Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 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 be 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*."

We still claim the indulgence of our readers for any deficiencies or lack of interest they may discover in the ADVERTISER. When the rebel raid took place in Pennsylvania it deprived us of a part of our working force, and we have been short of help ever since. We have found it necessary to be type setter, foreman compositor and editor for the past month—and, any one at all familiar with the details of a printing office, will cheerfully make all allowances for short comings. We hope to get arranged soon, when the ADVERTISER will again take its stand as one of the live papers of the day.

☞ A battery of Light Artillery, with about six hundred men, reached Pottsville last week, to "enforce the draft" in Schuylkill county. The people of Schuylkill are making no resistance, and never contemplated making any, hence, it is an insult and an outrage to display a military power there, and will, if it has any effect, lead to the very things ostensibly guarded against. Let them send their soldiers to Bradford county where the draft has been interfered with.

☞ The latest accounts from Charleston are dreary in the extreme. On the 18th ult., our ironclads and batteries on Morris' Island bombarded Fort Wagner vigorously for many hours. During the following night two columns of our troops, each about 3,000 strong, made an assault on the Fort. They were repulsed. We lost 800 killed, and it is supposed that our entire loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is about 2,000. The rebel loss is only about 100.

☞ The last Legislature passed an act erecting a new county, to be called "Lackawanna" out of part of Luzerne. The question, however, was to be submitted to a vote of the people, which was had last week, and the new county defeated by a large majority.

☞ The State and Congressional Elections took place in Kentucky on Monday. On Saturday Gen. Burnside, the satrap of that department, declared Kentucky under Martial Law. This was done for the purpose of interfering with the election, by overawing the judges with the military, intimidating the voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of the creatures of the administration. Oh liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name.

☞ The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says:

"The Government will enforce the draft even if it becomes necessary to make the Coal Region of Schuylkill County a howling wilderness."

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." It seems to us that the leaders and teachers of the Abolition party are as "crazy as bed bugs." In one breath they tell us that no peace can be made with the South except the niggers are all freed, and in the next they tell us that to accomplish this object the people must be forced into it even if our land is made a "howling wilderness." The black man must be free, or the white man must be a beggar and a slave. The equality they preach about is either to make the negro the equal of the white man, or reduce the white man, to the equality of the negro. Moreover, what has transpired in Schuylkill county, that it should thus be threatened with being made a "howling wilderness." Such threats will bring about the very things they profess to deprecate, and is what many of them are really striving to accomplish.

☞ It is said that for the present there will be no enforcement of the draft in any of the States north and west of the Ohio river. Colonel Fry, in announcing the resumption of the draft, mentioned the Middle and Eastern States as those in which the conscription was to be immediately enforced. Why is this?

THE ABOLITION CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The Abolition State Convention meets, we believe, to-day at Pittsburg. The expectation is quite prevalent that there will be a nice family row among the delegates got up to order, to weaken the force of the defeat in store for them next October. By a portion of the delegates seceding and placing a third candidate in the field they will be enabled to excuse their defeat by saying that they were divided. It is openly threatened by Cameron, McClure and Company that if CURTIN is re-nominated that they will secede. As Curtin has probably a majority of the Delegates his renomination is certain if he wishes it, and it now only remains to be seen what stamina he has for the fight threatened by Cameron. Curtin is not ultra abolition enough for Cameron and his crew; they charge him with not being the warmest kind of a supporter of the six-feet "Government," although, to our mind, it is hard to know where to find a more cringing and yielding suppliant at the feet of power than this same Curtin. Cameron, Forney and Co. want an apostate democrat to be the Candidate, and for this purpose have already applied to Judges Strong and Thompson of the State Supreme Court, and to Judge Grier of the U. S. Supreme Court, but we are told that all three have peremptorily scouted the dis-honor. Daniel Daugherty, once a democrat, but seduced from his faith by Forney, is also spoken of, and may be taken in the "emergency," and, as the very last resort, there is Forney himself, and—don't laugh, even SIMON CAMERON makes some pretensions to democracy, and if the nomination is "forced" on him, would no doubt be "proud of the honor." In a day or two we shall know, without speculation, who the unlucky individual is to be defeated by Woodward, Lowrie and the harmonious, undivided and unterrified democracy.

☞ We are pleased to notice in the Philadelphia papers the appointment of Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., of Pottsville, as Solicitor for the Girard Estate in Schuylkill county. A strong effort was made in the Select Council of Philadelphia to prevent his confirmation because he is a democrat, but it failed.

On the night of the 18th instant some person or persons unknown, by means of a ladder, entered the back window of the provost marshal's office of Bradford county, in the town of Troy, and stole therefrom all the books, papers, vouchers, blanks, &c., appertaining and belonging to the draft in that Congressional district.

☞ Bradford county gave about 5,000 majority for Old Abe, and of course, such opperations like the above are only good jokes. Not a word is said about sending a regiment or two of soldiers to Bradford to "enforce the draft." But the democratic counties of Schuylkill, Northampton, Luzerne, &c., where not a single act to interfere has yet transpired, are daily threatened with having regiments of soldiers quartered upon them. What a strange thing this "loyalty" has got to be! How mild too the paragraph is! The "angels" are not even censured for the outrage. Great is Abolitionism.

☞ Northumberland county promises to give Woodward and Lowrie 1500 majority this fall. Good for old Northumberland; she gave 1017 last fall.

For the Advertiser.

THE DOUGLAS AND BRECKENRIDGE DEMOCRACY.

MR. EDITOR:—Why is it that the Abolition Republican party are so confident of the cooperation of Douglas Democrats in carrying out their abolition schemes? They surely cannot understand the constitutional principles enunciated by that great statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, or they would, particularly at this time, be more bitter in their denunciations of Douglas men, than they are of the Breckenridgers. I have frequently been surprised at the assurance of prominent republicans asking me to unite with them in defeating the Democratic party, assigning as their reason that I was a Douglas democrat. They might with the same propriety ask the Breckenridgers to repudiate their time-honored principles, as to ask a Douglas man to repudiate his, for I consider them one. Do these men think that because that political renegade John W. Forney, who professed to be a Douglas democrat, is now hand and glove with the John Brown abolition party; that because he, together with a few lesser lights, have for the sake of a little government patronage deserted the party that gave them character, that we too shall sacrifice our principles?

Has John Cessna, William H. Miller, Lewis C. Cassidy, or hundreds of other prominent Douglas Democrats, who have always contended for the constitutional principles so ably discussed by that great statesman Stephen A. Douglas, left their party?—Have they for the sake of a few loaves and fishes followed in the footsteps of the illustrious John W.? No! Unlike him they are now battling for its honor, and nobly defending its principles notwithstanding the unfortunate mishap in the Charleston Convention.

I would ask these Republican gentlemen to go back to the Missouri Compromise, which the great Douglas proved conclusively to be an unconstitutional measure, and therefore had it repealed in Congress by a clear majority of thirteen. Do you recollect how your party burned him in effigy throughout the North? Do you recollect the vile epithets, the slanderous abuse you heaped upon him for the repeal of that unconstitutional Act? Why was this? Constitution or no Constitution you deemed it favorable to the extension of slavery in the territories north of the Missouri Compromise line and you had a "higher law" which rendered that "compact with hell" odious in your sight.

You were, however, deceived, for by holding to that noble instrument, Sambo was in the end kept out of the teritories. How you modified your vile epithets; how gentle you became in your judgment of the great statesman.

The Missouri Compromise was an unconstitutional act, therefore Douglas had it repealed, and would to God he was now here to thunder forth at the Emancipation proclamation, suspension of Habeas Corpus writs and numerous other unconstitutional measures, for which your party is so eminently distinguished, in direct violation of that noble instrument.

Mr. Douglas was before the Cincinnatti Convention in 1856 as a candidate for the nomination of President, and his numerous friends used every exertion to have him nominated, but finding that Mr. Buchanan was stronger in that honorable body than himself, he telegraphed to his leading supporters to have his name withdrawn, which accordingly was done, whereupon Mr. Buchanan received the nomination. Did Mr. Douglas leave his party because he was defeated in that convention? No! Notwithstanding the bitter personal feeling then existing between Mr. Buchanan and himself, he stumped the country for him, sustaining the nomination with all his might, thus battling for the principles for which he contended through his whole life.

And again at the Charleston Convention finding that he was the strongest man in that body, his friends refused to withdraw his name, thinking him entitled to the nomination, but the two-thirds rule, which was adopted by all the previous National Democratic Conventions, and which was held then as being necessary to proclaim him the nominee of the whole party, was strictly adhered to by his opponents, for they well knew that so long as they held out Douglas could not receive the nomination as was customary. The stronger did not feel disposed to give way to the weaker, and the weaker thought for the sake of unity that both should withdraw. Now I should like to know what political principle was sacrificed by either wing. I can see none. It was a family quarrel in which no outside party could interfere. The quarrel has long since been settled. Both wings were Democrats before they were Douglas or Breckenridge men; both parties in Pennsylvania nominated Woodward for Governor, and both wings will elect him; both wings will nominate a constitutional Democrat in National Convention in 1864, and both wings will elect him, notwithstanding the Breckenridge renegade Benjamin F. Butler, or the wily Douglasite John W. Forney.

Why then come to the Douglas men of the Democratic party and ask them to sustain a set of men with principles at the greatest variance with their own? I would say to these gentlemen that I cannot see what they have to expect from a Douglas man but the most bitter opposition. There is but one kind of Democrat; the party is now more firmly united than ever, and when united success has always attended her. Such men as Forney of the Douglas wing, and Butler of the Breckenridge, have long since been repudiated by the great National Democratic party.

LEBANON, July 29th, 1863. T.

LETTER FROM CAMP MUHLENBERG.

READING, July 27th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Being well provided with the necessaries of indulging in literary pursuits, I take advantage of the opportunity to give an account of our adventures. To keep up with a prediction made in my last, that I would not write the next letter from Camp Muhlenberg, I found it necessary to change my "base of operations," and consequently write from the city so renowned in the history of Old Berks.

There are but two regiments encamped here now, the 53d and 48th. Col. Embich is the Commandant of Camp, and Lieut. Col. Fritz is our acting Colonel. Both officers discharge their duties with entire satisfaction. The 48th has been on Provost duty in the city the past week—arresting deserters and stragglers without passes. Among others quite a number of the boys in the 53d were arrested, which had the effect of making them quite indignant. On Saturday night, it appears a few of their number who are not in the habit of drinking water, prowled about camp, and our guards becoming suspicious of their movements, gave the alarm that the Irish are coming. This occurred at the midnight hour, but with bayonets fixed, our boys were ready in a moment for the "emergency."—The whole affair appeared to me as a slight initiation of "raw recruits."

Our regiment is becoming quite proficient in drilling. Quite a number of the men have been in service for two years, and understanding the ropes, they are a valuable auxiliary to the 48th. A majority of the men are respectable and intelligent and seem to enjoy Camp life—a life new to them,—but by the sacrifices made, they will enjoy the comforts of home all the more, by rallying round the noble banner of liberty, until this cruel war is over.

We have been favored the past few days with clear skies and bright sunshine, an agreeable change from the many drenching rains we had during the greater part of this month.

Our living, or rather, our rations are good, though occasionally some grumbling is heard. Our Lebanon county companies, I know fare exceedingly well. Every day brings boxes or packages full of eatables into camp, from brothers, sisters or sweethearts, and then comes the "feast of reason and flow of soul," among comrades.

A Regimental Band has been organized by several members of different companies. Two young men from Lebanon are connected with it. The band as yet is in its infancy, but by patience and perseverance, it will be able to discourse excellent music. The manner in which several pieces were executed a few evenings since on dress parade, certainly reflects credit upon the members.

On Sunday afternoon our regiment had divine service in the shady retreat of a beautiful grove near our camp, which I am pleased to say was well attended. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Stamm, now Captain of one of the companies.

The different companies from Lebanon county held an indignation meeting a few evenings since, in regard to the weekly bounty promised to each man by the County meeting previous to leaving home. From letters received here by men who left their families unprovided, this delay or refusal does not reflect much credit upon those having it in charge.—There are soldiers here from other counties, who in addition to the weekly bounty, received $10 in advance.—Comment is unnecessary.

The latest from the front this morning is—all quiet along the Schuylkill.

H.

INCIDENTS OF THE DRAFT.

On the night of the 18th ult., some person or persons unknown, by means of a ladder, entered the back window of the office of the Provost Marshal of Bradford county, Pa., and stole therefrom all the books, papers, vouchers, blanks, &c., appertaining and belonging to the draft in that Congressional district. It is apprehended that this performance will cause a suspension of the draft in the district for some weeks, as a vast amount of labor must be performed before the papers can again be made ready for drafting. Most of the enrolling officers failed to preserve a copy of the enrollment. Bradford county gave 5,000 majority for Lincoln at the last Presidential election.

One of the editors of the Portland *Press*, Mr. Richardson, got conscripted, but immediately got an appointment to a clerkship at Washington. We believe he accepts the latter. Singular.

(From the New Bedford Mercury of Monday.)

Eight of the ten substitutes who had been accepted, clothed with regular army suits and quartered for safe keeping in Pierian Hall, skedaddled some time between two and four o'clock yesterday morning, by lowering themselves from a front window to the sidewalk on Fourth street. The deserters cut their blankets into strips, knotting them together, and then, probably drew up the rope with which some accomplice outside furnished them, and by which they effected their escape.

Gibson, one of the two remaining, and who says he did not enlist to desert, states that about two o'clock he woke, and found the watchmen, who were appointed to keep guard in the Hall, walking near the platform on which the men were lying. One of the latter requested the watchman to sit down and keep quiet, as he wanted to go to sleep. He, Gibson, then fell asleep. On waking again at three o'clock, he found the eight men gone, the window open, and the rope hanging as they left it. He immediately sung out to the watchmen, who were in their chairs at the other extremity of the Hall, "say, say, your men have gone." The deserters left their uniforms, blankets, &c., and being well supplied with money, are probably far away by this time.

NOT DISPOSED TO GO.—The draft is but the merest farce in some of the New England districts. For example, in the Fourth (Boston) district the whole number examined last week was 1,135, of whom 937 were exempted, seventy paid three hundred dollars, which makes 1,007 that got clear, 108 offered substitutes, and TEN were passed as fit for duty.—Thus, less than one in a hundred of the original conscripts go into the army; and this, too, in a section of country that only required the recognition of the negro to "cause every road leading to the National Capital to swarm with recruits." At this rate it will require NINETY MILLIONS of conscripts to obtain the "nine hundred thousand men" so enthusiastically promised Father Abraham by the Radicals.

Of the 54 men from Nantucket and the Vineyard who have presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment in New Bedford, 51 have received exemption papers, two have paid $300, and one has passed.

Out of 53 Conscripts—51 exempts! They have no stomach for the fight up there in New England, but they are opposed to peace!

A Connecticut paper asserts that in that State not more than one-tenth of the quota will be forthcoming. In Boston one thousand "loyal" men (Abolitionists no doubt) absconded in a single day, and thousands have left New England in the same way.

So numerous are the exempts in Boston that the Government has recently sent one or more inspectors to that city to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the excessive disability prevailing there.

Yankee tricks!

☞ In the 8th Avenue of New York city, a citizen named Robert Bell, was drawn *three times* from the same box. He must have been one of the "spotted" individuals talked of so much by the abolitionists last year. He could not have been a "patriot."

"The New Cut."—An old clergyman who had an old tailor as his beadle for many years, returning from a walk, in which the "minster's man" was in the constant habit of attending him, thus addressed his fellow-traveler: "Thomas, I cannot tell how it is that our congregation should be getting thinner and thinner; for I am sure I preach as well as ever I did, and must have gained a great deal of experience since I first came among you." "Indeed, sir," replied Thomas, "old parsons, now-a-days, are just like old tailors. I am sure I sew as well as ever I did, and cloth is the same; but it's the cut sir—the new cut—that beats me."

☞ The Allentown *Democrat* says a fellow from way down East, calling himself Prof. Gardner, a soap peddler by profession, and an insolent abolition street harangueer by occupation, held forth in that town on Saturday last, and took occasion to let off a good deal of pot-house slang about "Copperheads"—meaning of course all Democrats. We think it would be safe to bet, that this fellow boiling over as he does is one of those who don't go, won't go, and can't be made to go to war. He must travel around the county and keep the "Union Leek" in trim, and at the same time supply the members thereof with soap to wash "the nigger off the brain." Politically, he is as crazy as a bed bug—otherwise we are inclined to think he is more "Yank" than fool, and a very foul tounged one at that. The citizens of Pennsylvania can very properly take care of themselves without the teachings of *soapy* emigrants from a land where negroes have more privileges than white men—where politics instead of religion is preached from the pulpit—and where deluded women were once burned at the stake.

☞ In President Lincoln's letter to the Albany Democratic meeting concerning the Vallandigham arrest, he said:

"In the latter case, arrests are made not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former.

Lincoln reminds us, says the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, of Hans, who had been thrashing his urchin son for swearing at his mother. Said the philosophic parent, "Vat's dat you thinkin' so wicked about in de corner dare?" I ain't tink notin'. "You lie, you fagabone you—you tinks cot dam, and now I vips you for dat."

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.

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 $16.25—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.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HAS AUTHORIZED ME

To Continue my Agency for a

BRIEF PERIOD,

AND

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

I SHALL CONTINUE

To Receive Subscriptions

TO THE

5-20

LOAN AT PAR,

AT MY OFFICE

AND

AT THE DIFFERENT SUB-AGENCIES,

THROUGHOUT

THE LOYAL STATES.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

July 15, 1863. PHILADELPHIA.

LATEST NEWS
Of the cheapest and Best Goods

EVER SOLD IN LEBANON!!

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c

THE undersigned has opened one of the BEST ASSORTMENTS of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c., of all kinds, and of the best materials, which he will sell at prices to recommend them to purchasers. Of the HATS he has quite a variety of New Styles, embracing the Washington, Stanton, Burnside, Dupont, McClellan, Stringham and Monitor Hat, very beautiful and very cheap. Of CAPS he has a complete assortment of all the New Styles, got up in superior manner, with fine finish; Women's Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters, Congress Boots, Slippers, and all other kinds; Men's and Boys' Balmorals Oxford Ties, Washington Ties, Congress Boots, and all other kinds worn by them, including BOOTS and SHOES, of the different varieties, at his cheap Store in *Walnut St., next to the County Prison.*

☞ Thankful for the liberal encouragement of the public heretofore, I would invite all wishing anything in my line to call and examine my stock before making their purchases. JOS. BOWMAN.

Lebanon, April 23, 1862.

P. S.—Measures taken and work made at short notice.

STOVES. STOVES.

NOW is the time to buy your STOVES before cold winter is here, and the best and cheapest place is at the

Lebanon Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory of James N. Rogers.

Two doors South from the Lebanon Bank, where can be had the largest and best assortment of PARLOR, HALL, and COOKING STOVES, ever offered in Lebanon, Gas Burners for Parlors or Bed Chambers of his own make, with a general assortment of Parlor Stoves, and a large variety of the best Cooking Stoves in the county or borough, which he warrants to bake or roast.

WASH BOILERS constantly on hand of all sizes, and the best material.

COAL BUCKETS—the largest assortment, the heaviest iron, and the best made in Lebanon.

Also, a large stock of TIN WARE, made of the best material and in a workmanlike manner. As he is a practical Workman, and has had an experience of twenty-five years, he feels confident that he can give general satisfaction.

He takes this method of returning his thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal support, and he hopes, by strictly attending to his own business and letting other people's alone, to still receive a share of puplic patronage. JAMES N. ROGERS.

☞ Particular attention paid to all kinds of JOBBING such as Roofing, Spouting, &c., and all work warranted

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 RED AND 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, Peg-breaks, 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 ¾ to 3 inch; POPLAR, from ¾ 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.

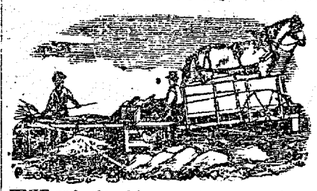
☞ Thankful for the liberal manner in which they have heretofore been patronized, they would extend a cordial invitation for a continuance of favors, as they are confident that they now have the *largest, best and cheapest* stock of LUMBER on hand in the county, which will be sold at a reasonable per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

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 33 PER CENT.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merino and Coberg.
Fancy and Black Silks, from 50 cents to $1 50.
Delains from 10 to 20 cents.
Lawns from 6¼ to 16 cents.
Mohair Plain from 10 to 37½ cents.
Valencias from 8 to 16 cents.

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.

Black Cloth, from $1 00 to $4 50.
Fancy and Black Cassimeres, from 50 to $1 50
Ladies' Cloak Cloth, from $1 00 to $1 50.
Cottonades, from 10 to 20 cents.

DOMESTICS.

Muslin, from 6¼ to 12½ cents.
Check, from 10 to 12 cents.
Ticking, from 10 to 16 cents.
Calicoes, from 6¼ to 12½ cents.
Ginghams, from 10 to 20 cents.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Spring Shawls, from $1 00 to $4 00.
Black Thibet Shawls, from $2 00 to $4 00.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!!

Parasols and Umbrellas, from 50 to $2 00.
Stockings, from 6¼ to 75 cents.
Hoop Skirts, from 25 to $1 50.
Handkerchiefs, from 6¼ to 18 cents
Linen and Paper Collars.

An assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS! CARPETS!!
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.
PROVISIONS.

Sugar Cured HAM and MACKEREL.

FRUITS! FRUITS!!

Dried Apples, Dried Plums, Dried Peaches, Dried Elderberries,

All sold to suit the times, by

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. L. K. L.

Lebanon, April 23 1862.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all DRUGGISTS and RETAILERS everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by J. L. LEMBERGER, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Lebanon, Pa.

March 4, 1863—6m.

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 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 23, 1862.

DID you see ATKINS & BRO.'S New Boot and Shoe Store.

PROSPECTUS OF

"THE AGE."

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

To be Published Daily and Weekly in the City of Philadelphia.

BY A. J. GLOSSBRENNER & CO.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER. F. J. GRUND. W. H. WELSH

"THE AGE" will advocate the principles and policy of the Democratic party, and will, therefore, necessarily favor the restoration of the Union as it was, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that of this Commonwealth.

It will freely and fairly discuss all legitimate subjects of newspaper comment, including, of course, and pre-eminently at this time, all questions connected with the existing unhappy condition of our country.

It will fearlessly criticise the public acts of public servants and defend the legal and constitutional right of individual citizens and of sovereign states, against assaults from any quarter.

It will seek to awaken the minds of the people to a proper sense of the actual condition of the Republic—to present to them, truthfully, the fearful perils in which we stand as a nation—to exhibit the magnitude of the task, that is before them, if they would check our downward progress—and to inspire them with patriotic determination to apply THE REMEDY, for our national ills.

In brief, it will in all things, aim to be the faithful exponent of Democratic principles, and to render itself worthy to be an organ of the Democratic party, under whose auspices our country prospered so long and so well. The restoration of that party—the party of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION—to power in the legislative and executive governmental branches of the States and of the Union, we believe to be necessary to avert anarchy, and the utter ruin of the Republic. To contribute to that restoration will be our highest aim.

The News, Literary, Commercial and other departments, will receive due attention, and will be so conducted as to make "THE AGE" worthy of the support of the general reader.

☞ The many difficulties now surrounding an enterprise of the magnitude of that in which the undersigned are engaged, require them to appeal to the public for a generous support, and to ask for the "THE AGE" a liberal patronage and extended circulation.

The present state of the preparatory arrangements, warrants the expectation, that the first number of the Daily will appear before the close of the present month, (February, 1863.) The Weekly will be issued soon thereafter.

Terms:

DAILY:		WEEKLY:	
Per annum	$6.00	Per annum,	$2.00
Six Months	3.00	Six Months.	1.00
Three Months,	1.50	Three Months,	50
		Ten Copies to one address.	17.50
Copies delivered at the counter, and to Agents and Carriers, 2 Cents each		Twenty "	$32.00
		Thirty "	45.00.

☞ Payment required invariably in advance.

Address, A. J. GLOSSBRENNER & CO.

Feb. 11, '63.—2m. 430 Chestnut st. Phila.

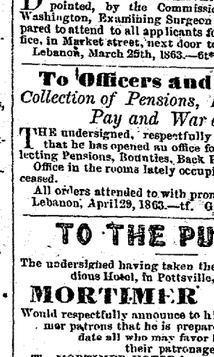
Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CENTS.

The Best and Cheapest Household Remedy in the World.

Madame ZADO-PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY!



Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care at great skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to resist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, through the lungs. It is not a violent remedy, but emolliment,—warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Balsam has been used by the public for over 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it, to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use. The timely use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—Save Your Money!!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1, which do not contain the virtue of a Dime Bottle of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine; and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customers insist upon having Madame Porter's and none other.—Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cts., and if in large bottles at 25 cts., and take no other. If you can not get it at one store you can at another.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Store-keepers at 13 cents, and in larger bottles at 25 cents.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
New York.

☞ Jos. L. Lemberger and Dr. Geo. Rose, Agents, Lebanon, Pa. [January 28, 1863.

GEORGE CLARK, DENTIST.

Office at the Eagle Hotel, Lebanon.

Particular attention paid to Vulcanite work and Filling Teeth.

REFERENCES:—

C. N. PEIRCE, D. D. S., Professor of Dental Physiology and Operative Dentistry. No. 501 N. 7th St., Philadelphia.

E. WILDMAN, D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry. No. 24. N. 11th St., Philadelphia.

JAMES TRUMAN, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry. S. W. Corner of Franklin and Green Streets, Philadelphia.

E. N. BAILEY, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry. No. 228 N. 12th St., Philadelphia.

Lebanon, April 1, 1863.

Blanket Shawls,

CLOTH, WOOLEN CLOTHING of all colors, dyed Jet Black or Blue Black, pressed, the color warranted and goods turned out equal to new, by

LYON LEMBERGER,
East Hanover.

☞ Articles to be dyed can be left at *Jos. L. Lemberger's* Drug Store where all orders for the above will be attended to. [March 11, 1863.

PENSIONS.

DR. GEO. P. LINEAWEAVER, having been appointed, by the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington, Examining Surgeon for Pensions, is prepared to attend to all applicants for Pension at his office, in Market street,