Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 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.

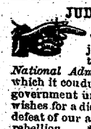
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

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*."

☞ The 'Case in Judge Pontius Pilate's Court," on the outside of to-days ADVERTISER has its applicability in the year of our Lord 1863. Also read Vallandigham's Address on the same page. We also beg to call the attention of our readers to the article in another column headed "the Administration, the Rebellion, and the Draft." These articles all furnish food for reflection, and can only confirm the democracy to do all in their power to oust from the government those who are now so recklessly and shamefully abusing the trust confided to them.

☞ It was made apparent to the most obtuse, by the refusal of Old Abe to admit Louisiana back into the Union under her old Constitution, as applied for by the committee of planters a week ago, that the President, his Cabinet and party are disunionists. It can be proven upon them, which is more than they have yet been able to do upon any one of the thousands of democrats they have incarcerated in prisons on charges of disunionism. Old Abe ought to commit himself and the whole "government" at once to Fort Lafayette, or transport itself beyond the lines to the South.

☞ An intoxicated negro soldier paraded the streets of Baltimore on Thursday, with side arms and a loaded revolver, and without provocation shot, and mortally wounded a boy, and subsequently wounded a United States sailor.—The abolition papers notice the affair and style it a "slight disturbance." Drunken Nigger soldiers going about the streets killing people is now, in abolition times, a "slight disturbance! Great is the Nigger!

☞ It is believed by many that the conscription business will be given up—the men never called for, and that liberal bounties will be substituted therefor. Still, if the authorities persist in enforcing the draft, we counsel all to offer no resistance other than to bring the matter before the Courts, and let it there be fairly tested. Meet the conscription in the courts, and the authors of it at the ballot-boxes.—That is the right way to meet both, and if they deny you the privilege of either, well—

☞ When the "Government" transports itself beyond the lines down South for disunionism, it should escape to Congo, be a candidate for re-election, and await the result. It might there see and study practically its ideal of government, and *in case* of success would have the advantage of experience, a quality it lacked most woofully its first term.

☞ It is understood that the constitutionality of the conscription law is to be tested in Pennsylvania before the Supreme Court of the State, unless the Provost Marshals should refuse obedience to the writs of injunction under the directions of the disunionists at Washington.

☞ Mexico has been declared an Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, and Maximilian of Austria is to be placed on the throne.

TO YOUR POSTS DEMOCRATS.

The only hope for the country is in the election of WOODWARD and LOWRIE this fall, as it will pave the way for the success of the democratic candidate for President the year following, and thereby dethrone the disunionists now ruling the country to its ruin. Hence democrats should go to unusual exertions to achieve a victory this fall. Let every democrat constitute himself a committee to do all that is in his power. It is but a little more than two months until the election; the principal work of the farmers is over, successfully and bountcously, and now let him devote all his spare time and attention to his country, to himself and his children's liberty and welfare. There never was a time when so much depended upon the exertions of every individual democrat. The mere election of Woodward is not sufficient; he must have a majority of tens of thousands; a majority that will appal, and make pause in their mad career, the traitors and disunionists at Washington as well as in the South. Time spent in the next two months for the Democracy, in urging and advocating its cause, will be time well spent, may be worth more than years hereafter, and no man should find excuses for shirking duty when duty points the way. If anything is to be done DO IT. Do not wait for others to do it if you can, perform the duty yourself. Instruct the people whenever and wherever you have the chance; see to your organizations; hold meetings, deliver addresses, form Clubs, advocate your party and its principles in the high ways and in the by-ways, aye, even in the anti-chambers of the White House itself, if you have the opportunity. The Constitution guarantees you the freedom of speech, hence do not allow your tongues to be tied up at the behest of any man or set of men. Be true to your country and yourselves and the only way now left to guard both is by unflinching devotion to the democratic party, whose principles are now the only true exponents of national and personal liberty. Evil days are upon us, and every man must put shoulder to the wheel to throw them off. If you work with a will, your exertions will be crowned with glorious success next October.

A NEW "MILITARY NECESSITY."

The Abolitionists are opposed to the Conscription Law being taken into the Courts, and its constitutionality tested. One of their papers says that—

"No courts of law, at a time like this, ought to permit such a question to be raised. No loyal and law-maining judge can sanction it!"

The old plea of "military necessity." It was under the plea of "military necessity" that thousands of free Americans have been arrested and confined in the forts of the country without trial or law, and it is the plea of "military necessity" that now proposes to prevent the testing of the constitutionality of obnoxious laws; and if the traitors dare do it, it will be under the same plea of "military necessity" that they will interfere with the ballot boxes next October, and prevent a fair expression of public opinion. They have done it in a number of instances in other States already, and they will do it here, if that is necessary to further their schemes of erecting a military despotism on the ruins of our once happy and free America.

ABOLITION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Forney is out against the re-nomination of Curtin as the Abolition candidate for Governor by the Pittsburg Convention, to meet on the 5th of August. He says that in Ohio and Missouri the abolitionists have nominated "loyal Democrats" as their candidates for Governor, and thinks that the abolitionists in Pennsylvania might profit by the example and do likewise.—If the right kind of material is scarce, John W. Forney, that "loyal Democrat" might himself even be induced to "allow the use of his name." One of the reasons given by Forney against the re-nomination of Curtin is that "he cannot be elected." No, nor anybody else nyminated by the Pittsburg abolitionists. The people have taken charge of WOODWARD, and intend to elect him. They think, and that very correctly, that with him at the head of our State affairs some changes for the better in the unhappy condition of our country may be effected. They see and feel the miserable rule of Old Abe, Curtin, and the abolitionists, and want that "CHANGE" back again which they so foolishly bartered away in 1860. They also think that with Seymour in New York, Parker in New Jersey, Woodward in Pennsylvania and Vallandigham in Ohio, backed by the Democratic masses, there may be some antidote to the evil and destructive rule of the abolitionists at Washington.

We warn the people to be guarded against being hoodwinked by the "No Party" movements of the abolitionists. They will either renominate Curtin at Pittsburg, or give nomination to some half baked Democrat, and then attempt to again deceive the people by their "No Party" and "Union" cries and pretensions. Every movement they make is for party and disunion, and the people should not allow themselves to be deceived.

WEST CHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON THE CONSCRIPTION.

The citizens of West Chester Co., New York, held a meeting on Monday to consider the subject of the draft. Hon. John B. Haskin (of Ante-Lecompton celebrity,) presided. A letter from the Provost Marshal of that District was read, in which that officer said he had suspended all business, and removed his papers outside the District. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to the strictest obedience to all laws, human and divine, and will, in no wise, directly or indirectly, countenance the violation of either law or morals.

Resolved, That no man shall be permitted to leave the county of West Chester for the seat of War, unless he shall go voluntarily, cheerfully, and with a heart for the work.

Resolved, That the County of West Chester, by a resort to her pecuniary resources, has abundant power and ability to achieve this end, and that it is both justice and patriotism to do so.

The above meeting deserves more than usual attention. Hon. J. B Haskin, Hon. Wm. Radford, M. C. elect; State Prison Inspector Tappan, (*elected on the Republican ticket*; Isaac T. Williams, Esq., who defended Horace Greely in the suit brought against him by De Witt C. Littlejohn, and of whose legal ability the *Tribune* at that time was full of praise; Wm. Cauldwell, P. C. Talman, and others, were the class of men who countenanced the movement by their presence. *All opposed conscription.* A demonstration, participated in by such men, is full enough evidence that the people are as much opposed to the draft as ever, notwithstanding radical assertions to the contrary.

THE ADMINISTRATION, THE REBELLION, AND THE DRAFT.

☞ The Administration journals are now eloquent in their labored leaders on the subject of "our late victories" and the demoralization of the rebels. According to these papers the rebellion cannot last over sixty or ninety days longer.

If the hireling scribblers in the interest of our abolition despotism are to be believed, the rebel army is well nigh annihilated, and Jeff Davis will capitulate very soon. We will not pretend to say how much misrepresentation is mingled with the truth in those articles. Suffice it to say, the amount of the article is fearfully great. The object of these editors is to humbug the people into the belief that the rebellion is about to be crushed, so that the conscription will be quietly submitted to. Immediately after the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the "victory" over Lee, when the public mind was under the influence of bell-ringing, drum-beating and bugle blowing, and while it was reading the flaming head lines over the dispatches from Washington, or perusing the highly exaggerated statements of the administration press, relative to our conquests, captures, etc., orders were issued from Washington to "go on with the draft," and instantly the wheel began to turn. But, in New York, the plan did not work well, while in some other places it became painfully evident that the people had not swallowed all that they had been told. Nevertheless, in localities where no danger is apprehended, the draft is progressing, and in order to keep the people in a good humor, the Abolition papers continue to speak of the rebellion as *almost* "crushed out." Its "back bone" is "broken, beyond all doubt, these papers assert, and they would have us believe that the entire monster will very soon yield up the ghost, leaving Abraham Lincoln, backed by his radical friends, behind the throne, Greeley, Lovejoy, Sumner, Chandler & Co., complete masters of the entire South! Hitherto our people have manifested an astonishing credulity with reference to the speedy suppression of the rebellion. Many of them believed that Seward told the truth at the New England dinner in New York, *more than two years ago*, when he declared that the rebellion would be conquered in "*sixty days!*" and almost everybody seemed to believe that the 75,000 men, first called out by Mr. Lincoln, would be able to crush the monster within the ninety days which they were requested to serve!

Since that time, the Administration papers have had the backbone of the rebellion broken, at least, a dozen times; they have had whole armies of rebels dying from starvation, or deserting to the mountains, or rebelling against their leaders, and they have represented the whole South as eaten out clean, and left as bare and barren as was Egypt after the seven yrs' famine. At almost any time, since the war commenced, these abolition journalists have been able to prove that a very short period of time would put an end to the rebellion. But, now, the speedy downfall of Davis is more certain than ever. Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Gettysburg have done the business. There can now be no possible escape from their fond conclusions. The thing is done—dead.

When we recollect the capture of New Orleans, Forts Henry and Donelson, Island No. 10, Port Royal, etc., etc., and how these captures, or conquests, were to ruin the rebellion, we may venture to pause, notwithstanding the talk of these sanguine and sanguinary gentlemen, before we conclude that the curtain is about to fall on this bloody drama. If we look upon the map of the rebel States, making due allowance for the territory occupied by the Federal army, we find an extent of territory in the possession of the rebels that scarcely warrants the belief that they will be conquered very soon! With their remaining territory and resources they may carry on a war for ten or twenty years, and with their determination and spirit, and their hatred of the North, inspired by the atrocious negro policy of the Lincoln Administration, they cannot be expected to yield while they have a man (or even a woman) left capable of wielding a musket or a sword. When Mr. Lincoln, in his Inaugural Address, said that after all the fighting we might do, the controversy would have to be settled by peaceful negotiation, he plundered upon the *truth*. Fighting will never bring the South to terms—will never restore the Union. Indeed, this war simply insures the destruction of the Union, of the Constitution, and however victorious the North might be, its victories could but result in subjugating the people of the South and holding them and their territory in the Union *by force*, and this is really the worst kind of disunion. And, while this would be the result of complete conquest, our liberties in the North would be utterly lost. Instead of the rights and liberties acquired by the blood of the Revolution, and guaranteed to us by the Constitution, we should have our State institutions destroyed, the old union overthrown, and, on the ruins of both, a military despotism controlled by New England fanatics and bigots. Such would be the inevitable results of such "success" as the present Administration is seeking. Its policy tends, certainly, to the destruction of the *Constitutional* Union, the Rights of the States, and the Liberty of the citizen.

That the administration will be able to effect these sad results we do not believe, though the prospect is that rivers of blood may yet be needlessly spilled—that thousands and tens of thousands of brave and true men may yet be slaughtered before the fallacy of restoring the Union by force will become apparent to all of even well-meaning and really patriotic people.—And, of course, the Abolitionists who control Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet will persist in their present policy so long as they remain in power. The war will be continued during the remainder of the term of this Administration, if men and means sufficient can be raised; and it is for the purpose of raising the men that the Abolition papers are, just now, endeavoring to show that the rebellion is well-nigh conquered. Knowing the guilt of their course and the odiousness of their Conscription bill, they are attempting to keep both from the public view by giving glowing accounts of our victories, and predicting a speedy overthrow of the Southern Confederacy. How far they will succeed remains to be seen. We sincerely hope that no more riots may ensue from their attempts to execute their mad policy. We trust the poor men of the country will rely upon the decisions of the Courts for their protection, and not upon resistance to what is regarded as a law until annulled by judicial decision. But it is feared that when men come to be forced away from their homes, there will be trouble. If the mere drawing of *names* caused so much disturbance in New York and elsewhere, what may be expected when the men themselves shall be dragged from their homes? That there are portions of this State and localities in other States where the draft cannot be enforced, we fully believe, and it remains to be seen whether the people of some portions of the States will be drafted while those of other portions will be left at home: whether public money will be voted to purchase universal exemption in some communities, where riots are feared, while in others, more peaceably disposed, the poor men will be compelled to serve as conscripts.—*Evening Journal.*

Good News from a far Country.—The sharp, quick click of the magnetic telegraph, brings us the brief news that "the election in Washington Territory has gone largely Democratic." There is nothing more—no particulars are given of the triumph of the Democracy in that far off region.—Yet, the intelligence, meagre though it be, gives us great cause for rejoicing. It speaks of better things for the Republic. The ascendency of the Democratic party throughout the country is the only salvation of the nation; and the distant Territory that bears the name of WASHINGTON was a fitting spot for the work of political regeneration to commence.

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. *World* informs that paper that "Andrews," notorious for inciting the mob during the recent riots, and now under arrest, was formerly a detective officer and one of Secretary Stanton's spies.

☞ Hon. John J. Crittenden is dead.

☞ It is pretty well settled in the public mind that the spirit of lawlessness which pervades the North, is owing to the revolutionary and treasonable teachings of the Abolition party. For many years past the Abolitionists have advocated resistance to a law which was passed by Congress in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. They treated the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case with sovereign contempt, and they openly violated all statutes that interfered with the progress of their anti-slavery doctrines. The whole responsibility of the recent fearful riots is upon them, and they will be compelled to meet the issue at the ballot-box.

Democratic State Convention of California.—The unfortunate split in the Democratic party in California, has been healed up, and the State Convention last week placed the following ticket in the field:

For Governor, John S. Downey: Congressmen, John Bigler, John B. Weller and Jos. McCorkle: for State Printer, Beriah Brown.

The following platform was adopted:

The resolutions express an unalterable devotion to the Constitution and the Union, denounce all attempts to suppress the freedom of the press, and uphold the right of free speech; oppose secret political societies, and denounce arbitrary arrests; denounce the Emancipation Proclamation, and all laws calculated to substitute paper currency in California for gold. They recognize the right of the Government to resist by every Constitutional means rebellion or insurrection against its lawful supremacy.

Abolition Assaults Upon the Irish.—"We confess that we are not surprised at the vituperation and slander that have been poured forth on our Irish fellow-citizens, within the past week by the Black Republican, Abolition, and Know Knothing portion of the press. That was to have been expected, for he must be a simpleton who imagines that the sacrifices which have been made *by* the Irish and *of* the Irish during the present war would ever abate a particle of their native prejudice and hostility to this portion of our population. Although it is now a notorious fact that the late popular outbreak against the conscription embraced Americans and Germans, and other nationalities, still the Irish are singled out exclusively for the assaults and vile abuse of that portion of the press to which we have referred. But our Irish fellow citizens can afford to dispise these Know-nothings *in heart and head*, and confidently point to their fidelity to the Constitution and the Union—not such a union as their traducers would give us, but the Union which such Irishmen as Montgomery, and Barry, and Sullivan helped to establish and maintain—they can, we say confidently, point to their fidelity in refutation of the slanders which have been so unsparingly heaped upon them."—*Metropolitan Record.*

☞ When Mr. Vallandigham was in Montreal, Mr. Bridges, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, invited him to a dinner, which is described as an elegant affair. Sixteen persons were present, all distinguished. Mr. Walkins, of London, who was, or is, a member of Parliament, presided. Mr. Vallandigham, of course, was obliged to make a speech in reply to compliments. His reply was appropriate and guarded. The company considered him as a representative man of the great English principle of freedom of speech and of personal liberty, and all the speeches bore on these points.

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; Fancy Poplins, &c., &c. Also, a full stock of MOURNING GOODS, such as Tammatines, Bareges, Crape Morets, 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 DEGAINES;
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,

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

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above centrally located Hotel, in Shafferstown, 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. M. K. KEATH.
Shafferstown, May 6 1863.

Lebanon Female Seminary

RACHEL F. ROSS, Principal,
JULIA ROSS, Music 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 school. 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.

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 Yxpress 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.

Passenger 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 $16 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.

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

PUBLIC ATTENTION!

as follows:—

I.

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

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.

NEW AND CHEAP STORE

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity, that he has entered into the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS,

In Walnut Street, five doors South of the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.,

where he keeps on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES. He will make to order all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, and at very short notice. He also keeps on hand a large and well-assorted stock of LEATHER, such as REDLAND, OAK SOLE LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, MOROCCO AND FANCY LEATHER, KID, LININGS, ROANS, BINDINGS, &c., and all kinds of Shoemakers' TOOLS AND FINDINGS, such as BOOT-TREES, LASTS, BOOT CORDS and WEBBS, AWL-BLADES, KNIVES, PUNCHES, HAMMERS, PINCERS, RASPS, TACKS.—Constantly on hand an assortment of Lastings, Threads, Shoe-nails, Pegs, rosins, Sand-stones, Pegs, Bristles, Kit and Shoe Tools of every description. Having been engaged in the business more than twenty years, he feels satisfied that he can give satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call. Shoemakers from the country will do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL HAUCK.
Lebanon, May 21 1862.

SAMUEL REINOEHL. ADOLPHUS REINOEHL. CHAS. H. MEILY

A Friendly Invitation

To all desirous of purchasing

LUMBER & COAL

To the best advantage, at the old established and well-known

LUMBER YARD
OF
REINOEHLS & MEILY

At the UNION CANAL, on the East and West sides of Market Street, North Lebanon Borough.

THE subscribers take pleasure in informing the citizens of Lebanon, and surrounding counties, that they still continue the LUMBER AND COAL BUSINESS, at *their old and well known stand*, where they are daily receiving additional supplies of the

BEST AND WELL SEASONED LUMBER,

consisting of White and Yellow Pine BOARDS, PLANK and SCANTLING.
Hemlock BOARDS, PLANK and SCANTLING.
RAILS, POSTS, PALINGS and FENCING BOARDS.
ASH, from 1 to 4 inch; CHERRY, from ⅝ to 3 inch;
POPLAR, from ⅝ to 2 inch.
Poplar and Hardwood SCANTLING.
Oak and Maple BOARDS and PLANKS.
Roofing and Plastering LATHS.
SHINGLES! SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!!
Also, Pine and Hemlock SHINGLES.
COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

A large stock of the best quality of Stove, Broken, Egg and Limeburners' COAL; and also, the best Allegheny COAL for Blacksmiths.

☞ Thankful for the liberal manner in which they have heretofore been patronized, they would extend a cordial invitation for a continuance of favors, as they are confident that they now have the *largest, best and cheapest* stock of LUMBER on hand in the county, which will be sold at a reasonable per centage.

☞ Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REINOEHLS & MEILY.
North Lebanon borough, May 7, 1862.

Farmers and others Take Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire establishment of A. MAJOR & BROTHER, will manufacture and keep on hand a very general assortment of MACHINERY and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, embracing Improved FOUR-HORSE Powers and Threshers; Railway Horse Powers and Threshers, Morgan's Independent steel-wire Tooth Horse RAKE; Mumma's Patent Folder Straw and Hay CUTTER; Cast Iron Field Rollers, Grain Fans, Hay Elevators, Clover Hullers, Corn-shellers, by hand or power, Corn Ploughs and Planters, Cultivators, &c., with a variety of the best PLOUGHS in use, &c.

All of the above Machines are of the latest and best improvements, and are all warranted to give satisfaction.

Castings of all kinds made to order,

and at short notice. He also manufactures STEAM ENGINES, Mill Gearing, Shafting, and Mill work in general, and pays particular attention to Repairing Engines and Machinery of all kinds.

He invites all to call and examine the work at the Machine Shop, on PINEGROVE STREET, Lebanon.

☞ All orders or communications by mail will be promptly attended to. D. M. KARMANY.
Lebanon, August 8, 1860. Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa.

NOTICE.—I have appointed A. MAJOR & BROTHER my Agents for the purpose of carrying on the above business. D. M. KARMANY.
Lebanon, August 8, 1860.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE STORE OF

L. K. LAUDERMILCH,

In Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Selling Off! Selling Off

AN INDUCEMENT TO CASH BUYERS.

WILL SAVE 30 PER CENT.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

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