Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 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*."

☞ Hon. GEO. W. WOODWARD, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be in Lebanon on the 15th or 16th of September, when he hopes to take by the hand in friendly greeting all who may desire to do so. The exact time of his visit will be announced hereafter.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraqh* is noted as such a lying sheet, that its abolition cotemporaries copying from it credit the articles "Exchange" instead of "Telegraph," knowing that the latter credit would stamp them as false at once.

☞ The Pittsburg *Gazette*, the leading Republican paper in the West, says that the "ELECTION of CURTIN is IMPOSSIBLE." It brings a long list of charges against him, which we shall lay before our readers at an early day.—When leading papers of their own party are thus compelled to come out against their candidate, where are the votes to come from to prevent his utter and complete defeat?

☞ The abolitionists are very anxious, that the "government," by which they mean, however, Old Abe, should be sustained. It is a pity that they were not so anxious to sustain the government when men broke the Fugitive Slave Law, mobbed United States Marshals, run underground railroads, and supplied John Brown with money, arms and pikes for negroes. Had they practiced then the doctrines they preach now, our country would not now be divided and convulsed by civil war.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a soldier correspondent at Pottsville, who, writing in anticipation of troubles with the miners, says:—

"If they should ever rise to violent resistance, God help them! The military here SWEAR to BUTCHER THEM LIKE DOGS, on the slightest provocation.

Such threats are calculated, and will inevitably produce, the very troubles anticipated. Threats of this character, such as "smacking the rebels," and "whipping them before breakfast" nerved them to their deadly resistance, and if the miners are to be "butchered like dogs on the slightest provocation," which may readily be presented by scoundrelly abolitionists themselves, it would not surprise us if the miners were to prepare for the "emergency." Such threats had better be left unmade.

☞ The assertions in the *Courier* and other abolition journals that Governor Seymour is doing everything in "his power to obstruct the draft" in New York city, is disproved by the fact that the draft took place in that city last week, and that there was no obstruction or disturbance of any kind.

☞ The draft for Berks county will commence in Reading to-day (Wednesday.)

All Going Crazy.—We learn from the Springfield, (Mass.) *Republican* that in the Third District of that State, out of eighty-seven persons drafted, ten of them paid $300, three presented acceptable substitutes, and seventy four were exempt on account of "mental imbecility." "Nigger on the brain we presume."

☞ It is said that a great many of the drafted men from this county, recently discharged, who heretofore voted the opposition ticket, are disgusted with Curtin and intend voting for Woodward. They very properly attribute to Curtin the wrongs they sustained in being kept a month over their time. If he had not yielded up to the National Government the powers belonging to him as the Chief Executive of a sovereign State, and allowed himself to be made a mere provincial satrap, he might have procured their discharge at the expiration of their term of service.—A Democratic Governor would have seen that they were discharged at the proper time. We have also been told by one of the men that they were defrauded out of 7 days' pay, which somebody pocketed. The Governor's duty should have been also to see that the men were paid in full the money they so bitterly earned. For these and many other reasons we are not surprised that the soldiers should remember at the ballot-boxes a man so falsely termed the "soldiers' friend."

This reminds us of another circumstance. The Curtinites are very loud mouthed in their assertions that their candidate has done "so much for the soldiers, visiting them and seeing to their wants and comfort." We are informed that some of the Pennsylvania regiments have not been visited at all by the Governor. It surely is his duty, and if he fails in encouraging them by his presence once in a twelve month only, we cannot see where the claims arise for being dubbed the "soldiers' friend." Well may they exclaim "save us from such friends!" If he has time to run over the country making political speeches he surely could also spare a little time to go and see whether the wants of the soldiers are supplied.

☞ The Canadian papers notice with the strongest contempt, the assersions of the administration journals that Mr. Vallandigham had been obliged to leave the hotel he was stopping at—"that his room was better than his company." They think such lies the smallest kind of ammunition for an administration to make use of to bolster up its sinking cause.—The landlord of the Hotel Mr. V. was boarding at denies the assersion in a card, which was entirely unnecessary. His House is crowded to overflowing, ever since Mr. V. reached there.

Terrorism in Lancaster.—We learn from the Lancaster *Intelligencer* that, on Thursday evening a week, after an address before the Democratic Central Club of that city, by Mr. D. E. Schœdler, of Berks county, and as the audience were about leaving the Hall, an armed force consisting of ten or twelve men belonging to the Invalid Corps, so called, appeared at the foot of the stairs, where, with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets, they attempted to prevent any egress from the building unless Mr. Schœdler was surrendered to them as a prisoner. This insolent demand was promptly refused, and the crowd of Democrats increasing every moment, the military (who refused *to show any authority* for their interference and attempted arrest, when requested to do so,) thought discretion the better part of valor and retired. The Provost Marshal, to his credit be it said, disavows any participation in this high-handed interference with the citizens in the exercise of their undoubted rights; and the inference is that the soldiers, who are all strangers in that city, were instigated by some violent Union Leaguers, with the intention of provoking a disturbance, so as to furnish a pretext for placing the city under martial law

☞ A large meeting has since been held in Lancaster by the Democracy in reference to this outrage, when appropriate resolutions of condemnation were unanimously adopted. The Democrats of Lancaster are determined that there shall be "no fooling" with their rights. They know and dare maintain them.

Resistance to the Draft.—In one of the Philadelphia barracks are confined two Quaker conscripts, coming from a wealthy family of Quakers named Smedley, who reside at West Chester, Pa. These men contend that they have conscientious scruples as *to going to the war; they will not* fire a musket or draw human blood, nor pay the commutation money nor furnish a substitute, because, in their opinion, it would be making an acknowledgment not consistent with the views of the Society to which they belong. And yet, if we are not mistaken, the Quakers generally have no scruples of conscience against encouraging others to fight for the abolition of slavery.

A DEMOCRATIC GAIN.—The Democrats have just gained a member of Congress in Missouri. In the Third District, which was represented by Mr. Noell, Republican, an election has just been held to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Noell's death, and has resulted in the triumph of John G. Scott, Democrat, by a handsome majority. The New York *Tribune* blames the Administration for *permitting* his election!

NORTH LEBANON TOWNSHIP CLUB.

The Democracy of North Lebanon Township, held a handsome meeting at the public house of Benjamin Zoller, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club. Although but imperfect notice had been given of the meeting a large number of the sturdy yeomanry of the district were in attendance. The organization of the meeting was effected by calling to the chair Mr. SOLOMON HELLER and appointing JOSEPH ZWIER, Secretary. Messrs. Elijah Allwein, Levi Blouch, and Andrew Arnold, were appointed a Committee on Constitution and officers. Jacob Weidle, jr., Esq., was then called on for an address, which he responded to in his usual eloquent and effective manner. After that S. T. McAdam, Esq., was called for. He responded in a few well-chosen and vigorous remarks. When he had concluded the committee on officers reported the following as the permanent officers of the Club, viz:

President—JOHN HEILMAN, Esq.
Vice Presidents—Henry Shaeffer,
Jacob Sager.
Recording Secretaries—Josiah Tice,
Henry B. Snavely.
Corresponding Secretary—Abam Laber.
Treasurer—Joseph Koons.
Executive Committee—John H. Riddle,
Henry J. Light,
John S. Rupp,
Absolom Hean.

On motion it was Resolved, that the next meeting of the Club be held at the same place (Zeller's) on Thursday evening, the 3d of September, when a Constitution will be presented for adoption and signing.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Woodward, Lowrie and the Democracy.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

Fears are expressed in some quarters that an effort will be made this fall, to place the State of Pennsylvania under martial law for the purpose of securing the re election of Governor Curtin. While we have no fears that the Administration will attempt anything of the kind in this State, it is perhaps prudent for our Democratic friends to be fully prepared for any emergency that may arise. We are perfectly willing to allow the abolition party all the rights and privileges which we enjoy, but will not peaceably surrender our rights to the elective franchise. That point may as well be understood at first as at last.

The act of July 2d, 1839, section 95, distinctly declares that:

"No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth, during the time of such election: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer or soldier, from exercising the right of suffrage in the election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to law."

This then being the law of Pennsylvania, it is our duty to live up to it, and to resist any and every attempt which may be made to violate it. We have the numerical force in this country to enforce it, but while we do so we must not forget that others have the same rights in common with us.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE WOODWARD.

The character of Judge Woodward stands so high, and his record so clear, that the malignant ingenuity of Gov. Curtin's friends can invent but two charges against him, both of which are easily refuted.

The first charge is, that as a member of the Reform Convention of 1837–38, he proposed to deprive Foreigners of the right of suffrage. The fact of the case is that he merely resorted to the parliamentary tactics allowable on such occasions, to *defeat a proposition of that character* made by a member of the Convention from Chester county. On a subsequent occasion, during the long discussion of the amendment confining the elective franchise to *white* freemen, when an Abolition member from Philadelphia, named Earle, charged Judge Woodward with having offered and advocated a resolution to exclude foreigners from voting and holding office, the latter repudiated the idea in the following words, which can be found in vol. 10, page 34, of the Debates of the Convention:

"Mr. Woodward explained, that he did not wish to be slandered by any reporter, or misrepresented by any member on this floor, and he would not allow gentlemen to impute measures and sentiments to him which did not belong to him. He said he never did propose to exclude foreigners now in the country, from political privileges, nor those who should at any time hereafter come to the country. He presumed the gentleman, (Mr. Earle,) alluded to an amendment offered by him in Convention at Harrisburg, which proposed nothing more than an inquiry into the expediency of preventing foreigners, who should arrive in the country after 1841, *from voting and holding office*. That was an amendment to the proposition made by the gentleman from Chester, (Mr. Thomas,) suggesting an inquiry into the expediency of excluding foreigners altogether from our soil; and the amount of it was to give the proposed inquiry a different direction from that proposed by the gentleman from Chester. The proposition of the gentleman from Chester being withdrawn, Mr. Woodward explained, that he withdrew his amendment."

That is the whole story. Judge Woodward, by a common parliamentary monœuvre, *defeated* a proposition to exclude foreigners from this State, by an amendment proposing an inquiry into a kindred subject.—His amendment forced the original mover to withdraw his proposition, and the subject was not again agitated in the Convention.

Upon this narrow ground Gov. Curtin's friends have the supreme impudence to ask citizens of foreign birth to turn their backs upon Judge Woodward, the life long advocate of equal political rights and privileges, and to vote for Andrew G. Curtin, who was one of the leaders of the bigoted and proscriptive order of Know Nothings. Are Gov. Curtin's friends so foolish as to suppose that the people can forget that he was an active Know Nothing during the short and inglorious life time of that contemptible organization? That he was Secretary of the Commonwealth under the administration of Gov. Pollock? That he was a candidate for U. S. Senator before the Know Nothing caucus at the session of 1855, and the principal rival of Simon Cameron for the honor of representing the principles of Know Nothingism in the councils of the Nation? Surely Gov. Curtin's friends cannot hope that citizens of foreign birth have forgotten these recent facts in his history, or believe that they can be so utterly lost to self-respect as to vote for a candidate who assisted in marshaling the bigoted host that a few short years ago sought their disfranchisement and abasement.

When Governor Curtin was a leader in the Know Nothing organization and a member of the only Know Nothing administration that ever disgraced our State, Judge Woodward was in the ranks of the Democracy, combating that odious heresy. We need not go to the musty records of the past for this fact. It is open and patent to every man whose memory reaches back to the year 1854. If Judge Woodward had been at heart a Know Nothing, as his enemies now assert, why did he not embrace the opportunity which this organization afforded of carrying out his cherished principles? Why, on the contrary, did he oppose this order when Gov. Curtin favored it, and why contribute to its final overthrow?

The second charge against Judge Woodward is that he concurred in the opinion of the Supreme Court *disfranchising* the soldier. It is not true that the soldier is *disfranchised*. He can exercise the right of suffrage whenever he appears like any other citizen at the ballot box in the district of his residence. But the Constitution prevents him from voting when he is absent from the State, precisely as it prevents every other citizen from voting under like circumstances. Judge Woodward merely declared such to be the proper construction of the Constitution, and his opinion received the concurrence of John M. Reed, the only Republican Judge on the Bench, as it does of every lawyer in the State whose opinion is worth having. The Republicans reaped all the advantages of this decision, which gave their candidate the profitable office of sheriff of Philadelphia, whose official patronage now serves to keep several Republican newspapers in Philadelphia above water.

Disfranchising the soldier, indeed! These Republicans are very anxious for the poor soldier so long as they can compel him to vote the Abolition ticket, but let him dare to exercise his own judgment and off goes his head. Witness the case of Lieutenant Edgarly of New Hampshire who was summarily dismissed the service by that superlative old granny, Adjutant General Thomas, for the crime of voting the "Copperhead ticket" which ticket received more votes than the Abolition ticket which Lieutenant Edgarly was ordered to vote, but didn't. Such is Abolition solicitude for the soldier! When they can use him like a slave, he receives their most profound sympathy; but when he dares to think for himself he is kicked out of the service by some insolent superior whose record is stained by manifold malfeasances.

We take the liberty of respectfully advising Governor Curtin to give up the business of ingratiating himself with citizens of foreign birth, as a bad job. It won't pay for *him*. They are not quite so green as to swallow an old Know Nothing. He had better turn his attention exclusively to "American citizens of African descent" with whom he will meet with much better success.—*Harrisburg Union.*

[From the Pottsville Democratic Standard.]

Hon F. W. HUGHES offers a reward of $200 "for the discovery of sufficient evidence to lead to the arrest and conviction of the miscreant or miscreants, who mutilated the ornamental part of the monument erected over the remains of a member of his family, in his burial lot in Mount Laurel Cemetery Pottsville." The fracture bears evidence that the outrage was committed quite recently. How very low a man or set of men must be sunk in the depths of degradation, who will deliberately invade the last resting-place of the dead to mutilate the monuments erected to their memory! Shame upon the miscreants.

Every day adds to the long list of atrocities perpetrated against Democrats—every day increases the long account to be settled at the polls and in our courts of justice against the miscreants whose principles are represented by LINCOLN and CURTIN.

☞ We have some news from Charleston. At daybreak on August 17th the attack on Fort Sumter was commenced by General Gilmore's land batteries, whilst the iron-clads bombarded Batteries Wagner and Gregg. All of the Federal Forces were engaged. Admiral Dahlgren shelled Sumter from fourteen hundred yards' distance, and Fleet Captain Rogers, the second in command, advanced to within one hundred and fifty yards of the beach in front of Fort Wagner. One of the shots from the fort splintered the pilot-house of his vessel, the monitor Catskill, and killed Captain Rogers instantly. This officer, with a paymaster, are the only Federal losses. The engagement lasted six hours, and the fleet, excepting the Wehawken, retired about two o'clock. Sumter does not appear to have been materially damaged, and up to the time of the sailing of the steamer which brings the news there had been no impression made upon either of the batteries, Wagner or Gregg. Both where returning the somewhat languid fire of the iron clads with vigor. On August 18th there appears to have been no renewed attack by General Gilmore.

☞ We understand that quite a number of "loyalists" about town are trying to procure southern contrabands for servants. *The very ones that howl the loudest about* southern "slavery" will induce the poor runaways to come North—work them almost to death—starve them until they are unable to do anything and chase them off without their wages, and then blate about "southern nigger drivers." Shame on such principles. We have enough of negroes here now, more than can be comfortably provided for, and if these meddlers in other peoples business would attend to the suffering ones at home, it would be considerably more to their credit. The plain fact of the business is that the white population of this place will not permit the Abolitionists to run in a lot more niggers, to be fed at their expense.—*Center Watchman.*

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.

Lebanon, May 21 1862. SAMUEL HAUCK.

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.

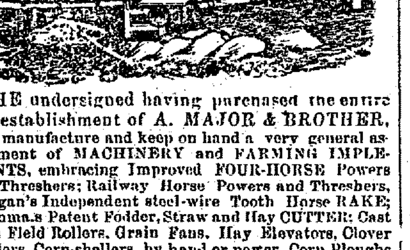
☞ Thankful for the liberal manner in which they have heretofore been patronized, they would extend a cordial invitation for a continuance of favors, as they are confident that they now have the *largest, best and cheapest* stock of LUMBER on hand in the county, which will be sold at a reasonable per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

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 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.

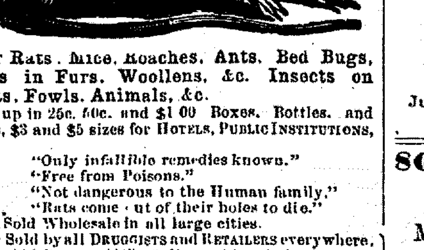
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!!

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 R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by J. L. LEMBERGER, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Lebanon, Pa.

March 4, 1863.—6m.

HENRY & STINE

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR LARGE AND VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

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

Black and White CHENE POPLINS;
Black and Plain PLAID POPLINS;
Lilac, Blue and Green PLAIDS;
Black and White DELAINES;
Rich Plaid POPLINS;
Rich Chene POPLINS;
Silver Mixed POPLINS,
Very handsome, at the Golden Sign of
HENRY & STINE,
Corner of Cumberland and Market streets.

Lebanon, May 14, 1862.

NATIONAL HOTEL

(LATE WHITE SWAN.)

Race Street, above Third, Phila.

THIS establishment offers great inducements not only on account of reduced rates of boarding, but from its central location to the avenues of trade, as well as the conveniences afforded by the several Passenger Railways, running past and contiguous to it, by which guests can pass to and from the Hotel to the different Railroad Depots, should they be preferred to the regular Omnibus belonging to the House.

I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.

TERMS $1 25 PER DAY.

D. C. SIEGRIST, Proprietor.

Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa

T. V. RHOADS, Clerk. [Phila., March 12, 1862.

OWEN LAUBACH'S

New Cabinet Ware Rooms and Chair Manufactory.

Market St., 3d door north of the L. Valley Railroad.

Largest Manufactory and Best Assortment of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, in the county.

THE public is respectfully requested to bear in mind that at these Ware Rooms will be found the best assortment of FASHIONABLE and HANDSOME FURNITURE and CHAIRS. Persons in want of any kind would best call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Which (being all of his own work) he warrants to be better than any offered in this place. Prices will be LOWER than at any other place, either in the Borough or county of Lebanon.

All orders promptly attended to, and speedily executed at the lowest prices.

All persons purchasing Furnitue from him will be accommodated by having it delivered to them, to any part of the county, FREE OF CHARGE, and without the least injury, as he has procured one of the best *cushioned furniture wagons*, especially for that purpose.

☞ COFFINS made to order, and funerals attended at the shortest notice. [Lebanon, Sept. 13, 1860.

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.

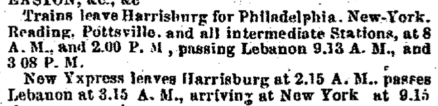
Also, a large stock of TIN WARE, made of the best material and in a workmanlike manner. As he is a practical Workman, and has had an experience of twenty-five years, he feels confident that he can give general satisfaction.

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

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. 7 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 $46 35—for Families and Business Firms.

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

80 pounds Baggage allowed each passenger.

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

G. A. NICOLLS,
April 29, 1863. General Superintendent.

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.

800 C. CARMANY, 800

South-West corner Eighth and Chestnut,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

THE LATEST STYLE OF

Cravats, Scarfs, Neck-ties&c

Philadelphia, July 15, 1863.—6m.

Notice.

THIS is to notify all Carpenters and Cabinet makers that no bills for coffins will be paid by the Directors of the Poor for poor persons dying within a circle of five miles of the Poor House; as all such persons will be furnished with Coffins free of expense on application to the Steward at the Poor House.

JOHN E. BOWMAN,
ELIAS WALBORN, } Directors of the Poor.
GEO. ZIMMERMAN,

May 27, 1863.

Red Lion Hotel.

Shaefferstown, Lebanon county Pa.

Michael K. Keath, Proprietor.

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

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

NEW CABINET AND

CHAIR MANUFACTORY

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

☞ All Goods sold LOW and WARRANTED to give satisfaction.

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

Old Furniture and Chairs Repaired and Varnished.

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

North Lebanon September 19, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having taken the Large and Commodious Hotel, in Pottsville, known as the

MORTIMER HOUSE,

Would respectfully announce to his old friends and former patrons that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

The MORTIMER HOUSE has been newly papered, painted, and refurnished throughout, and the PROPRIETOR feels warranted in saying that it is UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOTEL IN THE Borough of Pottsville, for comfort and convenience.

No Pains will be Spared

To render it an agreeable and comfortable stopping place for strangers and travelers.

The Stabling and Shedding,

Attached to the Hotel, are sufficiently large for the accommodation of the horses and carriages of his guests.

The Hotel is now open for the

Reception of the Public.

☞ He will be happy to accommodate all who may give him a call. JOSEPH M. FEGER,

Pottsville, April 8, 1863. Proprietor.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL MINTZER, late of South Lebanon twp, Lebanon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned residing in the township, county, and State aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims will present them without delay.

CHRISTIAN BUCHER, Administrator.

South Lebanon, Aug. 5, 1863.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

Concentrated Lye,

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

The PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE, for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being 'SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great success of the article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All Manufacturers, Buyers or Sellers of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Phila., and
WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg.

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and County Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, in 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the exclusive right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER.—Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

April 29, 1863.—3m.

BAUENDAHL & CO.

HOPE BUILDING,

NOS. 131, 133, 135, DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

ARE prepared to receive consignments of

WOOL

and give their attention to the sale of the same.

ADVANCES MADE IF DESIRED.

Moderate rate of charges for Commission, Insurance and Brokerage.

July 1, 1863.—3m.

BLANK RECEIPTS

For Collectors of State, County, and Militia Tax, for sale cheap at the Advertiser Office. Also for Collectors of School Tax.

WHISKERS!!!

PELATREAU'S

Stimulating Onguent,

OR

FRENCH CREAM!

FOR BALD HEADS AND BARE FACES!!!

THIS celebrated article is warranted to bring out a full set of Whiskers on the smoothest face, or a fine growth of hair on a Bald head, in less than six weeks, and will in no way stain or injure the skin.—The French Cream is manufactured by Dr. M. Pelatreaus, of Paris, and is the only reliable article of the kind. "Use no other." Warranted in every case.—One Box will do the work. PRICE $1.00. Imported and for sale Wholesale and Retail by

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist and Druggist,
831 Broadway, New York.

P. S.—A Box of the Onguent sent to any address by return mail, on receipt of price, and 15 cents for Postage.

July 1, 1863.—4t.

Fashionable Tailoring!

REMOVAL.

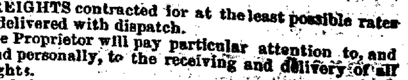
MICHAEL HOFFMAN would respectfully inform the Citizens of Lebanon, that he has REMOVED his TAILORING Business to Cumberland Street, two doors East of Market Street, and opposite the Eagle Hotel, where all persons who wish garments made up in the most fashionable style and best manner, are invited to call.

TO TAILORS!—Just received and for sale the N. York and Philadelphia Report of Spring & Summer Fashions. Tailors wishing the Fashions should let the subscriber know of the fact, so that he can make his arrangements accordingly. MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Lebanon, April 10, 1861.

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.

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 24, 1862.