ly wounded by missiles from the mob. Mr. Jay received a serious wound in the head. The Baron de Stuben was struck by astone, which knocked him down, inflicting a flesh wound upon his forehead, and wrought a sudden change in the compassionate feelings he had previously entertained toward the mob. At the moment of receiving it, he was earnestly remonstrating with the governor against ordering the militia to fire on the people; but as he was struck, the baron's benevolence deserted him, and as he fell, he lustily cried out, *"Fire, Governor! fire!"*

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 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*."

☞ We shall lay before our readers next week the admirable Address of the Democratic State Central Committee. It is one of the best documents of the campaign.

☞ Hon. George W. Woodward, Democratic candidate for Governor, will be at Lancaster, at the great Mass Convention to be held there on the 17th of September, the Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. The democracy of Lebanon will be there too.

☞ Over 1000 drafted men have already been exempted in Lancaster county, and over 500 have paid their $300. Lancaster usually gives 5000 abolition majority, and surely the highways and by-ways will not swarm with soldiers from Lancaster if exemptions continue to go on at this rate. Father Abraham does not yet hear the song of the coming 300,000, notwithstanding the issuing of the emancipation proclamation.

☞ The drafted nine months men from this county have been for several days at Harrisburg.—One of the companies was discharged on Monday, and the others will be mustered out as speedily as convenient. On Sunday they had been ten months in the service.

☞ Court commenced on Monday in this borough. The Grand Jury did not find anything either "criminal or disloyal" in the "secret meetings" in "Union" or any other townships, and hence made no presentment. The Court and Jury have been begged of for two years past by the abolitionists to do something, to prevent those who differ with them from exercising the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and while the Grand Jury has scouted their appeals with silence and contempt, the only recognition they have received from Judge Pearson is his charge to the April Court, an extract from which we keep standing at the head of our editorial columns. With these poor results for their fanatical labors we trust they will now permit a little good sense to enter their beclouded heads, and hereafter allow others to exercise unmolested rights which they CANNOT take away from them.

☞ The partisan character of the draft in New York, is shown by the correspondence between Lincoln and Gov. Seymour.

In ☞ nine democratic districts with a vote of only 151 243, they demand 33, 729 conscripts; while in nineteen abolition districts, with a vote of 457 259, [three times as great,] they demand only 39 629 conscripts! This inequality, brought to light by the sagacity of a just Governor, shows the rascality to which other states, under abolition rule are subjected.

The abolition party will do anything—"Old Nick" himself cannot surpass it in all that is fraudulent and base.

APPLYING THE LASH.

Step by step we are drifting into one of the most galling military despotisms the world ever witnessed. We noticed last week that in Pittsburg a white soldier had been, by order of the Provost Marshal, tied to a whipping post, and publicly whipped on the bare back with a cowhide by a corporal of his regiment. What do our friends know but, if drafted, they may be served in the same way; what do they know but a father, brother, husband or son now in the army may to-day be undergoing the very same treatment. Worse—while niggerism is rampant, what do they know but a *nigger* may be applying the lash. It is only one step from where it is now to that. In countries less despotic a Haynau ordered the whipping of women, and, God forbid it, but we are traveling so fast in the path of enlightenment and civilization at present that that too may take place before long in this country, Haynau had the women whipped because they wouldn't hold their tongues, and hence, the *cause* is already here, because *our* women won't hold theirs in spite of the orders of a Butler, a Foster, or any one else, and a similar *effect* may soon overtake us. That the abolitionists believe in flogging *white* men, and probably women too, is apparent in the fact that not a word of denunciation of the Pittsburg outrage is to be found in any of their papers although they have expended columns upon columns of denunciation about "the crack of the master's whip" on Southern plantations. The world moves.

☞ The only thing that the opposition have thus far been able to say against Judge Woodward is, that, being the democratic candidate for Governor he has not resigned his position on the Supreme Bench. He was nominated by the democracy for Governor—not to resign the Judgeship, and thereby give Curtin the appointment of his successor, and his not doing so is really the cause of their clamor.—With the same propriety that they ask Judge Woodward to resign they might ask Governor Curtin also to resign. Is his office any the less important? They don't think of asking Lowrie or Agnew to resign, nor has it ever occurred to them heretofore to ask any Judge to resign because he was a candidate. Even if Curtin were to resign the position he now holds, being a candidate, we do not think that we would advise Judge Woodward to do so. He is fit for the position which is more than can be said for Curtin, and hence the latter should retain his while the former retires.

OUR CANDIDATE.

As any thing relating to our candidate for Governor is of interest now, we republish from a Philadelphia paper, printed in January, 1838, the following sketch of Judge Woodward, taken by a Harrisburg correspondent, who was giving a series of pen-and-ink portraitures of the prominent members of the Reform Convention that was then in session, for the purpose of revising our State Constitution:

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF LUZERNE.—Mr. Woodward, of Luzerne, sits next to Mr. M'Cahen. He is very tall and slender, and very pale. His look, voice and manner indicate that he is a young man of no ordinary cast, and of his age—for he is but twenty-eight years old—I question whether he has many superiors, either in Pennsylvania, or in the Union. Cool, firm and dignified, the observer will at once perceive, when he touches a subject, that a giant's grasp is upon it. His voice is clear and agreeable—his language plain but well chosen, and he possesses that rare faculty of knowing when to stop, and seldom says either too much or too little upon the theme in discussion. He is always listened to with the greatest attention, and the best evidence of the estimation in which he is held may be found in the fact that such men as Chauncey, Hopkinson, Forward, &c., are generally found to overlook others in debate, to grapple with him. To a stranger, Mr. Woodward appears self poised, cold-hearted, and calculating, but in private life he is understood to be warm in his attachments, and probably from precarious health, is subject to great fluctuation of spirits. He is gifted, however, with an unusual share of self-control. He is a lawyer. The political party to which he is attached has reason to be proud of such a member, and constitutional reform has few sincerer or more powerful advocates.

The Rome *Sentinel* tells of a man from Plattsburg that was brought to Utica at the present United States Court, on the charge of buying a shirt of a soldier, and the expense attending the case is already over $800.

☞ A big fool, if he had stole a hundred thousand dollars from Government he would have got off much easier.

For the Advertiser.

CORNWALL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

MR. EDITOR:—The Democracy of Cornwall held a meeting last Saturday evening, at the public house of Mr. Joseph Bowman, on the plank road, for the purpose of organizing a club for the campaign. The attendance was large, including delegations from South Lebanon township and the Borough, collected through the efforts of our friend Mr. Artemus Wilhelm, whose untiring zeal in the cause and earnest devotion to the party are universally acknowledged.—The object of the meeting having been stated, Mr. Wilhelm was elected President, pro. tem, with Mr. Jacob Witmer, jr. as Vice President, and Jackson Beck as Secretary. The President then returned his thanks for the honor conferred, and in a few and appropriate remarks opened the meeting. Jacob Weidle, jr., Esq., next addressed the meeting in an able and effective manner, and was followed by William M. Derr, Esq., in a strain of unequalled eloquence. The crowd listened to him with marked attention and applauded him to the echo! His telling hits at the Lincoln administration, Curtin, Shoddy, &c., were well received. S. T. McAdam, Esq., made the closing speech, which was delivered in his best and happiest manner. Mr. McAdam is dealing sledge-hammer blows at the opposition this fall, and we will be much disappointed, if Lebanon county does not poll a larger Democratic vote in October, than it ever did before. Everything passed off pleasantly. Everybody was pleased, and at the close of the meeting rousing cheers were given for Woodward and Lowrie, Gen. McClellan, and also for Mr. Wilhelm. Preparations are making for another meeting of the "unterrified," and we expect to see a turnout, that will strike terror and dismay into the ranks of the Abolition cohorts in this county. Cornwall will do her duty and looks to her sister townships for their undivided support.

CORNWALL.

JACKSON DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Democratic Club of Jackson township, Lebanon county, held a meeting on Saturday evening last, at the public house of Mr. Reinhold, in Myerstown. The meeting was well attended by the Democracy of Jackson, and by some of the Democracy from the surrounding townships.—This Club, although it was the first organized in the county, yet it has reported very little of its proceedings in public print. It has been very successful in thoroughly organizing the Democratic party in this township, and has also assisted very much in organizing Democratic clubs in some of the other townships in the county. At the meeting of the Club the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

[We are obliged to postpone the publication of the excellent resolutions of the Jackson Club until next week.—Ed.]

After the adoption of the resolutions WM. W. BRESLIN, Esq., Editor of the *Lebanon Advertiser*, was requested to address the Club. He responded in a sound and logical speech in the English language. He exposed the great corruption of the present administration and showed most conclusively that the present party in power does not wish the war brought to an honorable close, but that they keep up the war for the purpose of speculating in shoddy contracts, plundering the treasury of the United States, and freeing the negroes. He also showed by the assertions made by members of the Lincoln cabinet, and by the assumption of power by Lincoln contrary to the Constitution, that their object is to change the form of our hitherto free country and establish a despotism on its ruins.—After Mr. Breslin had concluded, the club called on JOHN S. BASSLER, Esq., to address the meeting. He responded in an able and eloquent speech, in the English language. He compared the different Democratic administrations with the present Abolition and former Federal administrations, and proved that the country only prospered under Democratic rule. He contended that the Democratic party, during all its various administrations, always advocated and extended political and religious freedom to all the citizens of the United States. He also argued very forcibly, that the rebellion could have been prevented by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, but that the Abolitionists opposed the adoption of the compromise in the U. S. Senate, and thereby defeated all hopes of a compromise of the dissensions between the North and the South. In conclusion he urged all citizens to support Judge Woodward and all other Democratic nominees at the next October election if they wish to secure those inestimable rights which are guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution, but of which they are deprived by the tyranical administrations of Lincoln and Curtin in defiance of the Constitution and all constitutional laws. After Mr. Bassler concluded his speech Mr. Geasey was called up on to address the meeting. He responded in an able and fiery speech in the German language. When Mr. Geasey had finished his speech, all those present, who were not members of the Club, but who wished to join, were invited to come forward and sign the Constitution, when some fifty men came forward and joined the Club, after which the Club adjourned to meet at the next stated meeting.

JOHN FŒSIG, Cor. Sec'y.

☞ The draft in Berks county, which was to have taken place last week, has been postponed until further notice. It is said that defective enrollment is the cause of the postponement.

☞ A man's head was found floating in the Hudson, at Albany, on Thursday. No clue as yet to the horrible mystery. Send it to Washington, there is no place where a head is more needed.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—A certain young Minister, gifted with a tongue and considerable self-esteem, but lacking in good sense and discretion, assisted in the funeral services of Mr. Henry Brehm, at Myerstown, on Tuesday of last week. After the services were closed, he arose and proposed to sing that glorious patriotic ode, the "Star Spangled Banner" prefacing his proposition with denunciations of "copperheads," and hoped that "all patrictic and union loving persons would join the Sunday School in singing the chorus, but that *he* did not wish the assistance of any copperheads." I would ask this political preacher whether he knows the definition of copperhead and christianity? He calls himself a disciple of Christ, and instead of following the doctrine of the scriptures, "peace and good will to all men" he endeavors to create strife and ill-will. The majority of persons present, thought it entirely out of place and condemned him, thinking he should have had more reverence for the dead, more respect for the family (if he had none for himself,) more faith in God and a due regard for the holy sanctuary in which he uttered such unscriptural and unchristian vituperations.

JACKSON.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania was held at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on August 11, 1863.—The Chairman, Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, called the Committee to order, and in doing so made some appropriate remarks. The following members of the Committee were present: Theodore Cuyler, Robert J. Hemphill, John Fullerton, Jr., Isaac Leech, Philadelphia; John D. Evans, Chester county; William H. Witte, Montgomery county; William T. Rogers, Bucks county; Thomas Heckman, Northampton county; Hiester Clymer, Berks county; Asa Packer, Carbon county; Michael Mylert, Sullivan county; Mortimer F. Elliott, Tioga county; John H. Humes, Lycoming county; William Elliot, Northumberland county; William M. Breslin, Lebanon county; George Sanderson and James Patterson, Lancaster county; John F. Spangler, York county; H. Smith, Fulton county; J. S. Africa, Huntingdon county; William Bigler, Clearfield county; Hugh W. Wier, Indiana county; R. W. Jones, substitute for W. T. H. Pauley, of Greene county; George W. Cass and James P. Barr, Allegheny county; James G. Campbell, Butler county; Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson county.

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Esq., of Philadelphia, was unanimously appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Leech, it was resolved that Committees on Organization, Finance and Printing, be appointed by the Chairman, each Committee to consist of five members.

On motion of Mr. Sanderson, it was resolved that six mass meeting, under the auspices of the Democratic State Central Committee, be held on the 17th of September, 1863, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, viz: at Philadelphia, Lancaster, Williamsport, Uniontown, Meadville and Scranton.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Treasurer and such other officers as might be necessary.

An address, prepared by the Chairman, was read and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in all the Democratic papers in the State.

On motion, the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

MURDER OF AN ENTIRE FAMILY BY BLACK U. S. SOLDIERS.

A letter from a passenger on board the steamer Liberty, near Island No. 10, gives the following account of one of the saddest and most shocking crimes recorded in the history of this war, as communicated to the passengers by an eye witness:

Beckham landing is twelve miles below Island No. 10, in Obion county, Tennessee, immediately south of the Kentucky State line. About 10 o'clock, A. M., August 4th, 1863, eighteen black United States soldiers, direct from Island No. 10, their station, arrived at the home on the Landing, fully armed with muskets, side arms and pistols, and murdered the whole of old Mr. Beckham's family then present on the place. The family consisted of Benjamin Beckham, aged seventy-nine years; his son Frank aged forty years; Laura, aged fourteen; Kate, ten; Caroline, seven; and little Richard, aged two years. The mother and one of the children were luckily absent on a visit, and escaped the fate of their kindred. The negroes killed old father Beckman and his son Frank by horribly mutilating their bodies by clubbing, cutting, bayoneting, and shooting, and then wound up their fiendish work by throwing the dead into the river.—They then drove the three girls and boy into the river at the point of the bayonet, clubbing them with the butt ends of their muskets whilst running. The body of father Beckham, and the youngest boy, have been recovered, and were seen by the majority of passengers who went ashore to see the evidence of this diabolical work. The black wretches fired several times at one of the neighbors who related to us the different incidents, but he escaped unharmed. A majority of the demons were apprehended by some Federal cavalry (white) before they reached the island.

My informant further relates that some time ago a chaplain of one of the negro regiments on the island accompanied an armed band to the house of Mr. Beckham for the purpose of recovering the child of one of the women, the property of Mr. Beckham, and a runaway on the island.—He refused to deliver the child, and this seems to be the warrant for this murder.

The neighborhood, mainly made up of old men, women and children, is fearfully alarmed for its safety. In the vicinity is one of those black colonies, where white men inspire these fiends to these hellish deeds. It is reported that one of the negroes used the pistol of the same chaplain above spoken of.

☞ The Abolitionist papers are publishing far and wide a story to the effect that Gen. Wipple, now in command of the military at Pottsville, was shot at several times, while in the country recently, and that it was the work of some "copperheads" who attempted to assassinate him. The following from the Pottsville STANDARD spoils the story entirely:—

GENERAL WHIPPLE SHOT AT.—The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday last endeavors to create the impression that an attempt was made to assassinate General Whipple on Saturday August 1st, 1863, in the neighborhood of the York Farm near this place. The editor well knew at the time he penned the article in question, or at least could have known if he had taken the trouble to investigate the matter, that while General Whipple and one of his Staff were in the vicinity of the York farm, which is on the middle road to Minersville, some soldiers belonging to the 38th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia who were at that time encamped on the Cricket ground, visited the house of Colonel Johnson on the West Wood road, for the purpose of getting something to eat. After they had partaken of the hospitalitiy of the Colonel, they walked out into the road in front of the house, and discharged their muskets. The balls passed over the brow of the hill and came very near hitting General Whipple, who was at that time five or six hundred yards distant, in a due northerly direction. The soldiers formed a portion of General Whipple's command, and were doubtless ignorant of the fact that they came so near killing their commander. They were strangers in this County, and could not have known that there was a public road in the direction of which they were shooting. This we are positively assured is a true statement of the case. We are very sorry to spoil Bannan's fine electioneering story, but justice to the people of this County, requires that we should do it.

THE NAME OF DEMOCRAT.

The Democrats took up the nickname Loco-foco and used it till those who gave it to them were tired and sick of it. They have in the same way taken up the word "Copperhead," and used it till those who cast the slur have had it thrown back in their face. We don't care what we are called, but prefer and intend to call things by their right names. It is best—there are only two parties now, and have been since the President's abominable proclamation—Democrat and Abolitionist are the proper and legitimate names. By these names hereafter we are to know men, and as such—one or the other—we will hereafter treat them. Our watchword then is Democracy against Abolitionism. The Union as it was against it as the Abolitionists want it. The Government of the United States against the miserable Abolitionists in power. Our policy is: Hurl them from power as fast as the elections come around, and save our country in its last throes for a national existence.

WOMEN.

From the earliest ages to the present time women have been alternately worshipped as "angels" and reviled as "cats" and "serpents"—acording as they have behaved to their adorers and detractors. Women puzzled King Solomon and perplexed St. Paul, whose messages to his female converts testify to the difficulty some of them caused him: In our day, however, our schoolboy seems to think he can solve all the difficulties of the woman question—their natural tendencies, possibilities and prospects in this life. Woman, instead of being as heretofore, the rock on which wise men have split, are now become little more than the blocks which fools try to cut with their razors, while waiting for their beards to grow.—What women have been we know pretty well — average human beings, on the whole doing their duties as well as they know how, nurturing the qualities of their husbands, their sons or their brothers. They have made themselves felt as effectual elements in the ordering of human affairs. There is no instance where a man has become a great leader either as general, statesman or religious reformer, who had not some woman living at the root of his inner life, fostering his ideas and his aims—with whom he has taken counsel—out of whose thoughts he has derived nutriment for his own thoughts—who has helped him, and believed in him, and advised him, and stuck to him, when the whole world seemed against him. Women do not often achieve greatness for themselves, but they are at the bottom of all that is good and the most of what is bad, in the world.

THE WHIPPING POST AGAIN!

A White Man Flogged in Allegheny.

Old John Adams Times Revived!

In Allegheny county on Monday week, Captain J. Heron Foster, acting under Lincoln as Provost Marshal for Allegheny county—had a certain *white* man, named Hagen, *without form of law,* LASHED *with a cowhide until his back was like a piece of raw flesh, and he sunk down in utter exhaustion.*

Here is Old John Adams times again! The whipping post again! John Snyder, of the Reading Adler, who was whipped for not supporting old John Adams, was not to be the last, but a second John Adams administration is to repeat the whole devilish programme of despotism and barbarity.

DR. KING'S STATEMENT.

Captain McHenry entered my office, which adjoins the Provost Marshal's office and, seizing the man Hagan, who was sitting on a chair near me, said, "God d—n you, we want you; come out here." Hagen was then taken out to the foot of the stairs, where McHenry said to the Sergeant. "Take him up stairs and give him twenty-five lashes," and, after a pause added, "Yes, God d—n him, give him fifty." He told the Sergeant to put the hand-cuffs on him and get the cowhide. I followed to the head of the stairs, but I could not bear the idea of seeing a white man whipped, so I turned and came down. I saw the man after he was flogged, and dressed his wounds yesterday and to day. His back is all cut up, along and across. I should say from the appearance of his back that he received from sixty to seventy lashes.

SERGEANT MORRISON'S STATEMENT.

I belong to the Provost Guard. Capt. McHenry told me to put the hand-cuffs on Hagen and take him up stairs and give him twenty five lashes. I said that I was not well. I did not like the idea of flogging the man, and would rather leave it to somebody else. Capt McHenry then told Corporal Palmer to flog him. I put the hand cuffs on Hagen by McHenry's orders and bought a cow hide with which to flog him. Hagen was then taken up stairs. There was a pillar nearly in the centre of the room, and he was placed standing with his arms around it. The hand cuffs had by this time been taken off. He was stripped of all but his pants and shirt. A soldier named Alfred Fogle was ordered by McHenry to hold his hands around the post while Palmer flogged him. Fogle seized his hands as desired, but after the first welt, Hagen broke loose, and then McHenry seized him and held him till it was over. The man cried while he was being lashed, and made a good deal of noise. Before he was flogged, he begged that he might be shot rather than whipped. I did not count the lashes, but I should say that he received between forty and fifty. Near the close he sunk down by the post, but he was not unconscious. Palmer did the flogging.

Here we have the practical workings of Abolitionism when backed up by the despotic regime at Washington. Following the example of Abraham Lincoln, *without the form of law,* all considerations of ordinary justice and humanity are laid aside, and the flesh of a free white man is made to quiver under the lash of a high-souled(?) ABOLITION PROVOST MARSHAL.

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. P. 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 preeminently 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
Copies delivered at the counter, and to Agents and Carriers, 2 Cents each		Ten Copies to one address,	17.50
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Feb. 11, '63.—2m. 430 Chestnut st. Phila.

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The Best and Cheapest Household Remedy in the World.

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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.

Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and 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 emollient,—warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child.

Mad'e 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 4c. 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 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. Ross, Agents, Lebanon, Pa. [January 28, 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. B. 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, next door to the Post Office.

Lebanon, March 25th, 1863.—6t*

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, Silk, 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 RAUCH.

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, Cloven 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 PINE GROVE 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.

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 18 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 N. 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 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.

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