

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC & REPUBLICAN

UNION TICKET.

President Judge:

John J. Pearson, -Dauphin County. Associate Judges:

William Rank, Swatara Township. Thomas Kramer. Londonderry Township. Assembly:

Isaac Hoffer, Lebanon Borough. Sheriff: Jonathan Bender, Jackson Township.

Prothonotary: Henry Siegrist, Lebanon Borough.

Treasurer: John Allwein, South Annville Township.

Commissioner: Jacob Bucher. South Lebanon Township.

Director of the Poor: Elias Walborn, Bethel Township.

Anditors Jacob Zug, Millereck Township.

Noxt Tuesday is election day The present condition of our National affairs makes this election, which under other circumstances would be but an ordinary one, of considerable importance. The "Union must and shall be preserved," and to do so treason and rebellion must be crushed. The government looks to the people for an endorsement of its efforts in the accomplishment of that object. At the ballot-box is the place where the people the verdict recorded through the ballot-boxes next Tuesday will be keenly | pullers here, and the ticket they have

In Pennsylvania no State election takes place this year, but the opinion of the people will have to be gathered in this and helped to carry out the county offices and members of the Legislature.

In Lebanon county we have two tickets presented to the voters for their endorsement-one made by a partizan assembly and of the usual partizan character; the other by a Union Conventien of all parties, and which will be supported by Democrats, Republicans and Americans indiscriminately, who have laid aside party feeling and party attachments for the present, and whose only object is "Union for the sake of the Un-

There need be no appeal to the voters "to come cut." All who appreciate the importance of the present election will rally to the polls with an unusual enthusiasm. Let every man do his own thinking, and vote according to the promptings of his own heart, and the popular verdict will be ticket, next Tuesday, that will prove fice" requires it. an era in its history. There are many reasons why it should be so, but the time for argument is now pastthe time for action is at hand.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proc mation prohibiting citizens of Pennsylvania from enlisting in companies or regiments raised for or in other States, under any authority but such as may be authorized by this State.

Voters of the Union ticket ill examine their tickets carefully, and see that they conform with the ticket published at the head of our

A private named Lanahan, last veck, shot dead the Major of the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment. He was tried y a drum-head court martial and senenced to be hung. Previous to the execution of the sentence he committed suicide by cutting his throat. de at Lexington, Company A of the First llinois Cavalry, accompanied them.-This company received the shot of the

eturned. - Chicago Tribune.

THE UNION TICKET.

stration the most effective support.-And if all men were willing to suborlinate private interests to the public get many votes in this county.

But the Union ticket is opposed by what is known in the country as the Court House Clique," because it was formed by the people, and if it succeeds, their own ticket, formed by them, in the main more than a month before the convention met, will have to go down. This would utterly destroy

nominated for any county office worth nominated for any county office worth having, if he does not at first secure the good will of this clique, and to do this he must surrender his manhood and consent to become a willing instrument in their hands for any pursuited over acts of the North, irrespective of the masses of the North and the masses of the North, irrespective of the masses of the North, irrespective of the masses of the North and the masses of the North strument in their hands for any purpose they choose to use him. If he has too much solf-respect for this, they will ignore his claims, and he cannot get upon the ticket. Hundre's of the very best men of the party know this from their own experience, and we appear to them to work the super to work what we have a light they had endeavored to keep not the lower to work what we have intensity their sword upon them. peal to them to verify what we have here said.

By supporting the Union ticket, we can therefore accomplish two objects, viz: unite and harmonize the people, and secure their unanimous support of the administration, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and smash the "Court House Clique;" the latter being but a mere consequence of the former, but still is very much desired by the people. This we call killing two birds with one stone. And we well know the people will go it with a rush when the time for action comes

REPUBLICAN OF JACKSON. HOW THE STRAIGHT TICKET

WAS FORMED. It was well known for months before the convention met, that those of this borough who compose what is commonly known as the "Court bonging for the offices, and whose attachment to House Clique' throughout the county, were determined to nominate Mr. Shantz for Sheriff. He was their pot, and the universal outgushing of patriotism everywhere witnessed, political antecdents should be forgotten; conciliation of the concentration of the concen and for him every other candidate be-

fore the convention would have been sacrificed. It was so declared by not revive party animosity—at present so happi them weeks before the convention by extinguished by an over greediness to catch the lew offices now to be filled. To obviate this danger the Union ticket has been formed The nounced himself as a candidate for that office, was much too strong for chiracters; well-qualified to discharge the during the files of the offices to which they have been named: Shantz through the county. Outside of this borough, he would have got three votes to Shantz's one, and in a fair race for the nomination the latter would have been beat out of sight.—

In this, however, we do not stand a love. The Republicans, of Iowa, Ohio and New York have united with the Union laving Democrats of these States in the formation of State tickets.— He consequently could only be put Although the Republican party was largely in on the ticket by utterly ignoring and defying the wishes of the people, and this was deliberately resolved upon weeks before the call for the County

Convention was issued. Of course they required the co-ope ration of some of the other candidates to do this, and these for the sake of making their own nomination, cheerfully helped them.

On the day of the convention, those candidates who were in the ring brought these were then combined by the wire-

a number of them willingly acquiesced from the votes cast for the various programme previously fixed up by the Clique; because liberal promises to

help them next time, were made them.
Will the voters of Lebanon county support a ticket thus formed? I think ANTI-CLIQUE REPUBLICAN.

JUDGE RANK.

The principle of "rotation in office" is strongly arged against this gentleman by the straight voters. They will of course resort to anything to help their ticket, but this argument, we think, does not make much in their favor.

Judge Pearson has been nominated and elected time and again, and yet nobody hears of any objection to him on this ground.

The experience which Judge Rank has acquired on the bench will make him so much more useful to the pub. lic, and if he has hitherto faithfully served the public, why should he beturned out now simply to make room for another who has had no such experience.

right. In the hands of the voters we leave this matter, feeling confident, however, that they will record such a verdict in this county for the Union to make room for another because potential this county for the Union the county for the County for the Union the county for the County f for another because "rotation in of.

Would a farmer, merchant or other business man who had hired a servant or clerk for a year, turn him out when that year was up, if he gave satisfaction, simply to make room for another? Clearly not, if he had respect to his own interests; and so the public should act in regard to the offices.

> For the Advertiser THE UNION TICKET.

The great body of the American people love their government,-and well they may, because its equal can nowhere be found since civil institutions have been known to exist among mankind. The sages and patriots of the revolution guided by profound foresight, and the loftiest patriotism have founded it upon the fundamental principles of justice and equality, and so long as morality, and a love of liberty, dwell in the hearts of their descendants they will cherish it

with unfultering devotion. History details the dangers and sufferings which our forefathers have encountered before it was securely established, and in the eventful war which preceded it, the interposition of Divine Providence, in behalf of an infant people, then struggling for their independence may be clearly discerned. Thankfulness to God, and gratitude to them, independent of self interest, and paren-In one of the rallies by the Irish Brig- tal affection would naturally prompt them to make every sacrifice which the most ardent love of country could evoke, to preserve for themselves and their children that happy system of governwhole battery of the rebels, and all went ment thus prepared to their hands. This was own-horses and riders. Not a man not doubted; but it was feared that attachment to party into which the people necessarily would

ecome divided—would unduly incite their pas-ions, and becloud their understanding; that the posted than we in regard to the movements go-aal and bitterness of political contention might. THE UNION TICKET.

MR. EDITOR:—The people in this zeal and bitterness of political contention mightpart of the county all want to unite beget distrust and alienation among them, and on the Union ticket, because in supporting that they can give the admin-citement thus occasioned, might lead them to

good, the straight ticket would not tiquity. Our Statesmen of revolutionary memory saw the danger to which we would be subjected from these causes, and they have improved every occasion to admonish us against them.

None felt a deeper solicitude, or gave way to more gloony forebodings than the lamented Wash. ory saw the danger to which we would be submore gloomy forebodings than the lamented Washington, and he has left us a munument of wisdom and instruction, on this subject, in his Farewell Address.

The temper and disposition of the American people was never fully tested until the present go down. This would utterly destroy their solds. The power, break up their selfish and despotic ring, and again secure the political power of the county to the people, where it justly belongs.

It is a fact well known through the county, that no honest man can be great zeal and acrimony. The political earlier through was probably the most violent through which they had ever passed. Questions of great and they were debated pro and con in our legislative assemblies, and before the people with great zeal and acrimony. The political caldron belief and sectioned was boiled and seethed and the public excitement was

> against their traitorous political com-pairiots, who with arms in their hands, were endeavoring to resist and overthrow it. The Southern con-spirators sought to hullify the election because it went agalust them. The masses of the Demorusic party of the North said (1No; the sover-eign will of the people declared through the bal-lot box must be respected, and although we should have preferred to see the decision the other way. yet, it was constitutionally made and is now irreversible. Every State and citizen within the Federal Union must submit to it. Resistance is revolution and must be put down by force."
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> This, of course, was no more than duty and patriotism demanded. In making this emphatic declaration under the trying circumstances by which they were surrounded; they only showed their loyalty to the government and fulfilled the constitutional obligation which their citizenship imposed upon them. But it nevertheless affords gratifying evidence to every reflective mind, that public virtue still prevails among the people, while it is the most triumphant vindication of their capacity for self government that has yet vet it was constitutionally made and is how irre-

heir capacity for self government that has yet been given.
Who has a heart now to proscribe those mer tion, harmony and fraternal feeling should be cultivated among the people. This is indispen sible to our national safety. Let us therefore,

In the city of New York, where the Democratic party has a majority of 30,000, a Union war ticket is being formed which no doubt will be the firing from the latter, however, counties of this State the same thing has been done. In the Scranton Congressional District, of this State, the Republicans have given their manimous support to a Benocrat for Congress, because he was loyal to the government, and the entire North commended them for their patriotism and liberality.

In the First Congressional District of Philatruly and significantly speak. Hence their delegates for themselves only, and delphia, which has hitherto been Republican by over 4,000 majority, it became necessary a few months ago to elect a member of Congress—the then incumbent having been appointed to a for-Some candidates before that connominated is the result of their action.

Some candidates before that connominee pledged to support the administration
and against the rebellion, but the politicians and
against the rebellion, but the politicians and vention, were of course defeated, but managers of the Ropublican party, as they have a number of them willingly acquies and done with set, took the matter in hand and made a partizen nomination, and when the election rame, the Union Republicans refused to go to the polls—thus rebuking the impertinuace of political managers by their inaction—and the Demcratic numinee was elected.

All this indicates that the people have no heart in political wrangling while the life of the na tion is threatened. This is highly honorable to them. It ought not to be otherwise. Ancient history informs us that Belshazzar was occupying his time in drinking, feasting and merry making while the beleaguering army entered Babyleo, the capital of his Empire; that Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning.—This as a simple biographical notice of these men is a complete deliniation of their characters and has secured for them an immortality of infamy.

Let medern history not record of us, that while the sky was lured with the blaze of civil war and our National existance was trembling in the bulance we occupied our time in fierce debate and in political contentions about a few local of

UNION, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

[Correspondence of the Lebanon Advertiser. LETTER FROM CAPT. LANTZ'S COMPANY.

CAMP TENALLY, Comp. C., 7th Reg.

EDITOR ADVEREISER:—Having been absent from Comp upon picket duty at the Great Fallst of the Pottomac for two weeks, I have not had time to write to you. We had a lively time of it while there, and felt the enemy in the shape of shot and shell, and I must give them the credit of knowing how to use them well.

We returned on Monday, and on Tuesday pight

The offices are made for the public were ordered to the Chain Bridge, with the other went up from the throats of the thousands assen bled. It was evident that the honor of our noble old State was safe in the hands of her sons who

We were halted when near the Chain Bridge and ordered to return to camp, the fun being over before we arrived. Gen. McClellan passed thro' the lines at a gallop, and was hailed with the most deafaning above. nost deafening cheers. We were reviewed the next day by Gov. Curthe State. The Governor made a speech, but I was not near enough to hear what was said. The colors are handsome, and the boys are quite proud of them. May those who bear them return the

same with honor.

We left the following afternoon for picket duty We left the following afternoon for picket duty again, and when we returned next day found that our camp had been moved considerably nearer the Chain Bridge, and as it was raining very hard at the time, and our things lying around promiscuously, there was considerable swearing, I assure you. However, we have now cleaned up our new quarters, and are well pleased with our situation. How long it will lust of course we cannot tell:

To day we paid the last tribute of respect to one of our companions, who died from Chronic Dysentery,—Henry Lorah. An upright man; a good and faithful soldier; one who, although advanced in years, was willing to offer up his life in defence of his country's flag. He was respect-ful and attentive to the commands of his superi ors in the service, and kind and affable to his companions in ranks, with no word of complaint at any time. His loss will be keenly felt both by officers and men. Longfellow's beautiful lines

officers and men. Longfellow's beautiful lines are peculiarly applicable:

Art is long—Time is flecting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

He died as a soldler should die, in the full belief of salvation, promised us in the Great Book.
We have been visited by several young men from Lebanon attached to other regiments with in a day or two, but not being personally acquainted with them I cannot mention names.

The Boys are well, and there is no excitement

zeal and bitterness of political contention might beget distrust and alienation among them, and that demagogues, taking advantage of the excitement thus occasioned, might lead them to their rain.

This was the source of endless trouble, and proved the ultimate ruin of the Republics of antiquity. Our Statesmen of revolutionary memory saw the danger to which we would be sub-

personal and pecuniary interests are the sole oujects of their ambition.

We have been placed in the 2d Brigade under
Gen. Mead, and the Bays are anxiously waiting
for something to turn up that they may have a
chance to do some fighting, satisfied that under
our gallant Colonel we are bound to win what we
start for.

I remain yours,
J. V.

SKIRMISHING.

An active skirmish took place at Blue Mills Landing, Missouri, last week, between 4,500 rebels and 570 Union men. The latter lost near 100 men in killed and wounded.

On the 21st. Gen. Lane's force surprised at large body of rebels at 100 captured. All the enemy's tents, hair, tinctured with gray. vagous, and supplies, were taken.

A skirmish occurred on Thursday, milian with the country, eluded purelly blow on the seacoast.

It is stated that a fight occurred at Mariatown, Mo., on Tuesday, the 17th ult., between 5600 National troops, under Cols. Montgomery and Johnston, and 400 Rebels. The latter were tents and supplies were captured. On morning. our side we had a scrious loss, in the death of Col. Johnston, who fell pierced with nine balls. We also lost two privates and had six wounded. 1 GRAFTON, Va., Sept. 25, 1861.

Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio egiment, with one piece of artillery, from New Creek on Monday, toward Romney. They drove the enemy, seven hundred strong out of Mechanforce numbered one thousand four the fort completely surrounded. nundred infantry and cavalry to retreat to the mountains, with a loss of breastworks during the entire siege. number wounded. Our loss amount- the fort and cut off the supply of water.

The rebels are busy in the vicinity of and unearthed it. The pickets are doubled and all passes denied by Gen. McClellan.

FROM KENTUCKY. Forty Thousand Troops to be Raised: gaged in burying their dead.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25.—In the House PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE to day Mr. Underwood reported and amended bill from the Committee on the above bill by a vote of 21 to 5.

of 16 to 10, a bill providing that Kentuckians who voluntarily joined the their allegiance within 60 days, or es-

tion to consider the misfortunes of was very scarce. the nation, with a view to their pergood fellowship in the future. Also is now very near Lexington. bill calling both sections for an arto consider these propositions and to than 300. provide for a joint commission.

hero of Lexington.

sided with her son for the past twenty-three years. He was educated at the Catholic College of North Chicago, under the superintendence of the Paradise. Rev. Mr. Kinseller, now of New York city. He is a strict member of the Catholic Church. In 1852 and 1858 and 1854 he read law in the office of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Congressman from the Chicago district For

Senator Fitch, of Indiana, tendered him a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. He accepted the position and spent the winter at Washington. During his residence in Washington he corresponded with the Utica Telegraph.

After his return from Washington ne was elected Captain of the Shield's Guards. On the news arriving of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he threw his soul into the national cause. The Irish American companies held a meeting of which he was Chairman. Shortly afterwards went to Washington with a letter, written by the late Senator Donglas on his death-bed, to the President, tendering a regiment to be called the "Irish Brigade." He was elected Col. and immediately went to work with a will. The course of the "Brigade," up to the battle at Lexington is well known; it has nobly

brayely and honorably done its duty. He is a riged temperance man, although he is jocund and whole-souled to a fault. He is six feet three inches in height, with a wiry, elastic frame Papinsville, Mo. After a severe fight a large, lustrous, hazel eye—an open the latter were routed. Lane's loss frank, Celtic face, stamped with courwas 17 killed and a number wounded; age, pluck, and independence, surthat of the rebels was 40 killed, and mounted with a bushy profusions of

THE EXPEDITION TO CHARLESTON. Sept. 19, at Black river, Missouri, be The New York Tribune say: General tween three companies of Indiana vol- Sherman's expedition to the Southern istration which they had endeavored to keep out uniteers, under Major Guvitt, and a coast will sail within three weeks at of power, and supported it by their united strength, cavalry, body of rebels, under Ben the furthest. Fifteen or twenty regin the exercise of its constitutional authority Gullet in which the careful the furthest. Talbot, in which five of the rebels liments will have the privilege of go were killed and four taken prisoners, ing to Charleston, as the principal ofand thirty five horses and a quantity ficers in command believe, or to Mobile of arms captured. The balance scat- or New Orleans, as others conjecture. tered in all directions, and being fa Gen. Sherman will not strike the on

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Surrender of Lexington. Hupson, Mo., Sept. 23.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis Republican by completely routed, with the loss of Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's seven killed. 100 horses and all their soldiers, who left Lexington on Safurday

The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst.

During all that time there were no springs or wells of water in the camp dria; and Johnston's, 85,900, at the mouth ground, as has been stated. The supply and the Ringgold Cavalry, seventy- of water was entirely from the river.five in number, under Col. Cantwell, There were breastworks all around the gard and Johnston, but also Jeff Davis and four hundred of the Eighth Ohio camp, with the exception of the portion regiment Col Harte, made an advance next to the river. It was here that the they have an excellent view of Washinghardest fighting took place.

The Rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance, icsville Gap, on Monday morning the and under their cover gradually succeeded 24th and advancing on Romney storm- in securing a position in the rear. They ed the town, causing the enemy, whose then cut off the supply of water and had

They made but few charges upon the about thirty five killed and a large Their object seemed to be to surround

ed to three killed and ten wounded. Having succeeded in this, they waited WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 26. until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield There was a brisk skirmish yester- to a foe more terrible than the 27.000 reblay in the neighborhood of Fall's els who surrounded him. Previous to his Church between a portion of General surrender he offered to take a position on Smith's division and the rebel battery. a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price The firing from the latter, however, the odds of four to one in a fair and onen

hand, Griffin's and Mott's batteries to be about a quarter of a million of dol- ing from Washington toward Fairfax and With this exception everything on the | by Col. Mulligan in the camp ground, line of the Potomac remains quiet .- some time ago, but the rebels discovered

tinctly throwing up earthworks.— he found himself compelled to surrender.— them, and will be successfully repulsed if well that I want you to send me two dollars would All fears of an attack on McClellan's The morning after the surrender, the men

more disastrous to them than the long mounts to 200,000 men; that Beauregard siege which followed. For a day or two previous to the last attack they were en-

OF LEXINGTON. St. Louis, Sept. 25.—Lieut. Harris, of Military Affairs, calling out 40,000 Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry, who was volunters for service from one to three in the battle of Lexington, has arrived years. It was passed by the vote of here. He states that he disguised himof to 13. The Senate concurred in self in the uniform of the enemy, after the surrender and passed through their lines, The Senate also passed by a vote escaping without taking the obligation.

He reports that a large amount of gold, seven cannon, forty-five hundred rifles rebel force invading the State shall and muskets, the equipments of Marshall's be incapable of taking any estate in and Mulligan's regiments, a number of Kentucky by devise, bequest, division wagons, and a considerable quantity of or distribution, unless they return to provisions, fell into the hands of the rebels. On Wednesday, the 19th, General Price cape from the invaders as soon as having been reinforced by Green and Harris, commenced a most determined The House of Representatives of attack. The fight lasted from 9 o'clock Kentucky have ordered a committee on Wednesday morning till 4 o'clock on of thirteen to be appointed by both Friday afternoon, during which time the Houses to prepare a bill to provide fighting was so incessent that our men for the calling of a National Conven had neither time to eat or sleep, and water

Ben McCulloch is marching rapidly to manent settlement, based on consti- form a junction with Gen. Price, with a tutional provisions, mutually forgiven large, well armed and well disciplined the wrongs of the past and assuring force, and a good supply of artillery. He

The total loss of Col. Mulligan was not mistice of ninety days, to give time over 150, and that of the rebels not more

Union Ticket in Lancaster Co.—The WHO IS COLONEL MULLIGAN? Union Republicans and Democrats of Lan-The Detroit Advertiser gives the caster county, held a mass Convention on following interesting sketch of the Monday last, for the purpose of nominating a Union County Ticket in opposition to the straight Republican Ticket that was Col. James A. Mulligan was born nominated some weeks ago. Christian in the city of Utica, New York, in S. KAUEFMAN, Esq., of Columbia (a promibe year 1829, and is consequently in nent Republican) was President of the conhis thirty second year. His parents vention. A committee, composed of an were natives of Ireland. His mother, equal number of Republicans and Demo after the death of his father, which crats, was appointed, who reported the took place when he was a child, re following excellent ticket, which was unanmoved to Chicago, where she has re imously ratified by the Convention, viz: President Judge.—Henry G. Long, (R,)

Associate Judge.—Ferree Brinton, (R.)

Assembly.—Col. James Myers, (R,) West Hempfield; Nathan Worley, (D. Manheim Borough; Samuel A. Worth, (R.) Colerain: Abraham Peters, (D.) Manor. County Treasurer.—Esaias Billingsfelt, (R.) Adamstown.

The grave of the late Major Ringgold who fell in the battle of Palo Alto, is in Greenwood, Cemetery, near Baltimore. It is marked by no monumental stone, but it is surrounded simply by a stockade of Mexican muskets with fixed bayonets which were taken in the battle named.

Thomas J. Jeffries, Esq., of Philadelphia, paid a visit to Washing. ton, a few days since at the request. of the War Department, to make arrangements for organizing a huge blacksmith shop for the Department. The amount of work is very large.

The oak tree lives in a state of naure one thousand five hundred years.

05 A good one is told of a Quaker Volunteer who was in a Virginia skirmish. Coming in pretty close quarters with a rebel he remarked—"Friend, it's unfortunate, but thee stands just where I am going to shoot," and blazing away down came the Secesh.

OF Speak little, and well, and people vill take you for somebody.

67 A romantic individual was asked the other day why he showed greater attachment to a very thin lady than to one that was more stout!

"It is," said he, "because I am nearer ner heart."

Counterfeit.—There is said to be in circulation a well executed photograph counterfeit (\$5) on the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County. Look out for them.

ARREST OF JAMES B. CLAY AND OTHERS AT CINCINNATI.—A dispatch, dated Cincinnati, Sept. 26, 1861, says

"Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Colonel Letcher, with a detachment of Col. Woodward's regiment, captured James B. Clay, with sixteen of his men, while on the way to join Zollicoffer. They were taken to Camp Dick Robinson. John C. Breckinridge was with their party in the city, but escaped."

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

A Confederate officer, lately taken prisoner, says that the strength of the rebel armies before Washington, under Beauregard and Johnston, is not less than the grant and Johnston of the rebel in the strength of the rebel armies before Washington, under Beauregard and Johnston, is not less than the grant of the rebel in the strength of the rebel armies before Washington, under Beauregard and Johnston, is not less than the grant of the rebel in the strength of the rebel armies before Washington, under Beauregard and Johnston, is not less than the strength of the rebel armies before Washington, under Beauregard and Johnston, is not less than the strength of the rebel armies before Washington, under Beauregard and Johnston, is not less than the strength of the rebel armies before Washington, under Beauregard and Johnston, is not less than the strength of the str highest estimate that has been madenamely: Beauregard's, 90,000, at Fall's Church, Munson's Hill, and near Alexanof Goose creek, near Lewinsville and near Ball's Cross Roads; that not only Beaurehimself, have been on Munson's Hill, where ton, of all the roads leading to it, and of all the fortifications that have been thrown up to defend it; that while the rebel leaders have abandoned the idea of attacking Washington, they are satisfied that their own works are of such strength that the All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, Union army will not venture to attack them; that they have been diligently occupied, ever since they took possession of Munson's Hill, in fortifying not only that hill, but also Mason's Hill to the North, and Upton's Hill to the south, and in making a complete line of fortifications, nearly parallel to our outer line of defences, from Lewinsville to Springfield station, near Al-

exandria; that there is not a hill along this whole line that is not crowned with a fortification or redoubt of more or less strength, according to the importance of the place; that every road and defile lead-Manassas is commanded by batteries mounted by guns of long range, that can rebel leaders are satisfied that these numerous defensive works are of such strength | Mr. spalding that the Union army will not dare attack they do; that they believe the Union army All fears of an attack on nicolellan's in morning and the surfeder, the first loss I got from you army it appears; are not abandoned by were released on parole; and ferried across in Washington, including the columns of a few out of the first loss I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail and oblige in Washington.

The officers were retained.

Banks and Stone, on the Upper Potomac, and of Cen. Sickles, below the city. a.

JAMES KENNEDY The first attack of the rebels proved and of Gen. Sickles, below the city, aand Johnston are well satisfied to remain Mr. Spalding. where they are all winter, if they can keep the Union army in Washington, that while the two armies thus remain in statu quo the integrity of the line of the Potomac remains inviolate, and that the South does not desire more than that to be accomplished by Beauregard or Johnston; that the rebels believe that Washington cannot be defended by less than 200,000 troops; for that the moment that any considerable part of that force is withdrawn for offensive movements elsewhere, Beauregard and Johnston will attack it, crossing the

Potomac on the ice, if in the winter time. South Annual Sept 21, 1861.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Directors and Teachers of South Annuille township met in Saboel House No 7 on Saturday, Sort. Bat, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of adopting an English Grammar and A United States History for their schools, and to organize a Te cher's Association. After a long and a spirited discussion on the subjects of English Grammar and United States History in which Teachers and Directors took part, the Directors adopted Brown's English Grammar and Anderson's United States History; after which S. H. Harper was appointed to the chair and J.S. Krumbine Secretary. The teachers ordering the following the fallow ing officers—viz: S. H. Harper, President; J. S. Krumbine, Vice President: D. W. Miller, Secretary; and H. H. Ehrmay, Treasurer The following were then appointed as teachers to report at our next meeting on the following branches:—Anniptical Orthography, His. B. Brumar; Mental and Written Arithmetic, Mr. Pottsigor; Physical Geography, S. H. Harper; Reading Mr. Teval & Kenthe Committee Committed Committee Committed Committee Commit . SOUTH ANNVILLE, SEPT 21, 1861. ctaiger; Physical Geography, S. H. Harper; Reading Trixel; English Grammar, D. W. Miller; Algebra d Geometry, J. S. Kaumbine. Adjourned to meet in two weeks hence, at the same place, at 80 clock, P. M. D. W. M.LLER, Roc. Sec'y.

FALL INTO RANKS!! THE REGIMENT authorized

THE REGIMENT authorized to be raised by Rev. J. M. McCarten, the late Chaplain of the 14th Regiment, P. V., is filling up rapidly in LEBANON. PA.

A CAMP is established in the town, men are mustered in, and put under pay and subsistence immediately, in Companies, squads, or singly.

The men of this Regiment will secure all the hearths often to State troops, and those arising out of special direct connexion, with the Wur Department at Washington.

A few Companies from beyond the limits of Lebanon County, will be accepted

It is designed to make this Regiment one of the best equipped and officered going from the State, and one whose moral characteristics will invite the confidence of all those wishing to enter the service of their imperiled country.

No man is too good to serve his country. Duty to God and such service are to be regarded as identical.

All accessary information will be furnished by applying to the undersi, add, at LEBANON, PA.

J. M. McCarter,

Col. Commanding, Camp Colleman.

Col. Commanding, Camp Coleman. Sep tember 25, 1861. Lebanou, Pa

James H. Kelley,
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH WATCH,
Eagle Buildings, Cumberland Street,
LEBANON, Pa. FFERS to the Public an elegant and extensive as

OF PARIS STYLES OF FINE JEWELRY. consisting of Dinmond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Enameled Work, and Etruscan Coral Breast Pins, Ear Righs and Finger Rings. Gold Chains of every style

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The stock will be found among the largest in this section of Pennsylvania, and has been selected with great care from the most celebrated importing and manufacturing establishments in New York and Philadelphia.

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My friends, aud the Public generally are invited to anxamination of my superb stock. JAMES H. KELLY,
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They go Right to the Spot. INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE! SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS.

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN, GOOD FOR LECTURERS, GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS, GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. CHILDREN CRY FOR SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Coligh instantly.

They clear the Throat They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
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They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

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I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Threat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will findshem very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensible. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. My signature is on each package. All others are

A Package will be sent by mail, propaid, on receipt of

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

Spalic Dicheadack Concurrence CURE NervousHeadache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

TIVENESS:
For LITERARY MEN. STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving TONE-and VHOOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural clusticity and strength of the

restoring the natural clasticity and strength of the whole system:

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originated in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

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Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines:
A Box will be sent by mail prenaid on receipt of the
PRICE 25 CENTS.

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SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING.
they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy
of this truly scientific discovery.

Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

43 Cedar Street, New-York,

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

I wish you to send me one more box of you Cophs !.

Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from the n.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., January 18, 1861.

H C. Spaiding. Sir:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephali.
Pills. Sent them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Fills, and fir them excellent.

Belle Vernon; Ohlo, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding Esq.,
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which sen
me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are trul
the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyaudot Co., O.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860. H. C. Spalding, Esq.,
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to brin your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my cust-mers. If you have anything of the kind, please send

One of my customers, who is subject to Severe Sie of Hear ache, (usually lasting two days.) was cured of a attack in one hour by your Pills, which I suit her.

Respectfully yours.

W. B. WILKES. Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding.
No. 48 Codar st., N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents; (25.) for which sent box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wh.
C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co, Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache at most instanter.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER: * A single bettle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUB will save ten times its cost annually. -SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.—A Bru ash accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25
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No. 48 CEDAR Street, New-York.

CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to exsmine before purchasing, and see that the full name.

SEALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindlin ounterfeits. [March 6, 1861.

"Market Street Hotel," Corner Market and Chestnut Streets, Lebanon.
JOHN MATTHES, Proprietor.

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

JAMES T. YOUNG, GAS FITTER WALNUT STREET, next door to A. S. ELY'S O fice, LEBANON, PA. [March 13; 1861.