how unlawfully he was imprisoned.

The letter of Judge Gould, and the voice of the New York Press, together with the coming first of January, the ray of Freedom for New York white men, is the cause of his liberation.—*Express.*

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1862.

☞ Gen. Foster's Expedition in North Carolina, has gained an important Union victory, at Kingston.—Eleven cannon and four or five hundred prisoners were captured, besides a large amount of quartermaster's and commissary stores. The rebels were 6000 strong, and were driven from position to position, and at last managed to shelter themselves behind a river. Our loss will not exceed 200 killed and wounded.

Our army in North Carolina will next advance on Goldsborough.

☞ The *Courier* continues to question the loyalty of McClellan, as it does that of every other truly loyal and patriotic man who refuses to worship the nigger.

☞ John Hickman wants the administration to raise a hundred regiments of negro soldiers. The officers are to have double the pay of those commanding white regiments. We are of the opinion that the rebels could not wish a handsomer present than for us to send 50,000 to a 100,000 free negroes down South,—they would help to pay their expenses of the war. They would catch them, and every Sambo would be a slave darkey for life. It would be a windfall worth at least $100,000,000 to J. Davis & Co's government. In addition, it would be a good way for us to get rid of the worthless negroes of the North without compromising conscience.

☞ Major Gen. Robert C. Schenck has succeeded Gen. Wool in the command of the Department of Maryland.

☞ It is reported that the Banks' expedition has gone to New Orleans, and his fleet will rendezvous at Ship Island prior to the capture of Mobile. His orders supersede General Butler, who will return at once to Washington, unless they are countermanded.

☞ Almost every foolish scheme, from the President's emancipation "policy" down to Hickman's nigger army, finds an earnest defender in the *Courier.* We are not surprised in this, because the editor of the *Courier* has a personal interest, in the shape of an $800 office, in sustaining them, even if the country does go to the bow-wows.

☞ Blank Notes amounting to $2,500,000 were stolen from the Treasury of the United States, last week. They are of the denomination of $5,000 each, and it is not likely that any of them will be passed up us—as we are sharp on big figures, yet we suggest the propriety of seeing whether it would not be proper to hold Old Abe responsible for the robbery, as we have so recent a precedent in the case of Mr. Buchanan, who the opposition persist in holding responsible for the loss of the Indian trust bonds, as well as for the alleged peculation of Floyd.

☞ The *Patriot and Union* says that General Brains is wanted at Washington, to take command of the administration. A pretty good shot, that.

☞ Greeley's three times three hundred thousand men are not swarming over the Lebanon Valley Railroad to the seat of war. They must have taken some other route. Does Father Abraham see them coming?

☞ The Congressional vote in Wisconsin shows that the Democrats carried the State by 6,349 majority, and elected three of the six Congressmen.

☞ Brigadier General C. F. Jackson, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, on Saturday, the 13th inst., was a native of Alsace, Berks county, and grandson of the late Conrad Feger, sheriff of that county during the years 1806.7.8. He was for a number of years a conductor on the Reading Railroad, and afterwards, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in the same capacity on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He entered the service as Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and when Gen. Ord was ordered to the West, Col. Jackson was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. He fought in the battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, the battles before Richmond on the Peninsula, the battles under Gen. Pope in August, South Mountain, Anteitam, and at Fredericksburg, where he was killed. His remains were taken to Pittsburg for burial.

☞ The opposition have been very unfortunate in their administration of the affairs of the nation. The reign of the elder Adams was a subject of abhorance for half a century. John Quincy Adams' administration was bearable, simply because no opportunity presented itself to work great mischief. Gen. Harrison died within a month of his inauguration, and the party that elected him was thus foiled of its destructive schemes. Taylor also died, and the conservatism of his successor then saved the country. The hand of God was no doubt in those events; but now, when the people have again joined their idols and placed in power the destructives, we seem to be forsaken by the King of Kings, and all is going to—old Nick. In the history of our country the people have on five occasions forsook the true faith; four times they were forgiven and saved; but now it seems as though we were to be left to paddle the canoe for ourselves. We have'nt much faith in the paddling and paddlers just now.

☞ Arrangements have been made to remove all the Pennsylvanians wounded in the late battle at Fredericksburg, as well as those in the Hospitals at Washington to this State.—The greater portion will probably be taken to Harrisburg.

Frightened.

The notorious Thad Stevens introduced, last week, the following preamble and bill into the U. S. House of Representative, which, by means of the overwhelming and corrupt majority there, was forced through under the pressure of the previous questions, without a chance for debate or investigation:—

"Whereas, on the 4th of March, 1861, some of the United States were in an incurrectionary and rebellious condition, and the public safety required the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to be suspended, and some arrests and imprisonments were made in consequence thereof; and

Whereas, there is not entire unanimity in the branches of this government as to the declaring of such suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; therefore,

Be it enacted, That all such suspensions, arrests and imprisonments, by whomsoever caused to be made, shall be confirmed and made valid, and the President, Secretaries and heads of departments, and all concerned or advising such acts, are hereby indemnified and discharged in respect thereto; and all indictments, informations, suits, prosecutions and proceedings, wherever commenced, against the President or any other person, are hereby discharged and made void."

What a confession says the Luzerne Union, this bill contains! No less than this; that the administration for a period of nearly two years has been playing the part of usurper; that it has trampled upon the nearest, dearest and most sacred rights of American citizens, that the most solemn covenants of the Constitution have been set at naught; and now, appalled at the voice of the people speaking through the elections, it seeks indemnity for itself and coadjutors in crime, by an *ex post facto* law of Congress. Here is an absolute confession that these arrests were unauthorized, illegal and unnecessary; an absolute confession that the President had no right to deny the *habeas corpus* to a citizen! a confession of unqualified official perjury!

Of course this act will be passed.—It is part of the programme to shield from the consequences of their acts. But it may be found that acts of Congress, after all, will be a poor shield. Cæsar had his Brutus—Marat had his Charlotte Corday: and so the thousands of peaceable American citizens who have been dragged from home and business and left to languish for months in fortresses and prisons, finding the avenues of a constitutional government closed against redress, may be driven to substitute the dagger for the judicial tribunal.—Let tyrants beware!

Let the Administration and its friends cover up these infamous transactions as best they can. The people will pursue and overtake them with vengeance at some time, whether in the Executive chair, in the cabinet, or cringing and cowardly abettors in Congress, on the Bench and in other walks of life. All are alike unworthy of public confidence, unworthy of public trust, and their places should be filled with those who have the courage and patriotism to defend the law and the constitution, and to protect the rights of the citizens.

"Some one has Plundered."

The greatest, saddest, and most heart-sickened blunder of the war, has just been committed, and thousands mourn the dread catastrophe. Urged by peremptory orders from the War Office, and against his own better judgment, Gen. Burnside has been forced to cross the Rappahannock with the gallant Army of the Potomac, and give battle to the enemy in his intrenchments near Fredericksburg, only to discover that his position is impregnable, and to retreat with a loss of nearly 15,000 men!—The heart sickens at the terrible recital of carnage and death which comes to us from the scene of battle. A rasher venture, a more reckless advance, or a more wanton sacrifice of precious human life, was never known in the history of modern warfare.—In the face of such a reverse, the result, not of faltering or want of courage on the part of our brave soldiers, but of sheer incompetency in those who have assumed the direction of the war, one is almost driven to despair of the Union cause, and to accept the mortifying conclusion that twenty millions of Northern freemen are unable to contend against less than half their number of Southern traitors.

A Cabinet Resignation.

There is a break in the Cabinet—the political waters at Washington are moving. It appears that on the 17th (Wednesday) the Abolition Senators held a caucus, the final result of which was the adoption of a resolution recommending to Lincoln a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. The President was informed of the action of the caucus by a committee who waited upon him for that purpose. The Secretary of State, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, on being notified of the fact, immediately tendered his resignation, as did also Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State. It is rumored that resignations of other members of the Cabinet would follow, but up to this writing none have been announced. On Saturday evening the rumor was extensively circulated in this city that Hon. Simon Cameron had been tendered the position vacated by Mr. Seward, but we do not credit it. Another rumor, that Hon. Charles Sumner had been chosen, was also afloat. Should this prove correct, the change would prove injurious to the country. A change of Cabinet at this time will be productive of no good without a change of policy; and, with Cameron and Sumner, or either of them, in the new arrangement, no change could be expected, as both are avowed Abolitionists, and preceded the President in clamoring for emancipation as a feature of the war policy.

The opportunity offered Mr. Lincoln is a favorable one, if he had the sense and patriotism to improve it.—He might immortalize himself and save the country by remodelling his Cabinet in accordance with public sentiment, as expressed in the late elections. But he will not do it.—He is a weak, vain fanatic, lacking both firmness and honesty—so that the country has much to fear and little to hope from the changes he may make.—*Patriot and Union.*

Senator Fessenden, of Maine, and Speaker Grow of the House are also spoken of in connection with seats in the new Cabinet. Secretaries Chaise and Bates are also said to have resigned, and Blair, who is very objectionable to the ex remists, refuses to resign, but will be removed if a reconstruction takes place.

The latest accounts, however are that the President refuses to receive any of the resignations, and that the Cabinet will probably remain as it now is for the present.

A Capital Speech.

After the manner of one Abraham Lincoln, through the folly of the people now President of the United States, but formerly of Illinois, rail-splitter and village jester—to which wholesome occupations may he soon return. Copyright secured. Reported for the Patterson (New Jersey) *Register*—from which paper it is copied by permission.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I assure you I did not expect to be present here this evening, but since my presence is present I will avail myself of the present opportunity to say a few words to my fellow citizens present. I suppose you know that the last few eventful days have been full of events. And I suppose you know further that there has been a great deal of discussion relative to those events. Now, fellow citizens, I wish you to understand that I do not intent to say anything understandable, neither do I wish to criminate any one, much less myself, but I hope I may be permitted to assert that if matters had terminated differently they would have had a different termination. I think I do not say any harm when I say that, and that when I say what I say, it may be understood that I say it. Having brought this matter clearly before your minds, gentlemen, I would go on to remark that no doubt you have heard remarks about one of our military Generals. Now I am not a going to make the slightest statements regarding this individual gentleman, but perhaps it would not be a violation of state secrets to remark that the press and the country seems to be down on him. I say down on him, because I judge they are so from certain epithets which they use respecting him, such as "imbecile," "coward," &c.—If I were to say that General Pope is that individual you would have an idea that I was telling the truth, but I hope you will not have that idea.—Now, there is a great deal that might be said with regard to Gen. Pope, as I suppose you are aware, but you should remember that any one of you, acting as he did, would in all probability have met precisely similar results. In fact, so powerfully does this last argument seem to me. I am almost willing to assume the responsibility, and would do so, were it not that, to become responsible for another person's responsibility is a good deal like becoming responsible.

But again: there has been a great deal said about a certain address made by Gen. Pope and he has been blamed for it. Now, I think that he ought not to be blamed for making it, for if he had not made it, it would not have been made, which, as I suppose you all know, is an entirely different thing. Furthermore, this is not all. I think I can say, gentlemen, that Gen. Pope has followed out completely every important idea in that address, that is, according to his idea. For instance he says his "headquarters are in the saddle"—now, if they have not been in the saddle where have they been? Again: he says "let us leave our lines of retreat to take care of themselves"—I put it to you gentlemen, if Gen. Pope has not done so, and with what result? Why, as he did not take care of his lines of retreat, the rebels took care of them, and he took care of the rebels, that is, to get out of their way, as fast as possible, which was certainly kind of him, and both together they manifested an interest in each other, the one taking care of the lines, and the other getting out of the way, which ought to and I believe will gentlemen raise both of them in your opinion, and in my opinion and in everybody's opinion.

But furthermore, the address goes on to say, let us look before us and not behind: success and glory are in advance; disaster and shame lurk in the rear.

Which looks very much like verse and reads full as well, which is another point in Gen. Popes's favor. But with regard to the sentiment conveyed by these lines, has he not been true to them? Did he not look before and keep looking that way until he found the rebels looking behind for him? And were not "success and glory" in the advance, and did not "disaster and shame," in the shape of Stonewall Jackson, "lurk in the rear?" Certainly they did, and they have been lurking there ever since, and if any gentleman put his nose outside of Arlington Heights, he will find it so. No! gentlemen, permit me to say you are wrong when you find fault with the General's address, there is as much truth as Poetry in it, and more to, and with regard to himself, he only needed success to have been successful. In fact gentlemen, as I reflect upon it, I feel that having taken the responsibility before, I shall do so in this case, especially when I remember my fellow Republicans do not hold me responsible for anything, and that, as for the Democrats, they do not dare to. Hoping that I have not said anything to nobody, and availing myself of the privilege of an American citizen to say nothing when he wants to, I now proceed to put that priviledge into effect.

For the Advertiser.

From the 173d Regiment.

CAMP VIELE, NEAR NORFOLK, VA., December 11, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Before I left Lebanon, quite a number of my friends requested me to write to, and inform them of our movements. Being so busily engaged I find that to be next to an impossibility, and consequently take the only alternative left, that of addressing both them and your readers, though your columns, provided this letter contains such information as may prove worthy of insertion.—I should have written sooner, but have been on duty ever since our arrival here.

We left Harrisburg, on Sunday evening, just as the sun was sinking below the horizon, and had a ride by light of the moon, to Baltimore, where we marched through the city, halted and stacked arms on the pavements. We had an idea that we were to stay here till daylight, but the welcome order of "fall in," soon greeted our ears, and we marched down to the headquarters of the Union Relief Association, and partook of a hearty breakfast, all doing ample justice to the good thing prepared for us. The Regiment then formed, and marched to the Baltimore and Washington Depot, where we got in the cars and soon found ourselves at the national Capital. Here we remained until the following morning. On our arrival here I learned that the 127th Regiment was lying near by. I soon found that the rumor was correct, having had the satisfaction to see and shake by the hand quite a number of my young friends, whom I left in Lebanon over a year ago, when I joined the 107th Regiment P. V.

On the 3d, we received marching orders, but our destination was unknown. Marching to the Sixth street wharf, we got aboard the steamer "Pioneer," and in a short time sailed down the beautiful stream of the Potomac. The appearance of the Regiment was quite imposing, and as we neared Fort Washington, we heard the sweet music of a band echoing in the distance. Coming close up to the Fort, the sound became more audable, and many a heart leaped for joy, as we listened to that grand national anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner." Oh! that it might again wave over the dome of every capitol of our once glorious Union, and be respected as *the* emblem of our country. We gave vent to our feelings as we passed the Fort, by giving three hearty cheers, which were enthusiastically responded to. The boat gliding on, presently brought us within sight of Mount Vernon, where repose the remains of the "Father of our Country." It is beautifully located on the rise of a plateau, and surrounded with fine trees, which seem to mourn the irreparable loss of that illustrious man, who, were he living, would *know* how to bring this civil or political strife to a close. Perhaps he would change his base of operations to a place bearing his name, and *purify the fountain,* before attempting to do so on the stream. At 10 o'clock in the evening, we anchored, on the briny deep, and not until 7 the next morning did the steamer again move on. At noon we were "at sea," not being able to see land in any direction. It was somewhat amusing to see some of our men, who never had an opportunity of seeing the "sights," as the vessel was rocking to and fro, holding on to it for dear life. In short, I thing not a few were frightened, as they received their initiation in full, owing to the raging of a heavy storm. The next morning we found ourselves at Fortress Monroe, but soon left here, and sailed up the James river, as the sun was playing upon us his smiling rays. Shortly we arrived at Norfolk, marched through the city to the camp of the 198th New York Regiment, about one mile from the city, and took their place to perform picket duty. We immediately detailed forty-one men to proceed three miles out the Princess Ann road—a plankroad laid by the rebels to transport artillery in a hurry, if necessary. The men were on duty for seven days, and being tired and fatigued before the detail was made, this was a severe task, but was heroically performed.

Norfolk appears to be a flourishing city, and is well fortified. The fortifications extend clear round the city, which is not very inviting to those who may have an idea of retaking it.

Wishing all my friends a "merry Christmas," (including a good *whaling* from the "Bollsnickle,") and a happy New Year, I remain

Very Respectfully, &c.,
HENRY LOSER.

Address.—Co. 173d Regiment, P. V., in care of Capt. E. R. Light, Norfolk, Va., Col. Nagle.

Withdrawal of the Army from Fredericksburg.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec 16—1:45 P. M.

During last night the Army of the Potomac evacuated their positions on the opposite side of the river.—The movement was a perilous one, but it was conducted in safety.

The artillery was the first to cross the river.

The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight.

The enemy never discovered the movement until it was too late to do us any harm.

As soon as the last man had got safely across the river the pontoon bridges were removed, thus cutting off all communication between the two shores.

Our wounded are all safe and on this side of the river.

There was a heavy wind all last night, accompanied with considerable rain, which assisted us in our movement, as it prevented the rebels from learning our intentions.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

Yesterday morning, when daylight appeared, the enemy seemed to be, as they no doubt were, perfectly astonished that our army had succeeded in returning to this side of the Rappahannock River.

We returned without losing a single man or a gun in the retrograde movement.

A few soldiers who had straggled off made their appearance on the river bank, after the pontoon bridges had been removed, but they were subsequently brought over in small boats.

A few privates who were guarding a house inhabited by a private family, were not, during the night, aware of our recrossing the river, but in the morning becoming aware of this fact they safely swam over.

The pickets of the contending armies being separated by only a few yards, rendered it neccessary that everything on our front should be conducted with the utmost caution.

The pickets on our outposts were unaware of the movements we were making until just before daylight, when an officer went to each individual man, and in a low tone of voice, ordered him to fall back.

After they got sufficiently far away to be out of danger they were ordered to quicken their pace, and reach the bridges as quickly as possible.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy advanced their skirmishers along their entire line, and by noon had established their pickets near the bank of the river.

We had a large number of dead on what was regarded as "neutral ground," and as soon as it was known our forces had evacuated the city, the soldiers of the enemy commenced robbing the lifeless bodies. This was plainly seen through a field-glass as well as indistinctly with the naked eye.

About 10 or 11 o'clock ladies very neatly dressed were seen walking the streets of Fredericksburg. They had doubtless been concealed in their houses during the time the city was occupied by our troops, and doubtless availed themselves of the first opportunity to make their reappearance after our retreat.

On Monday, the pickets of the contending armies fronting the left wing, mutually agreed upon an "armistice" among themselves, and freely internmingled with each other, exchanging their dead friends and comrades who lay on "neutral ground."

During this time, an officer of our army rode by and put a stop to these proceedings. The result was that both parties immediately commenced firing, when nine of our men were killed. After our General had left the friendly demonstrations of our pickets were renewed, and butternuts and blue uniforms freely mingled.

About this time Gen. Franklin dispatched a flag of truce, which the enemy immediately recognized, and the exchange of dead bodies was resumed, and continued until completed.

Yesterday Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Burnside, asking him to detail men to bury his dead in front of Gen. Sumner's Grand Division.

This was done, the wounded, with the exception of those whom the enemy obtained, have all been brought to this side of the Rappahannock, and as rapidly as possible are being sent to Washington.

Our entire army is now encamped on the same ground, which they previously occupied.

The soldiers are as comfortable for the present as they can be in shelter tents.

Our army has been considerably reenforced since the battle, and no danger whatever attaches to our present position.

It is the opinion of military men that even if we had succeeded in taking the first ridge of the Rebel works the opportunity for slaughter by the Rebels would have been greater than previously

Our soldiers, it may be repeated, behaved with the greatest gallantry, courage, bravery, and determination, but no troops in the world could withstand such a concentrated fire of heavy ordnance and musketry, under cover of fortifications, as was sent forth by the Rebels.

Our losses at Fredericksburg.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 16.

The estimates of our losses in the late battles vary widely. The following, based upon official reports, as far as made out, and upon the estimates of those who have the best facilities for judging, is as near correct as can be obtained up to this time:

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION (SUMNER'S).

SECOND CORPS (COUCH'S).		
Howard's Division	980	
Hancock's Division	3,300	
French's Division	1,900	
		6,180
NINTH CORPS (WILCOX).		
Sturgis's Division	925	
Getty's Division	400	
		1,325
Total		7,505
CENTRE GRAND DIVISION (HOOKER).		
FIFTH CORPS (BUTTERFIELD).		
Humphrey's Division	1,500	
Griffin's Division	1,300	
Sykes's (Sunday)	150	
		2,950
LEFT GRAND DIVISION (FRANKLIN'S).		
FIRST CORPS (REYNOLDS).		
Gibbon's Division	900	
Meade's Division	1,800	
Doubleday's Division	190	
		2,850
Sixth Corps (Smith's)	200	
Total Right Grand Division		7,505
Total Centre Grand Division		2,950
Total Left Grand Division		3,050
Total		13,510

It is believed that these figures will fall under rather than exceed the official reports.

The severity of the battle may be inferred from the fact that while Butterfield was engaged but half an hour he lost nearly three thousand men.

"GOIN' PERMISKUS."—During the time when Kirby Smith was supposed to be beleaguering this city, the colored population were in a condition of agitation not second in demonstrativeness to that prevailing among white folks. An incident took place at one of their "war meetings" which should be recorded. The able bodied colored men were debating the propriety of tendering their services to the Government as volunteers for the war. The prevailing impression had been that they ought to do it and their patriotic emotions were at high African temperature. But before the vote was taken, a tall and very black fellow produced a sudden revulsion of feeling by delivering himself as follows:—"I'm in favor of goin', and will go in a minit if we go permiskus with white men. I'll tell you why I'm for goin' permiskus. If we go permiskus we'll have fair play. But let 'em get a reg'met all of niggers, and dey put 'em in de fore front of de battle, and bote sides kill every one of 'em. I say so, sah, (rolling his eyes around the audience,) and I ain't goin' dat way sah. I ain't goin' a step 'less I go permiskus. No, sah." And the able and eloquent Ethiopian subsided, and a solemn sensational pause followed. The eyes of the assembled darkeys snapped white and wild at the idea that to go in any other way than "permiskus" was certain death. And, as they thought the chances of "goin' permiskus" were not brilliant, the meeting adjourned without taking action.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

☞ The laziest people on the earth a sprightly and intelligent lady, recently remarked at a social party, are "Horace Greeley and his 900,000 men.

☞ Governor Seymour, after his inauguration on the 1st of the ensuing month, will issue a requisition demanding the surrender of Mr. Stanton to answer the charges against him.—As the President has sworn to obey the Constitution which requires the surrender of alleged criminals, and as Mr. Lincoln is Governor of the District of Columbia, he will, of course, feel bound by his oath to deliver up Mr. Stanton to the officers of justice, to be dealt with according to law. There is a good time coming. So says the *N. Y. Herald.*

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M

New York Express leave Harrisburg at 3.15 A. M., arriving at New-York at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New-York $5 15, to Philadelphia $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS). Leave Philadelphia at 5 15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the New-York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave Port Clinton at 5.15 A. M., for Philadelphia and all intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M. for Philadelphia, New-York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and New-York; and at 5.30 P. M., for Auburn and Port Clinton only, connecting for Pine grove and with the Catawissa Rail Road; and returning from Reading at 8.15 A. M., for Pottsville

An Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 26, 1862.

RABERS' BLOCK.

READ! READ! READ! READ! READ!

"GOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS FOR ALL."

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

Messrs. Goodyear and Diffenbach

take great pleasure in announcing to the People of

LEBANON,

and its vicinity, that they have purchased the entire stock of MERCHANDISE of REUBEN DEWALT, and have bought in addition thereto, a TREMENDOUS STOCK of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE,

which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash or country produce.

Come, see and hear the prices of goods which we are receiving weekly from New York auctions.

50 PIECES New Style of DELAINES, for 25 Cents; worth 31 Cents; 30 PIECES BROCHE VALOURS, for 31 to 45 Cents; worth 65½ Cents; Large lot Auction COLLARS and SLEEVES; 1000 LADIES', MISSES, and CHILD'S HOOP SKIRTS; Large lot of Woolen HOODS and NUBIAS, very cheap; Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS, at greatly reduced prices; An endless variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention. Shawls, Flannels, Tickings, Hosiery, Ladies' Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Ilkfs., Linen Table Cloths, Linen Napkins, &c., &c., &c., Just closing out at such low prices as have never before been heard of.

☞ If you want Cheap MOLASSES, SUGARS and COFFEE, go to GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH'S.

☞ You are all most affectionately invited to come and try the NEW FIRM, and we will prove that our motto is to the letter true—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Lebanon, December 17, 1862.

BOOKS & STATIONERY
A NEW FIRM.
WALTZ & HOUCK

WOULD inform the Public, that having bought and consolidated the Book and Stationery Stores of H. H. Roedel and George Waltz, they are now prepared to wait on all who will favor them with a call, at the old stand (H. H. Roedel's) in Cumberland street, where they will always have on hand a large and well selected supply of School, Blank and Sunday School Books, and as an inducement they offer their Miscellaneous books at greatly reduced prices.

The New York and Philadelphia Daily and Weekly Papers, and Magazines, can be had and subscribed for, on reasonable terms, by calling at their store.

Anything wanting in their line will be cheerfully attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1862.

ABRAHAM SHERK. DAVID S. LONG.

A New Firm,
Cheap Cash Store, and Milling and Grain Business.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the MERCANTILE, MILLING AND GRAIN BUSINESS, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their establishments. They will continue to keep, at the late stand of SHERK, GRESAMAN & LONG, a most complete stock of all kinds of GOODS usually kept in a country store, which they will retail Cheap for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. They also want to buy for cash

50,000 Bushels of WHEAT,
30,000 Bushels of RYE,
20,000 Bushels of CORN,
25,000 Bushels of OATS.

For which they will pay the highest Market Prices.—They will also take GRAIN on STORAGE. The will keep always on hand and sell at the lowest prices, COAL, by the Boat Load or by the Ton; all kinds of MILL FEED, SALT, PLASTER, &c.

☞ They solicit the business of all their old friends and the public, and will endeavor to deal on such liberal and just principles as will give satisfaction to all.

SHERK & LONG.

North Lebanon, March 19, 1862.

VICTORIA LAWNS, Plaid and striped Nansooks, Plaid and Plaid Cambrics, Plaid and dotted Mulls, Brilliants, Delaines, Bobinets, &c., the largest assortment, at the store of HENRY & STINE.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!
ALWAYS READY.

Holloway's Ointment

Long marches, sore stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure. MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger; think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING AND COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It so thaws and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

It stands unequaled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation, and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

WIVES & SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNETERS!

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS, and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH.—Therefore we say to the whole Army:

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies, although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks: for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES; many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES, and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now, while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they can not avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas, if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle-field, how many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25c., 62c., and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

[Nov 5, 52-eow.]

NATIONAL HOTEL
(LATE WHITE SWAN.)
Race Street, above Third, Phila.

THIS establishment offers great inducements not only on account of reduced rates of boarding, but from its central location to the avenues of trade, as well as the conveniences afforded by the several Passenger Railways, running past and contiguous to it, by which guests can pass to and from the Hotel to the different Railroad Depots, should they be preferred to the regular Omnibus belonging to the House

I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.

TERMS $1 25 PER DAY.

D. C. SIEGRIST, Proprietor.
Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.
T. V. RHOADS, Clerk. [Phila., March 12, 1862.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

President—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.
Vice President—Hannibal Hamlin, Maine.
Secretary of State—William H. Seward, New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Interior—Caleb B. Smith, Indiana.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, Connecticut.
Attorney General—Edward Bates, Missouri.
Postmaster General—Montgomery Blair, Maryland.
Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Roger B. Taney, Maryland.
Associate Justices—James M. Wayne, Georgia; John Catron, Tennessee; Samuel Nelson, New York, Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; Nathan Clifford, Massachusetts; N. H. Swayne, Ohio—and two vacancies.
Speaker of the House of Representatives—Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.
Clerk—Emerson Etheridge, Tennessee.
President (pro. tem.) of the Senate—Solomon Foot, Vermont.
Secretary of the Senate—John W. Forney, Penna.
General-in Chief of the Army—George B. McClellan, Ohio.

GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth—Eli Slifer, Union county.
Deputy Secretary—Samuel B Thomas, Delaware co
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran, York county.
Surveyor General—Henry Souther, Elk county.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle, Philadelphia.
Quartermaster General—R. C. Hale, Lycoming co.
Superintendent of Common Schools—Thomas H. Burrows, Lancaster county.
Judges of Supreme Court—Walzer H. Lowrie, Pittsburg, Chief Justice; George W. Woodward, Luzerne county; James Thompson, Erie county; William Strong, Berks county; John M. Read, Philadelphia.

PUBLIC OFFICERS OF LEBANON COUNTY.

Representative in Congress—J. W. Killinger, Lebanon.
Senator—Amos R. Boughter, Lebanon.
Assembly—Isaac Hoffer, Lebanon.
President Judge—John J. Pearson; Harrisburg.
Associate Judges—William Rank, Swatara; Thomas Kramer, Londonderry.
District Attorney—John Weidman, Lebanon.
Deputy District Attorney—Grant Weidman, Lebanon.
Sheriff—Jonathan Bender, Jackson.
Deputy Sheriff—George W. Houck, Lebanon.
Coroner—William C. Fauber, Lebanon.
Prothonotary, and Clerk of Oyer and Terminer—Henry Siegrist, Lebanon.
Deputy Prothonotary—Joseph W. Ebur, Lebanon.
Register—Henry Bross, Union.
Recorder and Clerk of the Courts—John H. Miller, North Lebanon Borough.
Clerk of the Orphans' Court—Andrew Light, North Lebanon.
Deputy Clerk—John Benson, North Lebanon.
County Commissioners—Simon Boltz, Union; Robert Evans, Cornwall; Jacob Bucher, South Lebanon.
Clerk of Commissioners—Cyrus Shirk, Lebanon.
Counsel—Levi Kline, Lebanon.
Mercantile Appraiser—Peter Loser, Union.
County Treasurer—John Allwein, South Annville.
Deputy Treasurer—John W. Allwein, S. Annville.
Directors of the Poor—James Benson, North Lebanon; John E. Bowman, Londonderry; Elias Walborn, Bethel.
Steward of the Alms House—Edward Kreider, South Lebanon.
Treasurer—David Bowman, Lebanon.
Physician—Dr. William M. Guilford, Lebanon.
County Auditors—Andrew Fox, South Lebanon; Ulrich Burkholder, South Annville; Jacob Zug, Millcreek.
Notaries Public—Adam Rise, John W. Mish, Jacob Weidle, Lebanon.
County Superintendent of Schools—Henry Houck, Lebanon.

BANKS.

Lebanon Bank—President, John W. Gloninger; Cashier, Edward A. Uhler; Teller, Conrad Mark; Clerk, Cyrus Rex; Directors, John W. Gloninger, Daniel Kreider, C. D. Gloninger, Joseph Bowman, M. W. Joseph, Bombarger, J. S., Joel Goodhart, Charles Greenawalt; Jacob Stoever, Samuel Bleistine, Jacob Shertzer, John Heilman, H. S., Samuel Becker, Jacob Witmer, Jr.

Lebanon Valley Bank—President, John George; Cashier, Joseph Karch; Clerk, T. O. Fisher; Directors, John George, F. T. Worth, David Karmany, John Light, S. S., David M. Rank, William Shirk, Josiah Funck, Joseph Bowman, Bernhard Rauch, Geo. Rigler, Cyrus M. Krall,