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.

DENTISTRY.

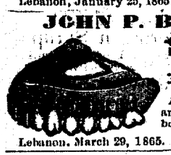
C B. Wagner,

INSERTS Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, at from $5 to $40. Teeth filled at 75 cents and upwards. Residence and Office, Cumberland street, East Lebanon, opposite Benson's Hotel, where he has been practising the last eight years.
Lebanon, April 5, 1865.

GEO. GE CLARK,
Surgeon Dentist,

OFFICE C. Henry's New Building, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.
Lebanon, January 25, 1865.

JOHN P. BOWMAN,



Surgeon Dentist.

☞ ROOMS over Mr. Adam Rise's Hat Store, Cumberland St., Lebanon, Pa.
Lebanon, March 29, 1865.

REMOVAL.
S. T. McADAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, one door South of the American House, better known as Matthes' Hotel.
Lebanon, April 12, 1865.

JOSIAH FUNCK,
Attorney-At-Law.

OFFICE, next door to the First National Bank, (late Deposit Bank,) Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa.
March 29, 1865.

J. HOFFMAN.
(Late Capt. in the 142d Pa. Vol.,)
Bounty, Back pay
AND
Pension Agent.

OFFICE WITH HON. J. W. KILLINGER, LEBANON, PA.
Lebanon, March 15, 1865 —tf.

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.

JOHN BENSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE with A. R. Boughter, Esq., Cumberland Street, nearly opposite the Court House.
Lebanon, February 8, 1865.

H. T. BIBIGHAUS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE in Stichter's Building, Cumberland Street nearly opposite the Court House, Lebanon.
Lebanon, June 15, 1864.—tf.

CYRUS P. MILLER,
Attorney-at-Law

Office in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south for a Karmany's Store.
Lebanon, April 6, 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.

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.

HENRY J. LIGHT,
Justice of the Peace.

THE subscriber, having been elected Justice of the Peace, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to the duties of his office, as well as the writing of Deeds, Bonds, Agreements, and all business pertaining to a Scrivener, at his residence in North Lebanon Township, about two miles from Lebanon near the Tunnel, on the Union Forge Road
HENRY J. LIGHT.
N. Lebanon township, May 3, 1865.—3m.

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.

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.

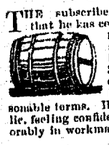
Druggists, Farmers, Hotel Keepers, and others will consult their own interests by buying of the undersigned. L. R. DEEG
☞ Also, for sale, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
Lebanon, April 15, 1863.

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 pagticular 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.*
May 4, '64.] GEO. HOFFMAN.

COOPERING.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the COOPERING Business at his residence on Plank Road street, about a square south of the First Reformed Church. Tubs, Stands, Barrels, Hogsheads, Casks, or anything in his line made or REPAIRED at short notice and on reasonable terms. He solicits the patronage of the public, feeling confident that his work will compare favorably in workmanship and price with any other.
JOSEPH H. GASSERT.
Lebanon, April 5, 1865.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, (being lot No 1 in Uhler's addition of Lebanon,) located on the Old Forge Road in the North-Western part of said borough.—For particulars apply to JOSEPH H. UHLER.
Lebanon, January 25, 1865.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN K. MILLER and ELIZABETH, his wife, of the township of Union, Lebanon county, Pa., have assigned their property and effects to the undersigned, of the township, county and State aforesaid, for the benefit of creditors. All persons having claims against said parties, as well as those indebted, are requested to make settlement without delay.
DANIEL WALTER,
Assignee of John K. Miller and wife.
Union township, April 12, 1865.—4t.

Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 16—NO. 47. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865. WHOLE NO. 829

BROWNING'S
EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands.
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are "SOLD EVERYWHERE."
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear,
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any store,
Possessing the same ingredients as "Browning's Excelsior."
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior's" made.
I'm told its made from barley, rye, wheat, beans, and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the RIGHT ONE if you please.
But with the Coffee men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction;
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.
The cass—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR."
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Three year's have passed away since I first sold a store;
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share;
But, reader you may rest assured, 'tis NOT "SOLD EVERYWHERE"

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,
George L. Browning,
No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.
RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than ten gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.
☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.
Feb. 22, 1865.—3m.

LEBANON TOBACCO FACTORY

THE undersigned are about locating in Lebanon, what is essentially a
Missouri Tobacco Factory,
for the manufacture of Plug Tobacco. Our stock is Missouri leaf, made up by Missouri hands, and our machinery is of the latest and most efficient character. We shall determinedly adhere to the policy of making and selling only a
GOOD AND PURE ARTICLE OF TOBACCO,
and dealers, merchants and others, while they have the privilege of buying directly from the manufacturer, thus saving to themselves the intermediate profits heretofore paid the jobber, are saved the risk of getting adulterated or poisoned tobaccos as when buying unknown or irresponsible makes.
We shall be ready to fill orders by the 10th of March next.
☞ We can retail none—can sell to no purchaser less than 20 pounds.
Circulars and price list sent to any address on application.
☞ In a few weeks we shall be prepared to manufacture fine cut chewing and smoking tobaccos of various grades.
F. G. STICHTER & CO
Lebanon, Feb. 22, 1865.—3m.

The Phoenix Pectoral
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

THE PHŒNIX PECTORAL
OR
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND SENEKA SNAKE ROOT,
WILL CURE THE DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.
uch as olds, oughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Hoarsness, Whooping Cough, &c,
ITS TIMELY USE WILL PREVENT
Pulmonary Consumption.

AND EVEN WHERE THIS FEARFUL DISEASE has taken hold it will afford greater relief than any other medicine.
Miss Kate Vanderslice of Pottsville, says, "I was benefited more by using the Phoenix Pectoral than any other medicine I ever used."
Elias Oberholtzer, Lionville, Chester county, was cured of a cough of many years' standing by using the Phoenix Pectoral.
Joseph Lukens, of Hall street, Phoenixville, certifies that he was cured of a cough of two years standing, when all other medicines had failed, by the use of the Phoenix Pectoral.
Jacob Powers certifies that he has sold hundreds of bottles of the Phoenix Pectoral, and that all who used it bear testimony of its wonderful effects in curing coughs.
John Royer, editor of the *Independent Phœnix*, having used it, has no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy for cough, hoarseness and irritation in the throat.
The West Chester *Jeffersonian* says:
"We have known Dr. Oberholtzer personally a number of years, and it gives us the greatest pleasure to recommend his medicines, inasmuch as the public rarely have the benefit of family medicines prepared by a physician of his acquirements and experience.
"Dr. Oberholtzer is a member of the Alumni of the Medical Department at the University of Pennsylvania, at which institution he graduated in 1854."
Perrytown, January 3d, 1865.
This certifies that I have used the Phoenix Pectoral in my family, and I recommend it to the public as the very best remedy for Coughs and Colds that I have ever tried. One of my children was taken with a cold accompanied with a Croupy Cough; so bad indeed that it could not talk or scarcely breathe. Having heard so much said about the Phoenix Pectoral I procured a bottle of it. The first dose relieved the difficulty of breathing and before the child had taken one-fourth of the bottle it was entirely well. Every family should have it in their house.
D. P. CROSBY.
Signed,
Mrs. Mary Butler, mother of Hon. Wm. Butler, President Judge of the Chester and Delaware Districts, says that she cannot do without the Phoenix Pectoral.
Dr. George B. Wood, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, and one of the authors of the United States Dispensatory, says of the Seneka Snake Root: "Its action is especially directed to the lungs."

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers, from the testimony of hundreds who have used it, that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with its effects.
It is so pleasant to take that children cry for it.
It costs only 35 cents—large bottles ONE DOLLAR.—It is intended for only one class of diseases, namely those of the LUNGS and THROAT.
Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D., Phœnixville, Pa. Johnston Holloway & Cowden, No. 23, N. Sixth st. Philadelphia, and F. C. Wells & Co. No. 115 Franklin st., New York, General Wholesale Agents.
Sold wholesale and retail by J. L. Lemberger, Dr. Geo. Ross and D. S. Raber, Lebanon, and by nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Lebanon county.
N. B.—If your nearest druggist or storekeeper does not keep this medicine do not let him put you off with some other medicine, because it makes more money on it, but send at once to one of the Agents for it.
March 8, 1865.—6m.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!
TASKER & CLARK,

Still continue to Manufacture those MANURES, which for the last seven or eight years have given such general satisfaction to those who have used them; we refer to the
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
made from finely ground Bones, Peruvian Guano, and other Fertilizing Ingredients,—and sold at the rate of $65 00 per ton of 2000 lbs. Also to the
MEAT and BONE COMPOST,
made from refuse Meat, Bone and other offal from the Slaughter House,—Price $30 00 per ton.
N. B. A superior article of BONE DUST, at market prices. Address,
TASKER & CLARK,
S. W. Cor. EIGHTH & WASHINGTON Sts.,
March 8, 1865.—3 m. PHILADELPHIA.

Miscellaneous.

THE MYSTERIOUS FLOATING JACKET.

Early in the beginning of 1800—the exact date unfortunately cannot be supplied—an event occurred which disturbed and amazed the inhabitants of the Island of Barbadoes. News had been afloat some time in the spring of the year of the mysterious death of a black fisherman, who was, it is presumed, well known, since his disappearance (even in those times a negro more or less was not a matter of importance) created considerable sensation in the parish to which he belonged, and indeed all over Barbadoes. It seemed impossible however notwithstanding that several people were arrested on suspicion, to fix the guilt upon any body. The clothes of the murdered man—for he had met with a violent death, if the testimony of the ground steeped in blood be of any weight—were discovered in a wood by some stray people, and were produced at a renewed committee of inquiry. But his *jacket* which was a coarse, knotted garment, such as fishermen wear on some English coasts, was nowhere to be found, nor could the body of the ill-fated black be recovered notwithstanding a rigorous search in all directions. This mystery alone gave importance to the wretched negro's disappearance; but though unsolved it began to lose interest, and was dying a natural death, when, one morning, an inhabitant of St. Phillip's parish staggered the local authorities by a report that the murdered man's *jacket* was floating in the middle of Tudor's pond, which was inclosed in an estate hard by the main road, and in the centre of a field, through which it was approached by a narrow walk or foot path.

Away rushed hundreds of gaping blacks and whites to the spot; and there sure enough was to be seen, floating about in the middle of Tudor's pond, a fisherman's blue jacket.

The news spread like fire among the canes, (to use a local illustration) and in a very short space of time a great crowd encompassed the pond.

The authorities, roused by this fresh stimulus into a hope of obtaining some clue to the agent of the late murder, now appeared upon the scene but only just in time to see the jacket slowly sink and disappear. Down in some difficulty and loss of time in their carriage, boats arrived and were launched into the pond. After some hours of unavailing labor the boats were pulled upon the banks and the crowd separated—full of surmises, suspicions, theories, and of hints at Ubesh, the negro's *point d' appui* of superstition. The mystery however, was not to end here; for the next day a large concourse assembled at the same time between eleven and twelve in the morning—to watch for the possible reappearance of the jacket. Punctually at twelve o'clock the blue garment rose to the surface of the pond. Horror now fairly took possession of the spectators; some ran for guns and others for the Governor.

Down came the authorities, with the chief official. There was the jacket floating calmly.

A boat put out by order of his excellency, the Governor, and its occupant rowed up to the mystery; the boat crept on, nearer and nearer—till a man in the bows cautiously extending his oar attempted to secure the jacket.

Just as he seemed on the point of touching it down it sank like lead.—The rowers backed water a little and waited. The jacket after a brief space, rose again in the same spot.—This time the boat made a rush at it—but once more the thing disappeared before the oar could reach it. The Governor now gave orders that, on its appearance, the jacket should be fired at. Accordingly the crack shots awaited its rising, with their rifles fixed in their shoulders and pointed at the centre of the pond.—They were not disappointed—up came the jacket, and on its reaching the surface a dozen bullets riddled it. The jacket, however, didn't sink; the water was white with the dashing of the bullets and the object of their aim was severely agitated, but it was not till they pushed out and the boat approached that it sank—but then it went down like a stone; and it being by this time one o'clock, it rose no more that day. The island was now in a ferment of doubts and fears; scientific men (there were not many, it must be confessed, in the island at that time) shook their heads after vainly endeavering to find a natural reason for this strange occurrence—"It must be a hoax," they said aloud, but how a hoax could possibly be worked in the centre of a pond they did not attempt to explain. Day after day, at twelve o'clock precisely, the goblin jacket rose to the surface of Tudor's pond, and day after day, eluded all efforts to secure it. The pond itself was guarded and watched incessantly and dragged thoroughly at intervals, but to no purpose—the best swimmers in the Island (and in Barbadoes, as in the West India Islands, the inhabitants seem to have an instinct for swimming, and are, as it were, to the manor born,) endeavored to circumvent the delusive jacket, but were obliged to return to the shore battered and exhausted.—In vain, as it sank, did they dive after and endeavor to follow it to its retreat—panting, almost breathless, they were compelled to come up again and rest, while the provoking jacket would slowly rise before them as if in scoffing. Visitors from various adjacent islands arrived—the best shots, the most noted swimmers would try their respective skill, but fruitlessly. Approaching the jacket as closely as possible, the swimmers would dash out from their boat apparently upon the jacket, but they never succeeded in catching it. Day after day, week after week, this went on in sight of the Governor and other officials, and before thousands of spectators; and no one "could catch the jacket asleep," as it was said.

Gradually, however, the pond began to dry up, and expectation was raised to its height.

Nothing, however, was discovered in the pond when the water had evaporated under the severe drouth—though it was dredged carefully, and when the rains refilled the basin its appearance entirely ceased.

No one as yet has accounted in any way satisfactorily for this startling occurrence, though one or two theories were broached from time to time—one of which (suggested to the writer of this paper) was to the effect that some fish had got entangled in the jacket—which might have been thrown into the pond by the supposed murderer—and so in its struggles to escape, and for fresh air, have dragged the jacket to the surface of the pond. This is fair enough so far as the mere rising of the jacket and its elusion of pursuit are concerned, but how was it that it rose and sank at precise intervals? and how was it that no traces were discovered when the pond was dredged and dragged? Furthermore, is it likely that out of the hundreds of bullets actually fired into the jacket not one succeeded in killing this entangled fish?

HISTORY OF ASSASSINATIONS.

We give a brief history of a few of the assassinations of ancient and modern times, which arose some by rival aspirants to the throne, some on account of private revenge, and some out of a hated to tyranny. We have only room for a portion, leaving out more ancient examples of the Arabian assassins, and the circumstances involving the death of Philip of Macedon, Cæsar, Totila King of the Goths; Count Wallenstein; Gustavus III, of Sweden, Peter III, of Russia, Paul I, of Russia, Henry III, duke of Austria and Emperor of Germany. We commence with—

EDMUND I., KING OF THE ANGLO SAXONS,

the son of King Edward the Elder, and successor of Athelstanr, was slain in 948, in the twenty-third of his reign, by Leolf.

EDWARD II,

surnamed Martyr, was the occupant favored by the St. Dunstan of Monastic party of the Anglo-Saxon community. His step-mother Elfrida, claimed the right for her son Ethelred, only seven years of age, and in 978, three years after his assumption of the scepter, Edward was stabbed in the back at Corfe Castle, his step-mother's residence.

EDMUND II.,

surnamed Ironside, was assassinated in 1016, the year of his accession to the throne. He was the champion of the English cause against the Danes under Canute, by whom his death was mysteriously procured at Oxford.

CHARLES II. OF ENGLAND,

was the object of a frightful plot. At No. 13 Lincoln's Inn, London, but the plot was discovered and the design failed.

RICHARD II.

was seen alive and well on the 6th of October, 1399, and on the 12th of March, 1400, a corpse, purporting to be his was exhibited in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, but the countenance was diplayed only from the eyebrow to the chin, and the impression of the multitude was that it was not their sovereign. He was murdered mysteriously, but when and by whom?—History still asks the question!

EDWARD V. AND HIS BROTHER.

disappeared with similar mystery.—The most curious part of their case was that they were not only supposed to be dead, but afterward two persons like them were seen alive in various parts of the kingdom.

HENRY VI.

was killed in the Tower of London, on Tuesday, May 21, 1471, by the Duke of Gloucester. The weapon was a knife, and the wound was between the ribs.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE,

was put to death in the Tower, on the 18th of February, 1498. He may have been poisoned by the order of Richard of Gloucester.

GEORGE VILLERS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM,

was murdered at Portsmouth, in August, 1628, by Felton, who left behind him a letter claiming that he was justified by the act.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE

very narrowly escaped death on the Boulevard du Temple, in Paris, on the 28th of July, 1835, as he was riding along. An Italian named Fieschi, had prepared an infernal machine, consisting of twenty-two gun-barrels fastened together and loaded to the muzzle with missles great and small. These were so arranged in the windows of a house on the Boulevard that they completely swept the width of the street. The King escaped, but Marshal Mortier and several other officers and citizens perished.

LOUIS NAPOLEON OF FRANCE

who after having been elected President, seized the liberals and usurped his present power has, like his immediate predecessor, Louis Phillippe, been fired at repeatedly on the streets of Paris. The most startling plot, was the famous Orsini affair.—Percussion shells manufactured in England, specially for the purpose, were thrown by Orsini and his comrades under the Imperial coach on the evening of January 14, 1858, as it approached the Italian Opera House. The horses were killed and some of the attendants severely injured, but the Emperor escaped unharmed.—About a year ago Napoleon III. again narrowly escaped while riding in the Champs Elysees. A soldier stepped from the crowd on the promenade, and fired a pistol at him, but missed his aim.

MARAT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In French revolutionary records, the assassination of the tyrant Marat in his bath in July, 1793, by the beautiful Charlotte Corday, is the most striking episode—a romance and a whole history in itself.

ECCLESIASTICAL MURDERS.

The slaying of Thomas A'Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury, by the four Norman barons, for the offence of having disobeyed the will of Henry II. is very remarkable. He was stricken down beside the altar of his own cathedral.

The assassination of the archbishop of Paris, in 1858, while reciting the Litany in the Church of St. Etienne du Moni, the Chapel Church of Sainte Genevieve, by an insane priest, will ever stir the souls of the faithful when recalled

ANDREW JACKSON.

It was during the business depression of the winter of 1834, that an attempt was made to assassinate President Jackson, by a young house-painter. The young man furnished himself with two well loaded pistols, and as the President and others came out upon the eastern portico of the Capital, in a funeral procession, he levelled one of them at the breast of Jackson. The percussion cap exploded, but did not ignite the powder. The assassin dropped the unfaithful weapon, and instantly presented the other upon the surprised President, rushed upon him with his uplifted cane, and he was soon secured. The failure of the pistols was remarked as a special interposition of a kind Providence. They were fired without difficulty at the next trial, and each sent its bullet through an inch board at the distance of thirty feet.

A few months before this occurrence, the President was attacked by a cowardly ruffian, while he was on his way to Fredericksburg to lay the corner stone of a monument to be erected in memory of the mother of Washington. While the boat, which bore the President and a large company of distinguished persons down the Potomac, was laying at the wharf at Alexandria, the President retired to the cabin and sat behind the table next to the berths, quietly smoking and reading. A lieutenant, recently dismissed from the navy for improper conduct, approached the President, as if to give him a friendly salutution, but instantly struck the venerable man in the face. Before he could repeat the blow, he was seized by the captain. So anxious were all present to ascertain whether Jackson was injured, that the friends of the ruffian were allowed to carry him ashore and effect his escape. "Had I been apprised," said the President, "that Randolph stood before me I should have been prepared for him, and I could have defended myself.—No villian has ever escaped me before; and he would not, had it not been for confined situation." A few minutes afterward, when a citizen of Alexandria said to the hero, "Sir, if you will pardon me, in case I am tried and convicted, I will kill Randolph for this insult to you, in fifteen minutes;" the President instantly replied, "No Sir, I cannot do that."

Another attempt was made upon Jackson's life by sending him an explosive trunk with the request that he should open it himself. Jackson said he had no friends so kind as that, and ordered it opened from below, when it was found to contain an explosive machine

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

An attempt was made to kill Mr. Pierce by spikeing rails across the track, killing his child and injuring his wife.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AFFAIR.

The attempt to poison James Buchanan, by a mixing of poison in the food at the National Hotel, injuring and killing many, was also among the most villainous attempts at assassination.

BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS.

A lady traveling by the land route between New York and Boston, was unfortunate enough to loose her purse containing a considerable amount of money, which was undoubtedly appropriated by a gentlemanly looking person who occupied the seat next her, but who left during the time the train was passing through the long tunnel going into New York city, having picked the lady's pocket during that time undetected, as half an hour previous the purse was known to be safe. In recounting her loss to a friend who was soon about to make the same journey, the danger of gentlemanly appearing men occupying the next seat to unprotected females, and in fact, the danger of trusting to appearances at all was strongly dwelt upon.

The new tourist was particularly cautioned to beware on going through the tunnel at New York, and being thoroughly admonished, concluded to keep her pocket book grasped in her hand during that perilous passage. The lady started, sure enough a gentlemanly looking personage, on the arrival of the train at Springfield, solicited permission to fill the unoccupied seat beside the fair traveler, which, according to the rules of travel, could not be refused. The stranger's manners were those of gentlemanly ease, (pickpockets in novels always are), his costume was plain, serviceable and adapted for traveling. He was polite; he offered the lady his newspaper—it was coldly declined; he volunteered a few remarks, which received only chilling monosylable responses. In fact he made no progress whatever in becoming better acquainted with his neighbor, and evidently giving up in dispair occupied himself with his newspaper and a cheap novel. The lady had almost forgotten her traveling companion as well as the advice of her friend, when the recollection of both suddenly flashed upon her as the train entered the Cimmerian darkness of the tunnel. She hurredly fumbled for her pocket, but the finding of a lady's pocket amid the folds of her dress is often a matter of difficulty and now in the impenetrable darkness seemed doubly so. Nervously she felt in the direction where she supposed that appendage was, till at last the apperture was reached and her hand thrust in to grasp and hold her pocket book safely till the train should again emerge into day light, when, horror, of horror's, she encountered the gentleman's hand in her pocket.

Whether to scream for assistance, to seize the intruder, or in fact what to do she scarcely knew; however, acting upon a sudden resolution, she seized the hand and held on, determined to show the villain detected in the very act on emerging to the light.

The train rolled slowly—it seemed, so slowly on, that it seemed as if the end of the terrible tunnel would never come. At last—she clutched the intruding hand—would be the struggle—upon which both were ungloved, feeling contented to rest in the soft, warm clasp that encircled it. At length, however, the train emerged into daylight, which found both lady and gentleman anxiously looking towards each other, the lady's face wearing a frightened, anxious expression, and the gentleman a curious and puzzled one as he gazed into the startled eyes of his companion.

"Sir!" she began indignantly, tightening her grasp, when, chancing to cast her eye down, she found, oh terrible circumstance, her hand in the outside pocket of his coat, desperately grasping his hand, which it had encountered.

The lady was covered with confusion at this unlooked-for turn of affairs, and the gentleman, who was a man of discrimination, saw that the encounter was accidental, and that each had probably received pick pocket impressions of the other from it. Mutual explanations at length ensued, and cards were exchanged.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

The case of Sturtevant vs. Allen was on trial last week in Boston, and resulted in a verdict of $50 in favor of the plaintiff for being called a traitor, and $32,500 damages for the arrest and imprisonment which resulted from that false accusation.

The following was the charge of Judge Bigelow, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to the jury, in the important case of Sturtevant vs. Allen, which occupied the attention of the court five days.

It will be remembered that this suit was brought by Leonard Sturtevant, of New Orleans, against A. R. Allen, for false arrest and imprisonment. Mr. Sturtevant did business at the commencement of the war, in New Orleans, and came North, when he was arrested and imprisoned on charges of disloyalty preferred by Mr. Allen. The action was brought to recover damages for the alleged wrong and injury sustained by Mr. Sturtevant.

Judge Bigelow, in charging the jury, cautioned them against entertaining political prejudices, which the nature of the case might excite, made some explanations of the import of the words "secessionist and traitor," and reviewed the evidence bearing upon this part of the case, instructing the jury that, if the words were found to have been spoken only to the detectives Jones and Wright, the plaintiff would be entitled to damages only so far as character had been damaged.

But the main reliance of the plaintiff was upon the second count in the declaration which alleged not only that the words were spoken, but that they were uttered with a design and intent to cause the plaintiff's imprisonment. In this connection the Court found it necessary to define treason, and this being done, the jury were informed that a person was guilty of treason, however little the aid and comfort he had given to the enemy. If the words alleged were spoken in this sense, they imparted a charge of crime, and constituted slander. The evidence tending to show that they had been uttered was briefly reviewed by the Court. If the jury were not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant uttered the words alleged, then the cause would fail entirely.

If the words had been uttered, then the jury must consider whether they were in the nature of a "privileged communication." The term "privileged communication" was defined, and the court in applying the definition to the case stated that, if the words uttered by Mr. Allen as alleged were uttered to the United States Marshal he (Allen) believing them to be true, then the communication would be privileged, because it was the duty of every citizen, if he believed a crime had been committed, to communicate to the officers of the government, that the offenders against the law might be punished.

But at the basis of this principle was the element that the communication should be made in good faith, and if the jury found that the alleged statement of the defendant to Marshal Keyes was of this nature, then he would be protected, although the statement might actually have been false. The testimony tending to show that the allegation of enmity and malice on the part of the defendant in giving the information was true, was recounted, and the jury were instructed that they were to be judges of its weight. If they found that the representation of the defendant was made in good faith it would be an answer to this suit; if the contrary, they would find a verdict for the plaintiff.

If they found that the words were spoken, and that they were not true, and were not privileged, then upon the first count the question of damages would arise. On the second count, the plaintiff could recover special damages by proving not only that the words were spoken, but that they were spoken for the purpose of procuring his arrest, and causing him to be imprisoned by the government; and if the jury found that the words were spoken, and for the purpose of causing his arrest, and were not privileged, then the plaintiff would be entitled to recover damages for the injuries he had sustained.

The question of damages must be submitted to the discretion of the jury, what would compensate the party for his injuries; and they could not give additional damage for malice unless they found that malice had aggravated the injury the plaintiff had sustained.

The case was recapitulated by the Court in the following language to the jury:

"Upon the first count, if you find the words were spoken, and bore the meaning attributed to them in the declaration, to charge the plaintiff with the crime of treason, then he will be entitled to damages by reason of the injury to his character from those words spoken as they were in the defendant's house on Sunday, to Messrs. Wright and Jones. A more important question is upon the second count. You are to consider whether the words spoken to Marshal Keyes, as alleged, and whether the plaintiff, having the burden of proof has satisfied you that they were spoken, and whether they were true.

If they were spoken and were true, then you will give a verdict for the defendant. If they were spoken and were not true, then you are to consider whether it was a privileged communication, then your verdict will be for defendant. If it was not it will be for you to consider the question of damages in the light of the principles as I have stated.

The jury retired at half past 3 o'clock. At 4 they had evidently agreed on a verdict for the plaintiff as they returned for instructions as to the form of making up damages.—One hour later their verdict was sealed and they were discharged.

The verdict was rendered on Friday morning, in the following form:

The jury found for plaintiff on the first count, $50; and on the second count, $32,500.

There was a sensation in Court when the verdict was announced.

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Why is the concluding line of a story like a quarrelsome woman?—Because it is always bound to have the last word."

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