

ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENNA. This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will increase as the seasons demand.

The Attention of SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS is called to the INFANT SCHOOL CATECHISM, printed in chapters, on PART I. Chapter I.—The Creation.

The Eclectic Class-Book, FOR THE USE OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER, published by all who have examined it, better adapted to the wants of the Sabbath school teacher than any now in use.

FALL & WINTER GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT HENRY & STINE'S STORE!

LADIES' DRESS GOODS French Merinos, Colored, and Plain Goods of every description and at all prices.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! Brocade Square and Long Shawls, all Wool, plain Long Shawls, Mounting Wool Shawls and a large lot of square Wool Shawls offered at low prices.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. Cloths, Cassimeres, Battens, Union Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Brown Cloths, and an assortment of Hosiery, which will be offered at reduced prices.

CHEAP STORE OF RAUCH & LIGHT. At the Corner of Cumberland Street and Plank Road, LEBANON, PA.

DRY GOODS. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. They have all selected with the greatest care from the largest Importing Houses in Philadelphia.

Walter & Foch's Mill. THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have recently erected a new and improved mill, which will produce a superior quality of flour.

NEW LIVERY STABLE. THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that he has opened a NEW LIVERY STABLE, at Mrs. T. RIBB'S Hotel, Market Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Out-Lots at Private Sale! WILL be sold at Private Sale, 100 ACRES OF LAND, situated in Long Lane, near the borough line, in Cornwall township.

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

180 NEW STYLES, 1861. DANIEL BIRNBAUM, 1861. A Market and the Court House, north side, in Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon Advertiser. A FAMILY PAPER FORWORN AND COUNTY IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WM. M. BRIDGES.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Gentlemen:—It has pleased Divine Providence, during the last season, to give us abundant crops, unbroken peace within our borders, unanquilly among our people, and thus to enable the Commonwealth to do her full duty to the country, to herself, and to posterity. For these blessings we have cause to be grateful.

It will be observed that the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday in September, will account for the apparent increase in the amount of debt paid, as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The State has on hand a surplus of uniforms and equipments which cost about \$190,000, which the United States have agreed to take and make for at once. Arrangements have been made with the General Government for the reimbursement of the military expenses of the State since the 27th of July last. The bills as yet are forwarded to Washington and partial repayments have already been made.

time. It is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of this great work to the Commonwealth, and especially to Philadelphia and Erie and the hitherto neglected counties near its route west of the Susquehanna. By the act of the 21st April, 1856, for the sale of the State canals to the Sunbury and Erie railroad company it was provided that if that company should sell said canals for a greater sum in the aggregate than that of the Commonwealth, the excess should be paid to the Commonwealth by a transfer of so much of such bonds and securities as said company should receive for the same and payable in like manner. The company sold the canals and reported the share of the profit on such sale due to the Commonwealth was \$281,000 of which \$230 was paid in cash and for the remaining \$281,000 the Commonwealth received coupon bonds of the Wyoming canal company to that amount, being a portion of bonds for \$900,000 issued by that company and secured by a mortgage of the Wyoming canal, which was to be paid in cash or in coupon bonds of the Wyoming canal company.

On the 9th of April last I directed the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of providing for the military organization, and on the 12th of the same month the act, entitled "An Act for the better organization of the militia of this Commonwealth," passed, appropriating the sum of \$500,000 for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia. On the 16th of April the President, by proclamation, called for a military force of twenty-five thousand men, of which the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was at first sixteen (afterwards reduced to fourteen) regiments to serve as infantry or riflemen for the term of three months unless sooner discharged. This call was enthusiastically responded to by the people of Pennsylvania. The first military organization, which the Government received at Washington, was a Pennsylvania corps which arrived there prior to the 19th of April. On that day the passage of other Corps from this and other States through Baltimore was impeded by force, and during nearly two weeks afterwards the communication between Washington and the West was almost entirely cut off. On the 19th I received a request from the War Department that the troops preparing in this State should be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted and transported by the State in consequence of the then inability of the United States to do so. The request was complied with, and the necessary regiments, (being eleven regiments and one hundred and seventy-five men from Pennsylvania, served for the term of three months under the President's proclamation above referred to. As the arming those volunteers with supplies was necessary, and the circumstances a hurried operation, and as complaints were made in regard to them, and funds were alleged to have been perverted, I appointed a board of commissioners to investigate the whole subject. A copy of their report with the evidence taken by them has been already laid before the public. It is the intention of the Auditor-General to open the accounts of such parties as appear by the testimony to have been overpaid, and this course has already been taken in two of those cases.

of preparing their food. The Commissary of the United States furnished uncooked rations, and under the circumstances of emergency I deemed it necessary to make arrangements for aiding in the cooking of the rations, and for procuring and furnishing meals to such of the regiments as arrived during the night or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted, so far as ascertained, to \$744,200, and I recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation therefor. It ought to be remembered that these operations would have been much larger, but for the liberal and patriotic efforts of the citizens and especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free-handed hospitality and generous aid to our wearied and hungry soldiers, deserve remembrance and gratitude.

On the expiration of the term of the ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers were thrown into Harrisburg without notice and detained here, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents, camp equipage and cooking utensils had been taken from them at Williamsport, Maryland, and they arrived here destitute of all means of subsistence.

of other Pennsylvania regiments, estimated, (the officers of which are in course of being commissioned), 6,400 Total in service, 93,677. REGIMENTS PREPARING FOR SERVICE, 12 regiments of infantry, 15,000 1 do of artillery, 1,077 13,077 COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE, 1 company of cavalry, 100 4 companies of artillery, 624 724 Total, 13,801. In service, 93,677 Preparing for service, 13,801 Total, 107,478.

The General Government requested that the State should retain from purchasing arms, as their condition was found inferior in the market, and in view of the large expenditures of money in arming and equipping the volunteer militia of the State, provided for the defense of the National Government, did not purchase arms as authorized by the twenty-eighth section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861. The State has now quite as many arms as are necessary to arm the militia of the State in existence; but, influenced by the threatening aspect of our relations with foreign governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms as soon as they can be obtained, and to purchase arms in the most judicious manner. The arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. One thousand and five hundred and thirty arms have been thus distributed. I have also addressed a letter to the commissioners of all the border counties, offering them the privilege of purchasing arms, and they are all formed to receive them. Besides this, complying with the requirements of the twenty-seventh section of the act of 15th May last, I have caused to be procured for the State arms to such military organizations as may be formed in Philadelphia on a plan to be approved by me as Commander-in-Chief. Muskets and other considerable arms have been furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers from the State arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them before leaving the State. It is to be regretted that some of the arms sent out from the arsenal of the War Department that they would be armed at Washington or other near designated points, and that their arms would be sent to the State by freight, and thought wise in these cases not to insist on the arms being sent before the regiments marched, as this would have imposed on the government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service. Forty-two pieces of artillery with limbers, caissons and harness, and all the necessary implement and equipments were furnished by the State to the artillery regiments of the Reserve Corps. Ten of these were purchased by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the United States. Diligence has been used in collecting arms throughout the State and repairing and altering them in the most approved manner. The State has now 62 pieces of artillery, of which 17 need repair. 26,723 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics, and some are in the hands of the militia. In addition to the city of Philadelphia has 9 pieces of rifled artillery, and 4,976 muskets and rifles. There is also in the arsenal at Harrisburg, 1,998 sabres and swords, and 1,927 pistols, and the city of Philadelphia has 440 sabres, and 326 pistols with the necessary accoutrements. The Adjutant General is successfully engaged in existing arms throughout the State, and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased. Probably, at least, 5,000 muskets and rifles and several pieces of artillery will be collected and repaired.

\$20,000 for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in military capacity, &c. Of this fund I have drawn from the Treasury \$3,500, out of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of the military department, and the usual expenses of persons employed on temporary service, none of which received any further compensation than that provided for in the act. I have also drawn from the Treasury \$1,000 to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expenses of establishing military patrols on Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio on secret service. My account is settled in the Treasury Department on the 1st of December. On that day I had expended \$6,400, and except some incidental payments made since, the balance remaining in my hands.

The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account. An account of military expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the accounts department here, was made up on the 12th of that month at the Treasury Department of the United States for settlement and allowance. The sum of \$806,000, has been received by the Treasury Department on that account. The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps, &c., may not be provided for by any existing law of Congress. As these expenses were incurred by the State, the Auditor of the General Government, and have been productive of results most important to the welfare of the State, it is the duty of the Legislature to provide for their payment. It lies with the Legislature to adopt the proper means for directing the attention of Congress to this subject. Assurances have been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be proceeded in due season, and that the State may receive credit for the balance due, in time to apply the same towards the payment of her quota of the State on behalf of the United States. It is the duty of the State to provide for the payment of her quota of the State on behalf of the United States. It is the duty of the State to provide for the payment of her quota of the State on behalf of the United States.

Lebanon Advertiser. A SKETCH OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

A soldier who went to Accomac and Northampton in Lockwood's command, sends to the Cincinnati Gazette a pleasant description of the region just occupied by our troops in Eastern Virginia. They classify farmers, among the poorer classes of the peninsula, according to the number of horses they work. There is the one horse farmer, the two and three horse farmer, and a man who works five horses is a "right smart" farmer. They plant their corn one stalk in the hill, and it grows close to the ground, with one ear to the stalk. They know nothing about acres, but any one can tell how many thousand hills of corn he has raised. The oxen of the peninsula are miserably small and mean looking. They work them singly in shafts, the load being pushed along by the head. One of them, if properly fattened, might make a meal for a hungry hog; but I wouldn't give a "glasco" for the fragments. FARM HOUSES. The dwelling of well-to-do agriculturists along the route are built in a style peculiar to the country. First a tolerably large two-story house, then a little one-story building stuck on to the end of it, and a story-and-a-half building to finish up the row. This, with roof of a dull red color, white walls and green blinds, makes up the picture of an Accomac or Northampton farm house. The resources of peninsula architecture appear to have been exhausted in these quaint-looking structures, and the design is rarely departed from. HOOSIER TRAVELING. We left Oak Hall in the evening and marched some six or eight miles before camping. The Zoozooz were in the lead, and having marched in pretty quick time, they took up an idea they were "putting the Hoosiers through"—an idea that seemed to tickle them amazingly. The next day, however, we were in the lead, and concluded to give our red brethren a taste of Hoosier traveling. We marched fifteen miles in five hours, through sand shoe-mouth deep, and stopped for dinner a short distance this side of Drummondtown. The Zoozooz were strung along the road for two miles back, and came struggling in, crestfallen and disgusted, for half an hour after. On the afternoon's march their surgeon rode up and begged Col. McMillan for God's sake to halt, saying that his men could not possibly stand it. HUNTING RUM. This peninsula, cut off from commerce in a great measure with both the North and South, has suffered for many articles of domestic comfort. S8gur, coffee, stationery, and even the necessities of peninsular life—rum and tobacco—are remarkably scarce; the two latter being parted with reluctantly at exorbitant prices. Some of our officers have no particular objection to a "nip" before breakfast, as well as a post-prandial smoke, and many were the weary pilgrims in the search for rum and tobacco. One Lieutenant secured a canteen full of rum at Drummondtown, and left it in the bar-room of the hotel while he ate his dinner. While he was pitching into the solids, some heartless wretch stole his canteen, and substituted some of the finest water. The Lieut. carried it about five miles, and thought he would refresh himself. Those who saw him throw his head back, and turn the bottom of the canteen to the firmament, say that his countenance was a study for the pen of Hogarth. A rigid investigation has been going on ever since, but the culprit has not yet been discovered. AN 1812 WAR STORY. The following, we believe, has never been printed. Ogden Hoffman used to tell the story. He was in the great fight between the Constitution and the Guerriere, and said that as the British ship came sailing down on them, as they heard the sharp orders, when the guns were run out and the men could be seen ready with their matchlocks, an officer came in haste to Captain Isaac Hull, and asked for orders to fire. "Not yet," was the quiet response. As they came still nearer, and the British vessel poured in her fire, the first lieutenant of the Constitution came on the poop and begged permission to return the broadside, saying that the men could not be restrained much longer. "Not yet," was the indifferent reply. Still nearer the British ship came and the American prisoners, who were in the cockpit of the Guerriere, afterward said that they began to believe that their own countrymen were afraid to measure their strength with that of the enemy, and this thought gave more pain than the wounds which some of them were still suffering from. In a moment after the Guerriere rode gallantly forward showing her broadside; and as the swell carried her close to the very muzzle of our iron-sided Captain Hull, who when quite fat and dressed in full rig, bent his body twice to the deck and with every muscle and vein throbbing with excitement, shouted out, "as he made another gyration, 'Now, boys, pour it into them.' That broadside settled their opponent, and when the smoke cleared away the Commodore's lights were to be seen split from waistband to heel. Truly the Commodore had a soul too big for his breeches! Hoff need to add that Hull, nothing disconcerted gave his orders with perfect coolness, and only changed his tight when the British commander's sword was given up to him.