Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 15—NO. 18. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1863. WHOLE NO. 748

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.

George Pfleger, jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Samuel Behm, deceased, and opposite to the Black Horse Hotel, Cumberland Street, Lebanon.
August 26, 1863.

GRANT WEIDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, in Cumberland street, a few doors east of the Eagle Hotel, in the office late of his father Capt. John Weidman, dec'd.
Lebanon, Sept. 9, 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. Linneweaver, 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 Kurtz'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. 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. 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.

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.
C. 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 BAKERING 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.
Leb non, Nov. 9, 1859. F. H. EBUR.

Jacob E. L. Zimmerman's
FIRST CLASS HAIR-DRESSING AND HAIR-DYEING SALOON, Market street, near Cumberland, and opposite the Eagle Hotel. Being thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
Lebanon, July 2, 1862.
N. B.—The Saloon will be closed on Sunday.

SAMUEL REINOEHL. ADOLPHUS REINOEHL. CHAS. H. MEILY
A Friendly Invitation

To all desirous of purchasing
LUMBER & COAL
To the best advantage, at the old established and well-known
LUMBER YARD
OF
REINOEHLS & MEILY
At the UNION CANAL, on the East and West sides of Market Street, North Lebanon Borough.
THE subscribers take pleasure in informing the citizens of Lebanon, and surrounding counties, that they still continue the LUMBER AND COAL BUSINESS, at their old and well known stand, where they are daily receiving additional supplies of the
BEST AND WELL SEASONED LUMBER,
consisting of White and Yellow Pine BOARDS, PLANK and SCANTLING.
Hemlock BOARDS, PLANK and SCANTLING.
RAILS, POSTS, PALINGS and FENCING BOARDS.
ASH, from 1 to 4 inch; CHERRY, from ⅞ to 3 inch.
POPLAR, from ⅞ to 2 inch.
Poplar and Hardwood SCANTLING.
Oak and Maple BOARDS and PLANKS.
Roofing and Plastering LATHS.
SHINGLES! SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!!
Also, Pine and Hemlock SHINGLES.
COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!.
A large stock of the best quality of Stove, Broken, Egg and Limeburners' COAL; and also, the best Allegheny COAL for Blacksmiths.
☞ Thankful for the liberal manner in which they have heretofore been patronized, they would extend a cordial invitation for a continuance of favors, as they are confident that they now have the *largest, best and cheapest* stock of LUMBER on hand in the county, which will be sold at a reasonable per centage.
☞ Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
REINOEHLS & MEILY.
North Lebanon borough, May 7, 1862.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
BOROUGH PROPERTY.
THE subscriber offers for sale the *Lot of Ground* on Market street, Lebanon, ¼ square south of Hill, west side, 33 feet front by 199 deep, formerly occupied by George Hess, sr. The improvements are a two story weather boarded DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements. For further information, and terms, apply to
GEORGE S. GASSER
Lebanon, Sept, 9, 1863.

READING RAIL ROAD!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M., passing Lebanon 9.13 A. M., and 3.08 P. M.
New Express leaves Harrisburg at 2.15 A. M., passes Lebanon at 3.15 A. M., arriving at New York at 9.15 the same morning.
Fares from Harrisburg: To New-York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.
Returning, leave New-York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURG EXPRESS). Leave Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., passing Lebanon at 12.17 noon, 7.17 P. M. and Express at 1.00 A. M.
Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.
Passengers by the Catawissa Railroad leave Tamaqua at 8.50 A. M., and 2.15 P. M. for Philadelphia, New York, and all Way Points.
Trains leave Pottsville at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for Philadelphia, Harrisburg and New York.
An Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.
☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.
Commutation Tickets, with 26 Coupons at 25 per cent. between any points desired.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points at $46 35—for Families and Business Firms.
Season and School Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.
80 pounds Baggage allowed each passenger.
Passengers are requested to purchase their tickets before entering the cars, as higher Fares are charged if paid in cars.
G. A. NICOLLS,
April 29, 1863. General Superintendent.

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 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, 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 sufferer 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 SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN 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 ingredients 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, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore 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 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 celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres.—Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous 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, 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, 2 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 recedied, 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 fear,—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, 92d 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.
HEBMAN 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.

Red Lion Hotel.
Shaefferstown, Lebanon county Pa.
Michael K. Keath, Proprietor.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above centrally located Hotel, in Shaefferstown, and that he will be happy to entertain, comfortably and pleasantly, all who may favor him with a call. The HOUSE is large and commodious, and the STABLING of the very best kind. His Table and Bar will always be supplied with the best and choicest. He solicits a share of the public patronage.
Shaefferstown, May 6 1863. M. K. KEATH.

NEW
Grocery Store.
JOHN DILLER
HAS just opened a NEW GROCERY STORE, in his Building in Cumberland Street, one door West of Market street, where he is prepared to supply the public with
Fresh GROCERIES, *of the best quality*, such as SUGARS, sifted, crushed, white and brown, COFFEE, green and roasted; MOLASSES; TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black; CORN STARCH; Farina; CHEESE; New MACKEREL; HERRING; HAMS; DRIED BEEF; Chocolate, Cocoa, &c., &c.
ALSO, a large stock of BRUSHES and BROOMS, of every variety; also, BASKETS—Market, Traveling and Fancy.
He is also prepared to supply his old customers with every variety of LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS, which may be found in his Basement, on Market street.
☞ He solicits a liberal share of patronage.
JOHN DILLER.
Lebanon, August 12, '63.

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 "Wengert'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 CUSTOMERS' 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.

REMOVAL.
TAILORING.
LORENZO H. ROHRER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, a few doors east of Laudermilch's store, and nearly opposite the Washington House, on Cumberland St., where he will make up clothing in the most fashionable styles in the best manner; good fits, guaranteed to all. Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to him thus far he hopes to merit and continue the same.
Lebanon, April 8, 1863.—1y.

FITS! FITS! FITS!
A. H. RICHEY, Merchant Tailor, respectfully announces to the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity that he has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
all of which he will sell or make up to order at prices to suit the times, at his No. 1 Tailoring Establishment in Keim's New Block, 4 doors South of the Buck Hotel, South Walnut street.
All work entrusted to his care, will be manufactured in a workmanlike manner as to fashion and durability.
Goods purchased elsewhere will be cheerfully made up to order on the most moderate terms.
Having had years of experience in the Tailoring and Dry-Goods business, and being inclined to turn to the advantage of his customers, all the advantages resulting from said acquirements, he feels satisfied that it will be responded to by a very liberal share of the public patronage.
Friends call once to please me after that please yourselves.
July 8, 1863.

JUST RECEIVED!—A Large and Splendid Assortment of super French, English and American Cloths and Cassimeres for Coats, Pants and Vests.—Call and examine our stock. We feel confident that we can please. Prices to suit the times, at
HENRY & STINE'S.

New Boot and Shoe Store!
THE undersigned announce to the public that they have removed their New Boot and Shoe Store to *Cumberland Street*, Lebanon, in John Graeff's building, one door west of the Confectionery Store, where they intend keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c.,
all of which will be made up in style and quality not to be surpassed by any other workmen in the country. No effort shall be spared to please and satisfy all who may favor them with their orders, and their charges will be as reasonable as possible, compatible with a fair remuneration.
They also keep a large stock of
HOME MADE WORK,
which is warranted to be as represented.
The public are invited to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing.
☞ *Repairing done on short notice and at reasonable rates.* ANDREW MOORE.
SAMUEL S. SHIRK
Lebanon, March 19, 1862.

BOOKS & STATIONERY
A NEW FIRM.
WALTZ & HOUCK
WOULD inform the Public, that having bought and consolidated the Book and Stationery Stores of H. H. Roedel and George Waltz, they are now prepared to wait on all who will favor them with a call, at the old stand (H. H. Roedel's) in Cumberland street, where they will always have on hand a large and well selected supply of School, Blank and Sunday School Books, and as an inducement they offer their Miscellaneous books at greatly reduced prices.
The New York and Philadelphia Daily and Weekly Papers, and Magazines, can be had and subscribed for, on reasonable terms, by calling at their store.
Anything wanting in their line will be cheerfully attended to with promptness and dispatch
Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1862.

George Hoffmans
LEBANON COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION LINE.
By Lebanon Valley Railroad.
PARTICULAR attention will be paid to Goods shipped by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Goods will be sent daily to and from Philadelphia to Lebanon, Myerstown and Annville Stations, and all other points in the County.
FREIGHTS contracted for at the least possible rates and delivered with dispatch.
The Proprietor will pay particular attention to, and attend personally, to the receiving and delivery of all Freights.
For information, apply at his Office at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon.
EDWARD MARK, his Agent in Philadelphia, will always be found at *W. H. Bush's Merchant's Hotel, North Third st., Philadelphia.*
July 11, '60.] GEO. HOFFMAN.

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 *Joe. L. Lemberger's* Drug Store where all orders for the above will be attended to. [March 11, 1863.

Philip F. M'cauly,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
ON Cumberland Street, one door East of the Black Horse hotel. Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me for the short time I have been in business, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the public.
He has at all times an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of his own manufacture on hand, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
FINE BOOTS, LADIES' GAITERS, &c.
Those desiring a neat, well made article, are invited to give me a trial. Childrens' Shoes of every variety and color on hand. Heavy work made to order.
☞ All work warranted. *Repairing neatly done and charges made moderate.* Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

Boot and Shoe Store.
JACOB RŒDEL respectfully informs the public that he still continues his extensive establishment in his new building, in Cumberland st., where he hopes to render the same satisfaction as heretofore to all who may favor him with their custom. He invites Merchants and dealers in BOOTS and SHOES and every one who wishes to purchase fashionable and, durable articles in his line, to call and examine for themselves, his large and varied stock.
He is determined to surpass all competition in the manufacture of every article in his business, suitable for any Market in the Union. A due care taken in regard to materials and workmanship; none bt the best quality of LEATHER and other materials are used, and none but the best workmen are employed
P. S.—He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him. He hopes by strict attention to business and endeavoring to please his customers, to merit a share of public patronage. [Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE GILBERT, late of Lebanon Borough, Lebanon county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, of the same place.—All persons, therefore, having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment at an early date.
MICHAEL LAUSER, Administrator.
Lebanon Borough, September 9, 1863.-6t.

Choice Poetry.

MARY OF THE WILD MOOR.

A BEAUTIFUL BALLAD.

It was on one cold winter's night,
As the wind blew across the wild moor,
When Mary came wandering home with her babe
Till she came to her own father's door,
"Oh father, dear father," she cried,
"Come down and open the door,
Or the child in my arms will perish and die,
By the winds that blow across the wild moor.

"Oh why did I leave this dear spot,
Where once I was happy and free,
But now doomed to roam, without friends or home,
And no one to take pity on me."
The old man was deaf to her cries,
Not a sound of her voice reached his ear,
But the watch-dog did howl, and the village bell tolled,
And the wind blew across the wild moor.

But how must the old man have felt
When he came to the door in the morn—
Poor Mary was dead, but the child was alive
Close pressed in its dead mother's arms?
Half frantic he tore his gray hair,
And the tears down his cheeks they did pour,
Saying, "this cold winter night she perished and died
By the wind that blew across the wild moor."

The old man in grief pined away,
The child to its mother went soon,
And no one, they say, has lived there to this day,
And the cottage to ruin has gone;
The villagers point out the spot,
Where the willow droops over the door,
Saying there Mary died, once a gay village bride
By the wind that blows across the wild moor.

Miscellaneous.

Changed at Nurse.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

VERY FRENCHY.

A Paris letter to the London *Times* has the following: "A singularly romantic case of two children claiming one mother has just come before the Imperial Court of Agen. In October, 1833, a widow named Francoise Beausoleil Dufour, gave birth to a female child, her husband having died on the 6th of February in the same year. This child she put in the turning box of the Foundling Hospital of Marmande, having reasons which are not explained for concealing the birth. By the French law the legitimacy of a child born within three hundred days of the husband's death cannot be disputed. In the present instance the birth took place considerably within that period; but it is conjectured that the mother feared the opinion of the neighbors might not be in accordance with legal presumption. However this may be, she presented herself at the Foundling Hospital a few days after the infant had been deposited there, satisfied the directors that she had means to support the child, and told them she intended to take it out very soon. In order to establish the identity of her infant, she mentioned that among its linen was a piece of printed muslin of a remarkable pattern, and this muslin the lady superior of the hospital admitted having noticed. She succeeded, (contrary, as I rather think, to the rules of foundling hospitals) in inducing the directors to tell her where the child was. They said it was with a wet nurse named Gaillard, in a village which they mentioned. To this village Madame Beausoliel (*Neuve* Dufour) repaired, inquired for Madame Gaillard, overwhelmed the infant which she found in her cottage with maternal caresses, and delighted the whole household by the assurance that she would augment the meagre pittance allowed by Government for bringing up a chance child. These promises were more than kept. Her visits to little Denise Achet—that was the name officially given in the hospital to the child, who was registered, as the custom is in such establishments, "born of unknown parents"—were frequent, and every time she brought with her delicacies and comforts for the child and presents for the nurse. At the end of four years she reimbursed the hospital the expenses it had incurred, and took the child to her own home, where she so managed that it was received without question as a sister by the four children who were born before her husband's death. Denise, brought up with unvarying affection, and well educated for a country girl of modest pretentions, was, at the age of five-and-twenty, respectably married to a M. Caussade, and upon that occasion the register of birth at the Foundling Hospital of Marmande was, pursuant to a judicial decree, corrected in her favor, and instead of being described as "born of unknown parents," she was stated to be the legitimate child of M. and Madame Dufour. Thus we find the heroine of this little story married and settled, and happy in the affections of a respectable family, of which she is a legal as well as an accepted and cherished member. But five years after her marriage, and in 1862, a domestic servant at Agen, named Denise Achet, brings an action against M. Madame Caussade and widow Dufour, alleging that she, the plaintiff, is really the child deposited by Madame Dufour in the turning box of Marmande, and enveloped in the remarkable printed muslin; that the defendant, Madame Caussade, was never baptized or registered by the name of Denise Achet, and that she was an unknown child thrown into the box about the same time, and registered in the books of the hospital by the name of Isabelle Tolland. Extraordinary as this claim appears, it was most conclusively made out by evidence. The explanation is that in the above mentioned village there were two women, named Madame Gaillard, who had simultaneously received a child to nurse from the Foundling Hospital. Madame Dufour went to the wrong one. The consequence is that the register is again corrected, and the true Denise Achet, the maid servant of Agen, is declared to be the legitimate child of M. and Madame Dufour, while poor Madame Caussade, the darling and pride of the family far the last thirty years, is judicially ascertained to be "the child of nobody." Madame Dufour says she cannot transfer her affections in accordance with the law's decree, and that she will neither abandon Madame Caussade or (otherwise than legally) recognize Denise Achet of Agen. The first use that she has made of her paternal authority is to refuse her consent to a marriage which Md'lle Denise has contracted. This refusal is, however, not meant to prevent the marriage, about which Madame Dufour is totally indifferent, but only because she desires to have nothing to do with her. Denise may marry all the same, being of full age, by serving her mother with the legal summons called *actes respectueux.*

THE KISSING DEACON.

In one of our New England towns lived Deacon Brown, a staid, dignified sort of a Christian, and model of propriety. Deacon Brown had the misfortune to lose his wife, and at the age of forty found himself with a family of four small children, without a mistress to his farm house. As he could not immediately take another wife and avoid exciting scandal, and could not get along without some one to take charge of the kitchen and nursery, he had recourse to employing a young woman as housemaid. Nancy Sterns was a laughing, romping beauty, who delighted in experimenting upon the Deacon by way of testing the strength of human nature.—Fot a long time the Deacon was invulnerable; but at last, in a moment of unguarded weakness, he was led into temptation, and into committing a "slight indiscretion" with his beautiful housemaid. When in his wonted coolness and presence of mind, he was horrified at the enormity of his sin. In vain he repented and grieved over last virtue.

Finally as a last effort for easing his conscience, at the conclusion of the services on the following Sabbath morning, he arose and requested the forbearance of the brethren and sisters a few moments, when he electrified them by making the following confession:

"My Chrirtian friends, you all know that I lost my dear wife some months ago, (sobs and tears,) and that Nancy Sterns has been keeping house for me; and you know that I have a little child not a year old.—Well, that little child would cry in the night, and it would be a long time before I could quiet it; and last Tuesday night—God forgive me!—the child cried so hard that Nancy arose and came into the room, and learned over the bed to hush the child—and, brothers and sisters, her leaning over me made me forget Christ!"

Here the worthy deacon broke down entirely, and stood weeping, wailing and blowing his nose.

"What did you do?" sternly demanded the minister.

"I—I—I ki—ssed her!" stammered out the deacon, between his sobs, "but I have been very sorry about it, and prayed to be forgiven—and I want you to forgive me and pray for me, brothers and sisters."

As the deacon bowed himself upon his seat like the mighty oak before the tornado, Deacon Goodfellow arose and astonished the audience still more, by saying:

"Brothers and sisters, you have heard what Brother Brown has said, and now he wants our forgiveness.—For my part, I think brother Brown is truly penitent, and I am willing to forgive him with my whole heart.—And, brothers and sisters, I will still add further, that, if I had no wife, and a pretty girl like Nancy Sterns should come to my room, and lean over my bed, and lean over me, I'd kiss her, and abide the consequences."

JOSEPHINE'S RING.

Eugene's father, during his service with the French army, had selected, Paris as his home; and there too resided his brother, who left Spain with the ex-king, Charles IV, and his family. Among the latter was a girl of three years of age (the circumstance occurred in 1809,) of the name of Marie, who frequently played in the gardens of the Tuileries, under the supervision of her nurse. On one occasion, a little boy, about a year old, made her a present of a plain gold ring, and neither of her nurses was aware of the fact. As the boy was a stranger, and was not seen again in the gardens, no inquiries were made as to the ownership of the ring, and the little Spanish countess kept it as a valuable plaything. This ring was the betrothal ring of Josephine, which little Louis Napoleon, the son of that Hortense, whom Napoleon loved so dearly, had taken off his uncle's finger unnoticed. Napoleon soon after marched off to fight the Austrians, and the ring was forgotten; but it was an evil omen for Josephine, who, a year later, had to make way for a daughter of the Hapsburg. Little Mary Montijo, felt an inexplicable attachment for this ring, on which the word Josephine was engraved; she took care of it while a child, when she grew up, placed it among her most valued ornaments.

She had no idea to whom it had belonged, or that it was the Emperor's nephew who had given it to her.—When she attained the age of sixteen she was married to her uncle, the duke Peneranda, and French Colonel of Artillery, in order to unite the two branches of the Guzman family, and thus became the mother of Eugenie, who was born on May 5th, 1826. It was another remarkable coincidence that May 5th was the anniversary of Napoleon's death—the most sacred day of the Bonaparte family.

Eugenie's mother had the date, May 5th, engraved on Josephine's ring, in memory of her daughter's birth, and afterwards gave it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirkpatricks in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Malay as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, notices the inscription, and the date, May 5th explained to him, and he now knew that Napoleon's lost ring was in the possession of the Countess Eugenie de Montijo. From this day the young fatalistic heir of Napoleon I. regarded the little Countess Montijo Teba as attached to his house by a higher inspiration; and this came to pass twenty years later.

Eugenie, at the time, had no idea of all this; indeed, it was not until a later date, when the mother learned the importance of the ring, and the fatalism which Louis Napoleon attached to it, that the Montijo family formed their plan. The old, traditional marriage policy of the family made her resolve that Eugenie must form an alliance with the Bonaparts so soon as a wish to that effect was really entertained by the other side. For the present, it was merely a question of marrying a pretender; but the pretender might have a future, and the ambition of the Montijos might aid in advancing it. This is the principal reason why so lovely and rich a girl as Eugenie had attained the age of twenty-six, which is doubly dangerous for a Spanish woman, without being married. She was chosen to fulfill a "destiny," and in 1848 the family were doubly ambitious to fulfill it, because Napoleon had in the mean while obtained supreme power in France. Even before this period the predestined couple had met at watering places, and calumny had already begun to adhere to Eugenie, because it was deemed impossible that a Spanish girl should have attained such a ripe age without some gallantry. Hence tempters and speculators swarmed around her; but the fools did not know Eugenie, who was a true Montijo; they did not suspect why this glorious woman allowed the freshness of youth to fade, without accepting one of the offers daily made to her.

Eugenie attracted Napoleon by her charms; but not for the sake of being loved by him, so much as to satisfy the ambition of the Montijos; she promised him her hand; but he must first become a real power in France—Emperor. Still she labored zealously in order to attain this object.—She agitated; gained men, who admired her, over to the Napoleonic cause; and, under the new mask of an energetic woman, made all the preparations for the *coup d' etat* with the chief leaders. On that December night when it was carried out, she sat with Napoleon at the telegraphic instrument. Hence she worked with her own hands in restoring the Napoleonic dynasty, and Napoleon never for a moment overlooked the fact. In the case of any eventualities, he appointed her regent; for he knew her energy, her sharp-sightedness, her presence of mind, her political foresight, which were eminently displayed during the Italian campaign.—He allows her to preside at the council of State; for no one understands as well as she does Napoleon's inmost thought, or can judge so well the consequence of events. There is something prophetic about her; and the Emperor regards her as a portion of his fate. She is the head of the clerical and legitimist tendencies in the Napoleonistic family, just as prince Napoleon is the head of the revolutionary ideas.

A DOUBLE DIVORCE.

[From the Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal.]

In one of the townships in this county, a little north of Bucyrus, dwelt a well-to-do widower about fifty, with an only son of twenty-two or three. Mr.——, (we withhold the name for obvious reasons,) had been a widower for many years, and became weary of that mode of living; he accordingly determined