The Advertiser:

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

The Preservation of the Constitution.
The Restoration of the Union.
And the Supremacy of the Laws.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY.

Election on Tuesday, October 13th, 1863

JUDGE PEARSON'S CHARGE.

"Do not misunderstand me on this subject. Men have the most unlimited right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the *National Administration*, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to decry the government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union, the destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels or of the rebellion. * * * The Administration he may entirely condemn; the Government he is bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will sustain or oppose a particular administration. is one in which there should ever be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no man or set of men has any right, natural or political, to overturn the government itself. He is bound to support and sustain it, let who will administer its affairs, until the ruler can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution. There certainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of *party*, the former of *patriotism*?

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The following is the State Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINDLAY PATTERSON, of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Committee. It consists of a Chairman, and Representatives of the several Senatorial Districts into which the State is divided.

Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

1st Dist.	Theodore Cuyler, Robert J. Hemphill, John Fullerton, jr. Isaac Leech,	Philadel'a.
2d "	John D. Evans, Chester county.	
3d "	Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county.	
4th "	Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county.	
5th "	Thos. Heckman, Northampton county.	
6th "	Heister Clymer, Berks county.	
7th "	William Randall, Schuylkill county.	
8th "	Asa Packer, Carbon county.	
9th "	Michael Mylert, Sullivan county.	
10th "	Stephen S. Winchester, Luzerne co'y.	
11th "	Mortimer F. Elliott, Tioga county.	
12th "	John H. Humes, Lycoming county.	
13th "	William Elliott, Northumberland co.	
14th "	Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland co'y.	
15th "	William M. Breslin, Lebanon county.	
16th "	George Sanderson, James Patterson,	Lancaster co.
17th "	John F. Spangler, York county.	
18th "	Henry Smith, Fulton county.	
19th "	J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon co'y.	
20th "	William Bigler, Clearfield county.	
21st "	Hugh Wier, Indiana county.	
22d "	Thomas B. Searight, Fayette county.	
23d "	W. T. H. Pauley, Green county.	
24th "	Geo. W. Cass, James P. Barr,	Allegheny county.
25th "	James Campbell, Butler county.	
26th "	David S. Morris, Lawrence county.	
27th "	Thos. W. Grayson, Crawford county.	
28th "	Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson county.	

NOTICE.

The State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, at four o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.

☞ Mr. Vallandigham, the victim of the despotism of military usurpation, who was illegally sent as an exile to the South, has escaped from Rebeldom, and is now at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls.

☞ Read the article headed the "Union League and the Roman Catholic Church." It treats of a subject that is worthy of reflection.

☞ The draft took place in Lancaster city last Thursday. There was a strong disposition to interfere with it manifested, and a number of knock-down arguments were had during the day. A force of between two and three hundred men was brought out to preserve the peace, and a most magnificent bayonet charge was made by them on a bevy of excited women. It was a *manly* affair! Mayor Sanderson done more personally to preserve order than all the officers and armed force of the government combined.

THE DRAFT.

The statement last week that the draft had been postponed in Philadelphia was a mistake. It took place as originally announced. It also has taken place already in many other districts of the State. In this district it has not yet taken place. In this county the enrollment has been completed, we believe, for some time.—We are not informed as to the number of men to be drafted from Lebanon county, but the drawing we understand is to take place at Pottsville some time this week. It undoubtedly would prove more satisfactory if the drawing for this county were had at Lebanon. There is no doubt but everything will be fairly done but still the people interested would like to see it. Those whose names are drawn will be notified of their elephantine prize at once, and then allowed ten days to appear, to furnish a substitute, or come down in the sum of $300.

☞ The Carbon and Montgomery Regiment was last week sent to Philadelphia, to keep order there during the draft.

DON'T WANT THE OLD UNION.

It was made clearly evident a week ago that the ruling powers of the North, from President Lincoln down, will not permit a restoration of the Union on the old basis. If the rebels were to lay down their arms to-day, and desire to yield obedience to the authority and laws of the government, they would not be permitted to be equals and resume their old position of freemen.

For some time there has been a Committee of Louisiana planters in Washington who have made application to the President for the return of that State into the Union under the Constitution of the State previous to the passage of the act of secession, stating that under this Constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Federal Constitution. It also requests that the President will direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State on the first Monday of November next, for all State and Federal officers.

The President refused their application, on the plea that a portion of the people of Louisiana desire to amend the State Constitution, or in other words the abolitionists down there, under the protection of the administration intend altering the Constitution of that State and *abolish slavery*. For the sake of *abolition*, disunion is perpetuated, and, as in this instance, States are not permitted to come back when direct application is made for that purpose. The policy of the Administration is ABOLITION OR DISUNION. The honest and thinking people can now see that even "laying down of arms and unconditional submission" by the Southern people will not restore the Union as it was.

☞ Rapidly on the heels of the fall of Vicksburg, we now have the announcement that Port Hudson has also surrendered unconditionally, and that the Mississippi is open its entire length. We trust the administration may take advantage of these successes of our brave soldiers, and make a speedy and honorable peace and a happy restoration of the Union.—They have it now in their hands if they only lay politics and fanaticism aside. Still, what can we hope from an administration that refuses, on political grounds, to receive a sovereign State back into the Union, as in the case of Louisiana last week? There will be no peace during the administration of Old Abe.

☞ During the "emergency" of the past few weeks, the abolitionists were as bitter in politics as ever. They could not, for the sake of their country, lay aside politics only until Lee was driven from Pennsylvania. They kept up their abuse of "Copperheads" (meaning Democrats) as pertaciously as ever, and, in fact, the nearer the danger, the more violent they became, as though that would answer for rifle and bullet. As a set-off to the impeachment of the loyalty of the Democracy the Reading *Gazette*, of last week, names eleven companies in camp at Reading wholly, or nearly so, composed of Democrats. When it is apparent all over that Democrats are just as freely pouring out their blood for the Union as any others, would it not be policy and decency that they should not be abused; in fact, is not the conduct of the abolitionists towards Democrats 'discouraging enlistments.' The truth is Democrats bleed in vain on our battle fields, for they receive neither credit or honor therefor at the hands of the abolitionists,—virtues prized higher than any others by the soldiers.

☞ The President has issued a proclamation setting apart the 6th of August next as a day of "Thanksgiving and Praise."

☞ General Lee has re-crossed the Potomac into Virginia, in safety, with his entire force, excepting the losses at Gettysburg. He has made good his retreat with no loss of artillery, ammunition or supplies. Gen. Meade no doubt did all a brave and able general could do to prevent Lee's retreat, but failed. We do not consider him either a coward or a traitor for his failure, as the abolitionists, last fall, did General McClellan when he DROVE Lee out of Maryland, with Pope's routed and disorganized forces.

☞ As the rebels have now left Pennsylvania; as the emergency is over, and as a speedy and honorable peace can only be obtained in the ascendancy of the democracy, we suggest the propriety to our friends to again move in the cause of Woodward, Lowrie and the democracy. Let clubs be organized, meetings held, and the people be informed in regard to the points at issue between the democracy and the Abolitionists. Let the ballot box war for Peace, Union and the Constitution be vigorously prosecuted.

LETTER FROM CAMP MUHLERBERG.

CAMP MUHLENBERG, READING, July 13th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—When the reveille broke upon us this morning, quite a number of the boys encamped here resembled "drowned rats." A very heavy rain storm, accompanied by lightning and thunder passed over camp last night. The water drenched all who neglected to make their tents water proof. Occasionally, as the lightning would flash, the guards could be seen on their beats, and there was no sound to disturb the holy stillness of night, save the significant "halt." Did I say stillness—no, the thunder is roaring along the precipitous mountain which seems to stand out in bold relief to the weary guard who is slowly pacing his beat with mind full of the past, and dear scenes he has left to defend his fatherland, its honor, and its dear old flag. To night, in the violent storm, he thinks not of danger, though it may be ere the sun shall bathe the eastern sky with morning glory he shall have laid down to rest, to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," yet it is well to be happy, and live in hope.

When I glance around me, and behold the different companies here from little Lebanon county, I feel proud that I can say, "that is my home." Our county has seven companies here, and while on inspection yesterday morning, they presented a splendid appearance. The ancient Borough has even outdone itself, during this "emergency"—(apropos: this word, according to Worcester and Webster, has considerable of a meaning.) Your companies have left town, and making allowance for those who pay a visit to the battle field (unarmed,) there must as a necessary consequence be a great demand for beaux. Much is always expected of our borough, and again has it come to the rescue, grandly, nobly, and patriotically.

On our arrival in Reading, we encamped on the Fair Grounds, known now as "Camp Hiester." Here we organized, and were afterwards mustered in, taking the solemn oath, with uplifted hand, "to put down all enemies of our government." This camp of rendezvous presented a stirring scene last week. Troops were constantly arriving and departing, regiments forming, and companies drilling.

On Friday last we were formed into a regiment, under the name of "Lebanon County Regiment," as follows:—Colonel, J. B. Embich, Lebanon; Lt. Col., F. R. Fritz, Berks; Major, J. J. Stein, Lebanon; Adjutant, Bassler Boyer, Lebanon; Quartermaster, W. W. Diehl, Berks; Surgeon, Dr. Blakesley, Chester; Asst. Surgeon, Dr. S. B. Light, Lebanon; Drum Major, Adam Hess, Lebanon. Mr. S. Heitshu was appointed Adjutant's Clerk, and J. W. Harbeson Regimental Postmaster.

This is the 48th Regiment, and is composed of the following companies, all of which, I understand, are now full, viz:—Co A., Capt. Henry; Co. B., Capt. Houston; Co. C., Capt Florey; Co. D., Capt. Siebert; Co. E., Capt. Reinoehl; Co. F., Capt. Stamm; Co. G., Capt. Holmes; Co. H., Capt. Funck; Co. I., Capt. Greth; Co. K., Capt. Boughter. By saying the companies are full, I do not desire to convey the idea that there is no more room, on the other hand, I would be pleased to see a few more of my friends come along and wear the "suit of blue," though I do not say this in the spirit of complaint, for Lebanon has done its duty, and there should be some left to run the "fire machines" at home in case of an "emergency" there.

I think we have been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of Col. Embich. He is too well known at home, to need any encomiums from my pen. Well versed in military tactics, and unassuming, he at once commands respect.

My young friend, Dr. Light, too, possessing noble qualities of head and heart, will, I predict, attend to his post with that zeal which is characteristic of him. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the remainder of the staff to go into details, but they all appear to be men competent for the positions which they fill.

Gen. Siegel, the hero of 'Pea Ridge,' is here, organizing and forwarding the troops as fast as possible. I do not know what day we will march, but I can say, with confidence that my next letter will not be issued from Camp Muhlenberg.

There are no more troops coming in here, and I understand the quota of the state is nearly filled. Good for the Old Keystone—it is worthy of the name it bears.

A few days since a large flag staff was raised here. As the troops have nearly all left, and Siegel will no doubt remain, *conscripts* may take a hint from this.

Our Camp is about a mile and a half south-east of Reading. The boys are fond of "passes" and "furloughs," and not unfrequently some take advantage of "French leave," but to their chagrin are suddenly halted by the Provost Guard.

Camp Muhlenberg is often thronged with visitors from Alt Berks and Lebanon. Our friends are welcome to call, and they will find the latch-string constantly hanging out.

The boys, as a general thing, are enjoying themselves—some are singing (I hope there are no chickens about!) others are puffing away at a fragrant regalia (?) but the great majority seem constantly to have the appetite of an Epicurean.

We received our uniforms a few days since. The boys look quite well in their new suits, and quite a number are cutting a dash among the ladies.

The glorious 4th was not celebrated here with that eclat which has hitherto marked its coming. Firing crackers, and spit devils, and fighting was the order of the day. Several fights occurred in Reading, in which bricks, knives, and pistols were freely used, and the police and military had considerable trouble to quell the boisterous rowdies engaged in the affray.—Several were shot. Let us all hope that when the next natal day of the Nation occurs, we will be basking in the sunshine of peace—that the Union will be restored, unimpaired, as it was when bequeathed to us by those who drenched the plains of Lexington, Bunker Hill, and Brandywine with their blood.

All around me is confusion, incident to Camp life, and any errors that may appear in my scrawling, I hope, will be overlooked.

Yours Respectfully, &c. H.

For the Advertiser.

THE UNION LEAGUE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mr. Editor:—I am at a loss to understand what the ultimate designs of that secret political society called "Union League," are, but for various reasons I judge them to be of the same nature as the Order of "Know Nothings. My judgment is based upon the fact, that a candidate for admission into the society is obliged to take a certain oath; he must in some parts of the country, pass through a dark labarynthian passage before entering into the august presence of the chief of the society, where the oath is administered in the presence of officers decorated in novel paraphernalia, surrounded by sculls, dead men's bones, and other awful things calculated to terrify the candidate; the originators of the "Union League" are the same men who figured prominently in the Order of Know Nothings, and many of them now hold high positions in the National as well as the State Goverment.

This Union League society claim to be the loyal party of the nation, and use very extraordinary means to impress the masses with the idea that the only way to save the country from anarchy and ruin, is to unite with them; but the day for success to such orders as "Know Nothings," "Union League," or by whatever name you choose to call them, has gone by; the people have had quite a sufficiency, and thoroughly understand the scheme.

Secret political organizations are by no means of a modern invention, they were known to exist in Scotland as early as the sixteenth century, and went by the name of 'Scotch charcoal burners'. They have always been revolutionary in their tendencies, disturbing the peace of the nation in which they were tolerated. About the year 1818 the Carbonari appeared in Naples. They soon became a powerful organization, and spread with wonderful rapidity over all Europe. In Paris they went by the name of the "Abruzzi League of Carbonari," and every revolutionary movement was laid at the doors of their different vents. The penalty of death was inflicted on persons revealing the secrets of the Order. So powerful were they at one time that the whole continent of Europe was made to tremble by their successes.

The first political organization resembling the Carbonari of Italy was instituted in the city of New York, in 1853, and went by the name of "Know Nothings" They too became sufficiently strong in a wonderfully short space of time to elect men to high political stations, and the first thing they did was to introduce bills into the different legislatures reflecting terrible injury upon the foreign population, and more particularly upon the "Roman Catholic church." In the Legislature of New York a bill was introduced confiscating the property of the Roman Catholic church, with a view to distribute the proceeds among other different religious sects, This, if carried out, would have embroiled the nation in a church war, which history teaches us is more terrible than any other. About the same time a bill was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts authorizing their Governor to appoint a committee whose business it was to visit the different Nunneries and Catholic schools throughout the state, to ascertain whether the Nuns were there by their own consent or not, and many instances are related of insults given to these worthy ladies by this licensed commission of nun-hunters. And again, about the same time, a bill was introduced into the same Legislature denying the right of suffrage to all persons not capable of reading and writing. This too was done for the purpose of preventing the poor Irish and German population from voting, knowing that they could not conscientiously avail themselves of the common school Education peculiar to that state, as it was inconsistent with their religious faith. And thus step by step they used every possible means to invade the rights of good and loyal citizens.

But Know Nothingism had its day, (and a short one it was,) for such outrages in this advanced age of civilization could not long be tolerated. Undaunted, however, by their overthrow and defeat, this same set of men, under the name of "Union League," again came forth, at a time too when the nation is engaged in one of the most terrible wars the world has ever witnessed. They question the loyalty of every one not associated with them; they drag prominent citizens from their homes and families and confine them in some fort, or transport them, simply, because, they choose to differ in their political creed and are men enough to speak their sentiments, not in secret places but openly, with thousands of good and loyal citizens around them. What guarantee has the foreigner that he too will not again be made to suffer if these same men should succeed in getting the government in their hands. The terrible suffering and almost; total annihilation of the Irish Brigades the steady and dogged bravery of the foreign German would scarcely be a sufficient evidence of loyalty for these Union Leaguers.

The many thousands, both German and Irish, who have gone forth to battle for the honor of their adopted country, would again be denied the right of suffrage; the good and faithful sister of charity, who can be seen on the battle field by day and by night, in storm and in sunshine, administering comforts to the poor sick, wounded, and dying soldiers, would again receive as her reward the insults of the commissioned nun-hunter; the chaplain who leaves his alter and home comforts to endure the hardships of the battle field ministering to the spiritual welfare of the dying soldier, would again be denied his place of devotion.

LEBANON, July 16th, 1863. T.

☞ There is a Provost Guard of about 360 men on duty in Pottsville.

EDITORS NOMINATED.—Wm. T. Alexander, editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, has been renominated for Assembly by the Democrats of Clarion county; and B. F. Myers, editor of the Bedford *Gazette* has been nominated for the same position by the Democracy of Bedford county.

☞ Stewart, the great dry goods dealer in New York, lost two millions of dollars by the late fall in cotton goods.

☞ Col. Alleman of the 35th regiment P. V. M., has been appointed commander at Gettysburg.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

The great riot in New York, which commenced on Monday, was renewed at an early hour yesterday morning, and raged with great fury all day.—From a simple demonstration against an obnoxious law it has changed into an indiscriminate plunder of the houses of innocent citizens, without distinction of party. It appears that about eight o'clock in the morning a crowd of men were found to be patroling Delancy street, pressing men into their ranks. Gen. Brown sent a company of regulars and marines, who fired on the mob, killing several. The military then went to the Seventh and Thirteenth wards. In Pitt street a mob of about two thousand rioters were collected.

Lieut. Wood ordered his men to fire, when twelve were laid lifeless, and seventeen were wounded. On this the mob broke and ran. At seven o'clock the mob set fire to the residence of Postmaster Wakeman, on Eighty-six street, near Fifth avenue. This building was entirely destroyed, together with a station house opposite. About this time a portion of the mob proceeded to Columbia College, in Broadway, near Park place, with the intention of burning it, but were dissuaded by a priest. At this time a large number of houses, occupied by negroes, were gutted.

The Hudson River Railroad was torn up at Fiftieth street, thus cutting off all communication with the north. These and similar scenes were enacted until about 2 o'clock, when the police began to get the better of the mob in some localities.—The military fired on the mob in the Second avenue, killing fifteen. About this time the rioters caught Colonel O'Brien, and after beating him to a jelly, hung his body to a lamp post.

NEW YORK, July 15—10 o'clock, P. M. Great excitement prevails to-night in the vicinity of the Seventh avenue arsenal. The rioters are killing negroes and burning them, and driving back the soldiers.

It is said that the firemen interfered and got in between the artillery and infantry, so that they could do no good.

It is thought the arsenal will be attacked to-night, and all the infantry are ordered to the scene of action.

A fight has taken place near the corner of Twenty-seventh street, and the Sixth avenue. Col. Jordan is badly wounded and fifteen of his privates killed.

Col. Wislar, of the Duryea Zouaves, opened on the mob with a howitzer. Five rounds were fired, piling the mobs in heaps of dead and wounded.

The mob are taking possession of the tops of houses and brick piles.—Guns can be distinctly heard at present. The mob gutted a house in Albany street to-night, and there has been considerable fighting in Greenwich street.

FRIDAY, July 17.

There was very little excitement in New York yesterday morning, and it was for a time believed that the riot had been quelled. The cars and omnibuses were making their usual trips, amply protected by the military and police, who were not only guarding the various depots, but were stationed at several points of the routes traveled over by those public vehicles.—There were, however, small bands of rioters assembled in various parts of the city, apparently ready for further scenes of violence, and the authorities, in consequence, relaxed none of their vigilance and preparation. At Twentieth street and First Avenue, the scene of Wednesday's fight, a crowd began to assemble as early as seven o'clock, and remained until noon, when a company of the 65th New York passing that way to protect Hotchkiss' shell factory, they were fired upon by the mob, and some fifteen of the soldiers killed. Several shots were then exchanged by the rioters and the soldiers, and a sharp skirmish ensued. Upon the facts becoming known at headquarters reinforcements were sent up, and a severe fight ensued in which quite a number of the rioters were killed.

☞ Riotous demonstrations against the conscription were also had in Boston, Troy, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and many other places.

It is said that the Administration is determined to enforce the draft at all hazards. The constitutionality of the draft is to be decided in New York by the Courts, and the probabilities are that there will be a conflict between the State and National authorities if it should be decided unconstitutional. The National administration contends that the States have nothing to do with it, but the State contends that the matter is exclusively in its hands. It will be the old question of State rights against centralization.

At the latest accounts everything was comparatively quiet in New York. It is estimated that near 200 lives were lost in the riots. It is not positively known when the drafting will commence, but it is intimated that when it does the Government will have not less than 35,000 troops in New York to enforce it.

FAT CONTRACT.—Wm. Colder & Co. of Harrisburg, were last week awarded a contract for furnishing the government with fifteen hundred horses, at one hundred and thirty-five dollars per head. This figure, we take it, leaves a large margin for profit and loss—especially the profit—the company being a large one and having extensive ramifications and faultless machinery. The *Union* says there were a large number of 'one horse' contractors present at the letting, attracted by the prospect of turning an honest greenback, but they were compelled to take a back seat, and, with lengthened visages and envious eyes, lood at the triumphant sweep of the terribly elongated pole of Colder & Co., as it brought down all the governmental persimmons hanging from the boughs of the tree of liberty.—Great are Colder & Co., and horses are their profit!

☞ Hon. William Hopkins has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Washington and Greene district.

☞ The Loyal League is the old Know Nothing game over again.—Mr. Lincoln is a candidate for re election, and is under the management of Forney, the father of the league.

☞ The York *Democratic Press*, of Friday last, says that the Hon. GEO. W. WOODWARD passed through York on Tuesday afternoon last, on his way to Gettysburg. He has a son in one of the Pennsylvania regiments engaged in the recent battle, whose fate has not yet been ascertained.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says that Lee's army is supposed to be between Martinsburg and Winchester.

A private of the new division of the 3d Army Corps has been ordered to be hung for brutal violence to Miss Carroll, a granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The Draft has been suspended in all the New Hampshire districts.

☞ Mr. Lincoln himself set the bad example of disobedience to the Courts. In his Chicago speech, July 10, 1854 he said:

"If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."

☞ A little over two years ago Mr. Chase left this city unable to pay his debts. He is now reported worth $2,000,000. Those who make this war pay at the rate of a million a year may well denounce democrats as "traitors." Chase clears about *four dollars* an every slaughtered American citizen.—*Columbus Crisis.*

☞ A prominent speaker at a Republican gathering in Ohio, said that he "expected to spend an eternity in company with Republicans," to which a ripe old Democrat replied that he "rather thought he would, *unless he would repent of his sins.*"

☞ Peter Wibel, of Carroll township, Cambria county, while attending to his horse, a few days ago, was attacked and so badly kicked and bitten by the ferocious animal that death ensued a short time afterwards.

Important Order in Relation to the Draft.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.

Circular No. 47.—1. Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

2. The following opinion of the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

"When a person has been drafted, in pursuance of the Enrollment Act of March 3d, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying $300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and held for trial by court-martial and sentenced to death."

"If a person after being drafted and before receiving notice, deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice, or furnish a substitute or pay the $300, he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and then and after, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by the performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liabilities to be treated as a criminal.

(Signed,) "WM. WHITING,
"Solicitor of the War Department.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal Gen'l.

NEW CABINET AND
CHAIR MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has the largest and best assortment of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, ever offered to the public of Lebanon county. He has on hand at his Cabinet-Ware-rooms, in North Lebanon borough, nearly opposite Zeller's Hotel, and a few doors south of Borgner's, a splendid assortment of good, substantial and fashionable Parlor, Cottage and Chamber FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas, Tete-a-totes, Lounges, What-nots, Parlor, Centre, Pier, Card and Common Tables; Dressing and Common BUREAUS; Bedsteads, Work-stands, Wash-stands, and Kitchen Furniture of all kinds. Also, a large and elegant variety of FRENCH BACK, SPRING SEATED Chairs, Common Spring-seated Chairs; all kinds of Spring-seated Rockers. Also, Windsor, Cane-seated, and Common Chairs and Rockers of every description.

☞ All Goods sold LOW and WARRANTED to give satisfaction.

Persons desirous of knowing the character of the goods here offered for sale, can be fully satisfied of their durability by reference to those for whom he has manufactured or to whom sold.

☞ Old Furniture and Chairs Repaired and Varnished.

N. B.—Coffins made and Funerals attended at the shortest notice.

JOSEPH BOWMAN.

North Lebanon, September 19, 1860.

George Hoffmans
LEBANON COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION LINE.
By Lebanon Valley Railroad.

PARTICULAR attention will be paid to Goods shipped by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Goods will be sent daily to and from Philadelphia to Lebanon, Myerstown and Annville Stations, and all other points in the County.

FREIGHTS contracted for at the least possible rates and delivered with dispatch.

The Proprietor will pay particular attention to, and attend personally, to the receiving and delivery of all Freights.

For information, apply at his Office at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon.

EDWARD MARK, his Agent in Philadelphia, will always be found at *W. H. Bush's Merchant's Hotel, North Third st., Philadelphia.*

July 11, '60.] GEO. HOFFMAN.

HENRY & STINE

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR LARGE AND VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Challies; Striped, Plaid and Plain Mozambiques; Shepherd Plaids; Challi Delaines; Foulard Poplins, &c., &c. Also, a full stock of MOURNING GOODS, such as Tammatines, Bareges, Crape Moretz. Grenadine Bareges, all wool Delaines, Challies, &c., &c., which are worth looking after, for they certainly are a Great Bargain.

Black and White CHENE POPLINS;
Black and Plain PLAID POPLINS;
Lilac, Blue and Green PLAIDS;
Black and White DELAINES;
Rich Plaid POPLINS;
Rich Chene POPLINS;
Silver Mixed POPLINS,

Very handsome, at the Golden Sign of
HENRY & STINE,
Corner of Cumberland and Market streets.

Lebanon, May 14, 1862.

Red Lion Hotel.

Shaefferstown, Lebanon county Pa.
Michael K. Keath, Proprietor.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above centrally located Hotel, in Shaefferstown, and that he will be happy to entertain. comfortably and pleasantly, all who may favor him with a call. The HOUSE is large and commodious, and the STABLING of the very best kind. His Table and Bar will always be supplied with the best and choicest. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

Shaefferstown, May 6 1863. M. K. KEATH.

Lebanon Female Seminary

RACHEL F. ROSS, Principal.
JULIA ROSS, Musical Department.
Mrs. M. A. J. JIMISON, Drawing.

THE Ninth Session will commence September 3, 1860.

This School is designed to elevate the standard of female education, and to offer superior advantages at a moderate cost. The school year is divided into two sessions of five months each. Charge per session, from 7½ to 15 dollars, according to the studies of the scholar. Extra for Music, French, Latin, and German.

*** Particular attention given to the musical department. Instructions upon the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar and in Singing. Pupils not connected with the School will be waited upon at their homes, when desired, and at the usual rates.

Early application should be made to

S. J. STINE, or
J. W. MISH.

Board of Directors:

D. S. HAMMOND, S. J. STINE,
JOHN MEILY, J. W. MISH,
C. D. GLONINGER, C. GREENAWALT,
ISAAC BECKLEY, JOSIAH FUNCK.

Lebanon, Aug. 21, 1861.

HARDWARE AT COST.

THE subscriber offers his large and well selected stock of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH.

Parties who have settled their accounts to April 1, 1861, will be allowed a liberal credit on purchases.—Those who have not settled will find their accounts with A. S. Ely, Esq., for immediate settlement and collection.

D. M. KARMANY.

Lebanon, July 17, 1861.

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.

LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE.

AT ANNVILLE, LEBANON COUNTY, PA.
W. J. BURNSIDE, A. M., Principal.

THE ENSUING SESSION will commence on MONDAY, July 21st.

THE SCHOOL has the advantages of a pleasant and beautiful Location—spacious Buildings—Ventilated 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 pursue.

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

☞ CIRCULARS and further information can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

W. J. BURNSIDE,
Annville, Pa.

June 25, 1862.

A GREAT BATTLE

Is soon expected to take place in Virginia. But notwithstanding this, the people

MUST HAVE CLOTHING,

And we would respectfully set forth our claim to

PUB IC ATTENTION!

as follows:—

I.

Because we keep a large well-assorted stock of Clothing on hand, which when examined, always please.

II.

Because our Goods are made up, in our own Establishment in the city, and in a manner that takes down the country, and gives all Customers a city appearance.

III.

Because, by the facilities we have in buying piece goods, we are enabled to sell our clothing 25 per cent. cheaper than anybody else in this neighborhood.

We have just received a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, and invite our Friends and Customers respectfully to call at

REIZENSTEIN BROS.,
Opposite the Court House.

Lebanon, April 24, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD!
SUMMER 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, passing Lebanon 9.13 A. M., and 3.08 P. M.

New Express leaves Harrisburg at 2.15 A. M., passes Lebanon at 3.15 A. M., arriving at New York at 9.15 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., (PITTSBURG EXPRESS.) Leave Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., passing Lebanon at 12.17 noon, 7.17 P. M. and Express at 1.00 A. M.

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

Passengers by the Catawissa Railroad leave Tamaqua at 8.50 A. M., and 2.15 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, Harrisburg and New York.

An Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M, and returns from Philadelphia at 5 00 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 Tickets, with 26 Coupons at 25 per cent. between any points desired.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points at $46 35—for Families and Business Firms.

Season and School Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each passenger.

Passengers are requested to purchase their tickets before entering the cars, as higher Fares are charged if paid in cars.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

April 29, 1863.

WANTED TO BUY,

50,000 BUSHELS RYE;
50,000 bushels CORN;
50,000 bushels OATS;
50,000 bushels WHEAT.

Also, CLOVERSEED, TIMOTHY SEED, Flaxseed, for which the highest CASH prices will be paid at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon.

GEORGE HOFFMAN.

Lebanon, July 17, 1861.

Ornamental Iron Works.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 *Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.*,

OFFER for sale upon the Most Favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863.—3m.