HOW TO SAVE THE COUNTRY.

A Letter from Gov. Bigler.

CLEARFIELD, PA., Nov. 1, 1862. Mr Dern Sur:—In reply to your favor of the 30th ultimo, I have to say that you have been rightly informed. I do not intend to be a can. didate for United States Senator at the coming election, and have so expressed myself to friends on all proper occasions. I have a number of reasons, public and private, for this course, one of which is that the eastern and northern sections of the State make special claim to the Senator, at this time, on the ground that we have one in the West recently elected, and cannot reasons. bly claim both for so long a term.

The other question you ask, "what can be done to save the country," is not so readily answered. The usual componse is, God knows. Few of our best thinkers seem to have any clear views on the question; and it is not even certain that the administration at Washington has a well defined policy to that end. I have some thoughts on the subject which I do not hesitate to give you. They may seem to you crade, and en some points even novel and startling; but they are the result of some reflection.

The sword is the only agency at work. But the sword cannot do all. It is an agent of destruction. It can tear dewn but cannot build up. It may chastise and silence the rebels in the fold: but it cannot make a union of States; it cannot restore confidence and fraternity a-mongst a people estranged and alienated from If the war was against the leaders in the South only, as many at the beginning sup-posed, then the sword might put them down and the masses could return to their allegiance. But the couldict turns out to be with the whole mass young, male and female, numbering many millions. With such a power, sooner or later, we shall have to treat and negotiate. The sword whose will seever restore this people to the Union. You well know that when the present calamities menaced the nation, I was for peaceful means to avert the blow. Then our present suffering and sacrifices could have been avoided and, as I believe, the unity of the States preserved for generations, without the sacrifice of principle, or honor, or conscience on either side; passion, prejudice and fanaticism only would have been required to give way; and I still think, nay, I am sure that other means besides war are necesam's tre that other means sessions war are neces-sary to save our country—our whole country— from present afflictions and impending fuin.

I know how easy it is to talk about was and carnage; about strategetic positions and brilliant victories; about the prompt subjugation of the South by the North; how pleasant it may be to some to float in the common current of excite ment and passion; and especially how unpleasant, if not unsafe, it is to stem this tide. But the time is coming, if it be not now, when the man who would render his country a substantial service must do this. He must look at the whole work before us, and strike for the right regard.

work before us, and strike for the right regard-less of the consequences to himself personally. We have had war for eighteen months, the like of which the world has seldem witnessed before, to sustain which a national debt of startling maguitude, which must hang over posterity long in to the future, has already been created, and more than a cuarter of a million of invaluable lives tan a quarter of a million of invaluable lives sacrificed on the Union side alone, in addition to the many thousands that have been crippled or diseased for life; and yet but little, if any, substantial progress has been made in the good work of re establishing the Union, or even of maintaining the Federal authority within the revolted States. Has not then, the experiment of war, as a means of extricating the country from its present deplorable condition, been already tested—tested at least to such an extent as to prove its utter futility unaided by other means. It was a happy thought of President Lincoln, expressed in his Inaugural, that if we went to war we could not fight always; "and when after much less on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."— This prophetic and highly significant sentiment shows that even Mr. Lincoln, before the war be gan, anticipated the time, in case it did begin, rest, at least for a season, in order to resume the identical old questions about intercourse and settlement. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the sword could do the whole work, but that, inevitably, we would have to come back to the original point to compromise and settle. If, then; we cannot fight always, what amount of fighting is necessary to render it proper to pre-pare to cease or suspend in order to consider terms of reconciliation. There has already theen much loss on both sides and no gain on either," and whilst the time to cease fighting may not be yet, the period has surely come when other means besides the sword should be employed in the effort to save the government and country. Certainly the object of the war, and the extent to which it is to go, should be definitely known to the country. If it be intended to subjugate the States in rebellion, and hold them, not as States in the Brion, But as conquered provinces, then the Brion, But as conquered provinces, then the Brion, But as conquered provinces, then the sword must be kept in constant motion and cultivate good relations with them.

When the family of States again exist as here tofore, they must become our brethren and our brethren vet, the period has surely come when other means war and carnage be the order of the day. New levies and fresh supplies may be properly raised, for it will require a formidable army in each of the seceded States to execute and maintain this soheme. If extermination be the object, then the sword should have unrestrained license to deal death and destruction amongst the rebels in all parts of their country, regardless of sex, or age, or condition. But neither of these purposes, if practicable, would re establish the Union, although there might remain a Union, composed age, or condition. But neither of these purposes, if practicable, would re establish the Union, although there might remain a Union, composed of certain States. But; when the Union is reestablished, the South as well as the North must be in it; the family of States must exist as heretofore, else it will not be the Union about which we have talked so much and for which so many brave men have offered up their lives. The physical triumph of the North over the South in the field, as the North in the end may triumph, is not the whole of the task. The States must be brought together; the feelings of the people must be so constrained and moderated that they can fraternize and live together, else the Union is brought together; the feelings of the peuple must be so constrained and moderated that they can fraternize and live together, else the Union is gone forever. To subjugate the Southern States and so hold them could subserve no good end for cittler section, and in no way, that I can discovered the New Land County of the New Land er, advance the welfare of the North; for so long as the South was so held their hate of the North would increase, and whilst the North so held the South it could do but little else; meanwhile its material interest must languish and die. But, in addition, such a work is utterly inconsistent

To exterminate the inhabitants of the South, would be a deliberate emasculation of the Union, rendering its reconstruction at once impractica ble and hopeless, and involve a work of barbar ity from which the northern people would shrink in horror. The existence of the southern States, in some form, with their inhabitants, and on some terms of intercourse, is highly essential—nay. I will say, indispensable—to the welfare of the North, I am, therefore, against extermination and against the policy of holding the southern States as conquered provinces. This ground can be so easily maintained on purely selfish considerations. erations for the North, which will occur to all. that I need not trouble you with their presenta-tion on this occasion. I am for re establishing the Union as it was, or making a Union as similar as practicable, the States to be equals and to be sovereign to the extent the States now are, each to have and enjoy such domestic institutions as it may choose; and, were I in Congress. should sustain that measure of war, and that on ly, that would clearly tend to the accomplish nt of these ends; but no war of subjugation or extermination.

I know it may be said in reply to all this.— Then let the Southern people lay down their arms and come back into the Union, and all will be right again. Would to God they could be in duced so to do! There is no guaranty in reason duced so to do! There is no guaranty in reason that I would not be willing to grant them. But do we see any indications of such a return to reason and duty? I can see none, and I expect to see none, so long as the sword is unaccompanied by agents for settlement and peace. When our army went to Mexico it was accompanied by a peace commission, in order to embrace the corliest opportunity for settlement. In God's name, I would ask, should we do less when engaged in a war amongst ourselves? It is itle, and worse than idle, to felude ourselves about the nature of the conflict in which we are engaged. We of the conflict in which we are engaged. We cannot make a Union by force alone, though we may friumph over the South in the field, and may as well look the complications square in the face as not. The first question is, do we intend. do we desire, to have all the Southern States, back into the Union, on the terms of the Constitution If we do, then it is seen that they are to be the equals of the Northern States in rights, sovereign ty and dignity. Dees any one believe that such a relation can be established and maintained by the sword alone? Should a certain number of the States subjugate and humiliate the others. then they could not live together as equals and friends, for the subjugated are always the enemies of the subjugators. When all the States, not of ail, if the settlement is to be complete and

I have heard a great deal about patching up a dishonorable peace-about the humiliation and

disgrace to the North involved in any and every proposition for settlement—and there is nothing that is said about the affairs of the country for which I have less respect. It is even held by some that he is a disloyal citizen who seeks to re establish the Union by other thems than the sword. How about 1. The sword has been it work—its agency has been its work—its agency has been to terribly tested—and how stand the States now that strough he in harmony? The sad response that should be in harmony? The said response is, Where they were when the war began, trity-ed in grim and relentless hostility. Then why spurn other agencies to aid in the good work?— In the words of Mr. Lincoln, we cannot fight always, and we should not fight longer unless we can do so as a means of ultimate, Union and permanent peace.

What then can be done? and I regret that all that should be done cannot be accomplished promptly. The States now in the Union should be in convention, or have delegates ready to go into convention, in order to reaffirm the present constitutional relations amongst the States, with constitutional relations amongst the States, with explanations on controverted points, or to make such new relations as may be found necessary to bring together and retain all the States. The State Legislatures could petition Congress for such a convention, as provided by the Constitution, and Congress could make the necessary previsions for it before the close of the coming session. Such State legislatures are department, in sion. Such State legislatures as do not meet in the regular order could be specially convened; and when the necessary number of States petition, it is obligatory on Congress to comply. The body thus constituted would be competent toad just and settle all the complications which now eset us. In the midst of war, then, we should be prepared to make peace; whereas, when the time comes for settlement, in the absence of such a body, it might be found that we have no competent authority in existence to do the things that may be necessary. Neither Congress, nor the Executive, nor the two together, have rightful authority to change the old or te make new relations amongst the States. Congress may submit amendments to the Constitution for the ratification of the States, and I believe the pres-

complicated to be reached in that form. Meanwhile, the President and Congress should prenave the way for settlement. Indeed, by consulting the people through the ballot box, they might make a settlement, to be ratified by the States thereafter. Let the Presipent propose an armistice, for the purpose of considering some programme of reunion and settlement, in which the feelings and rights of the masses in the South shall be duly appreciated and provided for. Invite them to come back on the conditions of the Constitution with explicit definitions on controverted points, or on new conditions, with the full est assurance of justice and equality when they do so come. Let him do this, and challenge the rebel authorities to submit such propositions as may be agreed upon to an unrestrained vote of may be agreed upon to an unrestrained vote of the Southern States, as he will, at the same time, submit such propositions to a vote of those of the Northern States, with the undersanding that if a majority of slave States and a majority of free States accept the proposition, its condi-tions should be binding until ratified or superceded by the States. Suppose the Confederate authorities reject this, or any similar proposition, no harm could ensue to the Northern cause.— Such action would only leave them in a worse light before the world, and the government at Washington in the better. The preliminaries for such a movement could be readily arranged by

commissioners selected for that purpose. It may be said that we are constantly inviting the southern | copie to lay down their arms, and come back into the Union, and this would seem to be conclusive; but it must not be forgotten that they rebelled, because, as they easy, the party now in power at Washington, would not permit them to enjoy, in peace, the real conditions and covenants of that Union, and that there is no evidence that they would fare better now.—
Beside, he has studied human nature to a poor purpose, who cannot discover that unconditional submission involves a degree of humiliation to which they will never come so long as they have any means of resistance. In the effort to gain back even the masses, their passions, and pride, gan, anticipated the time, in case it did negro, when it would be necessary to put the sword to rest, at least for a season, in order to resume the identical old questions about intercourse and set. if not complete and substantial guarantees, be fore we can expect them to entertain the idea of forsaking their present leaders, and embracing

the old government.

I am fully aware of the indignation, and even contempt, with which these suggestions will be the sections. but I care not; perused by some in both sections, but I care not; are we not engaged in an effort to re establish and maintain the Union, and are not the seco-ded States to compose part of that Union?— Then why not endeavor to rescue them from de struction, and cultivate good relations with

war and carnage be the order of the day. New North. The absent element of a substantial Uni-

point, taken in advance. I should like exceedingly to see a popular vote taken in the North, especially in New England, between the proposition to receive all the States back into the Union, on the terms of the Constitution, which makes the States equals and alike sovereign, each with the right to have such domestic institutions as it may choose; and a proposition to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. in addition, such a work is utterly inconsistent with the genius of our institutions, and could scarcely fail to lead to their utter perversion and ultimate overthrow, adding to the calamities of disunion the sacrifice of free government. Condition the sacrifice of free government, could not intend that the Union shall exist hereafter on the terms of the Constitution, if it is to embrace all the States. The ratio of slave representation, and the rendition of fugitive slaves, are features of the Constitution which they condemn and abhor. Between the maintenance of these and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, many of them, in my judgment, four to one, would prefer the latter. Their aversion to these clauses of the Constitution was a primary cause of the alien.

ation and hostility of the South, and I fear they would not yield that aversion now to render the Union what it once was. Let Mr. Lincoln try this question if he would solve the problem of the nation's imbroglio. Do not understand me that I would yield the sword or any other means calculated to reade r the Union what it was. What I mean is, that if the Union, and that only is the object, the sword will pever find the belligerents in a better condition to consummate that work than they are now and that other agencies should be promptly employed. I vield to no man in devotion and low ally to the Union as it was, and to the principle of government transmitted to us by our fathers. The main tenance and perpetuation of these shall be the object nearest my heart, whether I be in private or public life. With much esteem, I remain,

Yours truly,

WM. BIGLER.

To S. D. Anderson, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

does not want to see a negro painted on regard of the Constitution by the reb.

The Best Thing he can Do.-We are often asked, in view of the late elections, What will Old Abe do?' We don't know what he will do; but we are iree to say what he ought to do. He ought to hire a Substitute.

account of a fraud practiced by parties est of the Administration to show on the Subsistance Department in that the contrary to be the fact. He concity, whereby the U. S. has been robbed cluded with stating his views about of nearly a million—and all by men who the objects of the war, and the war therefore, resume their former relations, or new relations of union and intercourse, it must be the desired to "restore the Government to the policy, which he finally condensed in purer and earlier days of the Republic." the sentence: "We want the Union Will OLD ABE send them as Ministers restored for white men, for whom and to some foreign country?

Lebanon Advertiser.



DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CRASE TO LLAD, WE OFFICE TO FOLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862. We request every one of our readers to read attentively the able letter of Hon. Wm. Bigler, in this AD-VERTISER. Mr. Bigler is a Statesman of comprehensive views, and speaks to the hearts and minds of all. He is so convincing and conclusive that no one can gainsay his position.-Would to heaven that his suggestions would be acted upon.

on Friday Gen. Sumner by or der of General Burnside, sent a sum mons across the river to Fredericks. burg, under a flag of truce, that the place must be surrendered to the United States forces by 5 o'clock, failing ent calamities of the nation could have been a verted in that way in the winter of 1861; but now the disorders of the country are probably too children, after which the place would be shelled. The Mayor of the city, at the instance of Gen. Longstreet, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the town, replied that the rebels would dispute the occupying of the town by the government troops.

P. S.—The time for removal of the women and children has since, been extended eleven hours. The probabilities are that a battle will take place there this week.

The draft in Connecticut has indefinitely postponed. We can't see the point of postponing the draft in the Abolition States while it is allowed to go on in the Middle and Western States.

Nearly all the manufacturing establishments of Connecticut, will make larger dividends on the 1st of Janua. ry next than for many years hither. to: Now we see the points to paid

What Abolitionism Has Done for White Working Men.

White working men, just look at what two years of Abolition Republican rule has done for you. We want to show you what you paid for certain necessary no reason in that, and never was." household items under Democratic Administrations, and what you have to pay

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rooting margarity.	1860.	1862.
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The difference: 4 best colleged in \$94.55 This is what two years of Abolition Republican rule has cost you

Hon Myer Strouse at Reading.

At the Democratic celebration held n the city of Reading, Nov. 7th, 1860, the Hon. Myer Strouge, Congressman patriotic and appropriate address: Mr. Strouse commenced by express-

ng his high satisfaction at the mag nificent success of the Democracy in their triumphs at the ballot-box.-Every heart must palpitate to this most cheering music of Democracy.-The country had seemed to have run mad with Abolitionism, the product, ike every other fanaticism, of that hot bed of "isms," the Yankee States. He then dwelt upon the nature of Democracy, and the progress of the country, the development of its instiof despotism in a Republic. After having further referred to the reck-less disregard of the Constitution on After the part of the present Administration, and duly disposed of the ridiculous excuse, that, because of the disels, the Administration is justified in their disregard of the same, he pointed out the atter want of prudence in giving an opportunity, to foreign goyernments to prove adjunited North by the suspicion thrown, on the part of the Administration party, against the Democracy of the North, while it The New York Times gives an certainly would be for the best inter-

by whom it was established."

The Duty of Democrats.

suppose that the duty of Democrats. ceased with the triumphs in Penn. sylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and Delaware .-Without doubt these were most in the Union and the Constitution, but become no worse. they are the initial contests, the beginning of the end, the clearing of the ground in order that the enemy's party of this country, is the organization which has kept up a steady fire upon the Union since the day, it fore, badly beaten. But that was not the end of the conflict. Under a new name, with fresh recruits, they again raged from year to year, until at last they have succeeded in dividing the South. This was the purpose of the Abolition party from its birth, and they will not relax their hold upon the throat of the Union, without a still fercer struggle than we have yet experienced.

"We know of nothing more shocking to a man of fine sensibilities than to hear a lady for whom he has respect, eulogizing the institution of sla-

getting Jesse from some bright eved specimen of the softer sex, for its negro worshipping, Union destroying, and Constitution breaking sentiments.

Talk out Loud.

The Cadiz, Ohio, Sentinel says: "This is our advice to democrats -Obey the laws and orders of the Government. Our only remedy against them is to change them. In the meantime talk out loud. Talk to Republicans. Tell them what, you think af the administration and its, war policy, They can't arrest us all, and the few they do arrest will only give courage to those they don't, and they will be the much more excited and dangerous to the Black Republican party. Don't talk treason,-

To which the Columbia Democrateresponds: population to the familiar or cloud

Talk politics."

treason is to talk Democracy. There is noon at three o'clock...

No, indeed, there is no treason in Democracy. The very life blood of the nastreet corners and in small groceries are here for the petitioner. talk that fears neither prison nor sword General Meredith are also interested -that wells right up from the heart and in the matter. That's the talk.

The Courier is down on Buell. It seems to us that even if he is no abolitionist, his devotion to the Union and the Constitution should, at least, save him from abuse. He helped to save our army at Shiloh, which, in itself, is more than some of our Generals in Lebanon have done for the cause, acuti of the line in the

Negro Outrages.

The following the only a few of many similar paragraphs, with which our exchange papers are filled. Truly, we are beginning to reap the fruits of Abolitionism very near home much nearer than is agreeable:

CONVICTED OF RAPE. - The colored men, Reuben and David Long, recently tried in Greensburg, for having ravished a respectable married lady, residing in West-moreland county, have been convicted.— The defendents are brothers. The punishment for rape is imprisonment in the elect from this district, in reply to the Penitentiary for the period of not less first regular toast, made a very neat, than one nor more than fifteen years. Pittsburg Post.

A Sototen Meantage .- On Safarday morning last, a soldier, named Ranner Conklin, belonging to the Carlisle Garrison, was murdered in North street, Carlisle, by a b'ack man, named Abe Bell, into whose house he was trying to gain admittance. Bell, who is now in jail, made a full confession, and attempts to excuse himself by asserting that he acted in self delence. He has always been a bad and desperate negro. - Carlisle Volunteer.

A SOLDIER STABBED. A great excite. ment was created in the neighborhood of cident to the custom tutions, &c., under the prevalence of Third and Mulbury streets, on Wednes-Democratic sentiment in the govern day afternoon about 4 o'clock, by the ment, contrasting it then with the stabbing of a soldier who had been in one miserable administration at present of the negro huts in that vicinity, looking at the head of affairs. He had not after some clothes which he had given out learned yet to believe in this sort of to be washed and as he was leaving the autocracy, and star-chamber system house, he accidently ran against a negro who was standing near the door., The collision seemed to ruffle the temper of the darkey, who, not, satisfied with abusing the soldier, followed and stabbed him, inflicting a severe and it is thought a fatal wound. The Provost Guard arrested the negro Harrisburg Telegraph, No- plans to the tattlers at the Capitol? vember, 20. och all Alexand in hade

FIENDISH OUTRAGE ON A FEMALE: About Ho'clock Saturday morning, James Anderson, a negro about 20 years of age, residing with Di R. Doremis, in Hacken. sack; N. J., followed a young woman of irreproachable character, and a daughark (N. Y.) Journal.

An order was received at Harris-A cottomporary asserts truly that it is a bad and grievous mistake to drafted men will be accepted. The

unfust. To morrow is Thanksgiving Days Every citizen is expected to portant victories for the friends of pray that our national matters may

THE EXPENSE OF EMPLOYING RAS-CALS.—One thing is quite certain the people of these Northern States approaches can be fairly seen and un- will learn by the war what it costs to derstood. The old anti Democratic employ rascals to do public business. When the Government expenditures were comparatively small, the "pickings and stealings." were hardly counted by the people; but now that we was formed, will not yield with this are daily expending millions of dolrepulse. They have been beaten be lars, the per centage of rascality of our leading dailies, that "in nine hanging themselves. months, out of an expenditure of \$200,000,000, it is estimated that the night of the 4th inst, awaiting election encountered the friends of this form rascally contractors have dishonestly of government, and thus the battle pocketed about \$50,000,000 of the national funds. At this rate, if the war expenditures should reach \$800,-000,000, contractors would absorb Union, and arraying the people of the about \$200,000,000 in their frauds. North in arms against those of the Thus it is seen that it costs just 25 per cent. more to employ political scoundrels than it would to employ honest and capable business men,-As our daily expenses are about \$2,-000,000, we pay \$500,000 a day for rascality. This, it strike us, is a good deal more than the article is worth, it in future. But the people must themselves be the judges, in a Republican Governare willing to pay the piper, we have no right to complain. We are but a small minority, and majorities rule. But let us have a vote on "Rascal" and "No Rascal," that we may know certainly whether the rogues are in the majority.

> 100 On Friday last Gen. Jackson was still in the vicinity of Winchester with an army of forty thousand

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS. -- A new question in reference to drafted men now in camp has just arisen. It seems that the drafting commissioner for Lancaster county, in drawing for the service, drew a certain per centage over the quota of the country, for the purpose of filling up any deficiency in the quota of the county that might occur throughout sequent exemptions. and, Grad Court as Ma. A day or two ago a writ of hubeas

corpus was granted by Judge Pearson, for the production of the named "And so say we. Talk out Demo- Scott, alleged to be illegally restraincrats; talk out plainly, fearlessly and ed of his liberty by on officer of the loudly. Our cotemporary says, 'don't United States Government. The talk treason." The way to avoid talking writ, was made returnable this after

The question involved is, whether a country drafting Commissioner may draw more than the established quonow for the same things under an Aboli- tion now is bold, honest Democratic talk decided in the negative, Mr. Scott, -talk that penetrates the wavering and whose name was drawn in the surdumbfound the little demagogues who plus, will have to be released. Able peddle dribulets of Abolition treason on counsel from the city of Lancaster

The return of the writ was, howev-

er, postponed until next Tuesday evening.

Some anxiety is manifested to know the final decision in the question, as there are some five or six hundred drafted men now here drawn as a surplus over and above the regular quota of Lancaster county.

It is a remarkable historical fact, that the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793-the first one ever enactedwastpenned at the instance of President Washington, who, in a message ito Congress, stated that the suggestion was founded on a complaint from the Governor of Pennsylvania, that a slave had escaped from that State into Virginia and also that it was necessary to have an act of Congress to give effect to that clause of the Constitution which promised such protection. It passed the House with out debate, with only seven votes against it-two of whom were from

victories are merely "artificial victories." Our Ann once said the "cri sis was artificial." 🦠

A New WRINKEE -It is becoming quite common in New York to append to marriage notices in the papers, "no cards sent," thus obviating the misunderstanding and offence which would necessarily arise among friends and acquaintances from a want of knowledge of the fact, and escaping the responsibility of the omlssions and discriminations always in.

GEN. BURNSIDE. The Telegraph says that Gen. Burnside has "submitted his plans to the authorities at Washington." This is not a very favorable signa McClellan once submitted his plans to them, and they "leaked it out," so that the Rebels were apprized of it in a very few hours We thought Burnside was one of the engineers who would put on steam! We hope he may be successful, but can he be and entrust his The Telegraph of Wednesday says his army is in motion, and is advancing. So was McClellan when he was removed.

The Abolitionists are particularly scandalized at the apprehension about three quarters of a mile down the of a compromise to be afforded by railroad, and then committed an outrage the Domocrats to the rebels. They upon her. After the accomplishment of will, no doubt, offer—that great comhis design, he stole his employer's horse, promise of our fathers—the Constitusaddle and bridle, and made his escape tion of the United States. When to New York. The girl thus foully that is accepted, they will give a genwronged is about nineteen years of age, erous hearing to any just apprehension of the loyal people of the South. ter of the manager of the Ayres farm, If the Abolitionists are afraid of that, near Wood bridge, in this State - New- they are welcome to be so badly seared as they please.

burg on Saturday from Washington, the Administration to make a conthat no more substitutes in lieu of tract with the Democrats to take Richmond, and finish this war. They will do it in sixty days.

order is regarded by many as very The "good times have come." Every body banks, and everybody takes everybody's paper.

Hard up for Votes .- In Norwich, Chenango county, the republicans were hard pushed for votes at the last election. There was a negro in jail, charged with rape upon a lady seventy years of age. He was bailed out, and upon the strength of a few acres of worthless land in Madison county, which he had fallen heir to. swore in his vote for Wadsworth Tremain & Co. So says the Chenango Union, published at Norwich, and the statement is not contradicted.

We hear very little talk of hanging Democrats any more. Indeed, since the late elections it is believed that the counts up. We see it stated, in one Republican leaders feel very much like Lincoln is said to have sat up all

returns. This is one instance of a man sitting up at his own wake. 00 Old gents, cut out this and paste t in your hats. The only way to cure

his legs, or else get the calico he runs with to do the housework! The President on Swearing.-The President has made a proclamation against swearing. We would respect fully suggest in behalf of frail humanity that our rulers give us less occasion for

05 It is said the rebels are suffering for the want of salt. The Abolitionists ment, like this: If they like it, and have an abundance of the article-being at the head waters of Salt River. We suppose they will supply them with sal., as they have supplied them with every thing necessary to make rebellion prosper.

LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE AT ANNVILLE, LEBANON COUNTY, PA.

W. J. BURNSIDE, A. M., Principal HE ENSUING SESSION will commence o THE ENSUING SESSIUN WIII commence on MONDAY, July 21st.

THE SCHOOL has the advantages of a pleasant and beautiful Location—spacious Buildings—Ventillated Rooms—a fine Library and Cabinet.

THE COURSE OF STUDY is not fixed, the studies of each pupil being directed according to the time he can afford in School, or to the profession he designs to private.

sue.
THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT offers special advan THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT offers special advantages to those who propose to engage in Tenching; as the Course pursued conforms strictly to the requirements of the Courty Superintendent, and to the Course of the State Normal School.

23. CIRCULARS and further mormation can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

June 25, 1862. W. J. BURNSIDE,

June 25, 1862. Annville, Pa.

ATTENTION: THE MEMBERS of the Lebanon Cottlity
Association for the detection at Horse
Thieves, and the recovery of stolen horses,
Will 'meet at the Public house of John
Maffiles, in Lebanon, oh SATURDAY, DECEMBER
6, 1852, ht b'clock, P, M:
BACOLE BOWMAN, President,
DAVID WERNER, Trassurer
WILLIAM STOBVER, Secretary,
Lebanon, Nov. 19, 1852.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

INGELIIARD & SCHELL, Importers of Watches, In New York, have just received an invoice of the most elegant styles of Watches that has ever been imported into this country, and offer them at one third less than the usual prives for much inferior \$15.18. We would call attention especially to am 18 far art Gold Hunting Cased Lever, or superior elegance, usually sold at \$35, which we can sail for \$35.

Italie invoices incertain of the superior excellence and great heauty, usually sold for \$35, which we can sail great seat Gold Watches, of superior excellence and great heauty, usually sold for \$35, which we offer to \$31, which we offer the sail great heauty, usually sold for \$35, which we offer to \$31, which we offer to \$31, which we offer to \$32, which we offer the sail great heauty, usually sold for \$35, which e offer for \$21. The same Watch, precisely, at with hunting case

d for from \$45 to \$50, we sell for \$28, Silver Watches I'ndles hize, openinee, while ly sold for \$187 we sell for \$10. Laults' size, hunting tase, usually gold for \$26, we sell for \$1214. are very beautiful. men's open face, usually sold for \$15, we

or \$9 Gentlemen's then fase, usually sold for \$18, we sell for \$11.

Gentleiffen's pipen face, denally sold for \$20, we sell for \$12. tlenien Bopen face, usually sold for \$25, we sell for Centlemen's hilling to we charge \$2 to \$21/2

The Army Watch These were ordered expressly for the army, and are deemed suitable in every respect. They consist of— Very elegant styles of Silver hunting case Leptites, \$10.

Levers, \$14.

Levers, \$14.

Levers, \$14.

These fact are aligner.

We have received also, a new style of hunting cased shell pattern which; the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavilyaplated with golds and is the cree is silver heavily appearance. we have ever seen, \$19.

GENTLEMEN'S NEST CHAINS, 60.
To fill orders, flag, for every variety of Jewelry, and at much less that the usual prices:
WE PAY ALL EFFRESS CHARGES ON goods sold by us.—
Money may be scirif either in registered letters or by express! Addition.
ENGELHARD & SOIIBLE, 34 Liberty st., N. Y.
New York, November 19, 1862.

The Bee Hive Store. THE subscriber has again returned from the city an is offering the Largest Assortment of DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES and
QUEENSWARE,
in the county—among which are Prints for 8, 9, 10 and 121/2 cents: Muslin, from 121/2 to 20; Ginghams lower than in the city i "A large assortment of Shirts and

unst it—two or averStates!

LYDIES Discontinuity hung aimself: He had been a constant reader of the New York Tribute.

LYDIES Discontinuity hung MERINUES, (French).

SILKS, (Black and Figured).

DELAINES, (Plaid, Striped & Figid).

LUSTRES of all prices.

BALMORAL Skirts.

MEN'S WARE.

neres and Vestings, Beaver Cloth for Over Conts. Also Carpelings, Checks and Tickings. GROCERIES.

Molasses, Sugar, Coffee and Cheese; Ffesh Mack rel the subscriber would advise those in hant of Good. The subscriber would advise those hi Mantion Cook, to make their purchases, as every indication shows that cotton goods will advance be mailerably; the high price of cotton must rules the goods when the manufacturers are compelled to pay the price of totton and an exchange of 40 per febt. on Foreign. When the stock is once reduced it will rules those imported goods considerably. Note is the time to get, goods at a fair price—Come and see the largest and changest stock in the county. No lumbug!

Labanon. Nov. 6, 1562.

ounty. No Humbug! Lebanon, Nov. 6, 1862. ADAM S. ULRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW N FUNCK'S BUILDING, second story, in the room lately occupied by John II. Bowman, Lebanon, Ps Lebanon, April 30, 1862–8m.*

CYRUS P. MILLER, A TTORNEY AT LAW —Office in Walnutstreet, near A. ly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south rom Karnany's Hardware store.

Lebanon, April 9, 1862-1y.

S. T. McADAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW OFFICE in Comberland Street, in the room lat occupied by WM. M. DERR, Esq., Lebanon, Pa. Lebanon, July 3, 1862.

GRANT WEIDMAN, A TTORNEY-AT LAW—Office in Cumberland street in the office of his father, Gen. John Weidman, Lebanod, August 28, 1861.



The Largest Stock.
THE BEST ASSORTMENT!
THE CHOICEST COLORS! THE FINEST QUALITIES!

Would it not be a good idea for MAYORS OF THE

Great Cities. tify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to in 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.

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.A. Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON, JOHN ABBOTT

HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN. HON. J. N. HARRIS,

Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN. a boy of staying out nights is to break 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, HON. JAMES MCFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W: HON. JAMES W. NORTH. Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME:

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Major of HALLOWELL, ME. HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of Fredering on, 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 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 MILWAUKEE, W IS HON: W. W. VAUGHN,

Mayor of RACINE, WIS. HON. A. FARR. Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS HON. JOHN C. HAINES,

Mayor of CHICAGO Mayor of SELMA, A).A HON: A. J. NOBLE, Mayor of MONTGOMERY, Al'A.

HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA. DON ESPARTERO MANUEL, Mayor of VERA CRUZ. DON PIETRE DE CABALLO.

DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES. Mayor of HAVANA. DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA, Mayor of REMA, PERU.

DON M. G. MILANGNO, Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILL DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL Certify that the resident Druggists have

assured them Ayer's Sarsaparilla LADIES & MISSES HOODS AND NUBIAS. Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the con-

fidence of the community. For Spring Diseases. For Parifying the Black. For Scröfilla ör King's Evil. For Thinters, Ulcers, and Sores. For Kruptions and Pimples. For Blotches; Blains, and Boils. For St. Anthony's Fife, Rose, or Ery-

For Tetter or Salt Rheum. [sipelas. For Scald Head and Ringworm. For Cancer and Cancerous Sores. For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humars. For Female Diseases. For Suppression and Irregularity, it For Syphilis or Venercal Diseases.

For Liver Complaints: | discours from !! For Diseases of the Heart. **"我就是一个人,我就不是一个人,** The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States Canadas, and Brisish Provinces. Ohili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continuent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a nortion of them.

s 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. It Lemberen. Dr. Geo. Ross, and D g. Riber, Lebs was Biever & B o. Amyller, Shirk, My-crstown, Horning, Mt. Neb.; A. E. Nark, Belleview Haper, Lagit Handver, Kren, Shaenerstown, and by Dealers everywhere.

Jeasers everywhere.

IF YOU WANT

A good PICTURE for Medalion or Pin, call at DAT

ALV'S, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank.

CLOTH MANTLES and Clott tadgress; Silk! Maintes

Cland Sacques. Skeletor Skirts and princip. Balmorals, Sum Umbrellas and Parasola; atfull assortable t,

just received at the store of the Bank of the String. Of Foreign and Donnestic, Tanky and Staple Dry Goods, at the ators of HENRY & STANE.

Dib you see ATKINS & BRO'S New Boot and Shoe