Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1861.

☞ For editorials, &c., see 1st page.

☞ The Rebel troops have been ordered from Kentucky, peaceably if they will, if not, forcibly. The large body of the people of Kentucky are true to the Union.

☞ The employees of the Reading Railroad Co., are subscribing part of their monthly pay, to be invested in the Government 7 3-10 per cent loans during the continuance of the war. This is a patriotic movement, and will yield a handsome return.

☞ The following is the Union ticket formed last week, in Berks county, in opposition to the Democratic ticket:—

President Judge, Henry W. Smith; Associate Judge, George D. Stitzel, James Everhart; Senator, David Hottenstine; Assembly, Wellington B. Griesemer, Lewis Briner, Dr. Adam Schoener; Treasurer, Daniel Shepp; Commissioner, William Yocum, (3 years,) Charles K. Snell, (1 year.) Director of the Poor, Thomas Snyder; Auditor, Jacob Van Reed; Coroner, G. C. Nemmert.

☞ We have been requested to state by a number of the Democrats of Heidleberg township, that the report circulated that "the Democrats of that township will only vote for their men on the Union ticket, and scratch the Republicans, is FALSE.—They are honest and will vote the *whole* Union ticket and nothing but the whole Union ticket." The falsehood alluded to above seems to be the principal electioneering scheme of the opposition. We hear of it every day, and they seem to be using it over the whole county. The desperation to which they are driven is shown in this that the principal argument they use in favor of their partizan ticket is a glaring falsehood.

☞ Below we give the names of the Union Republican County Committee. It will be seen that, like the Democrats, they preserve their organization, they think there is no time now for political contention, and as the Democratic party is giving effectual aid to the National Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, they have recognized them as political friends, and united with them in forming a Union ticket.

UNION REPUBLICAN STANDING COMMITTEE.

Lebanon Borough, E. W.—Isaac Beckley.
Lebanon Borough, W. W.—David E. Miller.
North Annville—S. W. Dohn.
South Annville—David Black.
Bethel—Peter Gerhart.
Cornwall—James Hummel.
Cold Spring—U. R. Tracy.
Heidelberg—John Gratzbill.
East Hanover—Ed. J. Breckenstose.
Jackson—Alexander Helm.
North Lebanon Borough—John C. Wentz.
North Lebanon Township—David Steckbeck.
South Lebanon Township—Peter Smith, P. S.
Londonderry—Michael Deininger.
Millcreek—Daniel Zugg.
Swatara—Thomas Lesher.
Union—Cyrus Schools.

☞ We have the most cheering accounts from every section of our county relative to the popularity of the Union movement and the prospects for the election of the Union ticket by a very large majority. Almost every person not directly influenced by the Clique is determined to lay aside all partizanship this fall, and go heart and hand for the Union.

☞ The Democrats of Lancaster county, last week, at their county convention, resolved that in the present emergency of the country it would be inadvisible to create party strife, and therefore they would not nominate a county ticket. On Monday last, in pursuance of a call signed by many leading Republicans who are sincere in their desire to see party distinctions wiped out, in conjunction with prominent Democrats, a Union Mass Meeting was held in Lancaster, and a Union ticket was nominated in opposition to the straight Republican ticket. The appearances are that the Union ticket will be elected.

☞ Beauregard has promised his army that they will either be led to battle before the 1st of October, or led home.

☞ Wm. H. Blair, Esq., of Centre county, is the Union candidate of his district for the State Senate. His election is certain.

☞ Lively times will soon take place in Kentucky. The rebels troops have been ordered to leave the State, which they refuse to do unless the Government troops are also withdrawn, thereby insuring its neutrality. Major Anderson has taken command of that department; issued a spirited call to the Kentuckians, and will at once proceed to expel the invaders.

ALL RIGHT!

We take extreme pleasure in announcing to our readers that a point has been discovered on which we can agree with the organ of the Court House Clique. It says:—

"The resolutions adopted by that body [the Republican Convention,] were such as no Union man can object to—yes, as every Union man must approve and commend."

That's so, but why should the *Courier* repudiate resolutions, fairly adopted by the Republican convention, which declared it inexpedient at present to nominate a partizan ticket; recommended the issuing of a call for a Union convention; and adjourned sine die; all of which every true "Union man *does* approve and commend." This is the point on which we agree with the *Courier*; and while pleased with this agreement our pleasure is greatly alloyed by the fact that the *Courier* should be false to its own professions, and oppose Union—leave the Union Republican party, and ally itself with, and advocate the partizan ticket fixed up by the Court House Clique.

Said resolutions should have been as binding upon the Clique and its organ, as they are upon the large mass of the members of the Republican party. With the many professions of Unionism and no-partyism, it looked very bad for the Clique to play publicly the factious and disorganizing game they inaugurated then, and are still persevering in. They should have submitted to the clearly expressed will of the majority. Patriotism should rise above such extreme partizanship, or rather, disunionism, at this time of our National danger.

The Union ticket the only Regular ticket in the field.

REPUBLICANS! READ!!

The People's convention assembled in the Borough of Lebanon, on the 2d inst. It met in the forenoon and organized, and then adjourned to meet again at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

When the convention met in the afternoon, and before the names of any candidates were presented to the convention, or any other business of importance was transacted, one of the delegates offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention issues a call to the Democratic party to unite with us in the formation of a Union ticket, to be composed of Republicans and Democrats, to be submitted to the people for their suffrages at the coming election, upon a platform supporting the administration in the prosecution of the present war, mantain its authority and preserve the Union of the States, and that this convention issues a call to its constituents to elect delegates on Saturday next, at the usual places of holding delegate meetings, to represent them in a convention to be held on Monday next, in the borough of Lebanon, for the purpose of nominating a ticket, as suggested by the address just read.

Resolved, That the convention adjourn *sine die.*

Both these resolutions were adopted, without a dissenting voice, *and the President, by virtue thereof, declared the convention adjourned sine die.*

After the convention had adjourned *sine die*, then eight delegates withdrew. It was their duty to do so, because by that adjournment the convention became dissolved, and all the power which it originally had, relapsed to the people who had delegated it. *Thereafter* they were *no longer a convention of the People, but simply an assembly of gentlemen, who could bind themselves, but no one else by their action.*

It will be observed that the first resolution adopted by that convention, proposes to unite with the Democratic party in the formation of a Union ticket, and directs the Republicans to elect delegates on the following Saturday to represent them in that body, on the Monday following.

The delegates, therefore, who retired from the convention and united in forming the Union ticket, obeyed the spirit and letter of the resolution, which the former convention adopted. They consequently did not *secede from the convention, or arbitrarily break off their connexion with it, but left it in pursuance of an irrevocable resolve* adopted by that body, and the Union ticket, which was subsequently nominated, is the *regular party ticket*, and is entitled to be supported as such, while *the former ticket is entirely spurious*, because those who formed it had no longer authority to act for the party when they made the nominations. Is not this manifest from the facts hereinbefore stated.

☞ Since the *sine die* adjournment of the Republican convention, the enthusiasm of the people for the Union movement and the Union ticket, has made the Court House Clique look as though they had lost their mother.

☞ The Court House Clique takes delight in calling their ticket a "People's Union ticket." They should remember that calling the tail of a calf its fifth leg, don't make it so by a long shot.

☞ We have been informed of several of the falsehoods the agents of the Court House Clique are spreading through this county. We would specify them but the agents are so well known as lacking in principles of truth and veracity, that no confidence will be placed in their statements. The Clique seems to be lost to all sense of honor and fairness in this their present desperation.—"Whom the god's wish to destroy they first make mad," which is precisely the case of the Clique.

A DREAM.

A few nights ago a friend of ours had a dream which interested him very much when he awoke, and he commenced thinking over it until he began to understand its meaning.—It is full of interest, and has a point in it, and therefore we give it to the public.

This friend, we will give his own language. "Dreamt that he had strolled a few miles into the country to amuse himself. It was on a Saturday afternoon, not long ago; the weather was fine, and as he was alone he passed his time as pleasantly as he could in observing the surrounding country, and in moralizing upon things generally. He had not got far into the country however when a spectacle of unusual interest attracted his attention. He saw a fine, healthy, well favored cow in a pasture field along the road side. She had a large udder, well filled with milk and was apparently not far advanced in years, and seemed very promising. Around and about this cow were collected a large crowd of men. All seemed very eager and hungry. They were sitting on hands and feet and each one was trying his utmost to get one of the teats into his mouth, and all was in great uproar and confusion. From the time this scene attracted my attention until it closed, I saw a young man rather below medium height of a pleasing appearance and apparently in good condition (perhaps made so from the substance which he drew from the cow, as will appear hereafter) sucking away for dear life, at the biggest teat at the udder. He seemed very greedy and repeatedly endeavored to get all the teats into his mouth but it was too small and he could not hold them. The others licking their chops and showing signs of being very hungry, would still follow up, and seeing the greediness of their leader, they seemed to become very angry, and they scolded about him and called him very bad names among themselves, but they dared not say anything to him because they were afraid to offend him. Presently however all the teats were filled. The aforesaid leader, still holding on to the biggest one, would only leave such others at the udder as he had a liking for. If any others approached, he would give them a kick on the nose, and thrust them back, and they becoming very angry and chop-fallen, would mutter to themselves, while retiring to the rear and then entirely disappear, very much to the gratification and amusement of the others who were standing around, for they hoped their chances for a tuff at the teat would increase, as the number of aspirants would diminish.

Things continued in this way for some time and the confusion and contention among these suckers seemed to increase—the lucky ones being in great glee while those who had been less fortunate were sullen and gloomy—until at last the master of the cow came and turned them all off, saying that it was better for the cow, as well as for his own interest that this kind of business should cease. *The cow must for a while stand dry.*

The greedy cormorants begged, implored, remonstrated against this, and when they found that this would not answer they threatened him—their leader being particularly violent, for the source from whence he had drawn many a good belly-full was about being cut off—but the master was inexorable and so he carried his point just then I awoke.

Our friend thinks the cow represents the Republican party; the teats the offices; and those whom he saw, collecting around and about her, with such terrible eagerness, the leaders of what is commonly known in this county as the "Court House Clique" and their hangers-on through the county. While the master personifies the sincere Republicans of the county, who have hitherto clung to the party, out of love for its principles, and who think the *party ought now to be used to advance the true interests of the country and not merely to furnish offices for the hungry crew aforesaid.* It will be observed that the master carried his point. We regard this as a good omen.

If any one can give a better translation of this dream than our friend has done, he is at liberty to do so.

☞ Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation recommending to all the people of this State to close their places of business, to-morrow, (Thursday,) and observe the day in accordance with the recommendation of the President, in humiliation, prayer and fasting.

MAN BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.—*He Died in Ten Minutes.*—A man named John Hill, from Central Ohio, while at the Dayton fair, on Saturday visited one of the 'side shows' which always infest such a place, and while amusing himself, concluded to try the temper of a rattlesnake by putting his hand in its cage, when the reptile bit him on the finger, and infused into his system such a virulent poison that the unfortunate man died in ten minutes.

SEE TO THE ASSESMENTS.—All citizens who wish to make sure of their right to vote at the coming election, should be careful to see that their names are on the Assessor's list of the Ward or township in which they reside, at least 10 days before the election. As the election this year will come on the 8th of October, the 27th of September, (next Friday,) will be the last day of assessment.

☞ The Government has accepted the tender of military services by the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres. They will probably enter Gen. McClellen's staff. The young Count de Penthievre, son of the Prince de Joinville enters the United States Naval Academy. He is 16 years of age.

☞ Gen. Braxton Bragg has been appointed the Confederate Secretary of War, vice L. P. Walker, resigned.

For the Advertiser.

Do you want an Office?

MR. EDITOR:—A very amusing occurrence took place a few days ago, not a hundred miles from Jonestown. Two Republicans met together, who in the beginning of the Union movement were favorably inclined towards it and had expressed their determination to support the Union ticket, but soon afterwards they changed their minds and came out for the first ticket, which occasioned some surprise in the neighborhood. They do not wish their names made public and therefore we will call them A. and B.

The following dialogue ensued between them:

A. Well "B." I hear you are going in for the first ticket, and so am I, but pray tell me how you came to change your mind?

B. Well, I will tell you, confidentially. I was over to Lebanon, a few days ago, and I there saw some of those men who always fix up the county ticket for us, and who have power enough to do what they promise, *because they understand politics*, and they have offered to nominate me for Sheriff, three years hence, if I will help them elect their ticket. They solemnly declared that they would do it, and I know they will be as good as their word. I want an office, you know, and if I can get it in this way I would be foolish not to do it

A. When was this?

B. Last Saturday in Lebanon.

A. Was it Mr. ——, who promised you?

B. Yes, but —, ——— were also present, and you know they and Mr. —— always work together?

A. Well, this is fine business. They are not to be trusted, that's sure, for they have made me the same promise on the Friday previous.

B. Promised you?

A. Yes, Mr. ——, and the others you mention made this promise to me. It was on the pavement near the Court House. They then told me not to say anything about it, to any one, and they looked so serious. I thought they meant what they said; but I now understand why they did not wish it revealed. They are using this office—and no doubt all the other county offices too—as a bait to catch votes, and dear knows, to how many others they have promised the same office besides us, for the same purpose.

Just then I came up. "B" laughed immoderately, while "A" who was not so much of a philosopher, swore like a trooper.

I inquired of them, what was going on, and they then told me their discourse just as I have given it above.—I pretended to be very much amused at this, but I did not feel so, I can assure you, because (although I was ashamed to tell them) the same parties had on the previous Wednesday *confidentially promised me the same office*, if I went in with all my might for their ticket.

Can you tell me to how many more this same office has been promised by these same parties? REPUBLICAN.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR:—We have no means of knowing the extent of the promises in regard to which our correspondent inquires, but we have no doubt they have been indefinitely multiplied. In justice to all parties, however, we suggest that all those who have had this office promised them by the parties aforesaid, will meet in the Court House, at Lebanon, on Saturday, October 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and then and there they can make each others' acquaintance, and see what a large number of jolly sheriffs Lebanon county will have three years hence, if those who are generally known through the county as the "Court House Clique," will do what they have promised.

I name the Court House as the place of meeting because no other room large enough to hold them can be found elsewhere.

If all others who have had county offices promised them by this same concern, will meet here on the same day, we will have people enough in town to hold the largest County Convention ever held here.

For the Advertiser.

DEER DALE, S. Lebanon, Sept. 23, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Report says that the Republicans of Heidelberg township, (for such I believe they are not ashamed to call themselves,) who have formed a union with the Democrats of this county, would, at the fall election, strike the Democratic candidates on the Union ticket and vote only for the Republicans.

Although we live a great way off from the READING AND DAUPHIN TURNPIKE ROAD, yet we get to hear something about the politics of our neighboring township. By what I can learn, when I get to Shaefferstown, the Union Republicans will vote the whole ticket settled by the Union Convention, and nothing but the ticket; so, you see, this report is not *true*. The Democrats, I suppose, will do the same thing, but let them speak for themselves. Stories of this kind I think are told by some fellows in Shaefferstown, for I was told there is one with the itch for office who tells awful big yarns in politics. He tells some of our farmers that the delegate from East Hanover, some big gun, *as I see in the Courier*, (I believe he was Foreign Minister or something of that kind,) was kicked out of the convention for offering Union resolutions; then he puts his best face on and says all those Union candidates are secessionists. About your fellows in town and around the Court House I know nothing; they *look* very honest, and I expect would not tell tales if they can help it.

Sometimes I think, abolitionism sticks out a little from the COURIER. Even as early as 1850 Mr. Fillmore's administration was no go with him. I suppose it was on account of the runaway negro compromise act.

Down here they talk sometimes abolition too, and then if you say one word pro or con you are a secessionist. But I think all the talk in this line won't stop the storm along the mountain.—The resolutions adopted at the Union Convention are strong enough in support of the government and administration to put down rebellion against the same, provided we act as we profess by them.

No other man than he who is disloyal to his government seeks to make local division and bickering for little selfish ends, or, in other words, political polecats will sometimes scent a whole neighborhood just because they are by nature qualified for such, and no other purpose. UNION.

☞ Gen. Wool, has sent to Washington for instructions touching the course to be pursued with contraband slaves, two thousand of whom are now at Fortress Monroe. He is ordered to send to Washington all whom he can spare, the men to be set to work on intrenchments, the women to be employed in the camp kitchens, and paid for their services.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—Although I am a strong Republican, and believe that the principles enunciated in the Chicago *Platform* are such as governed our forefathers in the formation of the *Constitution*, yet I rejoice that at the present time a practical move has been made by the formation of a Union ticket, to unite all upon one common platform for the preservation of our government and our nationality, with no side issues to divide us. I am glad, because, by keeping up a strict party organization there can be no advantage gained for Republican measures and principles, nor any good result to our distracted country.

Tell me, my political friends, how Republican principles are to be advanced by drawing strict party lines, and dividing our loyal people against each other; or where and how are they to be applied so as to effect anything in the present condition of our country? In what possible way can the uniting of Republicans and Democrats in Lebanon county upon a Union ticket, facilitate the extension of slavery over one inch of territory? It is equally absurd to say, as some do, that such a Union ticket can weaken the hands of the National Administration in its efforts to crush rebellion.

Would it not have been infinitely better if the Republicans, in the first place, had agreed with the Democrats to select men from both parties to fill the county offices, (as has been done by the late Union convention,) dropped their old party fights, and lived and worked together in unity and harmony until the rebellion is crushed, than to expend their efforts in keeping up party organizations and electing partizan favorites to office?

Can party spirit and party strife, which has done as much as anything to bring us into our present difficulties, now help us out, or in any way aid the administration in the prosecution of the war?

Neither is it just that Democrats, who are as earnest, and do as much, in support of the administration in the issue, and only issue, now before the people, as Republicans, should be excluded from holding office.

Patriotism, policy and justice, all, appeal to us to discard party politics and party strife, and to support such men and such measures as will best promote unity and harmony among us.

WIDE AWAKE.

For the Advertiser.

MR. BRESLIN:—In last week's *Courier*, a writer who signs himself "Squatter," and claiming to be a Douglas Democrat, charges Breckinridge with having gone to Richmond to join the rebels, and intimates that the Union of parties in this county is a union with men who approve of Breckinridge's course. He, in the course of his article, would have the public believe him to be a hearty supporter of the government and yet in that very article, he endeavors to create distrust and enmity, by charging that there are persons in Lebanon county who follow the fortunes of such men as Breckinridge right or wrong. He knows his charge to be false; and for mere party purposes; in order to ensure the success of the *Court House Clique*, he would create feelings of hatred in the breast of our people towards each other at a time when the administration needs the hearty, undivided support of all our loyal citizens. If there ever was a time in the history of our country when *party spirit* and its bitterness should be cast aside, and the whole people of the North go hand in hand in support of the government, it is now. Yet that man connives at, if he does not advise, the false charges that have been systematically made against individuals in this community, in order to gain his base ends; while the persons thus charged, by insinuations and otherwise, are better patriots than he and his tools are capable, in the narrowness of their hearts, of being. There has been a united action on the part of a few men in this borough to create mistrust towards some persons by insinuating that they sympathize with the rebels, in the vain hope that party lines could again be drawn, by this means, and the success of the *Court House Clique* be again ensured. But these schemes must fail on account of the want of confidence on the part of the people in their *tools*, since such as are worth listening to would not stop, for any purpose whatever, to injure others by the use of mere fabrications, such as have been stealthily promulgated for some weeks past.

What reason has "Squatter" to support his charges? What facts can he produce to show that there are disloyal persons in Lebanon county? Have not Democrats as well as Republicans gone cheerfully when country called? There is not an individual in Lebanon county who is not loyal to this government. And let me ask "Squatter" whether his course if successful would not have as great a tendency to weaken the administration, as that of Breckinridge if he joined the rebel army? Is it not the tendency of such efforts as "Squatters" to induce men to stand aloof in times like these, where they find their love of country misrepresented and themselves made the objects of mistrust by the vile machinations of desperate partizan leaders who consider the welfare of their country NOTHING in comparison with their own individual interests—men who like Iscariot of old sell their all for *filthy lucre*. In the name of our country let this be stopped! Let those who are daily giving evidence of their loyalty be no longer misrepresented and let a united effort be kept up to support our government. I shall not pursue this subject any further for the present, in the hope that this may have the effect to stop these charges, since their falsity is so apparent and their tendency so disastrous; further than to state to "Squatter" that he is known to be a leading Republican, and if he persists in his course, his trickery will be exposed and his actions laid bare to the public; all of which are in keeping with his hypocritical attempt to make the public believe him to be a Douglas Democrat, in the vain hope that there is a feeling of bitterness existing between Democrats that he might be able to kindle; expecting thereby to strengthen that imposition on the public, which was nominated by a set of men after the convention had by its solemn act of adjournment *sine die* given its power as a delegated body back into the hands of the people. A.

THE VOTE OF THE SOLDIERS.

Gov. Curtin has issued a special proclamation providing for the voting of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, in actual service at the time of the general Election, on the second Tuesday of October next. It authorizes such volunteers to exercise suffrage on the day of the general election, at such places as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop and company, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions as if they were at home, provided, the volunteers aforesaid are, at the time, more than ten miles from the place at which they would be entitled to vote if not in service as aforesaid. The captain or commanding officer of each company is to act as judge, and the 1st Lieut., or officer second in command as inspector, and in case of their refusal, the officers next in command shall be authorized to perform this duty. The judges are to administer the oath to the inspectors and clerks. The judges, as aforesaid, are within three days to transmit the returns through the nearest post office to the Prothonotary of the county in which they reside. A similar return is to be transmitted to the commanding officer of the Regiment or Battalion, who shall make a general return of the votes of all the companies under his command, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The return judges of the counties in which the volunteers have resided before being called into active service, are to meet on the second Tuesday in November, when they are to include in the enumeration the military vote so returned.

Great Battle at Lexington, Mo.

The Rebel Gen. Price Repulsed, with a Heavy Loss.—Second Day's Battle the Result Doubtful.

ST LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:—

A man named Griffith arrived here today and states that on Saturday last, Gen. Price, with seventeen thousand men, had surrounded Lexington, and had sent a summons to Colonel Mulligan to surrender. Colonel Mulligan refused, when Price is reported to have sent back word that he would give him until Monday, at four o'clock, to surrender, and if he did not he would march on him with a black flag.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 18

Two couriers just arrived from Lexington, give the following intelligence, which is believed by the commanding officer here to be in the main reliable.—

General Price commenced an attack on the intrenchments at Lexington, commanded by Col. Mulligan, on Monday.—The fight lasted all day, and was very severe. Gen. Price assaulted the works, and was repulsed with severe loss.

The fight had been renewed on Tuesday morning by Gen. Price, but feebly, when the couriers left.

Gen. Lane was at Johnstown, Bates county, on Monday morning, with a force of 2,000 to 3,000 men, marching to the relief of Lexington.

The rebel loss on Monday was reported at 4,000, and that of the Union troops at 800, which is probably exaggerated.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18—P. M.

On Monday afternoon Gen. Price sent word to Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, demanding a surrender. Col. Mulligan's reply was, "Go to hell!"

An attack was immediately made by Gen. Price, he opened with his artillery, and making an advance under its cover on the town. He was repulsed with heavy loss.

Gen. Lane, with an estimated force of 5,000 Kansas troops, is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington, and rapidly advancing to support Col. Mulligan.—Other Union troops are also rapidly converging from St. Joseph and other points, to reinforce Col. Mulligan.

The Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Indiana regiments have gone by steamer to Lexington; also the forces sent from St. Louis per the Des Moines and White Cloud. These reinforcements number about 6,000 effective troops, and will reach Lexington tomorrow morning, the 19th.

Every confidence is felt here that Col. Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until the reinforcements arrive.

The Osage bridge, eleven miles east of here, on the Pacific Railroad, is said to be the first point threatened by Ben. McCulloch's forces, which are now believed to be rapidly advancing from the Southwest.

JEFFERSON CITY. Sept. 19.

We have no definite intelligence from Lexington to-day. Dispatches were received here this afternoon from Booneville, saying that it was reported and currently believed that Lexington had been taken on Tuesday.

Two gentlemen, who arrived here late this evening, having left Booneville at seven o'clock this morning, entirely discredit the report. There were 4,500 Union troops at Booneville, besides the Home Guards.

A Brilliant Action.

KANSAS CITY, Mo, Sept. 19.—Advices by private letter from Lexington to-day (Thursday,) says General Price attacked the Federals at 10 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning with a force of 30,000 rebels, the Federal force being estimated at from 3000 to 4000. The Federals fought them for two hours, when the secessionists drove them back into their entrenchments.

The Chicago Irish Regiment, Colonel Mulligan, then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonett, scattering the rebels in all directions.

General Price was to attack them again this morning, with seventeen pieces of artillery.

No statement of loss on either side is given.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20.—At the headquarters of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, there is supposed to be a force of 3500 men.

The Federal scouts who have just come in report that firing was still going on at Lexington on Wednesday evening.

The rebels are said to have no shells, shrapnel or cannister, and nothing but round-shot and slugs.

The Surrender of Colonel Mulligan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 22, midnight.—A despatch received here to-night says that the United States troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon, on account of the want of water.

Ben McCulloch was in Barton county on Monday last, marching on Lexington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Some military changes have been made that are interesting to Pennsylvania. Col. Charles J. Biddle declines the appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers, probably because he does not desire to lose the seat in Congress to which he has been elected. He remains in command of his regiment.

General Hintzelman, heretofore on the other side of the Potomac, will take command of one of the Pennsylvania Brigades in Major-General McCall's division. He has recovered from his wound received at Bull Run.

1½, P. M.—There is no word of truth in the statement that Major General Fremont will probably be removed.

The Government has received no news confirming the report of Col. Mulligan's surrender at Lexington.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the public house of David Hollinger, in the borough of Lebanon, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861, at 6 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate of ABRAHAM PEIFFER, decd:—

A LOT OF GROUND,

containing 39 feet front and 69 feet deep, on Elizabeth street in Lebanon, adjoining lots of Peter Schott, William Moyer, and a School Lot; thereon erected is a frame dwelling House, 1½ stories high, 22 by 16 feet, a Bakehouse, &c.

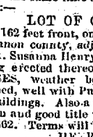
ALSO,

On Saturday, October 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises in Palmyra Lebanon county, the following Personal Property, viz: Carriage, Carriage Harness, Saddle, Rails, lot of Boards, Wood, Machine for making Brooms, Sleighs, Buffalo Robe, Diamond to cut glass, Planes, lot of old Iron, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO, at the same time and place, the following Real Estate, viz:—

LOT OF GROUND,

containing 162 feet front, on the principal street of Palmyra, Lebanon county, adjoining property of Simon G. Horstick, Susanna Henry, John Reem and others, having erected thereon 2 Log DWELLING HOUSES, weather boarded, with Kitchen attached, well with Pump, Shop, Barn, and other outbuildings. Also a variety of Fruit Trees.



Possession and good title will be given on the 1st day of April, 1862. Terms will be made known on day of sale by

JEREMY FISHER,
WILLIAM BLEISTINE,
Executors of Abraham Peiffer, deceased.

September 18, 1861.

IF YOU WANT

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

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.

General Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, SAMUEL HAUCK, Sheriff of the county of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Lebanon, on the *second Tuesday (being the 8th day) of October*, 1861, at which time the electors of the county aforesaid will vote in their respective districts for

One person for President Judge of the several Courts of Dauphin and Lebanon counties for the 12th judicial district.

Two persons for Associate Judges of the several Courts of Lebanon county.

One person to represent the county of Lebanon in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Sheriff of Lebanon county.

One person for Prothonotary of Lebanon county.

One person for Commissioner of Lebanon county.

One person for Director of the Poor of Lebanon county.

One person for Auditor of Lebanon county.

I do hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several districts within the County of Lebanon, are as follows, viz:

The Electors of the East Ward of the Borough of Lebanon are to meet at the Commissioners' rooms in the Court house in said Borough.

The Electors of the West Ward of the Borough of Lebanon, are to meet in the Jury room, on the west side of the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of South Lebanon township are to meet in the Grand Jury Room at the Court House in the Borough of Lebanon.

The electors of North Lebanon Borough are to meet at the Public House of Benjamin Zeller, in said Borough.

The Electors of North Lebanon Township, are to meet at the Public House of J. L. Katz, in said township.

The electors of Jackson township are to meet at the Public House of Joel & R. Mill, in said township.

The Electors of North Annville township are to meet at the Public House of Simon M. Crall, in said township.

The Electors of Heidelberg township are to meet at the Public House of Levi S. Oberly, in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry township are to meet at the Public House of John Wolfersberger, in said township.

The Electors of East Hanover township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob W. Adams, in said township.

The Electors of Swatara township are to meet at the Public House of Simon Heilman, in said township.

The Electors of Bethel township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob Reichard, in said township

The electors of Union township are to meet at the Public House of Daniel Border, in said township.

The Electors of M. Hereck township are to meet at the Public House of Frederick A Stultz, in said township.

The Electors of South Annville township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob Fink, in said township.

The Electors of Cold Spring township are to meet at the School House, at or near Rausch Gap, in said township.

The Electors of Cornwall township, embraced in the Southern district of said township, are to meet at the Public House of J. & G. Eby, in said district.

The electors of the Northern district of Cornwall township are to meet in the Traverse Jury room, on the west side of the Court House, in the Borough of Lebanon.

The election to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, and to be not to be closed before seven o'clock in the evening.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this State, or any city or incorporate district, whether a commissioned officer or other subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporate district, and also, that every member of Congress and the State legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporate district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or Borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this common wealth."

Also, that in the 81st section of said act, it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified elector of this State and removed therefrom and returned and who shall have resided in the election district paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be admitted to vote, whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless: First he produced a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation, or on the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath or payment thereof; or, second, if he claims a vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so permitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid his tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of such age, and shall be called out to the clerks who shall make like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year, or more, his oath will be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be permitted to vote in the township, ward, or districts in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any officer of any election under this act from holding such election or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use intimidating threats, force or violence, with a design to influence or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such a person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less that one month, nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled thereon, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1000, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for Judge at the next spring election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which said officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district in the borough of Lebanon, on the 3d day after the election, being for the present year on *FRIDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER*, 1861, then and there to do the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors, or clerk of the election of said district who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES FROM DAUPHIN AND LEBANON COUNTIES.

The Return Judges appointed to meet similar Judges from the county of Dauphin relative to the election of President Judge, will meet at the Court House, in the borough of Lebanon, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The following sections of the Act approved the 15th day of April, 1851, providing for the election of Judges of the several counties, prescribes their respective duties, viz:

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