Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 15—NO. 28. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864. WHOLE NO. 758

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.

A. T. WEIDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office North West Corner of Water and Market Streets,
LEBANON, Pa.
Lebanon, Nov. 18, 1863.—1y.*

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. Linesweaver, 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.

BASSLER BOYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—Office with A. R. ROGHERER, Esq., Cumberland Street, opposite the Court House, Lebanon, Pa. [Oct. 28, 1863.]

ARMY AND NAVY
PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.
BASSLER BOYER,
Attorney-at-Law.
THE undersigned, having been licensed to prosecute claims, and having been engaged in the Bounty and Pension business, offers his services to all those who are thereto entitled, in accordance with the various acts of Congress. All such should call or address at once, and make their applications through
BASSLER BOYER, Attorney at-Law,
☞ Office with A. R. ROGHERER, Esq.,
Cumberland street, opposite the Court House,
October, 28, 1863. Lebanon, Pa.

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. Mely
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. P. B. MISH.
HAVING located in Lebanon, offers his professional services to the public. Office in Market St., in the building formerly occupied by his father
Lebanon, Dec. 16, 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.
O. Weigley, }
R. Dewalt. }

REFERENCES:
Robb & Ascough, New York; Allen & Brother, do; W. W. Selfridge, Esq., do; Jones & Shepard, do; Shanson, Labach & Ferrington, 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.

Hiram W. Rank,
FORMERLY of Jonestown, Lebanon county, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public, that he has connected himself with Mr. LOWER, in the TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR BUSINESS, No. 146 North Third street, Phila., where he will be glad to receive customers, and will sell at rates that will prove satisfactory.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1863.

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.

L. R. DEEG'S
LIQUOR STORE,
Market Square, opposite the Market House, Lebanon, Pa.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has received an extensive stock of the choicest and purest Liquors of all descriptions. These Liquors he is invariably disposed to sell at unprecedentedly low prices.
Druggists, Farmers, Hotel Keepers, and others will consult their own interests by buying of the undersigned. L. R. DEEG.
Lebanon April 15, 1863.

NOTICE—PHILAD'A. AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
READING, Nov. 28th 1863.
The public is respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY, DECEMBER 14th, all Passengers who do not purchase their tickets before entering the Cars, will be charged 25 cents extra on each ticket purchased on the train, for which they will obtain from the Conductor a *Check Receipt*. This Receipt will be redeemed and 25 cents paid therefor, in cash, upon its presentation at any Ticket Office of the Company.
G. A. NICHOLS,
General Sup't.
December 9, 1863.—2m

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

PERFECT FAST COLORS

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

☞ A Saving of 50 Per Cent. ☜

For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum.—The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For Further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stephens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring.—Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 286 BROADWAY, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
[Oct. 28, 1863.—6m.]

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 4, 1863.—1y.

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, Flutering 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 names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. 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 25th 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 receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have but taken two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for 18 months: for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life. Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

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

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A ACKLEY, Co C 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 2d New York.
L E SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J B FASEWELL, Co B 3d Vermont.
HENRY P JEROME, Co B do.
HENRY T MACDONALD, Co C 6th Maine.
JOHN F WARD Co E 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co H 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B THOMAS, Co F 95th Penn.
ANDREW J KIMBALL, Co A 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co B 105th 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. Rose, opposite the Court House LEBANON, PA., and by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. May 27, 1863.—1y.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND HIS BROTHER.

Once on a time there was a man who had three sons—Peter, Paul, and John. John was Boots, of course he was the youngest. I can't say the man had anything more than the three sons, for he hadn't one penny to run against another, and so he told his sons that they must go out in the world and try to earn their bread, for there at home there was nothing to be looked for but starving to death.

Now, a bit of the man's cottage was the King's palace, and you must know, just against the King's window's a great oak had sprung up, which was so stout and big that it took away all the light from the King's palace. The King had said he would give many dollars to the man who could fell the oak, but no one was man enough for that, for as soon as ever one chip of the oak's trunk flew off, two grew in its stead. A well, too, the King had dug, which was to hold water for the whole year; for all the neighbors had wells, but he hadn't any, and that he thought a shame. So the King said he would give any one who could dig such a well for him as would hold water for the year round, both money and goods; but no one could do it, for the King's palace lay high, high upon a hill, and they hadn't dug but a few inches before they came upon a living rock.

But as the King had set his heart on having these things done, he had given it out far and wide, in all the churches of the kingdom, that he who would fell the oak in the King's court-yard, and get him a well that would hold water the whole year round, should have the Princess and half the kingdom.—Well, you may easily know there was many a man who came to try his luck; but for all their hacking and hewing, and all their digging and delving, it was no good. The oak got bigger and stouter at every stroke, and the rock didn't get softer either. So one day those three brothers thought they'd set off and try too, and their father hadn't a word against it; for even if they didn't get the Princess and half the kingdom, it might happen they might get a place somewhere with a good master; and that was all he wanted. So when the brothers said they thought of going to the palace, their father said 'yes' at once. So Peter, Paul and Jack went of from their home.

Well! they hadn't gone far before they came to the fire-wood, and up along one side of it rose a steep hill-side, as they went, they heard something hewing and hacking away upon the hill among the trees.

'I wonder now what it is hewing away up yonder?' said Jack.

'You're always so clever with your wonderings,' said Peter and Paul both at once.

'What wonder is it pray, that a wood-cutter should stand and hack up on a hill-side?

'Still, I'd like to see what it is, after all' said Jack; and up he went.

'Oh, if you're such a child, 'twill do you good to take a lesson,' bawled out his brothers after him.

But Jack didn't care for what they said; he climbed up the steep hill-side towards whence the noise came, and when he reached the place, what do you think he saw? why an axe that stood there hacking and hewing all of itself, at the trunk of a fir.

'Good day!' said Jack. 'So you stand here all alone and hew, do you?'

'Yes, here I've stood and hewed and hacked a long time, waiting for you,' replied the axe.

'Well, here I am at last,' said Jack as he took the axe, pulled it off its shaft, and stuffed both head and shaft into his wallet.

So when he got down again to his brothers, they began to jeer and laugh at him.

'And now, what funny thing was it you saw on the hill-side?' they said.

'Oh, it was only an axe we heard,' said brother Jack.

So when they had gone a bit further they came under a steep spur of rock, and up there they heard something digging and shoveling.

'I wonder now,' said Jack, 'what it is digging and shoveling up yonder there at the top of the rock.'

'Ah, you'r always so clever with your wonderings,' said Peter and Paul again, 'as if you'd never heard a woodpecker pecking at a hollow tree.'

'Well, well,' said Jack, 'it would be fun just to see what it really is.'

And so off he set to climb the rock, while the others laughed and made fun of him. But he didn't care for that; up he climbed, and when he got near the top what do you think he saw! Why, a spade that stood there digging and delving.

'Good day!' said Jack. 'So you stand here alone and dig and delve?'

'Yes, that's what I do,' said the spade, 'and that's what I've done this many a long day, waiting for you.'

'Well, here I am, said Jack again, as he took the spade and knocked it off the handle and put it into his wallet, and then went down again to his brothers.

'Well, what was it, so rare and strange,' said Peter and Paul, 'that you saw there at the rock?'

'Oh, said Jack, 'nothing more than a spade; they was what we heard.'

So they went on again a good bit, till they came to a brook. They were thirsty, all three after their long walk, and so they lay down beside the brook to have a drink.

'I wonder now,' said Jack, 'where all this water comes from?'

'I wonder if you're right in your head,' said Peter and Paul, in one breath. 'If you're not mad already, you'll go mad very soon, with your wonderings. Where the brook comes from, indeed? Have you never heard how water rises from a spring in the earth?'

'Yes! but still I've a fancy to see where this brook comes from,' said Jack.

So up alongside the brook he went in spite of all that his brothers bawled after him. Nothing could stop him. On he went. So he went up and up, the brook got smaller, and smaller, and at last, a little way farther on, what do you think he saw? why a great walnut, and out of that the water trickled.

'Good day!' said Jack again. 'So you lie here, and trickle down all alone?'

'Yes I do,' said the walnut; 'and here have I trickled and run this many a long day, waiting for you.'

'Well, here I am,' said Jack, as he took up a lump of moss, and plugged up the hole that the water might not run out. Then he put the walnut into his wallet, and went down to his brothers.

'Well now,' said Peter and Paul, 'have you found out where the water comes from? A rare sight it must have been!'

'Oh, after all, it was only a hole it ran out of,' said Jack, and so the others laughed and made game of him again, but Jack didn't mind that a bit,

'After all, 'twad the fun of seeing it,' said he.

So when they had gone a bit farther they came to the King's palace; but as every one in the Kingdom had heard how they might win the Princess and half the realm, if they could fell the big oak and dig the King's well, so many had come to try their luck at the oak that was now twice as large and stout as it had been at first, for two chips grew for every one they hewed out with their axes, as I dare say you all bear in mind. So the King had now laid it down as a punishment, that if any one tried and couldn't fell the oak, he should be put on a barren island, and both his ears were to be clipped off. But the two brothers didn't allow themselves to be scared by that; they were quite sure they could fell the oak, and Peter, as he was the eldest, was to try his hand first; but it went with him as it did with every one else who had hewn at the oak—for every chip he cut two grew in its place. So the King's men seized him, and clipped off both his ears, and put him on the island. Now Paul, he was to try his luck, but he fared just the same; when he had hewn two or three strokes, they began to see the oak grow, and so the King's men seized him too, and clipped his ears, and put him out on the island; and his ears they clipped closer, because they said he ought to have taken a lesson from his brother.

So now Jack was to try.

'If you will look like a marble sheep, we're quite ready to clip your ears at once, and then you'll save yourself some bother,' said the King, for he was angry with him for his brothers' sake. 'Well, I'd like just to try first,' said Jack, and so he got leave. Then he took his axe out of his wallet and fitted it to his haft.

'Hew away!' said he to his axe, and away it hewed, making the chips fly again, so that it wasn't long before down came the oak.

When that was done, Jack pulled out his spade; so the spade began to dig and delve till the earth and rock flew out in splinters, and so he had the well soon dug out, you may think.

And when he got it as big and deep as he choose, Jack took out his walnut and laid it in the corner of the well, and pulled the plug of moss out.

'Trickle and run,' said Jack; and so the nut trickled and ran, till the water gushed out of the hole in a stream, and in a short time the well was brimfull.

Then he had felled the oak which had shaded the King's palace and dug a well in the palace yard, and so he got the Princess and half the kingdom, as the king had said; but it was lucky for Peter and Paul that they had lost their ears, else they had heard each hour and day, how every one said, 'Well, after all Jack wasn't so much out of his mind when he took to his wondering.'

☞ To the lover there are but two places in the world—one where his sweetheart is, and the other where she isn't.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

HOW TO KEEP A MENAGERIE.

We have taken pains to acquaint ourselves with some part of the history and management of the Van Amburgh collection, which is the oldest and we believe the only complete menagerie in the country. The capital invested in this establishment, which many of our citizens have visited, is not less than 150,000. It contains two hundred animals. It employs, when on its travels through the country, not less than ninety four men, and one hundred and thirty-four horses. When in travelling order the whole collection can move at an average rate of eighteen miles a day, and on a summer tour makes a circuit of not less than three thousand miles. The daily expenses when travelling are not under $600.

Few people know the care and energy required to keep such a collection in order. The animals are subject to various diseases; they die, and that at such a rate that in the present collection there are but six animals which where in it six years ago. With some few exceptions, the menagerie is entirely renewed once in every five years. The proprietors are constantly purchasing new animals; they have agents in various parts of the world; and the expense of such renewals may be guessed, when we say that the beasts added to the menagerie now on Broadway, since last spring, cost thirty thousand dollars. To spend such sums judiciously, to buy only healthy animals, likely to live, and to keep them in good condition, requires experience only gained in many years.

The price of a lion, or any other animal, varies greatly. Sometimes the lion market is glutted. A fine Bengal tiger has been sold in London for $200; but the common price for a healthy pair of young lions is $3,500. The three polar bears now in the Broadway collection cost the proprietor $4000. Most of the animals caught for menageries are first taken to England. In London there are two or three animal brokers, who make it their business to receive and sell on commission anything from an elephant to a ring-tailed monkey.—The finest giraffe evea brought to this country was caught by a man named Clayton, an American, who went to Africa for the purpose, and was gone eighteen months on that business. 'Hannibal, the largest elephant ever exhibited, has been in this country thirty three years. When he was first brought hither he was bought by an enterprising butcher in the Bowery, who kept him in a horse stable for a year before he was exhibited.—He was bought on speculation, and we have heard that the unlucky butcher lost by him. He was afterwards purchased by Van Amburgh, and has been in his collection many years. We may add here that several pairs of buffalo and some fine elks are now on the way here from the West, and will be added shortly to the Broadway collection.

Lions and all other animals of the cat kind suffer, when imported into this country, from a kind of consumption. They wheeze, lose flesh, their lungs become diseased, and they finally waste away and die. When one of these great beasts dies, he is submitted to the faculty, and it is a pleasant evidence that the proprietors are merely "showmen," but have an intelligent interest in these wonders of nature, that they have for many years contributed their defunct specimens to the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, in whose halls may be found at this day some skeletons of lions, tigers and other animals, famous in their day.

In the subdivision of labor one man takes charge of four cages, to clean, feed and attend upon the wants of the occupants. The flesh eating animals are fed but once a day, and not at all on Sundays. The monkeys and other small animals are fed twice a day. The elephants seem to browse all the day long. None but good beef is fed, and it must not have the slightest grain of salt upon it. Water is given four or five times a day. A full grown lion eats from fifteen to eighteen pounds of meat per day.—An elephant's rations are three hundred pounds of hay and two bushels of oats per day when he is travelling; when standing still he gets no oats, but an additional hundred weight of hay. The elephants lie down when they go to sleep. Two barrels of water moisten each elephant's daily hay.

When an animal falls ill it is doctored. The mysteries of a lion's physic must be sacred here. They belong to his faithful master and attendant, who knows, by the experience of more than seventeen years, what will best restore his rounded form, his glossy coat and his easy breathing.

Not unfrequently animals bring forth young. Some dozen of lions have been born in this country, but only a very few live to cut their second set of teeth. There is now in a cage on the right hand side a lion of good size born three or four years ago in Georgia. He is a very savage and intractable beast, who submits to but one master, Mr. Frost, who nursed him tenderly when young, and whose voice to this day will quell him even when he is most furious.—Lions generally produce three or four at a litter. Two cunning little leopards, on the left, are natives of Wisconsin. They are not bigger than cats, but already scratch and fight as 'tis their nature to. They even quarrel with their mother for her raw meat. They receive only cooked meat, and occasional rations of beef broth.

Until they are two months old they can not be exhibited on account of the jealousy of the mother, who sometimes kills her young in her frantic efforts to get them out of the way when strangers are staring at them; she will pick them up in her mouth and fling them against the back of the cage to get them out of sight. For this reason, when a lioness or a tiger has a young family she is shut off from the outer world and kept in wholesome quiet till her nerves acquire some tone, and she is able to receive visitors and exhibit her cubs without too great agitation.

JOSEPHINE'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

There's to be a Queen Eugenia as well as an Empress Eugenia. The new King of Greece, George the First, is to wed Eugenia, a daughter of the Duchess of Leuchtembers. The Duchess's oldest daughter is betrothed to Prince Humbert, heir to the crown of Italy. These young women are great granddaughters of the Empress Josephine, the first Napoleon's first venture, and whom he would have done better to stick to, instead of running after a young wife of blood as blue as his own was red, when he had got past the reflecting age of forty years. Eugene de Beauharnais, Josephine's eldest son, married a Bavarian Princess, who made him the father of two sons and four daughters. The youngest son married the Grand Duchess Maria, one of the daughters of the Emperor Nicholas. 'Twas a love match, which the Czar had the sense and kindness to approve and promote. From this marriage came the young ladies who are to be Queen's Consort in Italy and Hellas. Though of Northern origin they are to be Queens in Southern Europe. They have, however, much Southern blood, for the Empress Josephine and her husband Alexandre de Beauharnais, were natives of Martinique, which is in far more southern latitude than Italy or Greece. It is surprising to see how Josephine's descendants do accumulate crowns, while not a Bonaparte reigns, or is likely to reign, anywhere. Napoleon III is unquestionably one of Josephine's grandsons, but you might put all the Bonaparte blood there is in his veins into the eye of a midge without injuring the midge's sight. Another grandson married a Queen-Regant of Portugal in 1853. Two of her granddaughters—daughters of Eugenia—became, respectively, Empress of Brazil and Queen of Sweden; and a third married a German Prince. Now two of her great granddaughters are to marry Kings. There is something romantic in all this, but there is no romancer who would dare to invent such facts as we have mentioned. France, Portugal, Brazil, Russia, Sweden, Greece and Italy have contributed to elevate the descendants of "the Creole," or soon will do so, while Bonaparte's only legitimate child is dead, and the descendants of his brothers and his sisters are as crownless, almost, as were the ancestors of these brothers and sisters. Though Josephine was divorced from Napoleon, she was not divorced from Fortune, but Napoleon himself was.

A KEY TO A PERSON'S NAME.

Let the person whose name you wish to know, inform you in which of the upright columns the first letter of his name is contained. If it be found in but one column, it is the top letter; if it occurs in more than one column, it is found by adding the alphabetical numbers of the top letters of these columns, and the sum will be the number of the letter sought. By taking one letter at a time in this way, the whole name can be ascertained. For example, take the word Jane. J is found in the two columns commencing with B and H: which are the 2d and 8th letters down the alphabet; their sum is 10, and the 10th letter down the alphabet is J, the letter sought. The next letter, A, appears in but one column, where it stands at the top. N is seen in the columns headed with B, D, H; these are the 2d, 4th and 8th letters of the alphabet; which added give the 14th of N; and so on. The use of this table will excite no little curiosity among those unacquainted with the foregoing explanation.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A	B	D	H	P
C	C	E	I	Q
E	F	F	J	R
G	G	G	K	S
I	J	L	L	T
K	K	M	M	U
M	N	N	N	V
O	O	O	O	W
Q	R	T	X	X
S	S	V	Z	X
U	V	V	Y	Z
W	W	W		
Y	Z			

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

Yesterday morning, while the congregation of the Park Street Methodist Church were engaged in the morning prayer preceding the sermon a female, named Nellie Jacobs, walked up the aisle until opposite the pew where Mack R. Barnitz was on his knees, in that posture used in Methodist congregations, when she stooped, drew a cowhide from under her cloak, and commenced laying it in vigorously over the shoulders of Mr. Barnitz. The latter very much surprised, raised his head, and at this moment he received in his eyes a quantity of cayenne pepper from the left hand of the enraged woman. Two gentleman immediately interfered, and pepper was also thrown into their eyes. In the meantime Miss or Mrs. Jacobs, in the most angry manner, was making known her grievances, and in very decided terms expressing her opinion of Mr. Barnitz. She finally retired from the church, and, as she descended the steps, remarked that she had obtained satisfaction. The scene, of course, created great excitement in the congregation.

We have received several statements as to the cause of this unfortunate occurrence, and the material furnished is sufficient for a long story; but we do not propose to give particulars, or go farther into the matter than to say, that both are members of the Park Street Church, and for some time there has been a difficulty, or series of difficulties, between them, which at one time was before the Church Court, on a charge preferred by Mr. Barnitz. On this charge she was not found guilty. Miss Jacobs claims that she then brought a charge against Mr. Barnitz, but failing to obtain a hearing, and her character continuing to suffer from the conduct of Mr. Barnitz, she determined upon the course that culminated as above stated. We are assured that the whole case will be thoroughly investigated by the church.—*Pittsburg Paper, Dec. 14.*

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