

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE ORASI TO FOLLOW."

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LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBRE 18, 1861.

The Courier whines pitifully because the people are determined to practice what it has preached for months-join hard and heart for the virulent as ever, and much of their Union, elect a Union ticket irrespective of party. It thinks that to do so is not "backing the President." That is just where the people differ with the Courier. They are determined to lay party aside for the present, uphold the government and vindicate the laws. If old scores remain unsettled they are nicely stowed away antil some future time when the cour ed secessionist and sympathiser, with try is safe.

BAD PRACTICE

The Union people of the North are still obliged to defend themselves against two enemies-the Abolition. ists of the North and the Secessionists of the South. Although the former have no arms in their hands, their mode of warfare is not to be despised. By their constant assaults of different members of the Cabinet abuse and misrepresentation, through print and conversation, they embitter ill-feeling and immosity which in mamy instances is better calculated to injure the cause of the Union than the rifled cannon of the rebels. When will those men cease their warfare upon their political opponents and become patriotic in feeling and senti-

TRUE UNIONISM.

When we see Breckinridge Democrats like Gen. Butler; Douglas Democrats like Gen. McClellan; Republicans like Gen. Fremont, and Americans like Everett, vieing with each other in "backing the President" in his constitutional endeavors to put down treason and rebellion and preserve the Union, the question often arises where the Republicans of the gendering bad feeling in the Northis ion, and the support of government spread not abolitionism or disunionism, what in its efforts to suppress rebellion, we it is? The abolitionists now declare are with them. We will stand by mischief-making and fanatical set .-They want the Democrats and moderate men of other parties to have no influence or power in the government, military or civil, so that they can car ry out their designs of making the war, a war for the emancipation of slavery. They say Union, but they want no Unioh. Their purposes are selfish and sinister, and it is well that the mask has been torn from them in this county, as it is in many other localities. The true Union men of all parties are now standing forth in

DON'T BELIEVE THEM.

all their dignity and might.

The Union people of Lebanon county must be on their guard against the intrigues, misrepresentations & trickery of the Court House Clique. They find the power they have so long used and abused leaving them, and hence, they resort to any means to avert the disaster. We have already heard of some of the reports they spread thro' the country calculated to create discord in the Union ranks, but such reshould not be regarded. Among Republicans they represent that the Democrats will strike the names of the Republicans will do the reverse. There is no truth in such reports .-The ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket will be voted by both parties, faithfully and without the erasure of a single name. Such this fall they should be left to judge are the assurances we have from eve- for themselves. Let us all-lay poliother misrepresentations they are put the unbiased action of the people. ting forth against some of the individual candidates which will be notreed in due time.

(The Republicans of Lancaster county have nominated a straight-out Republican ticket. It is as follows: Judge, Alexander H. Hood; Associate Judge, Day Wood; Lugislature, John M. Stehman, Han sy C. Lehman, Nathanisi Mayer, Joseph Hood; County Treasurer, John Benlinger; County Commissioner, David Kemper; Directors of the Poor, Martin H. Fry, Cound Onst; Prison Inspectors, Peter Johns, Francis M. Rauch; Auditor, Jacob Kurtz.

A Union ticket will also be formed Secession forces in Missouri are bein Lancaster county which will beat ginning to fight among themselves.the above licket all hollow. The former charge the latter with

Nathaniel B. Baker, who has been nominated as the Union candidate for Governor of Iowa, was the caped from the field of battle. last Democratic Governor of New Hampshire. After his defeat in 1855 he engigrated to lows, where he took

POSITION OF THE CLIQUE. From the begining of the rebellion Lam sorry to see the efforte which the Leba-non Courier is making, to create the impression that now menacos us, and threatens the destruction of our government, it among its readers that those Republicans, who was the earnest wish and prayer of favor the Union more ment recently Junggrated every patriot that we in the North therished principles, and by their fusion with the may not be divided; that the bitter. Democrats on a Union tickel, have withdrawn ness of party strife should be laid their support from the administration. aside, and that we should unite as me mun in the support of the governmuntinits efforter crush rebellion.

ed to the rescue of the government,

t was believed that the party lines

ion effected; but it was not long be-

fore office hunters and party leaders

again commenced reviving old party

fouds. In this town the old Court

House Clique became as bitter and

malignity was particularly directed

towards us. Although we were as

the support of the government, sub-

scribed as liberally to the military

Fund, and aided in every other way

the efforts of the government to sup-

press rebellion, as any one else under

the same circumstances, we were call,

treason. Every act and word of ours

was misconstrued into opposition to

the government. But when this same

clique, took a dyantage of a meeting,

called in the Court House for a very

different object, to condemn the State

administration, and, also, by implica-

tion, the National administration, it

was all right in their estimation; when

they assailed, in turn, most of the

when they called the old Chieftain

a dotard unfit to command our ar-

mies, thereby trying to destroy the

net and in the commanding general,

it was again all right according to

then these party leaders to represent

the Republican Party we would have

been false to the first law of human

since the great body of the republi-

cans have repudiated these partizan

shall henceforth fight only those

who try to distract and divide our

people whether they pretend to be

partly of Democrats and partly of

Republicans. Such tickets have al-

ready been formed in Adams, Colum-

bia, and a number of other counties.

We are glad to notice such move.

ments, as they will have a tendency to

avert party strife. The example would

have been a good one for the Court

House Clique of this borough, but

they did not choose to follow it;

hence, they have no body to blame

but themselves for being in the un-

pleasant predicament of having held

an anti-union convention which nom-

AVOID PARTY STRIFE.

fall. Our opinion is that the less ex-

the field-an ultra Republican, and a

Union ticket composed of men "irre-

spective of party." The people are

ahundantly able to select and vote

the ticket they like best, and for once

A terrible accident occurred

at the Continental theatre, in Phila-

delphia, on Saturday evening last .-

The dresses of the ballet girls caught

fire, which communicated from the

one to the other, burning about twen-

ty of them in such a shocking man-

ner that six or eight of them have

The Louisiana and Missouri

cowardice in a late battle and with

actually stealing their horses to es-

From advices received from

inated a partizan ticket.

friends of the government or not.

The Courier causet but remember that many, of these men have grown gray in the zervice of their party,-that scarcely a delegate meeting or a county convention has been held since the pres-When the people so happily respond- ent editor has succeeded to the editorial departed to the first call of the President, ment of the Courier, in which many of them have and without distinction of party rush-

not always taken an active and conspicuous part. They have constituted to a considerable extent the strength and morale of that compact political organization which for years hitherto, while were obliterated and the desired Un- principles were in issue before the people, never faltered in its unjorities in favor of the nominees of their party. They were no idle camp followers, no hungry, greedy politicians who rallied around the standard of the party, merely for the sake of the offices which it had to bestow. Nobler impulses, higher considerations than these controlled their actions. They then sought, as they now seek to advance the frue interest of the country, and they have clung to the party with such obstinate pertinacity simply because they believed through its instrumentality this great end might be attained. They still believe they have not been mistaken in that opinion.

devoted to the Union, as earnest in The same absorbing patriotism, however, which led them to be party-men before the presidential election, now, in obedience to the inexorable logic of events inclines them forelax party ties, forego partizen nominations, avoid the re kind ling of party strile, and the embitterment of par ty leeling, since the salvation of the Republic requires that all loyal citizens, being united and harmonious, should present a solid and unbroken frent against that inflements robellion which aims to destroy the lifetof our government. This patriotic object could only be obtained by immobiling party upon the shrine of country, and the Union ticket now presented to the people of Lebanow county for their supports at the ensuing election, is gratifying evidence that that re-

It is not a mere union on candidates, but also a complete concordance on principles; both par ties by concert of action are aiming to attain the same coyeted end. This is evident from the ad-dress and resolutions which the joint convention has put forth. Treason and rebellion which now threaten to overturn the government are strongly denounced, and it is solemuly proclaimed to be the duty of every loyal citizen to stand by the government in this crisis, while all the efforts of different members of the Cabinet the doubt station the quell the revellion are fully endursed. How could a reasonable man ask more than the? Here we have a platform that all patriots can stand upon. It is clear, distinct, and emphatic, in savor of the government and against the traitors who seek to destroy it. This now is, the only issue before the people, all others having disappeared before the mighty current of confidence of the people in the cabi- events which tornado-like have swept over the country.

What earthly reason, then, can be assigned why all the friends of the Constitution and the their theory; but we were to be silent compact wall around the administration, which and our mouth was to be muzzled on rigids of the whole people to save the country?

Dain of being "wiped out." Taking Our public functionaries upon whom rests the responsibility of administering the government these trying times will witness with joy and grat-itude, the complete confescence of the people of the North on the issue which impious rebellion has forced upon them, and they may be able to employ still more rigorous measures to bring this war to a speedy close, by the support which is nature—that of self defence—if we

had not assailed that party. But thus given them. Party spirit is the demon of discord, and in the commencement of our internal traubles, the most fentful results were apprehended from it. If it had not yielded then, to the urgency of the public leaders; have sunk the partizan into danger the worst calamides would have befallen us as a people. Notify, however, did the ties of party give way to the call of country, and many convention; called another to meet thousands who had but a few months previous that of the democrats, and asked us been identified with the opposite Farty, at once distinctive stripe of the Courier are to unite with them upon the broad platform of the Constitution, the Unfound; and that if their object in onspread terror and consternation among the enemy. It saved the Republic.

We'are now only, it may be, upon the threshold

of this war; union, fraternity, co-operation are still necessary to bring it to a successful termithat the war must become one for the them shoulder to shoulder, and drop nation. The administration invokes this; our blesding country requires it; the public mind is emancipation of slavery, and the New All the old party issues, until the eager for it, and well to those, who from selfish York Tribune has been, it is said, en. stars and stripes shall again wave considerations will interpose to these it. What tirely yielded to the interests of that in triumph over every spot where can be gained by drawing party lines in this contest? Manifestly nothing but a few offices to ose who have hitherto been attached to the Republican party. Is it worth while on account of these to revice old party animosities, and to endanger that unity of scaliment and concert of action, which now characterize the whole people in regard to the administration and the war?
Although the Democrats and Republicans have herotofore widely differed on questions of public UNION TICKETS.

We notice that in many counties in this State citizens ignore all party distinctions for the October election, and form Union tickets composed ministrative questions, bowever, have disappear ed before the mighty issue which rebels in arms! have forced upon us, and the misunderstanding and disagreements which have proceeded from them, have been in the bosom of the occur buried

without leaving a sting behind them. We now remember only that we are American citizens and have a common interest in preserving the institu-tions which our fathers have left us, and to that and our united efforts shall henceforth be direct ed. And this we call sustaining the administra-Can those who have got up a partizan contest,

thereby necessarily dividing and embittering the public mind, for a few local offices, say as much? UNION, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION. THE COST THUS FAR .- We learn

from the Harrisburg Telegraph that an account made up at the Auditor General's Office of the moneys actually settled for military expenses, at. that office up to and including the 31st The Courier fights hard against the day of August, ult., amounts to the ports are without foundation and Union ticket recently formed in this sam of \$1,515,716,40. This includes county, evidently anxious to inaugu- all expenditures actualy made, whethrate a bitter political contest this er on Auditor General or Governor's warrant, since the commencement of Republicans on the Union ticket, and citement their is about local politics the rebellion, for enrolling, subsistamong Democrats they represent that the better. There are two tickets in ing, clothing, supplying arms, equipping, paying and transporting troops, and all incidental expenses connected therewith. The amount of outstanding unsettled accounts is not actual. ly known. It is not believed that it can exceed-nor thought that it can reach \$100,000. Some of the moneys ry section of the county. There are ties aside for the present, and await included in the first stated aggregate are probably in the hands of the heads of the several military departments, not yet disbursed, and may be in part refunded to the treasury. More than 40,000 troops have been transported, subsisted, nearly all clothed. and many of them have received two month's pay or more from the State.

> Union Convention at West Chester. WEST CHESTER, Sept. 19 .- A Union nominating Convention was held in died, and several others are beyond this borough to day, and every town ships in the county was represented. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Caleb Price, Esq., as president. A full ticket was nominated from the various parties. Wm. Butler (Rep.) was nominated for Pres. ident Judge; John P. Bailey (Dem.) for Associate Judge; Wm. Hinsle (Rep.) P. Frazer Smith (Dem.) and York lieutenant colonel to procure, Dr. L. R. McClellan (Rep.) were nomi- by force a locomotive for the trans. nated for the assembly. The ticket portation of his men. It was to the is a mixed one throughout. Loyalty train occupied by these troops that a Cuba it is inferred that Spain intends to the country was the only test.— railroad accident occurred near Cock-

For the Adertiser A. FRANK SELTZER'S CARD. Mr. Entrop :- The statement enhoried in his

eard, does great injustice to the late Union Con-

vention. To show this, it is only necessary to

estate the facts as I know them to exist.

Mr. Seltzer was a delegate from East Hanover, resolutions which the joint convention and adoptunantidously agreed to: Ho was present and bodied males residing in the regimen-made no objection to thom, nor did be propose tal districts, between the ages of 18 any additional resolutions. After thecandilates were agreed upon, both conventions by arrangement met in the Court House for the purpose of nominating the candidates, and adopting the address and resolutions. This was all that was to be done there. However, after both parties met in joint convention, the delegate above named without giving any previous notice. Offered seve without giving any previous notice, diered several resolutions for the adoption of the convention. This was contrary to the programme previously agreed upon by both conventions, and if not summarily disposed of, would have justly subjected the Republican convention to the imputation of bad faith, composing the honor of the chembers which composed it, and disrupted the union which had previously been formed.

The members of the Republican convention, indignant at the treachery of this delegate, who had all day been acting with them, in wolf in sheep's clothing; thereupon instantly moved and unanimously carried a resolution to expel him unanimously carried a resolution to expel him from the convention. Mr. Seltzer, however, dis-regarded the resolution, and although requested to leave, still remained and continued to harangue the convention, until he was thrust out by force It is evident he was the pliant toplor some per-son jutside who used him for the purpose of broak-toping the convention, thereby hoping to provent the formation of a Union lieket and bring con-tempt upon the patriotic movement which has for its object the concentration of all parties around our national administration, thereby aiding and strengthening it in its efforts to suppress the re-bellion and preserve the Union. Did he not then deserve what sp got? DELEGATE.

*100 All the recently elected delecates to the Maryland Legislature rom the city of haltimore, and also for Governor, were arrested last week by orders from the War department, ed to defeat legislation hostile to the Government, including, as is supposed, the passage of an ordinance of Se. ments.

dates on the Upion Ticket are upa- ners in actual service. voidably postponed to next, week. Other matter of importance is also crowded back. A first 20

BRILLIANT VICTORY IN WEST. ERN VIRGINIA.

Floyd's Army Routed by General Rosencrais. CLARKSBURG, Va., Sept. 12.

A battle took place about 3 o'clock Luesday afternoon near Summerville: Gen. Reserving, after making a reconneissance, found Floyd's ampy 5. intrenched to a powerful position on ry, on the west side of Gauley river. masked with heavy forests and a close

long line of palisades for riflemen, house and closed the door." when the battle opened fiercely. Phe remainder of the Tenth and the Thirin the leg.

by a ball in the forebead.

McMullen's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces meantim silenced two of the rebel guns.

The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached, when the German brigade was ed gallantly into action by Col. Me. Cook; under the direction of adjutant Lancaster county Gen. Hartstaff; but after a furious fight of three hours, ordered the recall of the troops, and the men laid on their arms within a short distance

the contest the next morning. Rloyd fled during the night and sunk the boats in the river, and destroyed the temporary bridge which position. The turbulence and depthof the river, and the exhaustion of the troops made it impossible to follow him. He left his camp equipage, ammunition, and fifty head of cattle. gainst them. Our loss is fifteen killed and about seventy wounded generally flesh wounds. The rebel loss is not ascertained. They carried their dead and

wounded with them. Their loss was certainly serious. Twenty-five of Col. Tyler's men, who were taken by Floyd at Cross personal baggage, with that of his of: ficers, were taken by Gen. Benham's brigade which suffered most. It was commanded by him in person and

Col. McCook led his brigade. The troops were exclusively from Ohio, and showed great bravery.

EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURG .- Quite an excitement was created at the Harrisburg depot on Sunday a week in consequence of the attempt of a New a prominent part in politics, and was to recognize the Southern Confeder- It was the largest delegate conven- neverille occasioning a loss of four to know if this is the ordinary vocabulary.

DRAFTING.

The old law of the United States, pased upon the Conscription law of France, or closely modelled after itgives the President authority to call these failing, a draft may be ordered. to the Republican Convention. The address and The regular State militia are first liable; but should they fail to supply ed were read in the former convention, and were the required number, then the ableand 45 are liable to be drawn The same troops a few days afterwards achiev-Revised Statutes of this State, section 49 of the Militia Law, prescribed:

Whenever the President of the United States or the Commander in Chief shall order a draft from the militia for the public service, such a draft shall be made in the following manner:

& I. When the draft required to be made shall be a number equal to one or more companies of each brigade, such draft shall be made by com pany, to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the communding officers of the regiments com-posing each brigade, from the military forces of the State in his brigade, organized, uniformed, &c. 2 2. In case such a draft shall require a number equal to one regiment, (to a brigade,) it is to be determined in the same manber.

§ 3. In case such draft shall require a larger number than the whole number composing the

military force of such brigade, such additional diaft shall be made of an equal number from the military roll of the uniformed militia of each town or ward, filed with the city, village or town

When such a draft from the ununiformed is ordered, (which means the mass of the people,) all males residng in regimental districts arê compelled to enroll themselves; the enlistment list is then filed (in cities) in the county clerk's office. On the day appointed: the mayor or Supervisor of the Ward, in presence of the regimen-Henry May, memler of Congress, and tal Commander of the District draws Bl. G. Howard, the Peace candidate by the lot from this list a number of names, in accordance with the number called for by the draft.

On the day appointed, any male and are now confided in Fort McHen- thus drawn may provide an able bod y. The Legislature was to have met on jied many as a substitute, who sis then Tuesday, and these arrests are intend. | taken in his stead. No person of the required age is exempt from this draft, ings except clergymen, and those incapacitated by reason of bodily ail-

The old militia law of the United States, passed in 1791, exempts, the graphic description of this most disgracevice President, Judicial and Execution ful affair was published at the time, from that Jeff. Davis it not dead. He tive officers, members of Congress; the pen of H.-J. Raymond, of the New was sick but has again fully recovered. custom house, officials, post officers York Times, who saw the panic. connected with the mail service, in-Our notices of the excellent candi-spectors of experts, pilots and mari-

> The old postage stamps are to oe continued in use under an order from the Post-office Department, because it is found impossible to supply at present the demand for those of the new style. All postmasters who fought for a half hour, and the whole army have not received the latter, are no began to waver, and finally the entire tified to make sale of the old issue, and force broke abandoning arms, artillery. of course to mail all letters prepaid by the said stamps.

OF A man in La Crosse, Wiscon- battle field. his scouts, consisting of four compa- leavo me a widow, and all the men at Prussian fortresses were best taken by nies, suddeply discovered themselves the war!" After sozzling him to her cavalry." in the face of a paranct battery and a heart's content, she led him into the

THE HARVEST OF DEATH .- Dr. Lyon, teenth Ohio were brought into action brigade surgeon under General Lyon at successively by Gen. Benham, and the the battle of Wilson: Creek, was witness Twelfth afterward by Capt. Hartstuff to the following extraordinary incident: "A whose object was an armed reconnois- tall rebel soldier waved a large and costsance. The enemy played upon our ly Secession flag defiantly, when a cannon force terrifically with musketry wifles, ball struck him to the earth, dead. A seccanister and shell, causing some cas, ond soldier instantly picked up the prosunlities. Col. Lytle led several com; trate flag, and waved it again-a second panies of Irish to charge the battery, cannon ball shattered his body. A third when he was brought down by a shot soldier raised and waved the flag; and a We repeat that in every instance the panthird cannon ball crashed into his breast Col. Smith's Thirteenth Ohio on and he fell dead ... Yet the fourth time gaged the the enemy on the left, and was the flag raised, the soldier waved it, Col. Lowe's Twelfth Ohio directly, in and turned to climb over the sence with it front. Lowe fell-dend at the head of into the woods. As he stood astride the his regiment early, in the hottest fire fence a moment, balancing to keep the eavy flag upright, a fourth cannon ball hin in the side, cutting him comin two, so that one-half of his body were got into the best position possi- jen on one side of the fence and the other 40 per cent of her advances for account of ble under the circumstances, and soon half the other side, while the flag itself lodged on the fence, and was captured a

few minutes afterward by our troops." Daring Robbery -- On Friday night a week the house of Jacob Graybill, an old and respected citizen of the st. Earl twp, Lancaster county tered by three ed to the ground. A heavy rain storm men, and robbed of about the hundred prevailed at the time, or it is propable the dollars. The entrand btained by boring holes in the dod drawing the bolts. They immediately proceeded to of the enemy, each ready to resume the chambers, tied the daughter of Mr. an incendiary.—Lancaster Inquirer. Graybill, and then passed to the room of Mr. Graybill, securing him the same way, when they proceeded to rifle the house of all the valuables they could find. Among he made when he first occupied the the money taken was seven \$20 gold pieces. In the morning the house dog was found lying dead in the yard, the robbers having evidently given him strychnine.-Suspicion attaches to certain parties, but wagons, horses, large quantities of as yet no evidence has been obtained a-

They have a story in Chicago about a drunken captain who met a private of his company in the same condition. The captain ordered him to "halt," and, endeavoring in vain to assume a firm position on his feet, and to talk with dignified severity, exclaimed: "Private Smith, I'll give to Lane, were recaptured and Floyd's tl (hic) four o'clock to gissober in." "Cap'n," replied the soldier, "as you'r (hic) sight drunkerniam, I'll give you t'll five o'clock to gissober iu."

A PLEASANT, VOCABULARY. - A member of the "Tiger Rifles," of Louisiana, gives the New Orleans True Delta a very highly-colored picture of the exploits of that fierce regiment, at the battle of Bull Run, in the course of which, he says:

"Our Liedtonant, old To is Admian, than whom a braver man never were a biar, shouted out, Tigers, go in once more, go in my sons—I'll be greatly, gloriously God d—d if the size of b—s can ever whip the Tigers." Our blood was on fire, life was valueless, the boys fired one volley, then rushed upon the foe," &c.

Such language would naturally "fire the blood" of most man.

of the rebel officers.

PANIC-STRICKEN SOLDIERS.

The question is often asked, will troops that have ever-fled from a battle field in a panic ever get over the demoralizing effect? We have, in reply, only to say that out volunteers, and in the event of panics are not uncommon things in war, and are not confirmed by any means to new levies, such as composed our army at Bull Run. Nepoleon I, with an army composed of his best veterans, suffered from two panies among the most disgracetal districts, between the ages of 18 ful recorded in military annals, yet the ed brilliant victories. In the month of July, 1848, the Italian

army, under Charles Albert, was marching toward Mantua for the purpose of besieging the important fortress; the Pledmontese secretary of war, Gen. Baya, com-manded the advance, eleven indusand strong. All went well with the Italian army, and victory seemed within its grasp The enemy, under the Austrian Marshal Radetzky, was fortified in Verona, and an Austrian governor was there. One fine morning, (so Gen. Bava relates in his report to the parliament at Turin,) as the advanced troops marched along, a shot was suddenly fired out of a solitary house, a mill seat. The tirailleur raised the cry, "the Austrians! the Austrians!" and precipitately retreated. The cry was repeated by a whole battalion, which at the same time wheeled about and marched back at double quick time. The movement soon degenerated into a wild run. The fright communicated itself to the other troops, and in a short time the whole advance corps of eleven thousand man were dissolved into an ignominious rout, and, in spite of their commanding general, fled for more than ten miles, until their course was arrested by the approach of reinforcements. Gen. Bava resumes his march the

Austrians within miles.
But the most remarkable case of panic is of such recent occurrence that it must be familiar with most intelligent prople. At the battle of Solferino, a French corps of fifteen thousand picked troops ran some filteen miles back to Brescia, because five straggling Austrian huzzars suddenly anpeared on the road their object being to

The battle of Rosbach, which was fought Run. On the occasion referred to, Fred erick the Great, twenty-five thousand men. attacked the combined army of the Erench and Imperialists, fifty-four thousand strong, under the command of the French Duke force broke, abandoning arms, artillery, and camb equipage. The route was continued for more than forty miles from the

in, a few days ago, rushed to the Panics have even seized men in fortifi-000 strong, with sixteen field pieces, river, swearing that he would drown ed camps and cities. After the battle of himself.: When be had waded in to Jena, October, 1806, Murat came with the top of a mountain at Cannix Fer. the depth of his waist, his wife seized three cavalry regiments before the Forhim by the hair, and then, as a local tress Steittin, and asked an unconditional label. The rear and extreme of both flanks editor describes it, she tiled him back suffender. He had, strange assit may were inaccessible. The front was till they reached a place where the seem, no infantry or artillery, still the water was about two feet deep, where Prussians at the moment were so panicshe pulled him over backwards, sous stricken that they surrendered the strong Col. Lytle's Ohio Tenth Rogiment ed him under, and pulled his head up fortress to a weak cavalry force. Rem-Col. Lytle's Ohio Tenth Regiment ed him under, and pulled his head up fortress to a weak cavalry force. Removed and filly capping and drove a strong detach. Wenth leave me to father the brotest men one hundred and filly capping and the ca vance, and drove a strong detach. went) release me to father the brats | men, one hundred and fifty cannon, and ment of the enemy out of camp this (another plunge) get drunk | plenty of provisions. Napolean was so asside of the position, the site of which (another dip)—I'll larneye to jestingly, "that he would melt his guns, as was an all the monet Prussian fortresses were best taken by

> It must be observed that these strange panies, every one of which took place as mong veteran regular troops, were with out cause. They did not, as at Bull Run, follow a severely fought battle, where the cnemy was reinforced, but from the effect of pure hallucination of the mind. Besides these mentioned instances of panics, our disaster at Bull Run properly takes its place as a repulse of a reconnoisance in force. It was nothing more, and would never have assumed other importance if twenty four hours had elapsed before any ic-stricken European soldiers subsequently fought with superior valor. In the case of our own troops, Bull Run will serve as a stimulous to new deeds of heroic

PAYMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA'S ADVANCES. The Secretary of the Treasury on Thursday, paid the State of Pennsylvania the war, amounting to \$600,000.

BARN BURNED, -On Wednesday evening last, about 7 o'clock, the barn of Daning last, about 7 o'clock, the barn of Davis Clemson, in Salisbury twp. about 3½ miles north of the Gap, was discovered to be on fire, and with its contents, was burned to the ground. A heavy rain storm prevailed at the time, or it is propable the house and the surrounding buildings would also have been destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Lancaster Inquirer.

CONDEMNED SOLDIER PAR.

DONED.

Private Scott, of one of the Vermont

WOODWORTH'S FLOORING, &c., &c., for, for conducting the general business for and the experience agonired by E. Longer and J. &c. and the experience agonired by E. Longer and

Private Scott, of one of the Vermont Regiments, sentenced to be shot for sleeping at his post, has been pardoned at the earnest request of the President, the officers of his regiment, comrades, and others. An order was read at the head of every regiment, informing the troops that a like clemency will not again be extend- HARDWARE AT COST ed for such an offence.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

DURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Sale, on Saturday, the Dist day of September, 1861, at the late residence of WILLIAM SIEGRIST, dec'd, about a nile Saule of Admille, Lebanon county, the following REAL ESTATE, late the property of the said WILLIAM SIEGRIST, dec'd, xiz. following REAL ESTATE, late the property of the said William Sheaner, dee'd, viz.

A certain TRACT, OF LAND.

A certain TRACT, OF LAND.

Stirate in South Aunville, township ship, Lebanon county, adjoining.

Bachman, David Westernberger and others, containing.

46 ACRES AND 51 PERCHES. nest measure of which about ONE AND A HALF ACRES is TIMER LAND. The Land is in a high state of cultivition, under good conces, and is beautifully located, only half a mile South of Annyllo. The Tract will be sold together, or in parts, to suit purchasers. TS Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day,

when terms, &c. will be made known by
FREDERICK SPRECHER.
DAVID WESTENBERGER.
South Annville township, August 23, 61. Proposals for Band. Proposals for Band.

Droposals for a BAND, with not less than fourtoen instruments, to play during the continuance
of the Fair (the 2d 3d, and 4th days October next) of
the Lebanon Country Agricultural. Horticultural and
Micchayleal Society, will be received by, the undersigned
at his office, in Lebanon, until Monday, the Int. day
of September, at 55 clock, P. M.

Lebanon, August 23, 51.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOS-TETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BIT-TERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bit ters for the last year amounted to wer a halfmillion bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million botiles. This immense amount. pould never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most preminent physicians in fliose sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachio derangements and the diseases resulting therefront.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of frumpeting the qualities of the filters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as cuduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomuch Bitters have proved a Modern to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like discuses, is to the proprietors a source of un-alloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge

of the functions of nature. Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as er directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, next day, and it was ascertained that the and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of laged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this shot was purely accidentil on the part of the people in the mill. There were no preparation while suffering from stomach de-rangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly, tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their enres are so harassing that thany of them sink rader the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme as xiet, for her infant. Should the period of mater, ity arrive during the summer season, the wear c. body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers gene-November 5th 1757, bears asstrong re-rally prefer the litters to all other invigors-semblence, in many particulars to Bull tors that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fover and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach. superannuated invalids, persons of scdentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hos-tetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial-

CAUTION .- We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counter-feits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bittere blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the aper.
Frepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Ps., and sold by all

druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South Amarica, and Germany.

CHEAPSTORE

December 5, 1869-1v.

At the Corner of Cumberland Street and Plank Road, LEBANON, PA. MESSIS RAUGH & HIGHT take pleasure in inform-M langtheir friends and the public generally that they have just opened a large and carefully selected assert-

DRY GOODS, GROOTERIES.

GRODERIES.

QUEENSWARE, &c.,
o which they respectfully invite the attention of the DRY GOODS,

have all been selected with the greatest care from the largest Importing Houses in Philadelphia.
GROCERIES, A large stock of cheap Sugars, Coffice, Teas, Chocolate and all kinds of Spices. Also, a large assortment of QUEENSWARE,

among which are the newest patterns, together with almost an endless variety of Goods in their line of business, which will be sold very cheap for cash, or Country Produce taken in archange.

BAGS! BAGS! 1 BAGS! 11 The attention of Millers and Fariffers is directed to heir large stock of BAGS, which they will sell a holésale prices. October 17, 1860.] RAUCH & LIGHT.

ELIJAH LONGACRE...JOHN G. GABEL...JACOB GABEL LEBANON Door and Sash Manufactory.

Located on the Scame House Road, near Cumberland
Street, East Lebanon.

TH E indersigned respectfully informer in public in general, that they have added largely to their former estables in Equium lishment and also have all kinns of the state in full operation, such as WOODWORTH'S FLOORING, de.,

stock on hand—
Doors, of all sizes;
Boor Frames, for brick and
frome houses;
Window Frames, for brick
and frune houses;
All kinds of Monddings;
O. G. Spring Monddings;
Dinds. of all sizes;
Blinds. of all sizes;
Blinds. of all sizes;
Blinds. of all sizes;
Blinds. of all sizes;
Casings, from 3 to 6 in.;
Surbase;
Shutters, of all sizes;
Blinds. of all sizes;
Blinds. of all sizes;
Casing Age are appropriate and sizes;
All kinds of all sizes;
Shutters, of all sizes;
Blinds. of all sizes;
Shutters, of all sizes

P. S—Planing, Sawing, &c., promptly done for these urnishing the Lumber. [Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

MIE subscriber offers his large and well selected stock of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c. AT COST FOR CASH.

Parties who have settled their accounts to April 1, 1861, will be allowed a liberal credit on purchase.—
Those who have not settled will find their accounts with A. S. Ely, Esq., for immediate settlement and collec-D. M. KARMANY. Lebanon, July 17, 1861. Fancy Furs! Fancy Furs!!



al to the coming Fall and Winter Seasons.

vite an examination of my stock and prices from those intending to purchase, as I am combled to offer them very desirable inducements.

All my Furs have been purchased for cash, and made by experienced and competent hands, and as the present momentary troubles render it mecessary that I should dispose of my goods at very small advance on cost.

Lam satisfied that it will be to the interests of those who design purchasing, to give me a call. who design purchasing, to give mo a call.

Asy: Recollect, the name, number and street; John
Fareirs, New Fur Sore.) 718 Arch Street, Philad's.

Spiember 11, 1867-5m.