Particular Notice.

Attention Soldiers!

"has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA. August 22rd. 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 thy numbers of my comrudes, some of whose name 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 relebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayros.—Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous directions.

we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malo stored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A ACKLEY, Co C 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.
LE SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J B FASEWELL, Co B 3d Vermout.
HENRY B JEROME, Co B do.
HENRY T MACDONALD, Co C 6th Maine.
JOHN F WARD Co E 5th Maine.
HEBMAN KOCH, Co H 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B THOMAS, Co F 95th Pend.
ANDREW J KIMBALL, Co A 3d Vermout.

ANDREW J KIMBALL, Co A 3d Vermont. JOHN JENKINS, Co B 106th Penn.

Beware of ounterfeits!

Jones & Evans.

(Successor to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)

To the Public.

Proprietors.

LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 736

Miscellaneous.

BY A FRENCH DETECTIVE.

A PIECE OF PAPER.

A burglary was committed at night in the shop of a certain watchmaker. cases. in the Rue St. Dennis. The robbers Dr. . M. JA KSON, Philad'a Pa. seized a number of gold and silver watches hanging in the window, and ried up again, and the search began then went off, leaving behind them a more strictly than before. The matwooden-bandled chisel, which they had employed in bursting the lock, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases arising from a disease to the New York of the New York of the Head Acidity of the Stomach Nausea. Hearthurn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach and a candle end, wrapped in a piece of paper about half the size of a hand.

morning, and I was not informed of. the daring burglary till ten o'clock. at once proceeded with an agent to the shop, in order to collect any indications that might help me to discover the robbers; but there was not the slightest clue. No one had seen them, nature to facilitate search was left in present, and that it would be wise to seep quiet for a while, as any steps would only lead to loss of time and would only lead to loss of time and useless labor. Then the conversation changed, and while talking of one thing and the other, I mechanically took up the piece of paper, which was about three inches long at the most, about three inches long at the most, that surrounded the candle end. I had read beneath the dirty finger marks the four words, "Two pounds of butter," written in an illegible manner, and with ink whose paleness rendered them even more difficult to decipher. "By Jove!" I exclaimed, "this is a prodigious accident. I must find out the person who wrote these

similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS, and CITIZENS,
Testifying of their own personel knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.
DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHENYOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD EP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
AND 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. G. M. Jackson, ofthis 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 mena clue to the thieves." The commissioner does not think much of this paper; he warns M. Cauler that he intends to close the report at four o'clock, and send all the articles to the prefecture. "Very the articles to the prefecture. "Very good," replies our author; and off he starts, accompanied by an agent, and holding the little piece of paper. holding the little piece of paper.

I jumped into a cab and visited unginning 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, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

Philad's June 23 1561. successfully all the markets in turn. Disappointed, I was returning to the commissioner's office, when I noticed, in the Rue Aubrey le Boucher, a butter dealer, to whom Planded my bit lean. di cents per gullon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriginal a Season, as long us 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 sind, the desire for Liguor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors at tendant upon a draftkard life and deaths. For those who desire and will have a liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get one Bottle Hooffan's Better and mix with Three Quarts of carth, and went off.

As I walked along, I said to myself that the robbery was performed either at the single of Liquor, at a much less price than the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the ritues of Hooffand's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

that the robbery was performed eith ny words; for it he answered him or the burglars waited till a later AND THE PRIENTS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations and friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German litters" will core into teuths 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 's'ck, 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 orga as 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:" bour. But the latter theory was inadmissible, because at a later hour the Rue St. Denis is filled with carts goto work. Hence the robbery was committed at about one o'clock in the morning. If this was the case, the robbers, in order not to arouse the suspicion of persons dwelling in the same house as themselves, did not go to bed; they probably spent the night in some mean wine vaults—the Coutelle, for instance—and that would explain how, in going down the Faulbourg du temple, they purchased the candle in that quarter Whilst dismember of Sherman's selebrated battery, and unfer the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres—Through the exposure attendant upon my ardnous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-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. Hough unsuccess fully, 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, fir. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth below Arch Street, advised me, as a forforn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly precured but lot to. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded; and I am now, thank to do for it, getting better. Though I have but taken two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel safignine 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. cussing the circumstances which must have preceded the robbery, I turned into the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, where I went from chandler's shop to chandler's shop, asking whether any one recognized my bit of paper; it was the lantern with which Diogones sought a man. At length I came to sixty-two, near the barracks, and to my great satisfaction the following answer was returned to my question: "Yes, sir; at about half after eleven

last night I sold a halfpenny candle, wrapped in the paper you now show me, to two young men who live in the next house.'

"What is their trade?"

"Ah, sir, they are quiet as lambs! They are two commercial travelers, and both out of work just at present. They smuggle lace from Belgium, but they are as well-behaved as girls; bad company; they do not drink or

I thanked my chandler for the information, and said that it was not with these young men that I had anything to do; but as I feared lest he and the chief priests prevailed. might warn the robbers, or give them the alarm by his chattering, I sent it should be as they required. my agent to fetch one of his comthe arrival of the inspectors, I sent up and arrested them. I could see bear it after Jesus.
nothing of a suspicious nature in their 27. And there follows room. I sent for the commissioner: began to fear, not that I was mistaken, but that I had arrived too late, and out into the yard, which I opened to for your children. let in some fresh sir, and as I leaned

knowing to what use it might be turn-I had brollight along I went down to bills to cover us.

tool was of his making. greet now, sir!" he answered; "but T put dry? it in a handle for one of the young men with whom you now are. He There was no further doubt that

these were the burglars; hence I hurtresses were ripped open, the palliasse gutted, the walls sounded, the boards taken up, and every hole and every of paper about half the size of a hand.

M.S—— did not discover the robbery till he came down to his shop in the morning, and I was not informed of less searching, we resolved to go away. But the next morning I commenced a fresh search in their room; and on examining the ceiling I noticed an al-most imperceptible difference of color er the robbers; but there was not the slightest clue. No one had seen them, and excepting the two articles to which I have referred, no object of a produced a hile, from which tumbled, pell-mell, on the bed, gold and silver nature to facilitate search was jett in the shop. Under these circumstances, I resolved to call on the police commissioner of that quarter, who might perhaps possess more precise data; but this magistrate told me that nothing could be done for the watches, all tolen from M. S-

color because it was not quite dry Some time after, the two burglars were tried at the assizes, and senten-

Gospel of St. Luke: [Erom th

of APTER XXIII

1. And the whole multitude of them arose, and led him unto Pilate.

2. And they began to accuse him, saying, we found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Carsar, saying that himself is Christ a King

3. And Pilate asked him, saying, art thou the King of Jews? And he answered him, and said, thou sayest it. words, and then, perhaps, I shall get

5. And they were the more fierce, saying, He directh up the people, teaching throughout Jewry, beginning from Gallilee, to this place.
6. When Blate heard of Gallilee be asked whother the man were a Galli-

was exceedingly glad: for he was de. public significancy, to the action of pointing visibly to the ultimate issue

of butter, sold to some passer by or sirous to see him for a long season, your convention. Yours was indeed of this great trial of the States and customer." On hearing this, I fell because he had heard many things of an act of justice to a citizen who, for people of America, they are better because he had heard many things of an act of justice to a citizen who, for people of America, they are better property way to make back from the seventh heaven to the him: and he hoped to have seen some bis devotion to the rights of the States 9. Then he questioned him in ma-

10. And the Chief Priests and

him. att 11. And Herod and his men of war set him at nought, and mocked him, now strike down the Constitution, ing to market and artisans proceeding and arrayed him in a gorgeous robe,

and sent him again to Pilate. 12. And the same day Pilate and Herod were made friends together, for before they were at enmity between themselves.

13. And Pilate, when he had called together the chief priests and rulers, and all the people.

14. Said unto them. Ye have tlemen of character, ability, integrity, brought this man unto me as one and tried fidelity to the Constitution. that perverteth the people; and, be. the Union, and to Liberty. Their hold, I, having examined him before moral and political courage a qualiyou, have found no fault in this man, ty always, rare, and, now, the most touching these things whereof ye ac. valuable of public virtues, is beyond and liberty henceforth made secure, ensé bim.

death is done unto him. 16. I will therefore, chastise him in the nomination of Mr. Pugh as your

and release him. 17. (For of necessity he must release one unto them at the feast.)

18. And they cried out all at once, saying, away with the man and release unto us Barrabas.

cast into prison.) 20. Pilate therefore willing to release Jesus, spake again to them.

21. But they cried, saying crucify him, crucify him. time: Why what evil hath he done? restore and make sure First the rights they see nobody; they frequent no I have found no cause of death in him. I will therefore chastise him and let

him go. 23. And they were instant with return to a Union without a constiloud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. And the voices of them

24. And Pilate gave sentence that

25. And he released unto them him rades. During the interval I made that for sedition and murder was cast whom your own breath created and the neighbors talk, and obtained a into present, whom they had desired, description of the malefactors. On but he delivered Jesus to their will. 26. And as they led him away they them to watch, with orders to arrest laid hold upon one Simon; a Cyrenia the robbers if they went out, and at an; coming out of the country, and on four o'clock the next morning, I went him they laid the cross that he might

27. And there followed him a great company of people, and of women. but a search led to no result, and I which also bewailed and lamented mand of their public servants a reck-

28. But Jesus turning unto them that the watches had fied. There was said, daughters of Jerusalem weep not 29: For behold the days are coming

ed. So taking the instrument which the mountains, Fall on us, and to the the forge, and asked the master if the 31. For if they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the

STEEL MR.SVALLANDIGHAM.ac. ord

said he wanted to use it for opening His Second Address to the People of All red slop ry Ohio. He Accepts the Nomination for Gover nor and Defines his Position.

er of state; banished thence to the surp the place of the ordinary courts Confederate States, and there held as of justice in the land. Nor are these an alien enemy and prisoner of war, mere idle claims. For two years and though on parole; fairly and honorably more, by arms, they have been enforcedalt with and given leave to depart, ed. It was the mission of the weak an act possible only by running the but presumptuous Burnside a name blockade at the hazard of being fired infamous forever in the ears of all lovupon by ships flying the flag of my ers of constitutional liberty—to try own country, I found myself first a the experiment in Ohio—aided by a to day under protection of the British has brought foul dishonor upon the flag, I am here to enjoy and in part judiciary of my country. In your to exercise the privileges and rights hands now, men of Ohio, is the final which usurpers insolently deny me issue of the experiment. The party and to the yery letter. Six weeks ago, when just going in-

to banishment because an audacious To day, and from the place then seupon the sea, still in exile, though almost within sight of my native State, greet you as your representative.-Greatful certainly I am for the conism, implied by the unanimous nomi and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of conrage worthy of the heroic ages of subvert your present government and

restorers and defenders of constitutional liberty, and by that proud title history will salute you. . I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are genquestion. Every way all these were 15. No, nor yet Herod for I sent nominations fit to be made. And ehushed, if Lespecially rejoice with you the Republic. candidate for Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot: eminent as a lawyer, and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I made in the city, and for murder was return of the better and more virtuous days of the republic.

l endorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourselves to the great mission 22. And he said unto them the third just now of the Democratic party-to and liberties declared yours by your constitutions. It is in vain to invite the States and people of the South to tution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannic power. It is base in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surrender these liberties and rights to the creatures can destroy Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter, as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the partythe ministry—the men who, for the time, conduct the government-to deplace other men and another party law of the land? And shall the citi-

30. Then shall they begin to say to trial; thence condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue and nobly have you met it. It is the very question of free government itself. It is the whole question; apon the one

side, liberty, on the other despotism. The President as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. What. ever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, state and lederal, are nothing; the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war, there is but one will su-MINISTRATE PALLS, CANADA WEST, J. Preme his will; but one law military necessity, and he the sole judge.

Arrested and confined for three Military orders supercede the Constitution, and military commissions under the commissions of the commi preme-his will; but one law-militafreeman when on British soil. And judge whom I name not, because he

at home. The shallow contrivance of of the administration have accepted weak despots at Washington, and it. By pledging support to the Presitheir advisers have been defeated.— dent, they have justified his outrages and regardless of wastern may cost Nay, it has been turned against them; upon liberty, and the Constitution; and I, who for two years was malignary and whoever gives his vote to the their lives, and yet it is of almost ed as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in self to every act of violence and wrong time since that we had a positive their midst, to identify myself with on the part of the administration their cause or even so much as to re- which he upholds; and thus, by the proof of the mischief of such a promain, preferring rather exile in a for- law of retaliation, which is the law of ceeding. Some person did precisely eign land, return now with allegiance | might, would forfeit his own right to to my own State and government un- liberty, personal and political, whenbroken in word, thought; or deed, soever other men and another party CASE IN JUDGE PONTIUS PILATE'S COURT. and with every declaration and pledge shall hold the power. Much more do to you while at home, and before I the candidates themselves. Suffer This matting that covered the floor. was stolen away, made good in spirit | them not, I entreat you to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now, finally, let me ask, what is but most cowardly despotism caused the pretext for all the monstrus acts it, I addressed you as a fellow citizen. and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? "Millected by me, but after wearisome and itary necessity." But if indeed, all most perilous journeyings for more these be demanded by military necesthan four thousand miles by land and sity, then believe me, your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For if this civil war, is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, fidence in my integrity and patriot- the infant of to day will not live to sec the end of it. No, in another way nation as candidate for Governor of only can it be brought to a close. Trav-Ohio, which you gave me while I was elling a thousand miles and more, yet in the Confederate States. It through nearly one-balf of the Conwas not misplaced; it shall never be federate States, and so journing for a abused. But this is the last of all time at widely different points, I met considerations in times like these. I not one man, woman or child who saits; but such a practice, althought ask no personal sympathy for the per- was not resolved to perish rather than 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 deep set whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to deep set whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to deep set whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to deep set whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to deep set whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to deep set whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to deep set white repeating my usual formula. After turning it over and over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote whatever may and must be the vary of those words; but I don't know to ple in a free country, by the Presing fortune of the war, in all of which so was at Jurusalem at that time?"

I whose words; but I don't know to ple in a free country, by the Presing fortune of the war, in all of which be sent him to Herod's jurisdiction, the sent him to Herod's jurisdiction, whatever may and must be the vary of the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the mane of private the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the mane of private the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the dealer said: "Why I wrote the most desperate extremity. And over, the most desperate e struggle. These may indeed be unwelcome truths; but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. scribes stood and vehemently accused the world; and it was a spectacle and Neither, however, let me add. did I a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who meet any one, whatever his opinions having broken up the Union, would or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readines, when the war shall have ceased and invading who shall be nameless, was drafted. establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the armies been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of re-union. And bare idea of parting, and was vainly who shall doubt the issue of the argu. endeavoring to invent some excuse ment? I return, therefore, with my for getting him exempted, when a opinions and convictions as to war or knock was heard at her door. On from sound policy and wise states. rough-looking chap, who accosted her manship, not, only unchanged, but thus: "Madain, I hear your husband confirmed and strengthened. And has been drafted." "Yes, sir," she remay the God of heaven and earth so plied, "he has; but goodness knows rule the hearts and minds of Ameri. how T am to spare him." "Well, cans everywhere, that with a Consti. ma'am, I've come to offer my services tution maintained, a Union restored. as a substitute for him." "A what?" a grander and nobler destiny shall yet to take his place," answered the man. be ours, than that even which blessyou to him, and lo nothing worthy of ven jealousy, I am sure, will now be ed our fathers in the first two ages of band, you vagabond! I'll teach you C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

> A FAMOUS LAND If there be a part of the world which

ought to tempt the travelor, it is assuredly that region which lies between stairs, just in time to escape the pail the Caspian and Black seas. Tradi-19. (Who for a certain sedition hall his acceptance as an omen of the tion declares this to be the cradic of heard of him he was flying into a rethe human race. Here, say the Per-cruiting office on Asylum street, sians and Armenians, was the Garden where he thought of enlisting as a of Eden; here, as every one knows, private, rather than venture again to stands the mighty Arrarat, from offer his services as a "substitute," which mankind spread after the del which he now believes to be a more uge. Here are the best and most un trying and delicate relation than that deniable physical evidence of that as. of Artemus Ward's "episodes" tonishing catastrophe. Here hunted | Times. the Biblical Nimrod. Here Noah planted the vine. Here languished Promethus, chained to the rocks with gan, while plowing with his oxen, receivvultures ever gnawing at his liver .- ed from a neighbor two hundred dollars Hither sailed Jason and the Argo in greenbacks, which for safe keeping he nauts, and hence departed the en- placed in the bottom of his dinner pair m chantress Medea. One of the rivers the wagon. While away a short disof this region still bears the name of tance the oxen ate his dinner and his Cyrus the Great. Alexander of Mace. | money, and left him the alternative of killdon is a household word among the ing one of both to secure the greenbacks. Caucasian villagers. Hence flowed He concluded to dispatch the master ox, Greeceward that stream of gorgeous and to his great delight, found the securifable which widened into mythology: Here Pompey conquered, and the sol diers of Imperial Rome bled in vain. Here Gregory preached, and Tamar. lune and Genghis Kahn spread havoe; itors, have the following: "Married perthe Turks approoted the Genoese on sons tarrying with us over night, are rethese shores, to be themselves uprooted in due time by the more opportune cupy separate apartments while they re-Russians. Over the Caucasian wall, oning of their stewardship, and to at the dread bour when Allah's time from under any circumstances. A friend shall sound, Gog and Magog shall says he was reading this to a married lain power at their supreme will and cross to put an end to the empire of dy, when she innocently remarked, How in the room a large window, looking for me, but weep for yourselves, and pleasure? Shall Order Thirty-eight Islamism on earth, and destroy the foolish that is ain't it? or the Constitution be the supreme kingdom of true believers. When the Russians swept away the Georgian

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The Causes of Fires.

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We have noticed with much concern that people generally are extremely careless with combustible substances, or those that generate fire spontaneously. A large number of fires tunk bown brigio may be traced to the recklessness exhibited in the use of matches, in the tossing about of ignited eight-ends, in keeping together materials that develope heat y contact, such as oily waste, damp shavings and carboys of chemicals; in fact, the whole array of national artificial or mechanical appliances for creating heat. That 'fire is a good servant but a bad master' is a truism, the force of which is amply attested daily, and such being the case, it behooves all persons to be more watchful of their habits, lest they transgress

in this respect. It is not an uncommon thing to see a young man go into a store with a fragment of a eigar in his mouth, which he presently throws on one what we have narrated above—threw far distant, which alighted in a corn-This "stump" ignited the matting, which burned slowly for a long time until attention was called to it by the sense of smell. Had no person been at hand to discover the cause and extinguish it, there would doubtless have been another "mysterious" fire on record, as the furniture and other surroundings afforded excellent food for flames. In the cotton factories in New England several accidents bave occurred from the spontaneous ignition of the greasy waste accumulated from time to time, and stringent penalties are now enforced, we believe, against such practices. Sawdust is a prolific source of danger when gathered in great quantities, as are all bodies incapable of being thoroughly ventilated. Perhaps cigar-smokers think to dispose of their rejected ends by casting them aside as convenience houses, and children frequently obtain matches and do themselves lasting injury by sucking the prepared ends prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the use of combustible materials is creatuse of combustible materials is greatly to be deprecated and ought to be stopped.—Scientific American:

A SUBSTITUTE REFUSED .- The draft gives rise to some novel incidents, of which we give an example. A man, His wife was sorely distressed at the reace and my faith as to final results opening the door she found rather a asked the now excited lady. "I wish "You-you take the place of my busto insult a poor lone woman in distress, you mean, dirty wretch," cried the prospective widow, accompanying her remarks with a discharge of dirty water at the head of the astonished substitute, who fied hastily down the which followed the water. The last

> A man in Ottawa county, Wichities uninjured in his stomach.

> The Shakers at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., among their rules relating to visspectfully notified, that each sex will oc. main. This rule will not be departed

A patriotic writer is of the opinion out I perceived a blacksmith's shop.
"By Jove?" I said to myself, "It would not be very extraordinary if that smith made the chisel, without learned as a reason of the paps which never gave that smith made the chisel, without learned as a reason of the paps which never gave the barren, and the wombs that never gave that smith made the chisel, without learned men at Tiffliss that the ladies of the present day would exclaimed in their anguish that the make good soldiers, because of the dress which they paps which never gave interruption since the time of Abra-