Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 15—NO. 32. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864. WHOLE NO. 762

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.

JACOB WEIDLE, jr.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE, north-west corner Market and Water Sts., Lebanon, Pa. [Lebanon, January 13, 1864.—1y*]

BASSLER BOYER,
Attorney-at-Law.
OFFICE removed to Cumberland street, one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

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 removed to Cumberland St., one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

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. Lineaweaver, 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.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CLIENTS.
AS I shall necessarily be absent from the County during the session of Congress, I have made arrangements with JOHN W. RYON, Esq., of Pottsville, to take charge of my legal business. My office will be kept open as heretofore, and those of my friends and clients having legal business may depend upon its receiving prompt and efficient attention. Mr. Ryon is a gentleman of extensive legal learning and long experience at the bar. I have full confidence in his ability, integrity and industry, and I therefore cheerfully commend the interests of my clients and friends to his care and attention. Mr. F. W. CONRAD will also remain in my office.
Respectfully, MYER STROUSE.
Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 2, 1863—3m.

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. P. R. 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.

PENSIONS.
DR. GEO. P. LINEAWEAVER, having been appointed, by the Commissioner of Pensions, a Washington, Examining Surgeon for Pensions, is prepared to attend to all applicants for Pension at his office, in Market street, next to the Post Office.
Lebanon, March 25th, 1863.—6t*

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; Slanson, 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.

Hiram W. Rank,
FORMERLY of Jonestown, Lebanon county, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public, that he has connected himself with Mr. Lowrer, 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.

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.

Coach-Making Establishment!
THE undersigned, at his MANUFACTORY, at the 1st Toll Gate, one mile East of Lebanon, has on hand a very large stock of
READY MADE VEHICLES.
such as BUGGIES, ROCK-A-WAYS, CARRIAGES, SULKIES, &c., made out of the best materials and by first-rate workmen. From his long experience in the business, and his determination to allow none but good work to leave his Shops, he feels confident that he can give to customers the most complete satisfaction.
Much of the materials used in manufacturing the above Vehicles were purchased before the raise in the price of articles, and I can therefore sell cheaper than any other establishment in the county.
REPAIRING.—Repairing done at short notice, and at low prices.
Persons wanting anything in this line, are invited to call and examine my stock before making their purchases. DANIEL FULMER.

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.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Stock, Farming Implements
AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Cornwall twp., near Zinn's Mill and Eby's, on
WEDNESDAY, February 24, '64.
The following Stock and Farming Implements, viz: 6 Head of HORSES, 1 MARE with Colt, 2 three-years old HORSES, well broke, 2 Yearling, 20 Head of CATTLE, FRESH COWS, BULL, Gearing for five Horses, Wagon, Saddle, Halters, Chains, 2 broad wheeled WAGONS, one as good as new, 1 new Wagon box, Hay Ladders, Ploughs, Harrows, 1 Shovel Harrow, Threshing Machine, Cutting Machine, Log, Cow and Fifth Chains, Spread and Single Trees, Traces, Corn Plough, Grain Cradles, Bag Truck, Forks and Rakes, 1-horse Wagon, Breast Chains, Jack Screw, BEDS and BEDSTEADS, Stoves, Desk, Corner Cupboard, CLOCK, Hoes and Shovels, Tubs, Water Can, Chest and Flour Chest, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when terms will be made known by HENRY A. SNAVELY.
Cornwall twp., Jan. 27, 1864

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Stock, Farming Implements
AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

WILL be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, in Cornwall twp., near Eby's Tavern, on the road leading to Lancaster by way of Koch's, on
TUESDAY, February 23, 1864,
AND
TUESDAY, March 1, 1864,
the following Stock, Farming Implements and Household Property:—
10 Head of HORSES, 2 of which are three-years old, 2 two years, 1 one year old, 2 MARES with Foal, 5 Head of COWS, some of them fresh, 5 Heifers heavy with Calf, 38 Head of young CATTLE, 11 of them are two years old, 1 young BULL, 3 Shoats, 3 Wagons, two as good as new, all broad wheeled, 1 one horse Wagon, 1 large Body, 1 Pine box, 1 pair of Wood Ladders, Threshing Machine, 1 Mowing Machine, Grain drill, Spring wire patent Hay Rake, Fanning Mill, Single and Double Trees, 7 set of Horse Gears, honsens, flynets, buggy-harness, wagon, saddle, lines and whip, 2 Cultivators, shovel harrows, ploughs and harrows, 1 corn plough, 1 cutting box, Cow chains, log chains, 2 fifth chains, and a good many other chains, jack screw, wheelbarrow, rakes and forks, spreaders, grubbing hoes, scalding trough, grindstone, axes, 1 split axe and wedges, scythes and grain cradles, grain bags, barrels, lot of boxes, POTATOES, BEDS and BEDSTEADS, 1 Drawer, 1 chest, 1 table, 1 kitchen dresser, STOVES with PIPE, and many articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., of said days.
☞ The goods remaining unsold on first day will be sold on the second.
Conditions, &c., on days of sale by FREDERICK ZELLER.
Cornwall twp., Jan. 27, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE
OF STOCK AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

WILL be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, about 3 miles from Lebanon, and 1 mile from Gockley's Tavern, in South Lebanon township, on
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, '64,
the following Stock and Farming Implements, viz:—
4 Working HORSES, (2 MARES with foal, 3 year-old Colt, and 1 one-year old,) 5 MILCH COWS, 11 head of young CATTLE, 3 Durham BULLS, 2 Plantation Wagons, (one of them broad-wheeled, good as new,) Threshing Machine, M'Cormick's patent Mower and Reaper, Windmill, (good as new,) 2 Plows, harrows, cultivators, corn plow, seed drill, spring wagon, one-horse wagon, wagon body, good as new, horse rake, hay ladders, sleigh, scythes, harness, buggy harness, halters, cow chains, double and single trees, forks, rakes, shovels, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when terms will be made known by EVEN W. SHAAK.
S. Lebanon, Jan. 27, 1864.

Public Sale
OF SPLENDID
STOCK AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in South Annville township, Lebanon county, about 2 miles from Annville, near the Turnpike road leading to Palmyra, on Levi Kline's place, on
FRIDAY, February 19, 1864
AND
THURSDAY, March 17, 1864,
the following STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, viz:
6 head of Horses, 10 Milch Cows, 4 Heifers with Calf, 3 Durham Bulls, 10 head of young Cattle, 12 head of Sheep, 2 breeding Sows, 10 Shoats, 2 broad-wheeled Wagons, 1 Spring Wagon, 5 ploughs, 4 harrows, 2 shovel harrows, 1 Thrashing Machine, 1 Reaper, 2 cutting boxes, 1 windmill, 1 carriage, 1 trotting buggy, good as new, 2 patent hay ladders, new patent Wire Rake, sleigh, &c., &c
This is one of the largest and finest STOCKS in Lebanon county, having had great care taken in the selection and breeding, and is one well worthy the attention of all lovers of fine cattle.
ALSO
A large variety of every kind of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN Furniture, and a large variety of other articles for farming and housekeeping, too numerous to mention.
All the articles not sold at the first day of sale will be sold on the second.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said days, when terms will be made known by JOHN DIETZ.
S. Annville tp., Jan. 27, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Personal Property.

WILL be sold at public sale at the late residence of ABRAHAM GEIB, dec'd., in South Lebanon township, about 4 miles from Lebanon and 2 miles from Cornwall Furnaces, on
THURSDAY, February 18, 1864,
and
TUESDAY, March 22, 1864,
the following Stock, Farming Implements and Household Property, viz:—
5 good Working HORSES, 7 MILCH COWS, 8 head of Young CATTLE, 7 SHEEP, 2 Hogs, 3 Grain Cradles, 3 Scythes, Grindstone, Quarrying Tools, Log and fifth Chains, Wood Ladders, Jackscrew, Pails, Planks, double and single Trees, ploughs, harrows, 1 of Brunner's Reaper and Mower, (good as new,) 2 sleighs, grain drill, thrashing Machine and Horse Power, 2 WAGONS, (1 a broad wheeled,) ropes, forks, horse rakes, corn plow, 3 shovel harrows, &c., &c. Also, 3 Beds and Bedsteads, Apple Butter, Benches, Chopper Machine, Stuffer, Fat Press, cabbage Cutter, large Wool Wheel, Weaver Materials, large EIGHT DAY CLOCK, Books, (including Fox's Martyrs,) barrels, clock, cooking Stove, 2 steelyards, augers, broad axe, post axe, saws, 25 yards CARPET, scalding Trough, tables, bell, cider Press and apple Mill, grain Bags, splitting tools, horse gearing, wheelbarrows, ladders, buckets, cow chains, hay ladders, land roller, boards, two-horse Wagon, STRAW and HAY, straw bench, forks, rakes, bag wheeler, potato, corn sheller, wagon bed, smoked Meat, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
☞ All articles not sold on the first day will be sold on the second.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when terms will be made known by SAMUEL GEIB,
S. Lebanon, Jan. 6, 1864. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on *SATURDAY, February 6, 1864,* at the Public House of JOHN MATTHES, the following Real Estate, viz:—
No. 1, That well known Tavern House, and Lot of Ground on the north-east corner of Market and Chestnut Streets, Lebanon, Pa., known as "Zimmerman's Old Stand," now kept by John Matthes, fronting 36 feet 4 inches on Market Street, and 66 feet on Chestnut Street. The House is a two-story FRAME, covering the entire front on Market Street, and about 50 feet on Chestnut Street, and has been doing a good business. The location is a most desirable one for a Store, or any other business.
No. 2, A two-story FRAME HOUSE, and LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the above, fronting 30 feet 2 inches on Market Street, and extending back 66 feet. The inside has been remodelled lately, is as good as a new house, and can be used as a private and business Stand.
No's. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are lots located between 1 and 2, and Doe Alley, fronting 22 feet each, on Chestnut Street, and 66 feet in depth.
Lots so centrally and desirably located are seldom offered for sale.
For further particulars apply at Dr. Ross's Drug Store, opposite the Court House, Lebanon, Pa.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by GEORGE ROSS.
Lebanon, Jan. 27, 1864.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MICHAEL MOYER, dec'd., late of Cornwall township, Lebanon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the township, county and State aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims will present them without delay.
HENRY WITMER, jr.,
Cornwall, Jan. 6, 1864. Administrator.

Choice Poetry.

Der Wahr-Saager.

Kom, kum und gieb mir Wine,
Und lasz die Hand mich sehn;
So will ich dere nun Prophesy'n
Was sicher wird geschœn.

Merk auf es ist ein hoches wort,
Und schreib dir's in dein Sinn;
'Sind vier-und-tzansich stunden fort,
So is ein Tag dahin.

Wer da die Weibs leut zu gut 'kleicht,
Wird gantz gewiss zum Norr;
Er ist da einer Wespe kleich,
In einem Fasz foll Dorr.

Wer fiel Ess't is immer Satt,
Un's Essen is ihm lieb;
Wer ein Buck gestolen hatt,
Der ist kein Schaaf dieb.

Wer Ohren hat der hœre zu,
Was ich ihm will vertzehlen;
Noch dem schaffen is die ruh,
Die ruhe wird man wœhlen.

Wer immer klaght er hat nicht kat,
Der ist ein armer tropf;
War den gansen Ochsen hat,
Hat auch den Ochsen kopf.

So bald du alt geworten bist,
Wirst du vermuthlich grau;
Und wenn der Pap die Mammy kist,
So kist er seine Frau!

Wer hier den Drucker nicht bezahlt,
Wirt nimmer frei von schulden;
Und wenn du bist geworten alt,
So bist du balt verschwunden.

Und, wer lang im dunklen steht,
Wirt nicht fiel helle's sehn;
Und wer den Affen œhnlich seht,
Wirt nie besanders schœn.

Baust du von Holtz dir ein House,
So hast du keins von Stein;
Und wann des Dichter's Lied is aus,
Wirt's wohl zu ende sein.

JONNY DUMKOPF.

Miscellaneous.

A PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY TO MY "ERRING SISTERS."

The following, from the Bangor *Democrat*, is a good "take off." It displays full as much sound sense, and a great deal more wit, that Lincoln's proclamation of "amnesty," and really echoes Lincolnism in much better manner than Lincoln can do it himself:

Whereas, A dozen of my wayward "Sisters" did, on a certain day, elope from my boarding house, with a worthless scamp named Southern Confederacy, (so-called,) without cause or provocation, having set up housekeeping for themselves in a rickety shanty, situated south of old homestead; and

WHEREAS, This shanty was built on my land, which I inherited from my old Puritan Father; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid "Sisters" have become greatly reduced in circumstances insomuch as to be in want of certain necessaries, such as tea, bacon and dimity; and

WHEREAS, The rebellious spirit of a portion of these "Sisters," has become subdued, they having repented of their transgressions and become converted to the true Abrahamic faith:

Therefore I, in the sweetness of my temper, and in the magnanimity of my generous nature, do ordain, promulgate, set forth and let fly the conditions upon which they may be received again into my bosom.

First—These runaway females, above mentioned, are required to pack up their ear rings, bosom pins, side combs, perfume bottles, cups and saucers, candle moulds and all other ornaments usually denominated "house keeping," and deliver the same within thirty day at Fortress Monroe in the care of Major General Butler, who has a peculiar knack for the safe keeping of other people's property.

Second—Every Sister owning certain chattels called negroes, mulattoes, quadroons or other property, of a mixed or colored nature, are required to paste over their two eyes, a postal currency, of a denomination not less than five cents, and in such a manner as to prevent them from ever finding their way back, and cause them to be delivered, without delay, at the "Emancipation Bureau," soon to be erected in Washington, and of which Joshua R. Giddings, Wendell Phillips and Parker Pillsbury are to be the Grand Yahoes, and Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Rose, the Vestal Virgins. In the meantime, while this edifice is being constructed, the said negroes will occupy the moose-yard, formerly called Maryland, but which of late, by direction of the President, has been humanely converted into a pasture suitable for this purpose.

Third—As the said "Sisters," after they return will have no further use for the house and lot where they have been living, they are hereby ordered to bring along with them a quitclaim deed of the same, which will be taken in part payment for their board and other expenses during their elopage.

The above terms having been complied with, the following oath or affirmation, if subscribed to, will seal the restoration, unless I happen to change my mind. Perhaps I may conclude to do it in some other way, and hence no "Sister" will be obliged to take it unless she wants to:

FORM.

I, erring Sister do hereby affirm and declare, that I will support, for President of the United States, my benefactor Dr. Faust, during his natural life. That I will support all his proclamations both past and present—those made last year and those to be made next year. That I will support all his utterances whether he utters them or not—all his winks, blinks, grimaces, anecdotes, contortions, conundrums, and the small pox.

And I further declare that, in case the said doctor should decline the honor, of which there is no immediate prospect I will support his son "Bobby" (so-called) with the same devotion as in the case of the sire. And I further declare that, in case I should ever find myself in doubt as how to act in any premises whatever, I will not rely upon my own judgment, or be governed by the dictates of my own conscience, but will apply immediately to the aforesaid Anthony, Mott and Rose, or to their spiritual adviser Horace Greeley, to instruct me in the way of my duty.

FAUST.

P. S.—I deem it proper to state that I have not seen Wendell Phillips for some time and therefore have not told him that the issuing of this proclamation "*is the most foolish act of my life.*"

The exceptions to the above amnesty, are the rascals who enticed away my erring Sisters—who will be daily chastised when I catch them, unless I change my mind.

THE TIGERS OF SINGAPORE---THEIR APPETITE FOR HUMAN FLESH.

We quote from Commodore Perry's entertaining "Expedition to Japan" the following page, relative to the information gained by that commander during his stoppage at Singapore at the end of the Malacca Straits, on the subject of Malay tigers—merely remarking that it was in 1853, and that since that time the tigers have become much more numerous and destructive than ever, the evil reaching such an extent about eighteen months since, that general and organized action was taken to destroy as many as possible of these pests, for the preservation of the people:

"The native animals are generally the same as those of the adjacent peninsula, from which many of them migrate. The tigers especially entertain a great partiality for Singapore, and resort there in great numbers by swimming across the strait which separates the main land from the island. These are the genuine animals, which have no hesitation in pouncing upon a passing traveller, or snatching up and making a meal of any unfortunate Chinaman or native who may happen to be in the jungle, busy in cutting wood, clearing land for the rice plantations, or otherwise occupied. It was stated on the best authority, that not a day passes without the destruction of one human being, at least, by those ferocious beasts. The Commodore was at first somewhat disposed to be incredulous of this statement, but as the acting governor and commander of the forces both confirmed it, he could no longer hesitate to accept it as truth. He was told by them that so much of an every day occurrence was this fatality, that many of the cases were not reported, in order to avoid the trouble and expense of a coroner's inquest, which the laws require. 'Death by tiger,' however, is a verdict that might be rendered daily were the legal formalities complied with.

'It is said, and probably with truth that the tiger, after he has once tasted of human flesh, becomes so fond of it that he prefers its flavor to that of his ordinary venison or wild bore, and will make every effort to obtain a supply of his favorite food. It is this intense longing for human flesh which mabes the tiger so very dangerous to the inhabitants of Singapore, especially to the poor Malay or Chinese who may be obliged to expose himself in the jungle and the forest. It was said, too, that the animal showed decided preference for a Chinaman.

"Nor do these stories of the tiger seem very wonderful, when the fact is well established, that those savages who are addicted to cannibalism become passionately fond of their horribly unnatural food. There is a tribe of Malays, called Battas, who, like their fellow Malay tigers, are said by Sir Stamford Raffles to eat one another, and to prefer such food to any other. Nor are they to be classed entirely among barbarians, for these Battas can read and write, and have codes of laws of great antiquity; and yet, according to the authority just named, not less than from sixty to a hundred Battas are eaten annually, even during time of peace.

"In addition to the tigers, there are deer and wild boars found upon the island, and several varieties of smaller animals, the monkey, the wild hog or pecary, the porcupine and the sloth. Birds abound, and among them are some of great beauty."

REVELATION OF SPIRITUALISM IN A DREAM.

Who was the first Abolitionist? The Devil.

What did he wish to abolish? Peace and happiness.

Where did he make his first attempt? In Heaven.

Who were his aids? Fallen spirits.

What was the effect? War.

What kind of war? Fratricidal war.

What was the aim? Usurpation of power.

How to be surtained? By a proclamation for confiscation.

What was the result? The usurpers were overpowered and driven out.

Where to? To Hell.

Did they ever start a similar party? Yes.

Where? On earth.

What Division? The Western Hemisphere.

What part? The Northern.

What is it denominated? United States of America.

Who were the agents? Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and the Devil with others.

What proves the devil in? By promises of greater good, but yield greater evil.

Were these pious men? Anything but pious.

Do they act with pious men? Never with the truly pious.

Do pious men ever act with them? A kind of pious so-called.

What did these men formerly call the clergy? Wolves in sheep's clothing.

How did they succeed with the clergy? By cloaking their infidelity.

Any other way? Yes; by influencing the laity through the popularity.

Was there any other method? Yes; favoring large salaries.

How do such generally preach? To please abolitionists.

Do they all believe in the Bible? They resist stubborn facts.

What are some of them? Bible view of slavery by Bishop Hopkins.

Any other? Yes; St. Paul's commendation of the "Bereans."

What was that? In searching the Scriptures daily to see if these things were so.

Do they object to what Paul did? Yes; in part.

Wherein? In his returning Onesimus to his master.

What is the effect in Church and State? Discord, division and disunion.

What is the result? War.

What kind of War? Fratricidal war.

How will it terminate? The LORD only knows.

What difference is there between the agitators of the above war? Just the difference that was between the two sides of Sambo's elephant.

What was the difference? Sambo said—"De elephant, from de nose to de tail, all on one side, be black."—When asked what color the other side was—"Oh," said sambo, "toder side black too!"

[From the Detroit Tribune, January 6.]

A WHOLE FAMILY BURNT OUT AND FROZEN TO DEATH.

By a passenger who arrived here on the Central Railroad last night, from the west, we learn of one of the most fearful and heart rending affairs that has ever occurred in this section of the country, viz: That a family of seven persons were frozen to death during the cold weather on Friday last. About thirty miles from the boundary line between Michigan and Indiana, in the latter State, about midway between Centerville and Crown Point, lived a German with his wife and five children, named Krutzer. The oldest was a boy of seven years of age, the next boy of five, and three girls, all of less than the boys, the youngest but an infant.

The country where the family resided is very rolling, and the snow had drifted into the hollows, making the roads almost, if not wholly, impassable for even pedestrians.

The driver of the stage coach coming from Crown Point to Lake, *via* Centerville, found that Krutzer's dwelling had been burned to the ground, it is supposed the night previously, but none of the family were to be seen. About a mile further on, he was horrified to find the father and two boys frozen to death. The boys were in the father's arms, and it is supposed that he had fallen with them after having been so far affected with the frost as not to be able to proceed. The three corpses were placed in the stage, but before it had proceeded more than a quarter of a mile on its destination, the body of the oldest girl was found in a snow drift, with a shawl wrapped closely around it where it had doubtless been deposited by its weary mother, while yet alive, in the hope that some chance traveller might rescue it from an impending fate.

This corpse, too, was placed in the coach, and again it started on its way, only to find, after traveling a short distance, the lifeless remains of the mother, with the two youngest children. The body of the mother was standing erect in a snow drift, with the children in her arms, the youngest being at the breast.

The seven lifeless bodies were conveyed to Centerville by the driver of the stage, at which place they were decently interred by the inhabitants.

This is certainly the most appalling disaster that has ever been our duty to record, and the bare recital of the facts could not fail to bring a shudder even to a heart of stone. A whole family ushered in the presence of their Creator, and none to tell the tale of suffering.

SOMNAMBULISM.

A writer in the *Home Journal* relates the following remarkable case, taken from the French *Encyclopedia*:

"Perhaps the most interesting case on record, is that of a young clergyman, the narrative of which is from the immediate communication of the Archbishop of Bordeaux. The young ecclesiastic, when the prelate was at the same college, used to rise every night, and write out either sermons or pieces of music.—To study his condition, the bishop betook himself several nights, consecutively, to the chamber of the young man, where he made the following observations:—This young clergyman used to rise, take paper, and begin to write.—Before writing music, he would take a stick and rule the lines. He wrote the notes with corresponding words, both with the utmost accuracy; or when, by chance, he had written the words too wide, he altered them. After completing a sermon, he would read it aloud, from beginning to end. If any passage displeased him he erased it, and wrote the amended passage correctly over the other. On one occaision, in order to ascertain whether he used his eyes, the bishop interposed a sheet of paste board between his face and the writing. The sleeper took not the least notice, but went on writing as before. The limitations of his perceptions to what he was thinking about were very curious. A piece of aniseed cake, that he had sought for he ate approvingly, but when, on another occasion, a piece of the same cake was put into his mouth, he spat it out. It is to be observed that he always knew when his pen had ink in it; and if they ahroitly changed his paper when he was writing, he knew it; if the sheet substituted was of a different size from the former, and in that case he appeared embarrassed. But if the fresh sheet of paper, which was substituted for that written on, was exactly of the same size with it, he appeared not to be aware of the change; and he would continue to read off his composition from the blank sheet of paper as fluently as when the manuscript lay before him; nay, more he would continue his corrections, and introduce an amended passage, writing it upon the precise place in the blank sheet corresponding with that which it would have occupied on the already written page. Such are the feats of somnambulism! The ecclesiastic, indeed, seems at first to have seen through a sheet of paste board; but the concluding fact in his case shows that he really used his preception only to identify the size and place of the sheet of paper. His writing upon it was the mechanical transcript of an act of *mental* penmanship. The corrections fell into the right places upon the paper, owing to the fidelity with which he retained the mental picture, his attention being exclusively concentrated on that one operation."

NOT SO DRUNK AS HE THOUGHT.

One evening, as I was passing the Union Theatre, I saw placarded that the eminent tragedian, McKean Buchanan, would appear in his celebrated character of "Sir Giles Overreach," in "The New Way to Pay Old Debts." I walked in, and after listening a few moments to the inspiring strains of the orchestra, the tragedian appeared before the curtain, apologizing for the sudden illness of one of the principal actors, and, with the consent of the audience, substituting "the great play of Othello." Just as the curtain was rising, I saw a rough looking fellow slowly navigating his uncertain way down the aisle, evidently pretty drunk, but getting safely seated directly in front of me, he began to pore over the programme which I had discarded, thinking, under the change of affairs, that it would be of little use to me.

Throughout the first act, while "Old Buck" was stamping about and performing with his usual vigor of voice and action, I saw my tipsy neighbor looking alternately at his bill and the stage, as though he found some difficulty in reconciling the course of events; but whatever he thought he said nothing till the curtain had descended, then turning around and grasping the back of the seat to steady himself, he asked, in a very hoarse, husky whisper, which was "Sir Giles?" pronouncing the G hard.

Although being somewhat amused, I answered him soberly:

"He is playing Othello, not Sir Giles."

He looked a little confused at first, then straightened up and exclaimed:

"Well, then, I ain't so drunk as I thought I was."

A SINGULAR CHANGE FROM WHITE TO BLACK.—A singular case of a white man turning black has just come under the notice of the medical profession in this city, who, thus far, are unable to explain the cause of the wonderful change. The subject is a German by birth, and has been in this country about fifteen years. He is a single man, aged 45 years, and extremely temperate in his habits. His name is Gustavus Brest. For several years he worked in one of the cotton factories at Manayunk. In the autumn of 1861, a little more than two years since, he was seized with a disease called "spotted fever," that was alarmingly prevalent, and extremely fatal at that time. The physicians were at an entire loss in regard to the disease, and nearly nine cases out of every ten ended in death.

The attention of the most learned and prominent members of the faculty was called to the singular affliction. Quite a large number of post mortem examinations were made, but they did not seem to assist the doctors in their search of the primitive cause.—Indeed, to this day, the "doctors disagree" as to the cause of spotted fever. Mr. Brest was covered with purple spots; there must have been a thousand on him, each spot being about the size of half a dime. People will perhaps remember this was an American coin, nearly a half-inch in diameter. The spots began to fade and finally disappeared altogether.—In August last, dark spots made their appearance on the back of each hand and on each instep. They gave him no uneasiness whatever. The spots gradually increased in size until nearly the whole surface of the body was covered with a bronze skin. His nose is as decidedly dark as the skin of an Abysinnian, his cheeks are more of a coffee color. The palms of his hands and the soles of his feet are as white as they ever were. His health is remarkably good; it never was better. Within the past month a deeper shade has been added to the skin.—The attention of several members of the faculty has been called to the affair; Professor Johnson, of the School of Medicine, and Drs. Marks, Pennypacker and Gibson have made a critical examination of the skin, but the cause is beyond the power of their fertile examinations or learned experience.

Mr. Brest himself was as anxious to know the cause as any of the medical gentlemen, and he submitted himself to some experiments. A small portion of the cuticle or scurf skin was removed without pain or inconvenience to the subject of the operation. This membrane was exceedingly pellucid, and not at all affected with discoloration. The small portion of blood that came from these parts was beautifully crimson, and the same that was drawn from a vein on his left arm. The most powerful microscopes were brought into requisition, but their aid brought no relief to the searching minds of the doctors. They were astounded then, and still remain in the same predicament.—Mr. Brest bears his changes of color with remarkable philosophy, and even jokes about it. He consoles himself with the thought that he has still a split in the end of his nose, which he says, a negro has not, and that by this unerring sign he can establish his claim to being white although he has a dark skin.—*Philadelphia Age.*

A NAUTICAL JOKE.—Some years ago, the schooner 'Sally Ann' under command of one Capt Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut river. Mr. Comstack, the mate, was at his station foreward. According to his notion of things, the schooner was getting a little too near to certain "flats" which lay along the larboard shore. So aft he goes to the captain, and with his hat cocked on one side, says: 'Cap'n Spooner, you're gettin' leetle too close to them flats; hadn't you better go about?' To which Captain Spooner replied; 'Mr. Comstock, jest you go for'ard and tend to your part of the skuner, and I'll tend to mine! Mr. Comstock came for'ard in high dudgeon, and hallooed out: 'Boys, see that 'are mud-hook all clear for lettin' go! 'Ay, ay, sir—all clear! 'Let go then!' said he. Down went the anchor, out rattled the chain, and like a flash the 'Sally Ann,' came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft, and touching his hat very cavalierly, said: 'Well, Cap'n, my part of the skuner is to anchor!'

RENEGADES.—We never knew a renegade from the Democratic party but what claimed that their principles were the same as ever, and that the party had abandoned the principles of the party, and had gone over to the opposition.

This class of patriots, now quite numerous about here, are pretty well taken off by Hon. George B. Smith, of Wisconsin. His story runs about as follows:

An old Indian having strayed from his wigwam, found himself lost in trying to return to it. After looking about into strange "lodges" here and there, the Indian exclaimed in dismay, "Injun lost!" but recovering himself and unwilling to acknowledge such short sightedness, continued, drawing himself up: "No—Injin no lost—wigwam lost—(and striking his breast) Injin here!"

So with the wandering Democrats—they are unwilling to acknowledge they have strayed from the party—it is the party that is lost. The bolter says, "No, I'm no bolter, it is the party that has bolted. I'm here," (and that's right in the centre of the Abolition camp.)

ORIGIN OF "SEEING THE ELEPHANT."

Some years since, at one of our theatres, a pageant was in the rehearsal, in which it was necessary to have an elephant. No elephant was to be had. The wild beasts were all traveling, and the property man, stage director and manager almost had fits when they thought of it.—Days passed in the hopeless task of trying to secure one; but at last Yankee ingenuity triumphed, as indeed it always does, and an elephant was made to order of wood, skins, paint and varnish. Thus far the matter was all very well; but as yet they found no means to make said combinations travel. Here again the genius of the manager, the stage director and property man stuck out, and two 'broths' were duly installed as legs. Ned C———, one of the true and genuine b'oys, held the station of fore legs, and for several nights he played that heavy part to the entire satisfaction of the managers and the delight of the audience.

The part however, was a very arduous one, as the elephant was looked to be on the stage about an hour, and Ned was rather too fond of the bottle to remain so long without wetting his whistle, so he set his wits to work to find a way to carry a wee drop with him. The eyes of the elephant being made of two porter bottles, with the necks in, Ned conceived the brilliant idea of filling them with good stuff. This he fully carried out, and elated with success, he willingly undertook to play fore legs again.

Nigth came on—the theatre was densely crowded with the denizens of our city—the music was played in,