whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known the world; and there is scarcely one from which time could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself.

Nor do I say this is not true also in the doings of our late friends, new adversaries, in this contest. But it is, as much better the reason why the government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a government, would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it; what better he is likely to get in its stead; whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "All men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington they omit "We, the people," and substitute "We, the delegates of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life.

Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while, in this the government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates.

But the greatest honor, and most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, as far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed, as an absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument, that the destroying of the government which was made by Washington means no good to them.

Our peculiar government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it.

One still remains. Its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided there can be no successful appeal back to bullet; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election neither can they take by war, teaching all the folly of being the beginners of war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the government towards the southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and the duties of the Federal government relatively to the rights of the States and people under the Constitution than expressed in the inaugural address.

He desires to preserve the government that it may be administered to all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their government, and the government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any question of conquest or subjugation in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government. But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that, to prevent its going out, it is all indispensable to use every means to the end of maintaining the guaranty. When an end is lawful and obligatory the indispensable means to obtain it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the government, forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the government. No compromise by public servants could in this case be a cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a fatal precedent, that those who carry an election can only save the government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him.

He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

July 4, 1861. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Advertiser:

TERMS, - - - - - $1 50 A YEAR

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

HOME AFFAIRS.

TURNIP SEED.—Fresh crop Turnip Seed, just received and for sale in large and small quantities at Lemberger's Drug Store, Market St.

ARM BROKE.—A very serious accident happened on Monday afternoon, to Miss Amanda Heilman, of North Lebanon township. She was on a cherry tree gathering cherries, when, by the breaking of a limb, she fell to the ground, only about 6 or 8 feet, and broke her left arm at the wrist in a very serious and painful manner. She is about 22 years of age.

THE Union Cornet Band of Lebanon visited Harrisburg on the 4th. They were engaged by the authorities to give eclat to the celebration of the fourth in that city. That they played their parts well cannot be doubted.

A NUMBER of flags were raised at this place on the 4th. Among the number was a pole and flag in front of Mrs. Rise's Hotel, and another in front of the Hook and Ladder House.

The ninth session of the Lebanon Female Seminary of this place closed on Friday a week. Examinations took place during the day and an exhibition was given in the evening, and all the exercises are said to have been very satisfactory. This Seminary is in a very flourishing condition since it has come under the charge of Miss Ross.

ACCIDENT ON THE LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.—On Tuesday afternoon at about half-past three o'clock, as the train from Harrisburg was approaching Robesonia, something connected with the truck of the baggage car is supposed to have broken, which threw it off the track down an embankment, turning it over several times in its progress and spilling out all its contents, and rolling a heavy safe on Mr. Joseph Hearing, the Express Agent, who was severely hurt about the legs and otherwise bruised. Several other persons were also more or less hurt, among whom were Mr. David Stout and Cyrus McCord, the Baggage Master.

The persons who were hurt were brought to the city, and properly cared for. The accident is entirely unaccountable; no one connected with the train being able to assign a cause for it.—*Reading Times, July 5th.*

We learn that the Board of School Directors of the borough have re elected all the old Teachers for the ensuing session; and that it has been determined to make the session only nine months and a half,—being half a month less than heretofore.

Messrs. John H. Sowers, Wm. P. Carmany and John Biecher returned home from California last week, after an absence of several years. Messrs. Sowers and Carmany have enjoyed excellent health during their absence, and look as though the hardships of a California trip were rather health invigorating than otherwise. Mr. Biecher is suffering from an accident he met with in the mines. An embankment caved in striking him on the back and injuring him so severely as to disable him entirely. It is hoped that in the hands of our physicians his case may not prove hopeless, and that he may be restored.

N. B.—Mr. Sowers, with his characteristic kindness, has placed on our table several bottles of California wine, which shall have justice done to it, though the stars fall. Also, a lot of Bananas, one of the choicest fruits of the tropics.

JACOB WEIDLE, jr., of this borough, is said to have delivered a most excellent address at the Eion's Sunday School celebration, on the 4th. We will publish it next week.

A new comet made its appearance on Tuesday night of last week, in a manner totally unexpected and unheralded. It is supposed to be the famous comet known as Charles the Fifth's, which made its last appearance about the year 1556. This comet was seen from New-York on Sunday evening, when it appeared midway between the North Star and the Dipper, and was of unusual size and brilliancy, its nucleus being apparently three or four times as large as Venus. Its train, which extended from 15 to 18 degrees toward the zenith, appeared like the reflection of a fire against the sky. At three o'clock the comet was about 12 degrees above the horizon, and it proceeded about 8 degrees eastward. Its apparent motion easterly continued thus rapidly till the dawn rendered it invisible. As seen from the observatory of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, on Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, it presented a splendid appearance in the north, at an altitude of about 40 degrees.—The nucleus was particularly bright, and in apparent size nearly half that of the moon. The tail was about thirty degrees in length, and was curved and much expanded.

By a notice in another column it will be seen that the Commissioners have ordered an abatement of five per cent. to be made on all State and County Taxes, paid on or before the 15th of July.

A NEW PROJECTILE.—We were yesterday shown the drawing of a new projectile, combining the qualities of both ball and shell, the invention of Mr. Peter Weimer, now of Lebanon, but a former citizen of this place. The projectile is in shape a cone, and by a contrivance which we are not at liberty to describe, is made to answer as both shot and shell, the exploding power being either by means of a cap or fuse—making it either to explode on striking any object or after being imbedded. It is intended to operate against earth works, and we feel confident that the pregnability of sand banks will be demonstrated on a trial which will be made. The idea is to make the explosion take place about a minute after striking, and the shape favoring the idea, it will pierce deeply into any kind of earth work, and at the proper moment not only scatter the work, but death and destruction around. That that "shell ball" will answer we have the utmost confidence, for we know Mr. Weimer to be one of the most ingenious mechanics in the world, and it is only necessary to mention his name in connection with any thing of the kind to our citizens, in order to make them place implicit confidence in its success.—*Reading Daily Times.*

Battery H., of the 5th Regiment of Artillery, is to be recruited in Berks and Lebanon counties. Gen. Sherman, late of Sherman's Battery, is the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. The following are the officers of Battery H.:—Capt., William R. Terrill; 1st Lieut., Francis L. Guenther; 1st Lieut., Jacob A. Smyser; 2d Lieut., Frank Rittenhouse; 2d Lieut., Israel Ludlow.

MISS MARY SELTZER, daughter of Mr. Daniel Seltzer, of North Lebanon township, was severely injured last week, while on the home road, by the running off of the horse and the upsetting of the buggy in which she was riding.

LIONES ROSS, confined in jail, last week, on a charge of stealing fodder from Peter Fisher, near Myerstown, has been discharged, after a hearing by the Associate Judges of our Courts.

MR. LEOB, formerly of this place, now proprietor of the Doylestown *Morning Star*, was terribly injured last week by getting his left hand and arm into the machinery of his press.

LETTER FROM MR. DISSINGER.

CAMP NEWTON,
Sharpsburg, Md., July 1st, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Agreeably to a promise in my last, I will give a brief review of transpiring events since our arrival here. We left Hagerstown, the place of our former rendezvous, in the evening, just as the genial rays of the sun were playing their departing beams over mellow earth, and let me assure you, it was a grand sight to behold our gallant band marching over the unhappy Dixie, all eager to storm the enemy.

Before the dawn of next morning, we arrived at Camp Porter, thus making our march about twelve miles. You may imagine *how* we enjoyed that march, from the fact that every soldier was obliged to carry fifty pounds baggage. If any of my friends ever carried a keg of beer to his home, he can form a correct idea how such a march may be appreciated. We have since been continuing our march, our regiment acting as the advance guard. Nothing of interest transpired on the way, with the exception that we captured and now hold as prisoner, a rebel spy.

We are now encamped in a shady woods, near the roaring Potomac, and have christened our camp—Newton. There are three regiments encamped here, and one company of cavalry.

Our rations, thank heaven, have been changed. Instead of those sole-leather crackers, the government furnishes each company, with flour, and they are obliged to do their own cooking and baking. You ought to be here when "baking day" comes, and see us with sleeves rolled up, digging away at the dough *a la* brickmaker. I have the honor to do the cooking and baking for our company, and let me tell you, from what our epicureans say, and without any favorable allusions to myself, we do up things in systematic style. I believe that on our return home, we'll be able to give instructions in cooking and baking to at least *some* of our lady friends. I know, if they were here, they would prefer our excellent "Johnny cakes" to their own. There is nothing like having confidence in your own productions.

I have been informed by Gen. Negley that in four hours we could muster an army of at least 20,000 men here, if necessary, and that our position was now the most dangerous and the most exposed of any army across the line.

Rev. McCarter, from Lebanon, is our chaplain. We have preaching every Sunday and prayer meeting every evening,—so you can put it down for a certainty that we are all good boys. Yours in the triple bonds of red, white and blue.

DAVID C. DISSINGER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The German Reformed S. S. (first) celebrated the fourth of July in Kreider's woods. The attendance was large, and hilarity and innocent amusements, so conducive to health, were predominant with persons of all ages. It is always agreeable to behold children and youth enjoying themselves with innocent amusements, and we enjoyed ourselves heartily. Nothing occurred during the day, in all the large number, to mar the pleasures of the day.

In the forenoon a couple of hours were spent by the School around the stand, in listening to a patriotic prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kramer, the reading of Washington's Farewell Address by S. T. McAdams, and an address by the Rev. Mr. Wolf, of Myerstown, interspersed between the exercises with patriotic hymns. The day was fine, and the cup of enjoyment, with all classes, seemed full.

There were about four hundred pupils present, and these, in conjunction with the teachers and officers of the school, and visitors, amounted to about eight hundred persons. The woods are large yet they were well filled with detached parties at play, and everywhere, fun and frolic was the order of the day. We trust they may all live to enjoy many fourths.

EXTENSIAE LEAD MINES DISCOVERED IN BUCKS COUNTY.—A letter from New Britain, Bucks county, says an extensive mine of lead has been discovered in that place on the Wetherill mill property. Some Philadelphians some years ago endeavored to work the mines, but gave it up finally.

During their operations, Jacob Nefmeyer, of Lehigh county, who had some little experience in California, and had been among the lead mines of the West, hearing of the matter visited the place several times, carefully noting the progress and appearance of things, learning the terms on which the property was a few days before the contract ended abandoned; and being well satisfied that a fortune was hid there, he was promptly on hand the day the operators left, accompanied by his brother George of Butler Co., Ohio. They made a careful inspection of the ground, and were so well satisfied that they at once closed a contract to buy the farm of Messrs. Meyer and Barndt, for $21,000, and have possession on the first of April, 1861.

On the 8th day of that month they commenced digging; and they have thus far expended some four hundred dollars, taking out what they estimate at five thousand dollars worth of ore. They are now arranging their water power to pump out the water, and erecting a furnace for melting the ore; and in the course of a month or so they expect to be in full operation, and ready to turn their produce into cash. They have as yet made but two openings, both on the same vein, about two hundred yards apart, and on the opposite sides of the road. The appearance of the vein and the surrounding indications are the same in both. In one they have been stopped at the depth of twenty feet by the water, where the vein is two feet in thickness. In the other, they are now at work. It is an open vacation, about sixty feet parallel to the creek from which it is distant about thirty yards. Six or seven feet from the surface they found a vein of quartz, with particles of lead intermixed; and two or three feet lower they came upon the solid ore, embedded in a slight coating of quartz. Two or three feet deeper still, it has widened to a thickness of eighteen inches. There are indications in the opening of another and larger vein within a few feet of the one they have worked; and they believe that at no great depth they will reach a very large body of rich ore. What they have taken out is in a high degree of purity, and in masses varying from six hundred pounds to smaller particles.

SODA WATER!! SODA WATER!!!—Lemberger's Soda Water Fountain is in full operation, where all thirsty individuals can be supplied, with a cool, healthy and refreshing drink. It is just the drink for hot weather.

A RECOLLECTION OF JOHN MERRYMAN.—When the Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Cockneysville, Md., they were entirely destitute of provisions. One gentleman generously provided them with hams, beef, meal and killing some of his finest cattle for that purpose. He refused all compensation, either from the Government or the soldiers. This man's name is John Merryman—he who is now incarcerated at Fort McHenry, and denied the benefits of the habeas corpus.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.—An immense conflagration occurred at East Boston on the 4th. The following properties were destroyed: Dickerson's Wharves and Salt Warehouses; Suffolk Salt Mills; The East Boston Iron Foundry and Machine Shops; The Sectional Dock and Marine Railways; and about one hundred dwellings, rendering over two hundred families houseless. Large quantities of spruce and other prepared lumber and timber for ship and boat building were also destroyed; also, the armory of the Union Guards, which corps is now at the seat of war. The total loss of property is over one million of dollars.

Special Notices.

THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF THE UNION.—Philadelphia possesses the most splendid Clothing Emporium in the country. It is splendid as regards the palatial structure in which the immense business of the establishment is conducted, and it is equally splendid in respect to its great facilities and vast resources. But to its patrons its chief attractions are, first, the elegance of the garments for Gentlemen and Youths, manufactured there; secondly, the beauty and durability of the materials, and the superior excellence of the fit, and lastly the moderate prices at which the goods are sold. We refer, in this description, to none other than the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia. [Ju 12-1y.

☞ See Dr. Sanford's advertisement of Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills, in another column.

THE following is a sample of the numerous letters constantly receiving for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters:

CANANDAGUA, July 15, 1859.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:—Gents—As we are strangers, I herewith enclose you twenty-eight dollars for four dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which please forward via Michigan Southern Railroad, Toledo, Ohio, and Clayton Station. I have purchased several dozen bottles at Toledo this Summer, but the sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade with you. I was induced to try your Bitters by my physician, for the Liver Complaint, and received such material aid that I have recommended it to others and have sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of medicine in my store, but there is none that I can so cheerfully and truthfully recommend as your Bitters, for I know they have helped me beyond my expectation.

Yours respectfully, PHILO WILSON.
June 12-1m.

WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION *Another Great Cure effected by Burkhave's Holland Bitters.*

The wife of Pieter De Witte, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion. She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office, which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity.—One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true. J. QUINTUS,
Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.
June 12-1m.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The chief cause of all ruptures in children may be traced to this distressing complaint, and this result may be checked by using HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY. Being free of components which restrain a free use of the remedy to check the spasms, and allow the cough to have its run in a quiet way, is enough to say of one preparation. At a small outlay, all we claim for it will be proved, and full particulars found in the pamphlets to be had of all agents, or the proprietor.—See advertisement in another column. —m—1le23un.

EMPLOYMENT.—The Erie Sewing Machine Company desire to secure a few Travelling Agents, upon a salary of 25 to 60 dollars per month, and expenses, or a commission. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those who choose a constant business, can rely on constant employment for a term of years. Confidential Circulars sent free. Address *Erie Sewing Machine Co.* R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Religious Notices.

English preaching next Sabbath morning and evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Church.
German preaching next Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, in the Evangelical church, and in the evening at 6 o'clock.
St. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH.—Regular service every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and every Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock.
German preaching next Sunday morning at 9½ o'clock, and English in the evening at 6 o'clock, in Salem's Lutheran church.
English preaching next Lord's day morning and German in the afternoon, in Zion's Lutheran church.
English preaching next Sabbath evening in the First Reformed church.
German preaching next Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Moravian church. At 10 A. M. German preaching at the Horse Shoe Pike meeting house.

Married.

On the 17th June, by the Rev. Mr. Guhl, Mr. HENRY GRALL, of North Annville, to Miss CLARISA ARMSTRONG, of Londonderry.
On the 29th of January, by the Rev. J. M. Ditzler, Mr. ABRAHAM S. GROH to Miss ELIZA MILLER, both of Heidelberg township.

Died.

On the 9th ult., at Annville, DANIEL WEBSTER STROH, son of Daniel Stroh, Jr., aged 22 years and 3 months.
In Heidelberg, on the 26th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE URICH, consort of John Urich, aged 23 years and 6 days.
On the 30th ult., in North Lebanon, Mr. JOHN LARGUNG, aged about 63 years.
On the 6th inst., at North Lebanon, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, youngest son of John F. and Maria PATSCHKE, aged 1 year—wanting 2 days
On the 3d inst., in North Lebanon township, WILLIAM, child of Jacob and Lydia KELLER, aged 1 year, 7 months and 14 days.

The Lebanon Market.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.
LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

Leb. Mills Ex. Fam	$6 25	Eggs, ₩ doz.,	11
Smith " Extra	6 20	Butter, ₩ lb.,	8
Leb. Val. Super. Fine	5 50	Tub or salted butter,	10
Prime White Wheat,	1 10	Lard,	10
Prime Red Wheat,	1 00	Tallow,	9
Prime Rye,	50	Ham,	12
Corn,	50	Shoulders,	10
Oats,	25	Sides,	10
Clover-seed,	4 00	Soap,	7
Timothy-seed,	2 50	Bees-wax,	25
Flax-seed,	1 50	White Rags,	5
Dried Apples, ₩ bu.,	1 00	Mixed Rags,	2
Dried Apples, peeled,	1 50	Flax, ₩ lb.,	12½
Peach "Snitz,"	2 50	Bristles, ₩ lb.,	40
Peach "Halves,"	1 25	Feathers, ₩ lb.,	62½
Cherries,	1 50	Wool, ₩ lb.,	40
Onions,	37	Soap Beans, ₩ qt.,	6
Potatoes, ₩ bus,	70	Vinegar, ₩ gal.,	12½
		Apple Butter, ₩ crock,	45

The Philadelphia Market:

SATURDAY, July 6, 1861.

The Flour market, to-day, is the same. Sales of Western superfine were made at $4 25, Pennsylvania at $4 75@5, extra at $5 62, family at $5 75@6, and fancy at $6@6 75. The trade only are the buyers. The sales for export are very small. Arrivals 3500 bbls.; sales 2500 bbls.

Rye Flour sold at $3 25, and was dull.

Corn Meal—Pennsylvania sold at $2 76, and Brandywine at $2 87@3. The demand for export is very limited.

Wheat is quiet—Arrivals 10,000 bushels; sales 4500 bushels. Red is wanted at $1 10@1 15; White $1 20@$1 30. The demand for export is small.

Rye is wanted at 60c. ₩ bushel.

Corn is dull; sales of 3,000 bushels at 52@53c., from store; sales of inferior at 50@51c.; arrivals, 6,000 bus.

Oats are unchanged; arrivals, 6,000 bushels; sales are 4,000 bushels Delaware at 28c., Pennsylvania 29c.

CATTLE MARKET.—The offerings of Beef Cattle only reach about 1,000 head, being a falling off of 3,000 head as compared with the last week. The market, however, was dull and prices receded fully ¼ per lb., the sales ranging from $7 to $9 the 100 lbs.; a few extra quality sold at $9¼. The principal sales were at $8 and $8¾. Some 45 Cows were disposed of from $20 to $38 each as to condition. Of Hogs the receipts and sales reach about 2,900 head, including 1,516 at Imhoff's, at from $19¾ to $20¾ and 1,380 at the Avenue Yard at $20@$20¾ the 100 lbs. net. About 6,000 Sheep were disposed of at prices ranging from 6 to 7c. per lb. net, according to condition.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. will be made on a 1 State and County Taxes paid on or before MONDAY, the 15th *of July* inst.

DAVID HOLLINGER,
SIMON BOLTZ,
ROBERT EVANS, } Commissioners of Lebanon county
Attest:—CYRUS SHIRK, Clerk. [July 10, 1861.

Geo. B. Stout & Co's ELIPTIC LOCK-STICH FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

MARKET STREET, LEBANON.
PRICES.—$50, $60, $65, $75, $85 and $100.

These Machines make the SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH. ☞ alike on both sides—☞ without the use of the *leather pad.* They have an entire NEW METHOD of forming the stitch—simple and unerring in its operation. They have a

New Patent Under Tension and a New Upper Tension.

Which can be regulated without stopping the Machine—simple but effective. They will sew *with greater speed never drop a stitch, and do more work in the same time than any other sewing machine ever invented.* These Machines have power sufficient to sew

THIRTY THICKNESSES

Of heavy sheeting. They will stitch, run, hem, gather cord, quilt, felt, &c., &c., and for Stiching LINEN have no superior. Also,

Sloat's Improved Shuttle Machine

For tailoring and heavy work. *These Machines have* been well tested among tailors, and are pronounced equal to those sold elsewhere at double price.

Let all who intend to purchase a Sewing Machine call at our Sales Room and see our Machines practically tested, or send for a circular.

J. J. BLAIR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Market Street, Lebanon, Pa., or
GEORGE B. SEOAT & Co.,
July 3, 1861. PHILADELPHIA.

IF YOU WANT

A PHOTOGRAPH of yourself or friend, the best art to be had at DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

IF YOU WANT

A good PICTURE for a Medallion or Pin, call at DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

SUN UMBRELLAS, Parasols, rich and fine; Skeleton Skirts, Dusters, Shawls, and a variety of other goods for ladies, just received and for sale cheaper than the cheapest by HENRY & STINE.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Annville,

LEBANON COUNTY, PENN'A.

THIS COMPANY was incorporated, March. 1859, and is now in full operation and ready to make Insurance on Dwellings, and other Buildings, on Furniture, and Merchandise generally. Also on Barns, Contents, Stock, Farm Implements, &c., on a Mutual Principle.

MANAGERS.

Christian Bachman, William Early, jr., George S. Bomgardner, J. D. A. Garman, George Donges, John D. Beiver, Daniel S. Early, Samuel Seabold, John H. Kinports, George Rigler, John Allwein, Rudolph Herr, Joseph F. Mutz,

JOHN ALLWEIN, President.

RUDOLPH HERR, Treasurer.
JOSEPH F. MATZ, Secretary.
Samuel Seabold, Traveling Agent.
Jacob Schnotterly, Agent, Fredericksburg.
Annville, January 30, 1861.—1y.

"Market Street Hotel,"

Corner Market and Chestnut Streets, Lebanon.
JOHN MATTHES, Proprietor.

HAVING taken the above Stand, long occupied by Mr. LEONARD ZIMMERMAN, I will spare no pains to make the Traveling Public who stop at it, perfectly comfortable, and invite all to give me a trial. The House is large and well arranged. The Table supplied with the best seasonable edibles; the Bar stocked with the choicest Liquors, and the Stabling large and commodious. JOHN MATTHES.
Lebanon, May 8, 1861.

IF YOU WANT

A No. 1 AMBROTYPE, very cheap, go to DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

CLOCKS.
Thirty Day,
Eight Day,
Thirty Hour,
CLOCKS,
Just Received at
J. J. BLAIR'S Jewelry Store,
July 3, 1861. Lebanon Pa.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

H. RICHEY has removed his No. 1 Tailoring Establishment to No. 3 North Walnut street, two doors north of George & Pyle's store, and directly opposite the Court House, up stairs, where he will continue to manufacture all articles in his line with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention will be paid to cutting and making children's clothing, &c., &c. He solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage thus far extended by the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity. All kinds of stitching done on reasonable terms on one of J. M. Singer's Sewing Machines. All work warranted and entire satisfaction guaranteed. [Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

WOOD and COAL YARD.

I, THE undersigned, having bought Mr. Henry Spoon's Wood and Coal Yard, a short distance north-east of Messrs. Foster & Mutch's Foundry, in the borough of North Lebanon; and also bought from 200 to 300 CORDS OF WOOD and from 600 to 1000 TONS OF COAL, of all kinds and grades, which I will sell at the yard or deliver at as small profits as will suit the times. I therefore invite all those that are in want of any of those articles to call and see the same, ascertain prices, and judge for themselves. DANIEL LIGHT, (merchant.)
North Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Lebanon county, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or out-cry, on *Saturday, the 20th day of July,* A. D., 1861, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of David Hollinger, in the borough of Lebanon, all that certain

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in said borough, containing in front on Walnut street, forty feet, and in depth on Chestnut street, ninety-nine feet, and bounded on the West by said Walnut street, on the North by said Chestnut street, on the East by property now, or late of George M. Krause, and on the South by property now, or late of Joshua Krause. A free and unincumbered title and possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1861. Terms of sale will be made known by

JOHN SHAY,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of minor children of Jacob Hauer, dec'd., and agent for Bird C. Hauer, Mary E. Hauer, and of Susan Hauer, widow of said deceased. [Lebanon, July 4, 1861.

If you want good tin ware call at the Tin and Sheet Iron Store of GEORGE SHAY.

IF YOU WANT

A PICTURE of your deceased friend, enlarged and colored in oil, call at DAILY'S Gallery, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

IF YOU WANT GOOD PICTURES GO TO BRENNER'S

SKY LIGHT GALLERY, over D. S. Raber's Drug Store, on Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa. AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, EEROTYPES, PAPEROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, taken daily. (Sunday excepted.) Prices reasonable and in accordance with the size, style and quality of the cases. Rooms opened from 8 A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Lebanon, June 2, 1858.

THE NEW BAKERY,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon, that he has commenced the BAKEING BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at his stand, on Cumberland street, Lebanon, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and will supply customers with the best BREAD, CAKES, &c., &c. Flour received from customers and returned to them in bread at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES,

of all kinds, fresh and of the best quality, constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices.

The public is invited to give me a trial.
Leb non, Nov. 9, 1860. P. H EBER.

MISS ATKINS

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity that she has opened a FASHIONABLE MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, in Market street, 2d door above Hill.

A new stock just received and opened for inspection, embracing a full assortment of Silk, Crape and Straw Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
Lebanon, April 17, 1861.

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the estate of Dr. HENRY STINE, late of North Annville township, Lebanon county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

MATILDA STINE, N. Annville, Executrix.
DANIEL STINE, S. Annville, Executor.
June 5, 1861.

Sea Bathing Near Philadelphia.

FOR SEA BATHING, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (two and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia.) is more frequented than any other place in the United States.—Its bathing, sailing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed. Its hotels and boarding-houses, which will accommodate about 7,000 persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga or Newport. Its beach is nine miles in length, affording a magnificent drive, while the atmosphere of the place is remarkable for its dryness. The mails are carried twice daily to and from Philadelphia; and a telegraph extends the whole length of the road.

Trains of Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., and 4 P. M.—Leave Atlantic at 6 15 A. M., and 4 45 P. M. Distance 60 miles. Fare 1 50.

Welsh's (United States Hotel,) the Surf and other houses now open. June 26, 1861.—1m.

REDUCED PRICES OF SUMMER GOODS AT ECKERTS'

NEW STORE,
CUMBERLAND ST., LEBANON.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the Public to our stock of SUMMER GOODS—suitable for the present season—at the following greatly reduced prices:

Lawns at 4 cts per yard—worth 8 cts.
Lawns at 8 cts per yard—worth 12½ cts.
Bereges at 8 cts per yard—worth 12½ cts.
Bereges at 12½ cts per yard—worth 25 cts.
Ginghams at 8 cts per yard—worth 12½ cts.
Ginghams at 20 cts per yard—worth 25 cts
Challis at 12½ cts per yard—worth 23 cts.
Challis at 16 cts per yard—worth 25 cts.
Ducal Berege at 16 cts per yard—worth 25 cts.
Hair Cloth Plaid at 20 cts per yard—worth 25 cts.
Mohair Lustre at 25 cts per yard—worth 45 cts.
Mohair Lustre at 40 cts per yard—worth 50 cts.
Jaconet Ginghams at 28 cts per yard—worth 37½ cts
Silks! Silks!! at 50 cts per yard—worth $1.
Shawls! Shawls!!—very cheap.
Dry Goods of all descriptions—very cheap.
Queensware—the best assortment in Lebanon.

GROCERIES.

Brown Sugar 5, 6¼ and 8 cts per pound; White Refined 9 and 10 cts; Best Rio Coffee 14 and 16 cts; Molasses 7 cts; Best Syrups 50 and 60 cts per gallon.—Dried Apples and Peaches, Mackerel, Candles, Soaps, &c.

☞ No trouble to show Goods. Call soon for Bargains at the New Store of W. K. & J. ECKERT.

P. S.—We pay 10 cts for Eggs and 13 cts for butter.
Lebanon, June 5, 1861.

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of ABRAHAM PEIFFER, dec'd., late of North Lebanon borough, Lebanon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

HENRY FISHER, Annville,
WILLIAM BLEYSTONE, Lebanon, } Executors.
June 12, 1861.

GREAT BARGAINS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

SELLING AT AND BELOW COST.
AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY SILKS, BAREGE AND CHALLIE DELAINS, BLACK AND FANCY LAWNS AND GINGHAMS, FIGURED AND PLAIN SWISS AND CURTAIN GOODS. ALSO SHAWLS, BONNETS, PARASOLS, FANS, &c. WITH MANY OTHER GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

CALL AND GET BARGAINS
AT THE CENTRE BUILDING OF
RABER & BRÜTHERS.

H. H. ROEDEL'S
WINDOW SHADES,
At Prices to Suit the Times:

HAVING a large stock of Window Shades, of every variety, and being desirous to close them out before the season ends, I will sell any one desiring Window Shades at a bargain. Call and see.

PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES,
UNION NOTE PAPER,
MEDALS OF EVERY KIND,
MILITARY TACTICS,
MILITARY MAPS,
UNION AND PATRIOTIC SHEET MUSIC,
WHZ=

National Anthem.—THE CONSTITUTION.
COLUMBIA THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION—by Hugh Clark.
" " " " " W. B. Bradbury.
National Ode—THE FLAG OF THE FREE.
OUR GOOD SHIP SAILS TO NIGHT.
Viva l' America—HOME OF THE FREE.
OUR UNION RIGHT OR WRONG.
DIXIE FOR THE UNION.
AMERICA.

Harper's Weekly, (a Pictorial Paper) Frank Leslie's Illustrated, and Frank Leslie's History of the War, can be had by calling at H. H. Roedel's Book Store, Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa. [June 26, 1861.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

ONE of the best and cheapest assortments of LUMBER offered to the public, is now for sale at the new and extensive LUMBER and COAL YARD of

PHILIP BRECHBILL,

in the Borough of North Lebanon, on the bank of the Union Canal, at the head of Walnut street, a few squares North of the Genessee Steam Mills, and one square east of Bergner's Hotel.

Their assortment consists of the best well-seasoned White, Yellow, Norway, Pine and Hemlock Boards;—Cherry, Poplar and Pine Boards;

1¼ and 2 inch Pannel and Common Plank;
White Pine and Hemlock Scantling and Joists;
White Oak Boards, Plank and Scantling;
and ½ inch Poplar Boards, Plank and Scantling.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!

The best Pine and Hemlock Sh