Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863.

☞ Some of the Western officers who have been dinning the ears of the people until they ached with their demands for the freedom of the slaves, have been detected trading off freed slaves for cotton. Gen. Curtis, Col. Hovey, Captain Twining, and many others have it had proven upon them by the military commission under Gen. McDowell now investigating the many charges in the South West preferred against our army officers.—These are the men that want the "war to go on." Thus is Abolition sincerity vindicated—over the *left*.

☞ A number of our gun-boats and transports under Admiral Porter, recently run the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. We had one of our Transports blown up during the performance, as also one man killed and several wounded.

The Democracy of Dauphin county, met in Convention, on Tuesday of last week, and appointed Dr. C. Seiler and John Raymond Representative Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, with unanimous instructions to support the Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks county, for the nomination for Governor.

GREAT VICTORY.—The republican papers state that they carried the "city of Galeburg," Illinois by 430 majority. They don't state what the election was for or when it was held, but it was a "gratifying revival of patriotic feeling," as the *Courier* has it. They ought to get up an illumination, as it is the last victory—even of the bogus kind, that they will have for some time to crow over.

WAR NEWS.

Our soldiers under General Wilder recently made a raid upon M'Minnville, East Tennessee, and destroyed large quantities of bacon, sugar, rice, whisky, cotton, several factories and three bridges. 300 rebels were captured, and a Lieut. Col. was mortally wounded.

Col. Graham reports that an expedition under his command destroyed the town of Celina, in Tennessee, and also large quantities of bacon, wheat, corn, whisky and flour, besides killing 90 rebels. Our loss was one wounded and one missing.

Two or three days ago a party of our troops paid a visit to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, capturing fifteen or twenty prisoners, a mail and several horses. They also destroyed a quantity of forage and some army wagons.

SUCCESSES IN LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans, has arrived with the following important advices:

On the night of the 17th inst. Gen. Banks had reached Vermillionville, after a hard fight at Vermillion bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but they were driven from their position, after a hard fight, with considerable loss on both sides.

Some 1,900 prisoners had been brought into Franklin; captures of whole companies being made at a time. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into our hands, and two large gunboats and the Diana were included in the destruction. It was expected that Gen. Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th and occupy it.

Our fleet have reduced La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousas county, or all captured.

The expedition of Gen. Grover had been eminently successful, and in a battle with the rebels at Irish Bend, the 13th Conneticut charged the rebel line and batteries, supported by the 26th Maine, 25th Connecticut, 12th Maine and 91st New York, and defeated them, leaving a silk flag and other trophies in our hands. The rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texans and three batteries, including the famous Pelican and Sims batteries.

Outrage at New Berlin.—We invite attention to a communication from New Berlin, Union county, giving the particulars of a gross outrage perpetrated in a church in that place, during funeral service. We cannot say we are astonished, for churches in many places having already been desecrated by howling political and blood-invoking parsons, it is no wonder that military men should think it no harm to convert them into shooting galleries and slaughter pens. If the facts are as stated by our correspondent, Gebhart should be held amenable to the civil law, or be summarily and severely punished.

☞ On Monday night a member of a Pennsylvania regiment on picket complained of feeling ill. The surgeon of the regiment was called, when there was some whispering instituted. The sick soldier was a woman, *enciente*, of course. The result of the surgeon's work was the delivery of a fine boy. Gen. Josh. Owen named the child Pickot Falmouth Ellsworth.

A Grand Jury heavily charged!

It wouldn't go off!

The Lebanon *Courier* stated, week before last, that a "traitorous organization existed in this state; *that it has members in Lebanon county;* that if it is not much mistaken some of these members have recently been trying to purchase rifles." It charged the Grand Jury of this county, in session last week, that if the members know anything of the treasonable society, it is their sworn duty to make the facts known; and Judge Pearson, who no doubt had his ears blown full of "facts about these tory conspirators," follows up the *Courier's* editorial "charge," by a charge from the bench, to the same Grand Jury, that it is "*confidently asserted*" that disloyal organizations have been formed in an "adjoining county, and it is also intimated that they are in part composed of citizens of Lebanon county." All these "charges" were piled upon the shoulders of our last Grand Jury, composed of a large majority of members of the same political affinities as their instructors, and of at least eight members from the "lower end" of our county, which the *Courier* intimates contains the disaffected districts. Well, the Grand Jury performed its "sworn duty" collectively and individually; collectively it did not make any presentment and individually we presume the members did not know any of the "facts"—for the very simple reason that there were no facts to be made known, and that the bug-a-boo of tory conspirators in the "lower end" was all in the heated imaginations of the disunion abolition conspirators of this borough.

But the *Courier* says that such "treasonable societies" are said to exist in this county. From the whole purport of its ravings it believes that they do exist. Now, why did not the Editor of the *Courier* go before the Grand Jury, give in his information; have his informants hauled up to give in their evidence, and thus attend to these "tory,"—"traitorous,"—"treasonable,"—"disloyal,"—secession," and "wicked combinations" against the government, so that they may be unmasked and punished?—The truth or falsity of its charges might then have been ascertained.—He did not do so, which either proves that the charges were false, and malicious, or, that those making them are not very good citizens in refusing or declining to give the necessary information. In law they are accessories—bad as the principals, and liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

And Judge Pearson too. He must have had strong assurances that those charges were true, or he would not have gone to the trouble of making up the lengthy charge he delivered, and which we publish on the outside of to-day's ADVERTISER. Why did he not send these men who gave him the information before the Grand Jury to make good their charges against the citizens of the "lower end of our county?" Why allow people to slander their fellow-citizens so "flippantly," and then screen them by permitting them to remain unknown? We contend that a libel has been perpetrated upon the good name of the people of Lebanon county, and those who have been engaged in it "can certainly but little reflect on their actions."

We append the following comments on the Charge of Judge Pearson, by the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*.

JUDGE PEARSON'S CHARGE.

Judge Pearson has been ventilating himself, on things pertaining to loyalty, in a charge delivered by him to the Grand Jury of Lebanon county. We make no objections to the opinions expressed by the Judge in reference to the duty of the citizens to yield obedience to the law, and we agree with him that secret societies, bound together by oaths or pledges to resist the law or in any manner hinder its execution, are wrong and dangerous, and that those who belong to such societies are properly subject, by law, to severe punishment. But, without the slightest knowledge, or even a well grounded suspicion of the existence of such illegally organized bodies in Lebanon, we think this allusion gratuitous, and his remarks impertinent and calculated to incite to anger and resentment, rather than calm the public mind. Then again, who are those public speakers and editors, or writers for newspapers, who so flippantly advise resistance to the law? Certainly outside his own political party there are none in his district; and if he alluded to Deacon Bergner and Worth, of the *Courier*, he is simply ungenerous and ungrateful. Evidently the Judge, although he disclaims it, is a very ardent Abolition politician, imbued with all the heresies of the school, and deeply tinctured with the old Federal, aristocratic idea that the people owe reverence, amounting to almost abject servility, to the servants whom they have temporarily placed in power. We repudiate and spurn such doctrine, whether taught by a Judge on the bench, or a Parson in the pulpit. We have no person among us to rail against the government, notwithstanding the Judge alleges that it is a matter of almost daily occurrence. There are many who revile and condemn the administration, our servants who are abusing the trusts committed to them; we do it ourselves; and intend to do it, in spite of the suggestion of Judge Pearson that such persons should be taken before a magistrate and bound over, under good behavior, for trial at the next court. We claim the right to examine, criticise and condemn—nay, even revile, if we think it necessary, and the facts are clear and strong enough—the conduct and opinions of Judge Pearson, the Governor, the President, and all others holding official position by election or appointment; and when the time comes that we cannot do so without danger of liberty or life, bonds or prison, it will matter little by what name the government is called—it will be in fact and effect a despotism, and Judge Pearson, holding the doctrines he does, would be a proper ruler to reign over the people. We are heartily sick of Bench and Pulpit politics, and we trust that hereafter, until our Judges and Parsons of the Abolition school can put their fingers on persons expressing sympathy for the rebels or preference for them, we shall hear no more slanderous charges of the kind from expounders of the Law or the Gospel.

☞ The democrats of Berks county held an immense meeting in Reading, on Tuesday of last week, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. They speak the sentiment of the masses of the people of Pennsylvania, and it would be well if Old Abe and his advisors would conduct the government a little more in accordance with the oath they have taken, and strive to allay the storm also threatening the North, instead of inciting it by their unconstitutional and illegal acts:

Whereas, it is among the inalienable rights of a free people to assemble either in public or in private, openly or secretly, as they may choose, subject only to the Constitution and laws of the land; *And Whereas*, An attempt has recently been made by the present authorities of the United States, in violation of those rights, by arresting peaceable citizens of the county of Berks, carrying them beyond the jurisdiction of their own courts on charges and pretences founded on mere rumor, and without the slightest foundation in fact, therefore,

Resolved, By the Democracy of Berks county, in mass meeting assembled, that, while we will obey the Constitution and laws of our country, and make no forcible resistance to the execution of any process administered by the Government within the limits of its legitimate functions, we will not submit to nor tolerate the slightest encroachments upon our rights and privileges; such attempt will meet with our resistance at all hazards and regardless of consequences.

Resolved, That secret societies, political or otherwise, are not in themselves in violation of the Constitution and laws, and that whenever a free people see proper to organize themselves, in secret or in public, they have a right to protection, and if the Government, for political purposes, fails to render that protection, we pledge ourselves to furnish it to the extent of our power.

Resolved, That whenever such societies are organized upon principles at variance with the Constitution and laws in their letter or spirit, or wherever the tendency of such organization infringes upon the constitutional rights of any citizen on account of the place of his birth, his religion, or any other guaranteed right, we regard such societies as illegal, subversive of law and order, and deserving the condemnation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That while the Democracy of Berks recognize and sustain the *rights* of our people, under such restrictions, to so organize, as a mere question of right appertaining to freemen, and deem it of the highest importance that eternal vigilance at all times should be exercised to guard against the slightest encroachments upon any rights, we do not deem secret political organization either desirable or expedient, as long as open organization can be maintained without danger from armed intervention or of bodily harm. Unless such danger exists, the tendency will almost invariably be dangerous to the rights of others, by falling into the hands of bad men. Public liberty, as well as private rights, may be undermined before the public is aware of the danger. These evils, under the control of good and true men, may be avoided; but secret societies of a political character are favorites with all that class of men who dread the light for fear of exposure.

Resolved, That if secret political societies have recently been organized among us, it is to be presumed they are for no other purpose than the protection of their rights against unlawful arrest or the execution of unconstitutional laws. Until the contrary is proven, the character of our people warrant the belief; but, as such objects can better be secured by the open organization of our whole people, in strict accordance with law, and without furnishing pretexts for armed intervention by a military power, we earnestly recommend all such to abandon the *secret features*, and join us in open organization in every ward, township and borough of our county. Such a movement will give us strength and power at home, inspire confidence, and wield moral influence abroad.

Resolved, That we are equally hostile to Abolitionists-North and Secessionists-South. We regard both alike as tending to the same results: one is the openly avowed advocate of a separate Confederacy; the other the advocate of principles which must inevitably end there.

Resolved, That we regard the emancipation proclamation, the conscription law, and the confiscation acts as clearly unconstitutional; but while we pledge our united efforts to test them in all legal modes within our reach, we will not infringe upon or violate any law, whatever may be our present opinions, until it is pronounced by the proper judicial authorities to be null and void. It is better to bear many grievances of a temporary character, than to plunge our country into anarchy, ending in military despotism, and destroying all our hopes for the future.

Resolved, That resistance by force to an invasion of our personal freedom is a virtue; and if the insane threat of a distinguished military chieftain, (distinguished more for the position he holds, than for the achievements in arms) to put his heel upon the the necks of Northern men, be attempted to be carried out, we promise him a warm reception. In order to allay any undue excitement, however, that might be occasioned by this threat, we deem it proper to add, that as this same authority has informed us that we are not to be molested until the rebels are first subdued, we are of opinion, judging by past progress, that the present generation at the North can hardly feel themselves interested in the question.

Resolved, That we recommend open organizations in every township, ward and borough of our county, in order to sustain the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and at the same time to resist every encroachment upon our personal rights and freedom, guaranteed by that instrument and those laws.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly and unalterably devoted to the Constitution and the Union, with such additional guarantees as may protect the rights of minorities from all future aggression. We do not approve of this war as at present conducted. We never did approve of it in itself, but accepted it in preference to disunion, anarchy and despotism, under pledges that it should be conducted solely with a view to the restoration of the Union. These pledges have been broken, the war is converted into an Abolition crusade, and we are free from any obligations, except those of obedience to law.

Resolved, That we will patiently wait the progress of events, until power passes from the hands of the present Administration under the forms of law. We will continue to urge upon Congress and upon the States the repeal of all unconstitutional acts, and the calling of a national Convention to amend the Constitution.—If these fail, our hopes centre in the sovereign rights of the State of Pennsylvania, and in order that she may be prepared to exercise those rights, we urge upon our fellow citizens the necessity of organization, the selection and election of our ablest and best men, for Governor and Legislators; and in the meantime, we have no terms of peace to offer to any quarter, except upon the basis of a union.

The meeting was ably addressed in the spirit of those resolutions, by W. Rosenthal, Esq., Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Heister Clymer and James B. Bechtel, Esq., and then adjourned.

Altered Treasury Notes.—Two dollar United States treasury notes, altered to fifties, were circulated in the lower section of the city on Thursday evening. The figures in the upper corner are covered by pasting fifty over them, and the "two" around the edges is carefully erased by painting it over in green. If the notes are looked at closely the fraud can be readily detected, but as people, when handling "greenbacks," generally notice the denominations only, it is probable, without great care is exercised, that the altered bills will gain a pretty good circulation.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World* says that Gov. Curtin has *not* been offered any important mission by the President. He was promised a position on declining the renomination for Governor, but a change in the arrangement is alleged to have been since made, which insists on his accepting the Republican nomination.

So, so.—Two Chief Clerks in the War Department, at Washington, named Addison, were detected, last week, in furnishing letters and valuable information to the rebels. They were caught in the act. They were arrested, tried, white-washed, set free, and were again in their old positions in less than twenty-four hours. They were good Republicans! Democrats who have committed no crime, are arrested on supposition, carried off to Fort Lafayette, kept in prison six months or a year, allowed no opportunity either to know their accusors or the crimes charges against them, and then probably discharged with the brand of disloyalty upon them, put there by a miserable administration.

In the case of the Addisons above noted, the charge was even not denied, because the evidence was too conclusive; but they were excused on the ground that they had been carrying the Rebel mails ever since the rebellion commenced and that they did not know what was in the letters—that they would not have carried them if they had known that military information for the rebels was in them.

Can anybody believe that if a Democrat had been caught in so palpable a case of treason he would not have been tried and puhished. The Addisons are to day in their old places in the Departments in Washington.—They are good Republicans!

☞ Appearances indicate that we shall soon have a battle somewhere between Suffolk and Petersburg.—There are strong indications that a forward movement will be made in a few days, if the roads are in a condition for the moving of artillery.

☞ Gen. Halleck recently wrote a letter to an abolition meeting in New York, and declared that the army, after crushing the rebellion in the South, would "place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors in the North," meaning thereby the heads of those politically opposed to the Administration. If Halleck supposes that the people of the North are ready to bow their heads for him to place heels thereon he is grievously mistaken. We are not quite that far gone in degredation and slavery. Halleck's language is infamous and unauthorized by the army, and is receiving, as it deserves, the execration of the people.

The Famous Order No. 8.

Hooker's Dismissal Recommended.

In the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War allusion was made to an order No. 8, which General Burnsiee had drawn up, and held ready to promulgate, with the assent of the President; which, however, was withheld, and so the order never was published. Soon after the report of the committee appeared in print, Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, who held a command under Burnside, wrote and published a letter in defense of himself against reflections upon his conduct for the part he took in defeating a movement which Burnside had planned and had very much at heart, by representations to the President, which induced him to countermand the order for the marching of the expedition. In the course of his defense, Gen. Cochrane said of Order, No. 8, it "dismissed from the service and relieved of their commands twenty general officers of the Army of the Potomac, who had disturbed Gen. Burnside. *At the head of this stood the significant name of Gen.* JOE. HOOKER."

This annunciation somewhat startled the public, and much anxiety was evinced to see the order, but it was not to be seen. Some questioned the fact, so far as related to Gen. Hooker, because the President, when he relived Gen. Burnside, put Hooker in his place at the head of the Army of the Potomac. But now the cat is out of the bag—the New York *Herald* has, by some means, got hold of the Order, or what is said to be the Order, and published it. We give it as it appears in that paper of the 22d:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 23, 1863.

* * * * * * *

First.—General Joseph E. Hooker, Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General of the United States Army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omissions and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed from the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during the crisis like the present, when so much patience, charity, confidence, consideration and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field.

This order is issued subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Second.—Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, commanding First division, Sixth army corps, for complaining of the policy of the Government, and for using language tending to demoralize his command, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Third.—Brigadier General John Newton, commanding Third division, Sixth army corps, and Brigadier General John Cochrane, commanding first brigade, Third division, Sixth Army corps, for going to the President of the United States with criticisms upon the plans of his commanding officer, are, subject to the approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Fourth.—If being evident that the following named officers can be of no further service to this army, they are hereby relieved from duty, and will report in person without delay to the Adjutant General of the United States army:—

Major General W. B. Franklin, commanding Left Grand division.

Major General W. F. Smith, commanding Sixth army corps.

Brigadier General Sam. D. Sturgis, commanding Second division, Ninth army corps.

Brigadier General Edward Ferrero, commanding Second brigade, Second division, Ninth army corps.

Brigadier General John Cochrane, commanding First brigade, Third division, Sixth army corps.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Taylor, Acting Adjutant General Right Grand division.

By command of

Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

An attempt to Consolidate the Black and White Troop on Ship Island.

[*Cor. of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican*]

As the experiment of organizing negro regiments had been instituted by the Government, its progress and results are a matter of great interest; and having had an opportunity to witness the effort to enforce the principle of military equality of such regiments, I will volunteer to give you its history.

For several months past the military post of Ship Island, has been garrisoned by two companies of the Thirteenth Maine regiment, under command of Colonel Henry Rust. Recently the Second Louisiana Regiment of black volunters was ordered to rendevzous at this island, and Col. Rust was ordered to transfer the command of the post to their commanding officer, Colonel N. W. Daniels. Col. Rust and staff, as ordered, repaired to Fort Jackson, leaving behind him on the Island the two companies of the Thirteenth Maine.

Upon assuming command of the post, Col. Daniels issued orders commanding the consolidation of the two companies of whites with his regiment of blacks. He ordered them to attend battalion drill, and be consolidated at dress parade. In camp and guard duties black captains were placed over white lieutenants, and thus white officers and black, white privates and black, in one black column blent, obsequiously doing honor to black equals and superiors, were to inaugurate the reign of ebony. The recognition required was not merely the passing salute, and modes and forms of military etiquette but an equal military equality, with its accompanying honors and obedience.

Against the order thus consolidating them with blacks, the officers of the two white companies earnestly but respectfully protested. But their protest being unheeded and unanswered, after a suitable delay, they finally refused to obey orders. They refused to take their companies to battalion drill, or appear on dress parade; they refused also to detail guard to be commanded by negroes. They were arrested, and the command of the companies finally devolved upon the orderly sergeant. By the sergeants offering to detail a guard, the question was directly put to the members of the companies whether they would do duty as guard under negro officers. Following the example of their officers, the men all peremptorily refused. Whereupon the men were ordered under arrest, their muskets and equipments taken from them, and black guards stationed around their appointed quarters.

The execution of the order for arresting these companies was one of the most humiliating scenes I ever witnessed. As a precaution against disturbance, the black regiment was ordered under arms and muskets loaded. Two companies of blacks, with their black officers, marched to the quarters of the disobedient soldiers, and called upon them to come forward and surrender themselves as prisoners.—Instead of resisting, the men obeyed the summons in a spirit characteristic of the intelligent New England soldier, who knows how to obey, but knows too, the philosophy of resistance to injustice.—Silently they marched to the front of their negro masters, stacked their arms, hung their accoutrements upon their glittering bayonets, and turned sadly away, while their black captors bore away their arms with feelings and expressions of glee, as if they were trophies of conquest. As the ebony band returned from their work, their comrades in camp welcomed them with shouts of triumph. By a single word or act on the part of the white officers, a scene of riot and blood would have been the sequel. But wiser counsels prevailed, and officers and men quietly submitted themselves as prisoners to those with whom they would not serve as soldiers or acknowledge as equals.

Provost Marshals.—At least fifteen of the Pennsylvania districts will have as marshals soldiers wounded in the field, intelligent enough to explain and defend the enrolment act, and so discreet as to enforce it without giving offence. The policy of appointing wounded soldiers of superior character, it is understood, will govern the department.—*New York Times.*

Why except the other ten districts? Have not enough Pennsylvania soldiers been wounded in the field, to choose twenty five men from? The same paper states that the Hon. Wm. E. Lehman has been appointed Provost Marshal for the First District. He has never been wounded in the field that we wot of. He was elected as a Democrat to Congress, but voted with the Abolitionists. The following, from yesterday's *Dispatch*, will reveal the mystery about these appointments:

"Gen. Cameron left here on Thursday, having made an amicable arrangement with the friends of Gov. Curtin for a distribution of offices under the Conscription act. The Governor is to receive a South American mission and one of Gen. Cameron's friends is to be the Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, combining the friends of the two gentlemen. Had not the friends of Gov. Curtin consented to this arrangement, Gen. Cameron's friends would have accepted proposals from the People's party, as they are determined to prevent the election of John Covode."

☞ Nine men were arrested at Cairo for wearing the head of Liberty as a badge and taken before the commander of the post, who discharged them from arrest, but informed them that, having been caught with such emblems on their persons, they would be held responsible for any treasonable acts which might, hereafter, be committed in Cairo. (Smart fellow that.) A gentleman who happened to appear on the street in a pair of pantaloons made of American manufacture somewhat resembling the cloth called Kentucky Jean, was quietly told he had better put them off, as such or similar stuff was worn in rebeldom, and was offensive to the loyal people of Cairo.—He had sense and courage enough to decline the advice. But just think of a man's loyalty being judged by the color and texture of his clothes.

An Incident of the "Crisis" Mob.—During the destruction of Gov. Medary's editorial room, in Columbus, recently, it is said that Mrs. W., one of his daughters appeared in the midst of the frenzied mob, and secured the Crisis subscription books.—As she was retiring, one of the ruffians engaged in the shameful proceedings, noticed her, and shouted; "There's one of Medary's daughters; let's wring her neck!" "Wring my neck, will you?" said the lady, drawing a revolver and presenting it to the brainless head of the mobite; "I should like to see you undertake it, you cowardly villain!" It is needless to say that the fellow skedaddled on the doublequick to some point of greater safety.

Cost of an Experiment.—It is said that the preparations for the attack on Charleston cost one hundred and fifty millions of dollars! The fight lasted, according to the later reports, but half an hour. So that the experiment was at the rate of five millions of dollars per minute! This Administration is immense, even in its blunders.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night as a gentleman named Brubaker was leisurly riding along the Millersville pike he was attacked, when about half a mile from the Millersville Meeting House, by some desperadoes, one of whom, a tall man, who Mr. B. thinks had on a military dress, seized his horse by the bridle, and presenting a revolver demanded his money. Mr. Brubaker being on horseback, and unarmed, was unable to defend himself, and handed the robber his pocket book which contained about six dollars.—The robber perceiving that his victim carried a gold watch demanded it also, and, still presenting the pistol, let go the reins and attempted to grab the watch, when Mr. B, seeing that his horse was free, slipped his foot from the stirrup and quickly gave the robber a kick on the hand which sent the pistol flying over his head and discharged one of the loads, which started his horse at a full gallop. The highwaymen called after him to stop but being glad to get rid of such company he paid no heed to their orders, and escaped without any further loss than that of his pocket book and the small sum it contained.—*Lancaster Express.*

Democratic Triumph in Chicago.—The election in Chicago on Tuesday for city officers, was closely contested, and the vote was large. The total vote cast was 20,300, and the result is a complete Democratic triumph. Sherman, Dem., is elected Mayor by 188 majority. The balance of the Democratic ticket was also elected. The Council stands 20 Democrats, and 12 Abolitionists.

☞ Lincoln has issued his proclamation admitting Western Virginia as a State.

To the School Directors of Lebanon County.

GENTLEMEN:—In purusance of the 43rd Section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Court House, in Lebanon, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1862, *being the 4th of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th Sections of said Act.

HENRY HOUCK,

County Superintendent of Lebanon county.

Lebanon, April 16, 1863.—3t.

UNION HOTEL,

NORTH LEBANON.

THE undersigned, informs the public that he has taken the "Union Hotel" formerly kept by himself, in North Lebanon, on Market street, north of the canal, where he is now prepared to welcome his friends and travelers, and cheer them with the good things of the land. His TABLE shall be provided with the best the seasons can afford, and his BAR shall furnish the choicest Liquors.

His effort will be to make all stopping with him feel entirely at home, and enjoy all the conveniences that can be given in a public house. The Stabling is large and roomy and in excellent order.

☞ BOARDING.—He is also prepared to take a number of Boarders. Boarding as reasonable as can be obtained at any other place. He extends a cordial invitation to all visiting North Lebanon, to give him a call. JONATHAN GEESAMAN.

North Lebanon, April 22, 1863.

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April 22, 1863.—3m.

REMOVAL.

TAILORING.

LORENZO H. ROHRER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, a few doors east of Laudermilch's store, and nearly opposite the Washington House, on Cumberland St., where he will make up clothing in the most fashionable styles in the best manner, good fits, guaranteed to all. Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to him thus far he hopes to merit and continue the same.

Lebanon, April 8, 1863.—1y.

L. R. DEEG'S LIQUOR STORE,

Market Square, opposite the Market House, Lebanon, Pa.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has received an extensive stock of the choicest and purest Liquors of all descriptions. These Liquors he is invariably disposed to sell at unprecedentedly low prices.

Druggists, Farmers, Hotel Keepers, and others will consult their own interests by buying of the undersigned. L. R. DEEG.

Lebanon, April 15, 1863.

800 C. CARMANY, 800

South-West corner Eighth and Chestnut,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

THE LATEST STYLES OF

Cravats, Scarfs, Neck-ties &c.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1863.—6m.

A LIST OF RETAILERS.

OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS, WARES MERCHANDIZE, &c., which were returned by the Merchantile Appraiser of Lebanon county, for the year 1863. Notice is hereby given that the Appraiser will hold his appeal at the the Commissioners Office, in the Borough of Lebanon, on *Tuesday the 5th day of May, A. D.*, 1863, at which time and place, those desiring to appeal may attend.

OLIVER BOWMAN,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

List of Retailers.	Class.	License.
Lebanon Borough.		
John George, merchant	12	$12 50
L. K. Laudermilch, merchant	13	10 00
Diller, Arndt & Co., leather	14	7 00
A. B. Kurtz, shoes	14	7 00
John F. Ebur, confectionery	14	7 00
Daniel Witters, flour & meal	14	7 00
P. F. McCaulley, shoes	14	7 00
C. E. Rohland, shoes	14	7 00
Lowry & Nahm, confectionery	14	7 00
Samuel Houck, shoes	14	7 00
John D. Krause & Co., merchant	11	15 00
H. J. B. Smith, groceries	14	7 00
George F. Fauber, merchant	14	7 00
Samuel Krause, merchant	14	7 00
Louser & Brothers, merchant	11	15 00
G. L. Atkins & Brother, shoes	14	7 00
Henry A. Stine, merchant	12	12 50
John Graff, confectionery	14	7 00
Shirk & Moore, shoes	14	7 00
John Gerhard, merchant	14	7 00
Harrison K. Dondore, furniture	14	7 00
Daniel Graff, shoes	14	7 00
James H. Kelly, jewelry	14	7 00
Weitz & Houck, stationery	13	10 00
Reizenstine & Brother, clothing	14	7 00
David M. Karmany, Hardware	10	20 00
Joseph Bowman, shoes and hats	14	7 00
J. Henry Miller, stationery	14	7 00
Charles Greenawalt, hardware	13	10 00
Jacob Roedel, shoes	14	7 00
H. & J. M. Raber, clothing	14	7 00
S. S. Ramsey, clothing	14	7 00
Adam Rise, hatter	14	7 00
Goodyear & Diefenbach, merchant	13	10 00
D. S. Raber, drugs	14	7 00
do do patent medicines	8	5 00
Henry Krause, merchant	13	10 00
C. B. Openheimer, merchant tailor	14	7 00
Joseph L. Lemberger, drugs	14	7 00
do do pat. medicines	8	5 00
George Ross, drugs	14	7 00
do pat. medicines	8	5 00
Barry & Anderson, tobacconist	14	7 00
Bowman, Hauer & Capp, tobacco	14	7 00
do do do lumber	14	7 00
Jamie N. Rogers, stoves	14	7 00
John Bressler, stoves	14	7 00
John Yordy, saddler	14	7 00
Lebanon Deposit Bank, bill broker	8	30 00
do do exchange	8	30 00
F. W. Ebur, confectionery	14	7 00
George Hoffman, grain and salt	14	7 00
William Light, Brewer	11	15 00
Abraham Strickler, grain	14	7 00
Robert Buck, confectionery	14	7 00
John Yost, brewer	11	15 00
Owen Leinbach, furniture	14	7 00
L. L. Greenawalt, leather	14	7 00
James Heichhold, tobacco	8	5 00
George Hoffman, huckster	13	10 00
Hartman & Bechtel, exchange	8	30 00
East Hanover township.		
Levi Zimmerman, merchant	14	7 00
do grain and coal	14	7 00
Michael Hartman, feed	8	5 00
Catharine Frantz, merchant	14	7 00
do feed	14	7 00
D. M. Rank, merchant	14	7 00
David Buck, leather	14	7 00
J. A. Alber, leather	8	5 00
Thomas Harper, merchant	13	10 00
Michael B. Horning, merchant	14	7 00
Londonderry township.		
William E. Brunner, merchant	13	10 00
John Deininger, merchant	13	10 00
Edward Dissinger, mer. tailor	14	7 00
Samuel Johnston, stoves	14	7 00
Samuel Segner, mer. tailor	14	7 00
Martin Early, merchant	13	10 00
do grain and coal	13	10 00
John B. Heisey, confectionery	8	5 00
Simon Fitery, stoves	14	7 00
John J. Brigh bill, merchant	14	7 00
Martin H. Bowman, merchant	14	7 00
Millcreek township		
John B. Walters, merchant	14	7 00
J. A. Weigley, merchant	14	7 00
Josiah K. Steward, merchant	14	7 00
John D. Seibert, salt and grain	14	7 00
Jacob F. Fesler, coal	14	7 00
S. Landis & Son, merchant	14	7 00
George L. Seltzer, grain and coal	14	7 00
Eli Klopp, lumber and coal	14	7 00
Isaac Weigley, grain and coal	14	7 00
Swatara township.		
John Phillips, merchant	13	10 00
Levi Weliman, merchant	14	7 00
John Brunner & Son, merchant	13	10 00
Amos S. Wolmer, stoves	14	7 00
Diller, Arndt & Co., leather	14	7 00
David Book & Co., coal	14	7 00
John Capp & Son, merchant	13	10 00
do do druggist	14	7 00
North Lebanon Borough.		
Solomon Smith, saddlery	14	7 00
Reinechl & Meiley, lumber & coal	13	10 00
William Eckenroth, coal	13	10 00
Brandt & Bleistone, wood & coal	14	7 00
Joseph Euston, tobacconist	14	7 00
Joseph Bowman, furniture	14	7 00
Martin W. Eberdt, drugs	14	7 00
Funk & Brother, merchant	13	10 00
Mary Zeller, confectionery	8	5 00
Hepman Rauch, confectionery	8	5 00
Christian Long, merchant	14	7 00
John Paine, huckster	13	10 00
do do grain	14	7 00
North Lebanon Township.		
John H. Groh, merchant	13	10 00
Shirk & Long, merchant	14	7 00
do do grain & coal	13	10 00
Israel Light, merchant	14	7 00
Henry Hartman, brewer	9	25 00
Jacob Riddle, huckster	13	10 00
Adam R. Light, merchant	14	7 00
Andrew Light, merchant	13	10 00
Union Township.		
Bordner & Ulrich, merchant	13	10 00
Nicholas Bigel, huckster	13	10 00
Eshleman & J. Heilman, lum