Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 15—NO. 45. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864. WHOLE NO. 775

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.

The Advertiser:

A FAMILY PAPER FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By WM. M. BRESLIN,

2d Story of Funck's New Building, Cumberland St

At One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. ☞ HANDBILLS Printed at an hours notice.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

In Lebanon County, *postage free*

In Pennsylvania, out of Lebanon county 3¼ cents per quarter, or 13 cents a year.

Out of this State, 6½ cts. per quarter, or 26 cts. a year if the postage is not paid in advance, rates are double.

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

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.

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

CYRUS P. MILLER,
Attorney-at-Law
Office, in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south fr a Karmany's Hardware store.
Lebanon, April 6, 1864.—1y.

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

REMOVAL.
S. T. McADAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, opposite the Lebanon Bank, two doors North of Widow Kline's Hotel.
Lebanon, March 25, '63.

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.

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.

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 door to the Post Office.
Lebanon, March 25th, 1863.—0t*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, dealing in the Confectionary business, in the Borough of Lebanon, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books will be at the old stand for settlement.
JOSEPH LOWRY,
Leb., Feb. 10, 1864.] HENRY NAHM.
☞ The business will be continued by the undersigned. JOSEPH LOWRY.

Wanted
A Young Man who has had one or two years experience in the Dry Goods Business, and can speak the German and English languages. Apply to
GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH.
Lebanon, March 23, 1864.

Barlow's Indigo Blue.
DEALERS and Customers of the above *Celebrated Wash Blue*, will please take notice, that the *Labels* are altered to read

Indigo Blue,
PUT UP AT
Alfred Wiltberger's DRUG STORE,
No. 233 North SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.
The quality of this Blue will be the same in every respect.
It is warranted to color more water than twice the same quantity of Indigo, and to go much further than any other Wash Blue in the market. It dissolves perfectly clear and does not settle on the clothes as most of the other makes do. One Box dissolved in a half pint of water, will make as good a Liquid Blue as any that is made, at one third the cost.
As it is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and Inferior articles, housekeepers will find it very much to their advantage to ask for that put up at Wiltberger's.
☞ All Blue put up after this date with Barlow's name on it is an Imitation.
The New Label does not require a Stamp.
☞ For Sale by Storekeepers generally.
Feb. 24, '64.—6m. if.

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating the Renting of the Market Stalls and Curb Rights of the Market, in the Borough of Lebanon.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lebanon, That on and after the publication of this Ordinance, the Committee on Market be and are hereby authorized to grade the Premium or lowest price of the Stalls in the Market House as follows, to wit:

On the West side. No. 1, $60; No 2, $40; No. 3, $30; No. 4, $20; No. 5, $16; No 6, $14; No. 7, $12; No. 8, $10; No. 9, $9; No. 10, $8; No 11, $7; No. 12, $6; No. 13, $5; No. 14, $5; and on the East side, No 1, $16; No. 2, $16; No. 3, $15; No. 4, $15; No. 5, $14; No. 6, $14; No 7, $12; No. 8, $12; No. 9, $10; No. 10, $9; No. 11, $8; No. 12, $7; No. 13, $6; No. 14, $5.

Be it further enacted and ordained, That the Curb Stands, of 10 feet each, shall be rented at Public Sale, at the same time with the Market Stalls, to be occupied for the term of one year, *provided*, that no Stands shall be rented for less than one dollar per year; said Stands to be numbered by the Clerk of the Market in a permanent manner.

All Ordinances, or part of Ordinances, that are supplied by the foregoing Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Enacted April 12, 1864.

ADAM GRITTINGER, Chief Burgess.

Attest:—D. E. MILLER, Clerk.
Lebanon, April 20, 1864.—3t

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 usual 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 your selves.
July 8, 1863.

$25! Employment! $75!
AGENTS WANTED!
WE will pay from $25 to $75 per months, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
May 13, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED LADIES.
TRULY A BLESSING!
I WILL sent, *free of charge*, to any Lady who will send in her name and address, *directions* how to prevent the extreme pain of CHILD BIRTH; also how to have *PERFECTLY healthy and beautiful* children; also one other NEW and IMPORTANT SECRET, *the only* sure and safe remedies ever discovered.
My object in making the above offer is to induce every lady to test my remedies.
Address MADAME DULENTAUX, M. D.,
767 Broadway,
New York City.
April 27, 1864.—3m

FISH'S
LAMP HEATING APPARATUS,
BOILING—FRYING—STEWING—STEEPING
WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM

* * * * By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

* * * * Simple in a construction, easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment * * convenient to have on hand. * * *Druggist's Circular.*

* * * * Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day, * *; the utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many peasons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers * *—*Scientific American.*

* * * * For family use, hospital tent, barrack, picnics, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost. * *—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

* * * * I have tried the apparatus and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could so long do without it. * * *Ed. Coal Oil Circular.*

* * * * An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes, * * one important point is the saving in cost over coal fires. * * *N. Y. Evening Post.*

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS.
CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS.
Three Articles Cooked at one time with One Burner.
Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas.
A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis
ALSO
The Union Attachment,
PRICE 50 CENTS,
To be attached to a Common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which Water may be Boiled, and Food cooked; also arranged to support a shade.
EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl St., N. York.
AGENTS WANTED.
April 6, 1864.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—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.
March 9, 1864.—1y.

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.

WANTED TO BUY,
50,000 BUSHELS RYE:
50,000 bushels CORN
50,000 bushels OATS;
50,000 bushels WHEAT.
Also, CLOVERSEED, TIMOTHY SEED, Flaxseed, for which the highest CASH prices will be paid at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon.
GEORGE HOFFMAN.
Lebanon, July 17, 1861.

Lebanon Female Seminary
RACHEL F. ROSS, Principal.
JULIA ROSS, Musical Department.
Mrs. M. A. J. JIMISON, Drawing.
THE Ninth Session will commence September 3, 1860.
This School is designed to elevate the standard of female education, and to offer superior advantages at a moderate cost. The school year is divided into two sessions of five months each. Charge per session, from 7½ to 15 dollars, according to the studies of the scholar. Extra for Music, French, Latin, and German.
☞ Particular attention given to the musical department. Instructions upon the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar and in Singing. Pupils not connected with the School will be waited upon at their homes, when desired, and at the usual rates.
Early application should be made to
S. J. STINE, or
J. W. MISH.
Board of Directors:
D. S. HAMMOND, S. J. STINE,
JOHN MEILY, J. W. MISH,
C. D. GLONINGER, C. GREENAWALT,
ISAAC BECKLEY, JOSIAH FUNCK.
Lebanon, Aug. 21, 1861.

Lebanon Mutual Insurance Company.
LOCATED AT JONESTOWN, LEBANON CO.,
TO the property holders of the State of Pennsylvania:—GENTLEMEN: Your attention is respectfully solicited to the following low rates of insurance of the LEBANON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, who are transacting business with the most flattering evidence of Public confidence. There sources of the Company are ample to indemnify those who may take advantage through its agency of the means afforded them of being protected against loss by fire. The Board of Directors are practical business men well and favorably known, and enjoying the entire confidence and respect of the community in which they live. Our Company is perfectly mutual, and we invite your careful attention to the following low rates as we are determined to insure as low as any other responsible company, taking into consideration the character of the risks incurred. Our CHARTER being PERPETUAL, enables us to issue Policies which never expire, which obviates the necessity of renewal every 3 or 5 years.

The Company has now been in successful operation for nearly 6 years, and all its losses have been promptly paid to the satisfaction of all parties concerned; and, in fact it has been, and still continues to be, the wish of the Directors to have the Company conducted on honest and economical principles.

RATES OF INSURANCE.		
Dwellings, brick or stone, slate roof	$0,15	P $100
do do shingles	,15	" do
do Log or Frame	,20	" do
Barns, stone or brick	,20	" do
do Log or Frame	,20	" do
Store Houses, brick or stone	,25	" do
do Log or frame	,30	" do
Hotels & boarding houses, brick or stone	,25	" do
do do Log or frame	,30	" do
Academies and School houses	,25	" do
Churches and meeting houses	,20	" do
Printers books and Stationeries	,30	" do
Book binders	,30	" do
Tailor shops	,25	" do
Shoemaker and saddler shops	,30	" do
Silversmith and Watchmaker	,30	" do
Tin and sheet iron shops	,30	" do
Groceries and Provision stores	,30	" do
Tanneries	,30	" do
Hatter shops	,30	" do
Grist Mills, Water power	,35	" do
Saw Mills do do	,35	" do
Drug Stores	,30	" do
Smith shops, brick or stone	,30	" do
do do Wood	,35	" do
Carpenter, Joiner & Cabinet mak'r shops	,40	" do
Wagoner and Coachmaker shops	,40	" do
Painter and chair maker shops	,40	" do
Oil Mills	,40	" do
Clover Mills	,40	" do
Founderies of wood	,35	" do
do Brick or stone	,30	" do
Merchandize in brick or stone build'ngs	,20	" do
do in wooden do	,25	" do
Furniture in brick or stone buildings	,15	" do
do in wooden	,20	" do
Stables & sheds, brick or stone, country	,20	" do
do do wooden	,25	" do
Livery & Tavern Stables	,25	" do

☞ All communications should be addressed to J. G HEILMAN, Secretary, Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
☞ OFFICE at the "Black Horse Hotel."
Jonestown, March 4, 1863

Free Exhibition.
Geo. L. Atkins,
DESIROUS OF EXTENDING HIS
BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS,
has determined to carry out the motto,
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
He has just received a large Stock of Boots, Shoes, Trunks and Carpet Bags. ☞ Particular attention paid to Customer's Work.
Lebanon, March 25, 1864.

Blanks for Bounty and Invalid Pension Claims just printed and for sale at the ADVERTISER Office.

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 promotion 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, 25 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 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 wallow 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, 9 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 Fruit Ridge. 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, 82d New York.
L E SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J B FASEWELL, Co H 3d Vermont.
HENRY B 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 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 articles, 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.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH PUNISHMENTS IN INDIA.

The following description of a horrible scene in India is taken from Mr. Stephen Massett's book of travel, personal gossip and adventure, called "Drifting About," recently published by Carlton, New York. The sketch is entitled

"BLOWING AWAY FROM THE GUNS."

The afternoon of the 15th of October it will be difficult for me to forget.

I was seated about 1 o'clock taking "tiffin" or lunch, in company with Lieutenant Timm, of the E. I. C. service chatting with him upon the probabilities of a good or bad house for the concert of the evening, when he remarked: "I fear your chances are rather slim, old fellow, to night—for the fact is my impression that we shall all be in or near kingdom come by to-morrow morning."

I asked him what he meant? He replied: "The commander-in-chief has just telegraphed from Poonah to the colonel of the regiment here that the sentence is to be carried into effect upon the two ring leaders this afternoon, and at five they are to be blown away." Adding—"I fear the natives will rise *en masse* and murder us all?" Asking me at the same time if I had a "Colt."

I was to sick at the prospect to joke, or I'd have replied that I would like to run off on the back of one, if I could! So I replied that I had never carried any firearms in any of my travels, and that I did not even know how to load a pistol! "Well, well," he replied, "I've got a six barrelled one; you go on to the esplanade with me; we'll keep together—and the worst come to the worst, we'll die together."

With these reflections, and giving up all idea of "exhibiting" that night, we left the hotel for the scene of death.

I have before spoken of the beauty of the harbor and the surroundings of this city, and the magnificence of its situation.

The harbor is certainly not inferior to any in the world, the beauty and splendor of its scenery are unrivalled, and, indeed, many think it surpasses the far-famed bay of Naples.

In what is called the fair portion of the year, the vision is delighted amidst the fairy tracery of purple hills, and during the "monsoon" sublimity of the tempest, and the storm careering in all the grandeur of the torrid zone, strikes awe into the inmost recesses of every heart.

As I gazed, the harbor looked calm and still as an inland sea, which had never felt ebb or flow of tide; flags of every nation fluttered in the breeze, and, as the sun descended towards the horizon, the big city lay bathed in a sea of gold, and the glories of the setting luminary were painted in gorgeous crimson pictures on the western sky.

The Ghauts mountains, richly wooded to the base, showed in the gilded atmosphere their castellated summits, as if upon their tops Titans had reared their fortresses.

The nearer landscape, decked in milder beauty, exhibited the ever graceful palm; the hoary banyan tree that counts centuries as years; the stately nym, with leaves that whisper to the wind; birds with the most brilliant plumage flitted about; the cooling, gentle, rippling, waves of the Arbian sea, as they kissed in broken murmurs the yellow beach, and the hum of a city numbering eight hundred thousand souls, spoke in solemn tones of the dreadful example which a mighty race was about to exhibit for the domination and the punishment of one inferior, treacherous and cruel.

[*Cruel!* It strikes us that the word cruel as applied to the Sepoys in this instance, is a woful misapplication of the word, by the British, who are about doing the most really cruel and disgraceful act recorded in the history of the world.—Ed.]

I was standing on the esplanade, and the dread hour of five was fast approaching.

Out of every gateway from the fort the natives and Europeans were thronging to the military parade ground, while from the native town, alley, street, and lane disgorged their thousands.

Every nation under the sun had a representative there to witness the appalling spectacle so soon to occur.

At half past four the troops composing the garrison moved to the ground. Of the English soldiery there were only some two hundred of her Majesty's Ninety-fifth regiment just arrived from the Cape of Good Hope; two hundred seamen—American and English—had hastily landed from ships in the harbor, armed with musket and bayonet.

There were also a four-gun battery of foot artillery, and three guns manned by the artisans of the Grand Arsenal.

The whole English force, numbering only five hundred men—against which were some six thousand; near them was a group of English and American captains of merchants' ships, and numbers of the civilian population. The parade formed three sides of a square.

The base was occupied by the artillery at the centre; the right and left sides were composed of the Tenth and Eleventh Sepoy regiments, to which the prisoners belonged.

Facing these Sepoys were placed three guns, behind which the artillerymen stood, with matches lighted, ready to meet with deadly ball the first movement towards revolt.

Between the six cannons, three pointing obliquely to either side, were placed at right angles to the base of the square, the two guns assigned for the awful vengeance of justice of the hour. Between and in the rear of them were arranged the stern guard, and the condemned wretches whose lives were so soon to terminate.

Thanks to the courtesy of Brigadier Shoutt, commanding the garrison, and Captain William Walker, I was permitted to take my position within six feet of the right hand gun, and such a spectacle as I then witnessed will live in my memory forever.

There was no outward excitement, such as attends ordinary public executions, no swaying to and fro of the multitude.

In all that vast assemblage of 100,000 human beings, a whisper would have broken the stillness.

The English officers rode along the lines, silent and severe of aspect.—The champ of their horses' bits the clank of their sabres seemed loud and troublesome as they jarred the all-pervading quiet.

At five o'clock the Brigadier rode in front of the death guns, and for a moment the silence of the grave prevailed. It was only interrupted when a voice, audible to the most distant of the listening multitude, read in tones clear, solemn, and firm, the sentence of the court martial.

In the language of Hindoostan it smote the ears and hearts of the convicts.

Thus it was rendered to me:

"The Court having found you guilty of attending a sedition meeting in Bombay, and of having made use of highly mutinous and seditious language, evincing a traitorous disposition towards the Government, tending to promote rebellion against the State, and to subvert its authority (the above being in breach of the articles of war) sentence you 'Drill Havildar Syneed Hoosen,' of the Marine Battalion, Native Infantry, and private 'Mungall Guddree,' of No. 8 Company, Tenth Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer death by being blown away from the muzzle of a cannon."

[We see nothing in the charge that should demand such an awful punishment as these prisoners were sentenced to.—Ed.]

The two men were then ordered to divest themselves of their regimental jackets. This was quickly done; they were then marched, between files of the European guard, each to a cannon's mouth, and there bound tightly with ropes.

The culprit "Drill Havildar" appeared composed, and assumed an attitude erect and even dignified, until he found himself in the grasp of the artillerymen.

He gazed imploringly upon the regiment to which he belonged—expecting I thought, that they might rush to his rescue.

He made a last appeal!

"Oh! Sahib captain—Sahib!—pardon—dear—dear captain!"

They stood before him motionless! and that guilty breast where sanguinary resolves had arranged the midnight slaughter of the defenceless men, women and children, now heaved with the mental agony of the doomed conspirator.

While the two men were being bound not a syllable was uttered by the assembled crowd; the suspense lengthened seconds into minutes.

All eyes were turned for an instant from the prisoners to the native regiments—but they moved not.

A rattling of steel along the line gave notice that the Enfield rifle was prepared to visit mutiny with slaughter.

As the word "Prime" fell upon the ear, I noticed the Tenth Native Infantry shook, as by an electric thrill.

It was not quite evident they might have feared that at the next moment the deadly rifles might be levelled against their front.

Simultaneously with the loading of the infantry, the guns to the right and left of the criminals were pointed at the two native regiments, loaded to the muzzle with grape and cannister—and there the gunners stood with signal match lighted.

From the ramparts of the fort four sixty eight pounders looked threateningly upon the scene.

When the final summons was given—the handcuffs and uniform jackets removed—and the English gunners were lashing the traitors with their backs to the cannon's mouth, it was really fearful to notice the wild, desparing expression in the faces of the doomed.

There was another pause; again the silence became oppressive—thousands and thousands of eyes rivetted their gaze upon the victims; and the heart of the strongest there stirred more quickly, when arose from Captain Bolton of the Royal Artillery the command:

"Let all retire from the guns—except the men with the portfires."

"At the word 'fire'—apply the match!"

When the word "Ready" was given by Capt. Bolton—the gunners in a moment lighted their matches—the prisoners and the artillerymen stood immovable as statues.

The awful word "fire" rang out clear as a clarion note—the hammers descended on the caps—the smoke rolled upwards in sluggish clouds—the cannons spoke in tones of thunder, and the air revealed by many a ghastly witness that retribution had been terribly visited upon those who designed to revel and to dabble in the blood of massacre.

[The charge does not sustain the assertion that they "designed to revel and dabble in the blood of massacre." They no doubt wished to throw off the yoke of their oppressors, but when detected and found guilty should have been made to suffer death according to the usual modes prescribed by civilization and christianity. England can never wipe out the foul blot upon her fame, received by the commission of the atrocity recorded above, and which is an historical fact.—Ed.]

PRODUCING ANIMALS OF EITHER SEX.

Every animal and plant grows up from a single, simple cell, produced by the female. This is called in plants an ovule, and in animals an egg. Independent vitality and organization is imparted to this cell by contact with a product of the male plant or animal. This is called impregnation. In all, except some of the lower forms of animal life, the males and females are distinct individuals. They are equally distinct in many plants. Perhaps no power is more desired by breeders of farm stock than the ability to cause the production of either sex at will. Some time ago Professor Thury, of Geneva, made some very important investigations and arrived at conclusions, which, if demonstrated, will be recognized as of immense importance. He submitted his views to the Academy of Sciences, and a commission was appointed to verify them. So far as we know this commission has not yet reported—but J. A. Barrel, the well known agricultural writer and editor, has published a statement which we find translated in part in the "Country Gentleman." From this we learn that Professor Thury asserts that the sex of the future animal (or plant) is settled by the maturity of the cell (ovule or egg) at the time of impregnation—a very mature cell producing male, and the one less mature producing female offspring. Thus when an animal comes in heat, the egg, though mature, is much less mature than toward the close of this period. In accordance with this theory, he advises that when heifer calves are desired, the very earliest period of a cow's coming in heat should be taken advantage of; and if a bull calf is wanted, the latest practicable moment. A series of experiments are cited, made by a son of the President of the Agricultural Society of Southern Switzerland, in Canton Vaud. This farmer had a herd of Swiss cows, and used a Durham short-horn bull. He obtained heifer calves in twenty-two successive cases. Wishing to raise three yokes of steers, he selected cows of similar color and form, and bred with this object in view. The result was six bull calves, well mated for working cattle. His own words are: "I have made in all twenty-nine experiments by the new system, are all given the product sought, male or female, without a single instance of failure.—These experiments were all made by myself, and I regard the system as perfectly correct and sure."

THE WISE EMBASSADOR.

We remember reading in an old French Magazine, accounts of an embassador from the court of the Emperor Charlemagne, to that of an Eastern Monarch. Dining one day in company with the barbarian king and the great men of the court, not knowing the regulations and the etiquette of the east, the Embassdor, without dreaming of harm moved with his hand a dish which had been placed near him on the table. Now the laws of the tyrant required that if any guest touched a dish that was brought forward, before the king himself was served, he should suffer the penalty of death, consequently, all eyes were turned upon the embassador of Charlemagne, and there was an immediate outcry against him, for the courtiers of the tyrant thought to gain his favor by upholding him in his tyranny. The barbarian king feared to displease so great an emperor as Charlemagne, but he feared to transgress his own laws more, and he told the embassador that he must suffer death for what he had done.

'Great king' said the Frank, "I submit to my fate. The laws of so powerful a monarch should not be broken with impunity I die without a murmur, but in the name of the great emperor whose humble servant I am, I beg of your majesty one favor before I die."

"Thou speakest well," replied the barbarian king. "It's not my will that thou shouldst suffer death, but since the laws require it, I give thee the promise of a king, whose word is fate, that whatever thou asketh, shall be granted. I have spoken."

"Then I am satisfied!" replied the embassador proudly; and he glanced contemptuously at the obsequious courtiers. "All I ask is this. Give me the eyes of every man who saw me commit this crime." The tyrant seemed confounded, and his flatterers turned pale. For his word had gone forth, and must be kept. The Frank's request must be granted!

"It is well!" said the king. "Their eyes shall be plucked out for thee."

But when it was asked who had seen the embassador move the dish, every courtier was eager to deny that he had seen the act. The servants also exclaimed that they had not witnessed it, and the king also declared that he himself had not.

"Then why should I die, great king?" said the Frank. "The deed cannot even be proved against me!"

The king was pleased, and not only pardoned him, but acknowledging and praising his cunning and wisdom, sent him home to his master lo