Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
ISAAC SLENKER.
UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JAMES P. BARR.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ Last week was a week of battles, and thousands upon thousands are now sleeping the soldier's death or suffering pain and anguish from wounds. The rebels, taking advantage of the withdrawal of McClellan's forces from before Richmond, and before our new levies should be brought into the field, made a desperate blow to annihilate our forces and achieve victory for themselves. Their designs, from all accounts, seemed to be to destroy our army now in the field, make their way to Maryland and capture Washington. Although successful partially in battle, they are not yet in Maryland, will not capture Washington, and, probably, by this time, have found that they are further from "independence" then ever. Events are now transpiring so rapidly that every day puts a different face upon the aspect of affairs, and, although we now give what has transpired, we know not what may be the situation when we go to press. Providence has our course in hands, and will no doubt direct our able generals and brave soldiers to success in the end. If not His will be done.

☞ The *Tribune* office, at New York, was closed up, on Monday, for publishing a canard that McClellan had been detected in acting the Traitor. Although Greely has written and printed more treasonable matter than all the other papers in New York together, yet, if the Courts are still open in that city, and we believe they are, we contend that he should have been hauled up before them, and not served in the style in which Democrats are served now-a-days. We protest, humbly though it is, against the despotic and arbitrary proceedings of those in power, no matter whether it strikes us or our enemies. The laws are and can be *enforced* in the North, hence there is no need for martial law.

☞ James H. Campbell has been renominated by the abolitionists of Schuylkill county, as their candidate for Congress. The nomination will be, *if it has not already been*, acquiesced in by Lebanon county. They admit that their candidate will be badly beaten in Schuylkill, but will make this county the battle ground and hope for a majority large enough to overcome the Democratic majority in that county. Will the Republicans of this county, the friends of Hon. John W. Killinger, our present member, kiss the hand that smote them. On the 31st of May last, the *Miners' Journal*, the organ of Mr. Campbell, published "John W. Killinger, of Pennsylvania," in prominent type, as follows:—

BLACK LIST.

Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts.
Alexander S. Diven, of New York.
Charles Delano, of Massachusetts.
William McKee Dunn, of Indiana.
Bradley F. Granger, of Michigan.
Valentine B. Horton, of Ohio.
William Kellogg, of Illinois.
JOHN W. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania.
William Mitchell, of Indiana.
John T. Nixon, of New Jersey.
Albert G. Porter, of Indiana.
Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts.
George K. Shiel, of Oregon.
Benjamin F. Thomas, of Massachusetts.
Charles R. Train, of Massachusetts.
Carey A. Trumble, of Ohio.

This was because he voted against the emancipation bill, and of course against Campbell. Did Mr. Killinger in that vote represent his constituents, and if so, how can they now support Campbell? How can Mr. Killinger and his personal and political friends support a man who suffered his organ to put such a personal indignity upon him?

☞ The Republicans of Philadelphia have re-nominated the Hon. Alexander Henry, for Mayor, Wm. B. Mann, for District Attorney, and a full partizan ticket. This is the party so intensely devoted to the Union that they "temporarily abandon their organizations!" There is not a county or township in the state, where they have the least chance of obtaining a corporal's guard to sustain their tickets, but "true to their selfish instincts they nominate tickets on their own hook." They will be "wiped out," through the ballot-boxes, for their pains.

☞ It is said that there is some trouble in one or two of the districts of Schuylkill county, relative to the enrollments. Marshal Millward has asked for a regiment of volunteers to enforce the laws. The miners refuse to be enrolled and drive off the Deputies.

NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Senator Browning, of Illinois, recently addressed a large meeting of his fellow citizens, at Quincy, in his State, when he gave utterance to the following honest sentiments in regard to the objects of the war, which we trust will open the eyes of moderate and patriotic Republicans to the dangers into which their press and party leaders would plunge them, and induce them to co-operate with the Democrats in arresting the progress of an organization whose further success threatens not only the subversion of the Union, but the establishment of despotism upon its ruins.—Mr. Browning is a Republican, is the head of the Republican party in Illinois, and the bosom friend of President Lincoln.

"Mr Browning explained his position upon the confiscation question, and did it to the satisfaction and approval of a vast majority of those who heard him. He said that Congress had no power to confiscate property, and that confiscation was a humbug. If the power of confiscation existed anywhere, it existed in the President by virtue of his office, as Commander-in-chief of our armies.

The Constitution conferred no such power upon Congress, and he had sworn to support the Constitution. He could not support the confiscation bill and the Constitution too, so he supported the Constitution and opposed confiscation. Upon this question he stood with the President. The same was true upon the question of arming the negroes. He was opposed to arming them and so was the President. He was for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. [In the utterance of these truly patriotic sentiments, Mr. Browning was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.]

Mr. Browning denounced the abolitionists in unmeasured terms. He denounced the leaders in the United States Senate—naming Summer, Wilson and others—as disloyal—traitors to the country—wild, deluded, crazy fanatics, who were bent upon the destrection of the government. He had no sympathy with them, and had refused to co operate with them, and should continue to do so. He had marked out his course, and should pursue it. It mattered not that some of his personal and political friends had turned against him—he was for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and upon that platform he intented to stand, though every dollar's worth of property that he owned in the world should be sacrificed or destroyed.

He was interrupted by an Abolitionist present, who charged him with having gone over to the Democrats. Mr. Browning respnded that he was ready to go over to the Democrats or to any other party, or to act with patriotic men, to whatever party they might belong, who were for the Union and the Constitution. Mr. B. then asked the brazen faced Abolitionist if he would be willing to receive the South back in the Union, with all their constitutional rights, if the rebels would lay down their arms to-morrow? As might be expected, the crazy fanatic replied no—he would not!—he would not be willing to receive the South back unless they would abolish slavery. Mr. Browning, said that was just as he supposed—these Abolitionists were not in favor of the Union and the Constitution, but would sacrifice both, and bring the liberties of the people beyond the hopes of resurrection, if they could but accomplish their wicked and traitorous designs."

Another Abolition fanatic wanted to know of Mr. B. whether he would vote in favor of emancipating the slaves if he believed such emancipation would put an end to the war.—"No, sir," said Mr. B., "I would not give such a vote, because I have sworn to support the Constitution; under the Constitution we have no power to emancipate slaves." At this point the Rev. Mr. King, who was in the audience, was heard to say, Mr. Browning "is a traitor to his country." Mr. B. did not probably hear the remark, as he did not condescend to notice it.

Mr. B. commented at considerable length upon the course of certain Abolition journals, that have devoted much of their time and space to denunciations of our Generals in the field, and so little of their space to denunciations of the rebel commanders. He did not believe them to be loyal, and if they should take an oath to support the Government he would not believe their oath.

In regard to the war, he was for its vigorous, energetic and successful prosecution. He told his Republican friends that they could not hope to bring the war to a successful issue if they made it a war for the negro. The Democrats, he said would not co-operate in a war of that sort. But confine it to its legitimate, rightful object—let it continue to be, as it has been from the beginning, a war for the Constitution and the Union, and the Democrats would work and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans—indeed, all the patriots of whatever party, would work together."

The Draft Postponed in Pennsylvania. Orders have been issued by Govenor Curtin, postponing the draft until the 15th of September, until which time recruits will be received for regiments now in the field.

☞ The abolitionists contend that "slavery is a source of strength to the secessionists," and hence want the niggers armed,—want slavery abolished,—want emancipation declared, and all that. They wanted the same things from the beginning of the rebellion, in fact their attempts to accomplish these things are the main causes of the rebellion. But look at the tack they have made and the inconsistency. Now "slavery is the strength of the rebellion," but when the rebellion commenced slavery was, according to the abolitionists, the "weak point" of the South,—it was the magazine which only needed to be fired to blow to pieces the whole fabric of secessia. Although they aim at the same points now, they have entirely turned round in the short space of 18 months, in their arguments.

DEPARTURE OF GEO. N. SAUNDERS FOR EUROPE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, August 26th, 1862.

The gentleman supposed to be Wm. L. Yancey, who arrived here the other day, in a very dirty disguise, was not Mr. Yancey, but the redoubtable George N. Saunders, who is supposed to be a bearer of despatches from the Rebel Government to Europe.

Mr. Saunders sailed in the steamship Jara, which sailed on Saturday from Quebec for Liverpool. He left Richmond on the 17th instant.

[In noticing the escape of the Confederate agent, the Montreal Gazette says it was rumored in Canada that "the object of his mission is to take an offer of the Confederate Government to Britain and France of absolute free trade with the Southern States, if they will pay the Confederate war debt. It is believed at Richmond that the Free trade, without custom houses, would be worth more to the two nations mentioned than the price they are asked to pay for it."]

NO PARTY.—In the Philadelphia Republican Convention last week, a resolution was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to "wait upon the President of the United States and request the removal of any Federal appointee in this city who shall not express, in writing, his willingness to personally and officially support the nominees of the Convention." That's no party on the Abolition high fallutin principle.

☞ The reports last week that Gen. McClellan had been appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia were untrue. Gen. McClellan commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to Gen. Pope's command.—Gen. Pope commands the Army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it.

☞ A severe battle took place on Friday afternoon, near Richmond, Kentucky, in which our troops were obliged to fall back to Lexington.—Our loss is about 200 killed and wounded. Among the latter is Gen. Nelson. Ohio and Indiana troops were principally engaged on our side.

☞ It is said that the whole army of Virginia, numbering 250,000, was pitted against the Union troops in the battles before Richmond.

NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE.—Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, called the laboring men of the North "Mudsills." Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts, calls the rail splitter of Illinois, now President Lincoln, a "Mud-turtle." What horrid fellows!

☞ Mr. Ingersoll was released on Monday by order of Secretary Stanton. There being no cause for his arrest, except arbitrary power, there could be no other reason for his detention. Our liberty seems to be in the hands of a few office holders at Washington, who lock us up or let us free just as they take the notion.

☞ Jim Lane, of Kansas notoriety, and a prominent abolitionist, is a little more successful in arming niggers and making soldiers out of them, than others who talk a good deal, but dont act. His Kansas regiment of negroes is filling up, some three hundred being already enrolled. Lane says "a white man is as good as a nigger if he behaves himself," and if, in the opinion of Lane, white people do not behave themselves,—that is worship at the abolition juggernaut car,—they are arrested, well guarded, and placed on fatigue duty in and around the negro camp. By "fatigue duty," Lane means carrying wood and water for the darkies and doing the drudgery of the camp. They are also exercised in the manual in line with the same sable patriots. Verily, if a white man wants to be as good as a nigger, in the estimation of the abolitionists of Kansas, he will have to behave himself!

☞ The New York *World*, a Republican paper, notices the address of Charles Ingersoll, Esq., and says that "if there is any treason in it, it will puzzle a good many sensible people to find it out; further, that the Administration greatly mistake the temper of the people of this country, if they suppose that good will result from such arrests for expression of opinion, or that they will be long tolerated." That's so.

☞ Col. Fletcher Webster, of Massachusetts, was killed in the late battles of Bull Run.

A LION AT PLAY.—The African, of Constantina, states that as a woodcutter was proceeding from St. Charles to Gastonville, he suddenly saw crouched in the road before him an enormous lion. Seized with terror, he turned round and ran off, when the lion pursued and went past him, and on reaching a certain distance in advance again lay down, as if to await the man's approach. The man again turned round and went back, the lion once more rushing beyond him and laying down. This manœuvre was repeated by the animal several times, when the man at length fell to the ground, exhausted by fright and fatigue. The lion then approached him, and after examining him from head to foot, walked off with a friendly roar, as if expressive of its pleasure at the trick it had played him. The man was confined to his bed for some days after.

REBEL RAIDS.

Another Attack upon Catlett's Station. Rebel attack on Manasses.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 27, 1862.

On the night of the 26th inst., the rebels again attacked our trains at Catlett's Station, and captured four of them. The locomotive Rapidan was coupled to a train at the time of this last attack, in which were some sick and wounded soldiers. The engineer put on a full head of steam and escaped with the train; but unfortunately another was standing on the track at the water station, near Manasses Junction, and the result, of course, was a fearful collision in which cars were piled up and smashed. Several persons were injured whose names I could not learn, owing to another serious disaster which occurred higher up on the road. The bridge at Bull Run creek has been partially destroyed, and the engine President was precipitated into the creek. The rebels had cut the telegraph wires previous to their attack on the trains, so as to intercept alarm and communication until the work of destruction was completed. I saw the wreck train and workmen go out this morning to clear the track, and as the bridge timbers are already prepared in Alexandria, the gaps will soon be put in operation. All communication below Fairfax station is at present interrupted.

This attack, like the first, was made by a portion of General Stuart's cavalry, who came in behind our troops as in the former case, and by a proper exercise of caution could have been avoided. The doings of our army on Saturday I here omit, as they will be furnished by another correspondent. Though it may seem very odd, and no doubt it is, that we should suffer such destruction of property under our noses, yet such is the strength and position of our army at present that in a few days I hope to be able to communicate such news as will throw this piece of annoyance so completely in the shade that it will be deemed scarce worthy of notice.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Pope.

MANASSES JUNCTION, Aug. 27.—10 P. M.

To Major Gen. Halleck Commander in Chief:

I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right towards Manasses, and that the division I had ordered to take art there two days before, had not yet arrived there from Alexandria. I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell with his own and Sigel's corps, and Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike.—Reno's and one division of Heintzelman to march on Greenwich, and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Warrenton Junction.

McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body, which was moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished. Longstreet who had passed through the Gap being driven back to the west side.

The forces sent to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell, in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run in the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing their camps and baggage and many stands of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by way of Centreville and took the turnpike toward Warrenton. He was met when six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel.

Late this afternoon a severe fight took place which has been terminated by the darkness. The enemy were driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests. Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight, from Centreville, and I do not see how he is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery. (Signed)

JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen.

Attack on Manassas.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The facts of the raid on Manasses, as obtained from a courier this morning arrived, are as follows:

On Tuesday night, about 8 o'clock, the pickets at Manassas Junction were driven in, and two companies of the 105th Pennsylvania Infantry, one company of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and some artillery stationed there, surprised and attacked by Gen. Ewell's entire division, numbering from 7, to 10,000 infantry and cavalry, with artillery.

After a short skirmish the handful of men at the Junction fled, the Rebels turning upon them nine of our own guns, and keeping up a brisk fire till the Union troops were taken prisoners—a few escaping across Bull Run. Here, at Union Mills, two regiments of Gen. Cox's division, the 11th and 12th Ohio, under Col. Scammon, were stationed; and they immediately advanced to meet the approaching body of Rebels. A conflict ensued in the early morning between the Junction and Bull Run, lasting for three hours, when the Union troops, being largely outnumbered and flanked on the right, retired across Bull Run bridge. Here a vigorous attempt was made by Col. Scammon to hold the bridge. At 11 o'clock two rebel regiments forded the run above the bridge, when the 12th Ohio charged on them, and drove them across the river with heavy loss. In this skirmish Capt. D. W. Pauli was wounded slightly. The regiment lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, 35 to 40 men.

At 12 o'clock Col. Scammon was obliged to retire, moving along the railroad in the direction of Alexandria. The rebels advanced across Bull Run, and yesterday afternoon their advance cavalry were at Fairfax and Burtis stations.

It seems that on the approach of the enemy to Manassas the force divided, three regiments with cavalry and artillery filing off toward Centreville, via Sudley's Ford. On the old battle ground they were met by the New Jersey brigade, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th New Jersey infantry, under Brigadier General Taylor, where the severest fight of the day occurred. General Taylor was severely but not dangerously wounded in the lower part of one leg, and now lies at the Mansion Hospital, Alexandria. Both sides suffered very heavily, but as the enemy held the field, it is impossible to ascertain the nature or extent of the casualities.

At the time of the Rebel advance, nine companies of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry (new troops) were entered on the Manassas Gap railroad, near White Plain—the enemy having approached through Thoroughfare Gap—but were defeated and scattered after a short skirmish. A number of them were taken prisoners.—The prevalent opinion seems to be that they did but little fighting, as the remnants of the regiment in Alexandria this morning have very incoherent notions of the affair.

On taking possession of Manassas Junction, the Rebels captured *seven* trains loaded with provisions, ammunition, &c, and ten locomotives, all of which were destroyed. Of the 84 men of the 105th Pennsylvania on the ground, nearly all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, as only three are known to have escaped.—Captain Craig, Company B, and Corporal Corcoran, of Company B, are known to be wounded and prisoners.

Contrabands just in from Manassas state that they were not generally molested; that the nine captured guns are mounted in the crumbling embrasures of the old forts at Manassas, apparently ready for action, but that preparations are made for departure, and that there seems to be an intention to destroy everything, but the houses have not yet been burned.

A messenger just arrived states that the Rebels are still in possession of Manassas Junction. That they have destroyed all the buildings, public and private, the station houses and store houses, and *have burnt the railway bridge over Bull Run.* That bridge is *six miles on this side* of Manassas Junction; it is a structure of considerable length and expense. Its destruction cuts off railway communication between the Capital and the Army.

The news is gathered from the best sources accessible to the press. From the War Department, where the whole truth is known, nothing can be learned; but that the account of the attack on Manassas, its possession by the Rebels and their advance along the road toward Alexandria, are, in substance, correct, I have no doubt whatever. Though it may be difficult for the North to believe that Rebel cavalry have shown themselves within twenty miles of Alexandria, and that the Rebels have again been victorious near the old battle-field of Manassas, the facts seem beyond question.

Later and Most Important.—The Enemy in Strong Force at Gainsville.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 28.

We have information that the enemy was encamped, some twenty or thirty thousand strong, at Gainesville, near Manasses Junction, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

A large portion of Taylor's New Jersey Brigade was captured at Fairfax Station by the Rebel Cavalry, some five hundred of which were seen between Centreville and Fairfax Court House yesterday noon, and are supposed to be the same that made the above capture.

From the fact that the enemy, last night, burned the bridges at Accotink and Popes Run, it is supposed that they are moving off in some other direction, and wish to avert pursuit.

The Second Great Battle of Bull Run.

A Glorious Union Victory.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE, GROVETON, NEAR GAINESVILLE, August 30—5 A. M.

To Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight till after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted yet to push matters, but I shall do it in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still on our front, but they are badly used up.

We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field the enemy lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves.

Our troops behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which fact greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front, that the enemy is retreating toward the mountain. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great capiures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major General.

[LATER]

ALEXANDRIA, August 30.—There has been heavy firing heard to-day in the direction of Centreville, and the contest of yesterday was undoubtedly renewed this morning. Telegraphic communication has been re established to Manassas, and the cars are running as far as Bull Run. The bridge and railroad are being repaired with the greatest dispatch, and trains will probably extend their trips to-morrow. There are still a large number of troops in Alexandria awaiting transportation to the field of battle.

Yesterday rebel scouts were seen at Longlegs, in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction, the impression prevails that the rebels have been entrapped, and the result of the recent manœuvering is looked for with intense eagerness.

[VERY LATEST.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—General Schenck arrived to day, having been severely wounded in the right wrist in the battle of yesterday.

Private advices from Fredericksburg, as late as 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, give contradiction to the current reports regarding the burning of bridges, &c., in that locality.—There has been no such proceedings.

Gen. Burnside had possession of that city certainly at three o'clock P. M. yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The rebels were heavily reinforced yesterday, and attacked Pope's army before the arrival of Generals Franklin and Sumner. The attack was boldly met and a severe battle followed. The advantage on the whole was on the side of the enemy, and Pope fell back to Centerville with his entire army in good order. He has now been joined by Gen. Franklin at Centreville, and Sumner was on the march to him last night. He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest, and the successes of Friday. Every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding of our troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Information received here indicates that there has been but little if any fighting to-day. Our army is well concentrated, and the men are in good condition and spirits.

☞ It is estimated that our loss in killed on Saturday is upwards of 4000. Our wounded were taken to Manassas, and upon the completion of the bridge across Bull Run will be taken to Washington and Alexandria.

PROPHECY FULFILLED.—"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power in their hands," said the great Webster, on a memorable occasion, "they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country, or deluge it with blood." Millions of such warnings, says a cotemporary, were impotent to stay the tide of Abolition fanaticism. It reached power, and in a few short months the most of this prophecy is already fulfilled. To save the country from further calamities let the people unite to put down the author of them all—Abolition.—*Providence Post.*

COMPARATIVE LENGTH.—At Berlin and London, the longest day has 16½ hours. At Stockholm 18½, and the shortest 5½. At Hamburg, 17; shortest 7. At St. Petersburg, 19; shortest 5. At Finland, 21½; shortest 2½. In Norway the day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption; and in Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half; and at the North Pole six months.

SUBSTITUTES BEFORE DRAFT.—United States District Attorney Flamen Ball, in deciding the other day at Cincinnati the case of a person who had been obtaining substitutes for different persons liable to be drafted, expressed the opinion that any person actually obtaining and holding a substitute before the draft shall have taken effect, makes himself liable to arrest on the charge of discouraging enlistments. People will, therefore, do well to act advisedly in the substitute business.

Teachers' Examinations in Lebanon County,

For School Year, June 1862—June, 1863.

SOUTH LEBANON DISTRICT.

9 TEACHERS.—The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above district, will take place at Strohm's (Stone) School House, on Thursday, September 4, 1862. MICHAEL H. DISSINGER, Pres't.
JOSEPH F. HEIMAN, Sec'y.

BETHEL DISTRICT.

13 TEACHERS.—The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above district, will take place at Fredericksburg, on Friday, September 5, 1862. JACOB W. MEYER, Pres't.
JOHN L. MEYER, Sec'y.

JACKSON DISTRICT.

18 TEACHERS.—The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above district will take place at the Myerstown Academy, on Saturday, September 6, 1862. GEORGE LINE, Pres't.
HENRY KREITZER, Sec'y.

☞ The following Rules will be observed:—

1st.—No allowance for weather in the above appointments.

2d.—Private examinations will not be tolerated except in such cases as are specified by law.

3d.—Applicants who do not wish to be examined in all the branches named in the Certificate need not apply; nor will any be examined except those who are applicants for Schools in the district in which the examination is held.

4th.—Those who are strangers to the undersigned, will be required to give satisfactory evidence, that they posess good moral character.

5th.—Applicants will provide themselves with pen, ink and paper, and be in readiness at 8 o'clock, A. M.

6th.—As heretofore subscriptions will be taken for the Penna. School Journal.

7th.—It is hoped that every Director will be present to attend the examination, and to receive each a copy of the New School Law, and State Superintendent's Annual Report.

8th.—An earnest invitation is extended to parents and other citizens to be present.

HENRY HOUCK, County Superintendent.
Lebanon, July 24, 1862.

WANTED TO BUY,
50,000 BUSHELS RYE;
50,000 bushels CORN,
50,000 bushels OATS;
50,000 bushels WHEAT.

Also, CLOVERSEED, TIMOTHY SEED, FLAXSEED, for which the highest CASH prices will be paid at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon.
GEORGE HOFFMAN.
Lebanon, July 17, 1861.

Hiram W. Rank,

FORMERLY of Jonestown, Lebanon county, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public, that he has connected himself with Mr. LOWER, in the TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR BUSINESS, No. 138 North Third street, Phila., where he will be glad to receive customers, and will sell at rates that will prove satisfactory.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1861.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a NEW LIVERY STABLE, at Mrs. Rise's hotel, Market street, Lebanon, where he will keep for the public accommodation good stock of HORSES and VEHICLES. He will keep gentle and good driving Horses, and handsome and safe Vehicles. Also, careful Drivers furnished when desired. Also OMNIBUS for Parties, &c.
Lebanon, July 17, 1861. JAMES MARCH.

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

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

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.
HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, Mayor of SALEM, MASS.
HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.
HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.
HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.
HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.
HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.
HON. H. M. KINSTREY, Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.
HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.
HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.
HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.
HON. JAMES McFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.
HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.
HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.
HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.
HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.
HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.
HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.
HON. JOHN HODGDEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.
HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.
HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.
HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.
HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.
HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.
HON. HEMAN L. PAGE, Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.
HON. W. W. VAUGHN, Mayor of RACINE, WIS.
HON. A. FARR, Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.
HON. JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, Mayor of SELMA, ALA.
HON. A. J. NOBLE, Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.
HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.
DON ESPARTERO MANUEL, Mayor of VERA CRUZ.
DON PIETRE DE CABALLO, Mayor of MEXICO.
DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES, Mayor of HAVANA.
DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA, Mayor of LIMA, PERU.
DON M. G. MILANGNO, Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.
DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA, Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
And sold by Druggists every where.

Sold by J. L. Lemberger, Dr. Geo. Ross, and D. S. Rabenstine, Lebanon; Biever & Bro., Annville; Shirk, Myerstown; Horning, Mt. Neb; A. E. Mark, Bellview; Harper, East Hanover; Krall, Shaefferstown; and by Dealers everywhere.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the stable of the subscriber, at Donaghmore Furnace, Lebanon, on Monday night, 18th inst., an

IRON GREY HORSE,

about 16½ hands high, 12 years old, blind of the right eye. ☞ Any person giving information where he may be found will be suitably rewarded.
Lebanon, Aug. 28, 1862. M. W. COLEMAN.