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This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as

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Business Cards, Handbills,
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Bill Headings, Blanks,
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Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

☞ DEEDS of all kinds, Common and Judgment BONDS. School, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

*** Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.

Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

George Pfleger, jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Samuel Behm, deceased, and opposite to the Black Horse Hotel, Cumberland Street, Lebanon.
August 26, 1863.

GRANT WEIDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, in Cumberland street, a few doors east of the Eagle Hotel, in the office late of his father Capt. John Weidman, dec'd.
Lebanon Sept. 9, 1863.

REMOVAL.

A. STANLEY ULRICH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed his office to the building, one door east of Laudermilch's Store, opposite the Washington House Lebanon, Pa.
BOUNTY and PENSION claims promptly attended to [April 8, '63.—3m.

REMOVAL.

S. T. McADAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, opposite the Lebanon Bank, two doors North of Widow Rise's Hotel.
Lebanon, March 25, '63.

JOHN H. BOWMAN,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, has removed his OFFICE to the ROOM lately occupied by Dr. Geo. P. Linaweaver, in Cumberland Street, Lebanon, a few doors East of the Eagle Hotel, and two doors west of Gen. Weidman's Office.
Lebanon Dec. 17, 1862.

CYRUS P. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—Office in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south from Karmany's Hardware store.
Lebanon, April 9, 1862.—1y.

WM. M. DERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Stichter's Building, Cumberland street, nearly opposite the Court House. [Lebanon, May 6, 1863.—tf.

Dr. Samuel S. Meily
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity. OFFICE at the residence of Mrs. L. Buch, two doors West of Office of Dr. Samuel Behm, dec'd, in Cumberland street.
Lebanon, April 16, 1863.

Dr. Abiah R. Light.
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the Borough of Lebanon and vicinity. Office in Walnut street, two doors north of the Lutheran Parsonage.
March 4, 1863.

WEIGLEY & DEWALT.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Tallow, Lard, Poultry, Game, Dried Fruits, Grain, Seed, &c.
No. 170 READE STREET,
One door above Washington, NEW-YORK.
O. Weigley.
R. Dewalt.

REFERENCES:
Robb & Ascough, New York; Allen & Brother, do W. W. Selfridge, Esq., do; Jones & Shepard, do; Shanson, Labach & Farrington, do; Samuel G. Johnson, do; W. M. Breslin, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.; L. Betz, Canton, Ohio; W. C. Curry & Co., Bankers, Erie, Pa.; Hon. John Stiles, Allentown, Pa. [Jan. 14, 1863.

THE NEW BAKERY,
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at his stand, on Cumberland street, Lebanon, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and will supply customers with the best BREAD, CAKES, &c., &c. Flour received from customers and returned to them in bread at short notice.
CONFECTIONERIES,
of all kinds, fresh and of the best quality, constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices.
The public is invited to give me a trial.
Leb non. Nov. 9, 1859. F. H. EBUR.

Jacob E. L. Zimmerman's
FIRST CLASS HAIR-DRESSING AND HAIR-DYEING SALOON, Market street, near Cumberland, and opposite the Eagle Hotel. Being thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
Lebanon, July 2, 1862.
N. B.—The Saloon will be closed on Sunday.

READYMADE CLOTHING
Will be sold at
Extremely Low Prices.
H. RABER, one of the firm of Raber & Bros., has taken the stock of Ready-made Clothing at the appraisement, which will enable him to sell lower than anywhere else can be bought. Call and see for yourselves before you make your Fall purchase.
☞ THREE DOORS WEST FROM COURT HOUSE.
Lebanon, Sept. 25, 1861. HENRY RARER.

L. R. DEEG'S
LIQUOR STORE,
Market Square, opposite the Market House, Lebanon, Pa.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has received an extensive stock of the choicest and purest Liquors of all descriptions. These Liquors he is invariably disposed to sell at unprecedentedly low prices.
Druggists, Farmers, Hotel Keepers, and others will consult their own interests by buying of the undersigned. L. R. DEEG
Lebanon, April 15, 1863.

TAKE NOTICE.
BUILDERS will do well by calling on J. H. BRESSLER Agent, as he is prepared to do all kinds of TIN-ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOB WORK generally, at the very lowest prices. He also has on hand a large and good assortment of all kinds of TIN WARE, and all of the most improved Gas Burning COOK STOVES and PARLOR STOVES. Also, all the different and latest improved RANGES AND HEATERS, of all kinds. He also keeps constantly on hand a large stock of all kinds of ROOFING, SLATE, which he offers at less price than they can be bought of any other slatemen in the county.
☞ WARE-ROOMS—One door South of the "Buck Hotel," Walnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.
Lebanon, December 25, 1861.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
S. S. RAMSAY, in Funck's building, corner of Cumberland street and Doe alley, has on hand and for sale, either by the yard or made to order, a large lot of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
VESTINGS,
well selected from Good Houses. Good Fits and substantial making guaranteed to all. Also Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Fancy and Plain Linen Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.
S. S. RAMSAY.
Lebanon, April 9, 1862.

REMOVAL.
DANIEL GRAEFF'S
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
HAS been removed to his new residence, in Cumberland street, ½ square West from his old stand, and opposite the office of Dr. C. D. Gloninger,
LEBANON, PA.
He has just opened a large and desirable stock of well-made Boots and Shoes. Ladies' Kid Gaiters at $1.25; Ladies' Lace Gaiters $1.50; for Misses, $1; Coarse Men's Boots for $2.50; Men's Gaiters $2; for Boys $1.75 to $2.50; for Children $1.12½ to $1.62½.
Also a large variety of Overshoes, Trunks, Traveling Bags, &c. Come, see, and judge for yourselves.
Lebanon, May, 13, '63. DANIEL GRAEFF.

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, Sandstones, 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.

JUST RECEIVED!—A Large and Splendid Assortment of super French, English and American Cloths and Cassimeres for Coats, Pants and Vests.—Call and examine our stock. We feel confident that we can please. Prices to suit the times, at
HENRY & STINE'S.

Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 15—NO. 16. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863. WHOLE NO. 745

General Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvan is entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," approved the 2nd day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, JONATHAN BENDER, Sheriff of the county of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors to the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county, of Lebanon, on that *second Tuesday (being the 13th day) of October*, 1863, at which time the electors of the county aforesaid will vote in their respective districts for

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the Fourteenth Senatorial District in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Lebanon in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Recorder and Clerk of Quarter Sessions for the county of Lebanon.

One person to fill the office of Register for the county of Lebanon.

One person to fill the office of Clerk of Orphans' Court for the county of Lebanon.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer for the county of Lebanon.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner for the county of Lebanon.

Two persons to fill the office of Director of the Poor for the county of Lebanon, one for two years and one for three years.

One person to fill the office of Auditor for the county of Lebanon.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several districts within the County of Lebanon, are as follows, viz:

The Electors of the East Ward of the Borough of Lebanon are to meet in the Commissioners' rooms in the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of the West Ward of the Borough of Lebanon are to meet in the Jury room, on the west side of the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of South Lebanon township are to meet in the Grand Jury room at the Court House in the Borough of Lebanon.

The Electors of North Lebanon Borough are to meet at the Public House of Benjamin Zeller, in said Borough.

The Electors of North Lebanon Township, are to meet at the Public House of E. G. Lantz, in said township.

The Electors of Jackson township, are to meet at the Public House of Jacob R. Miller, in said township.

The Electors of North Annville township, are to meet at the Public House of Simon M. Crall, in said township.

The Electors of Heidelberg township are to meet at the Public House of Levi S. Oberly, in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry township are to meet at the public house of John Wollersberger, in said township.

The Electors of East Hanover township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob W. Adams, in said township.

The Electors of Swatara township are to meet at the Public House of Simon Hellman, in said township.

The Electors of Bethel township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob Reichart, in said township.

The Electors of Union township are to meet at the Public House of Daniel Bordner, in said township.

The Electors of Millcreek township are to meet at the Public House of Frederick A. Schultz, in said township.

The Electors of South Annville township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob Fink, in said township.

The Electors of Cold Spring township are to meet at the School House, at or near Rausch Gap, in said township.

The Electors of Cornwall Township, embraced in the Southern district of said township are to meet at the Public House of J. & G. Eby, in said district.

The Electors of the Northern district of Cornwall township are to meet in Traverse Jury room on the west side of the Court House, in the Borough of Lebanon.

The election to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, and is not to be closed before seven o'clock in the evening.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this State or any city or incorporate disprict whether a commissioned office or otherwise subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiary or executive department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorported district, and also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporate district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or Judge, or officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or Borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Also, that in the 61st section of said act, it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening; when the polls shall be closed."

The General, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therfrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person, shall be admitted to vote, whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless: First he produced a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State and County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or on the oath or affirmation of another person, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath or payment thereof: or, second, if he claims a vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidences as is required by this act whereupon the name of the person so permitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid his tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of such age, and shall be called out to the clerks who shall make like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year, or more, his oath will be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district; and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make the proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be permitted to vote in the township, ward, or districts in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election under this act from holding such election or use threatened any by violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or the avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election; or shall use intimidating threats, force or violence, with a design to influence, or overawe any elector or prevent him from voting, to restrain the freedom of choice, such a person, of conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not five than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled therein; then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1000, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for Judge at the next spring election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which said officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It *shall* be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, *to* attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them shall from time to time require.

Pursuant to the provisons contained in the 76th section to the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each dirtrict, in the Borough of Lebanon, on the 3d day after the election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, *the 16th day of* OCTOBER, 1863, then and there to do the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of, by one of the inspectors or clerk of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges.

Given under my hand, in my office, in Lebanon, the 10th day of September, 1863.

JONATHAN BENDER, Sheriff.
Office, Lebanon, September 23, 1863.

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

HOW DO WE STAND

Here are a few figures that may give us some light upon this painful and important subject:

The State Liabilities.

Pennsylvania's share of the Federal debt	$500,000,000
The old State debt	38,000,000
Making together	$538,000,000
Truly this, like Macbeth's bloody hands is a "sorry sight." But let us see how much our yearly burdens are likely to be for 1864, and after that:	
Interest on War debt, $500,000,000 say at 6 per cent	$30,000,000
Pennsylvania's share of the Pension List will be at last	4,000,000
Interest on State debt, 38,000,000 at say 6 per cent	2,280,000
Making a yearly total of	$36,280,000

One party will say that this terrible burden was incurred te "save the national life"—another will say it was piled up in "trying to free the negro;" but all will agree that it is a fearful reckoning, and we wonder how it is to be paid.

The people of Lebanon county will thus be called upon to pay in the shape of INTEREST the snug little sum of **$362,280 a year.**

The State, Special and County Tax assessed for the year 1862 in Lebanon County was $81,376 dollars.—It will hereafter be 4½ times as much, exclusive of the County Tax. If your tax last year was $10, it will hereafter be about **$53** providing the war is ended in the next ninety days, of which there is no probability at present. This increase of taxation must be DIRECT in addition to the indirect taxes you will be obliged to pay in the shape of revenue, and which is already PILED on every article of daily consumption. Is is very true the party in power may prefer to borrow money to pay the interest next year, and until they have gone through the Presidential campaign, but that will only make the taxation the more onerous.—They are fearful of the people and will do anything to deceive them.—But the taxation must come, and every day this war is prolonged the heavier our burthens will be. To put a stop to the waste and extravagance there is but one remedy, and that is by voting the Democratic ticket.

THE WAR DEBT
AND
THE WAR TAXES!

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the War Debt of the United States on the 30th of last June was 1,500,000,000 of dollars, and it will now shortly be 3,000,000,000 of dollars. Pennsylvania's quota of the debt has been fixed at ONE SIXTH of the whole, which is $500,000,000! Lebanon County is about the one-hundredth part of Pennsylvania, or to be exact, the Share of Lebanon county is $5,474,932! The valuation of real and personal property in this county at the last assessment was $9,474,455. Hence our share of the debt already would be more than ONE HALF of what we are worth. **60** cents out of every dollar gone, and the war not yet at an end! Will the people be wise and vote down a party that is thus robbing us out of everything we have.

And REMEMBER every dollar of this money must be raised by TAXATION!

Let it be REMEMBERED, that this DOES NOT INCLUDE THE PENSIONS, BOUNTIES to honorably discharged soldiers, &c., &c. 170,000 claims for pensions were allowed at the Surgeon General's office to invalids, widows, &c., up to September 1st, 1863. The whole number of pensioners cannot be less than 250,000! And this, at $8 per month for each, will be $24,000,000 per annum.

☞ We learn that some of the abolitionists are making heavy charges for making out papers for drafted men, when the same papers will be made out by Democrats *free of charge*. Never trust men who are not true to their country.

ANOTHER DRAFT.

We have information from Washington that preparations are being made for another draft of

600,000 MEN

and that the $300 exemption clause is to be repealed. They now are getting the MONEY, next they want the MEN. The last draft was for 300,000 men.

☞ Let every Democrat remember that his last hope for freedom is in the success of his party next Tuesday's election. Hence, leave not a stone unturned. Persuade every man to vote your ticket. Induce every Democrat to attend the polls. Be there yourself from early in the day to the closing of the polls. What matters it if you lose a day's wages, or otherwise a day's business, if everything else you prize is lost.

☞ In conformity with the profession (which they do not practice) of the abolitionists of this county, that party politics should in a measure be laid aside during these troublous times, the Democratic Convention placed Mr. Isaac Struppenhour, a member of the opposition, on our ticket for Director of the Poor. At the instance of the abolition politicians, whose every action and thought is for party and against their country, he was induced to withdraw his name, and Mr. RUDOLPH HERR, of North Annville township, a most excellent man for the position, was placed in his stead, and we trust will be elected. Mr. Struppenhour had been nominated in good faith, unanimously, by our convention, which was composed of gentlemen as respectable as any in the county, and we have no doubt that when he reflects of the slur he is made to cast upon them in his card he will no doubt regret it. He had a right to decline, but he should not insult those who acted in kindness and good faith towards him, as he is made to do in his card.

For the Advertiser.

DEMOCRATIC UNION MEETING AT MT. NEBO

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1863.

The meeting was organized by electing the following officers:—

President, Dr. D. S. COOPER; Vice Presidents, Lyon Lemberger, Wm. Reiter, Samuel Heilman, Isaac Hedrich, Nicholas Thompson, Daniel Uhrich, and others; Secretaries, Michael B. Horning, Peter Botz.

The President, upon taking the chair, delivered a short but appropriate addresss, setting forth the object of the meeting and the pressing necessity of adhering strictly to Democratic principles, they being the only principles under which this now distracted and bleeding country can be once more restored to unity and peace. Hon. Myer Strouse, of Pottsville, was then introduced. He delivered an eloquent and able address eliciting shouts of applause. Gen. Roumford, Mayor of the city of Harrisburg, was called upon and cheerfully responded. During his discourse, which was eloquent and impressive, he referred back to the War of 1812, and made comparisons between the different Administrations since that time up to the present. The contrast was so correctly set forth, and so clearly explained, as to make a deep and lasting impression on nearly every one present. The Gen. in company with Hon. Daniel D. Boas, our candidate for State Senate, left for Harrisburg immediately after the speech was closed. Samuel T. McAdams was called to the stand. During the course of his remark he clearly set forth the striking contrast between the two candidates now in the field for Governor. He impressed upon the minds of the honest voters present, the important necessity of choosing between being Freemen or Slaves.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. Carver, of Fredericksburg, and Jackson Andrews, of Rausch Gap, both of whom were listened to with marked attention. Wm. Carver has been in the army two years and speaks from experience. The number of persons present was very large, and the meeting was conducted very orderly and peaceably, in accordance with Democratic principles which are always for peace and unity.

Three cheers were given for Major General George B. McClellan, three for Woodward and Lowrie, and three for the Union and the Constitution, after which the large concourse of persons quietly dispersed. It is hoped that much good has been done by this, the first Democratic Mass Meeting ever held in Mount Nebo.

☞ The Democratic Club Room will be open on Tuesday night, of the election, where the returns of the State and County, as they are received, will be reported.

A TRIED MAN.—The Abolitionists tell us that "Gov. Curtin is a tried man," but forgot to copy the rest of the record—"and convicted too."—He was convicted on the evidence of the "Philadelphia Enquirer" "Pittsburg Gazette," "Pittsburg Dispatch," "Pittsburg Chronicle," "Blair County Whig," Gen. Cameron and Alexander Cummings,—all abolition papers and men.

The people will execute him, politically on the 13th October next, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For the Advertiser.

THE MALIGNITY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

AN ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THE SOLDIER'S VOTE.

IT WILL NOT WIN.

MR. EDITOR:—In the exciting campaign now in progress, many and malicious are the attempts of the Abolitionists to induce the soldiers to cast their votes for Andrew G. Curtin, the Provincial Governor of Pennsylvania, and friend of the shoddy "patriots," who are so extensively known as "loyal" men. Judge Woodward is represented by these men as being an avowed secessionist, and an inveterate enemy of the soldier's interest. All the acts of our noble candidate for Governor go to establish the fact that neither of these charges bears upon it the color of truth. If he were a secessionist, as these "loyal" men allege, would he contribute to the raising of men for the suppression of this wicked rebellion? Would all his efforts to keep intact the institutions of our country be persisted in if he were in sympathy with the cause of the rebels? The answer is plain—no! The idea that he is the soldier's enemy, because he decided the army vote unconstitutional, may be sound logic to fanatics but not to sensible men. The first question of the unconstitutionality of the army vote was raised by the Abolitionists themselves, when, in 1861, their candidate for sheriff was defeated by the vote of the army. Judge Allison (Abolitionist) was the first man to decide the army vote illegal, and yet these men charge upon the Democrats the disfranchisement of the soldier.

Not long since a speech was made by a supporter of Curtin, in which he said that Judge Woodward declared to his son, who is now in command of several thousand Invalid soldiers, that he "should have been wounded in his heart instead of his limbs, for fighting in such a cause." (Major Woodward entered the service when this war commenced, and continued therein until he was wounded in both legs, which confined him to his bed for several months.) These accusations against Judge Woodward elicited a reply from his son, which refutes all these charges. He admirably portrays the character of these pretended friends of the soldier, and says their love consists in abusing their friends at home. He says their cause must be in a sinking condition when such means are resorted to to secure the election of their candidates. That their cause is hopeless we perfectly agree with Major Woodward. They know that they will be defeated and hence their malignancy. They entertain an *intense* love for the soldier, but it is when they want them to advance their pernicious doctrines. They profess a great solicitude for the soldier, because of the approach of the election, and are fully aware that their rascalities will be exposed should the Democratic party be successful in hurling them from power.

When this direful war was inaugurated, and the dignity of our flag insulted, men of all parties rallied to its support, and thousands sacrificed their lives on their country's altar. The only real opposition the Administration encountered was in the Abolition party. The conduct of the President was appreciated by the masses, they having placed implicit reliance in the honesty of his assertions in regard to the prosecution of the war. So soon as he yielded to the "pressure" of the men who were "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," the Abolitionists, he lost the support of the great Democratic party. These men who have now an over abundance of *patriotism*, were then the greatest traitors in the land. Their "loyalty" is at such a pitch at present that they denounce all who differ with them as "traitors," "secessionists," and "copperheads." While the President was pursuing a conservative policy they called him a "mud-turtle," the "slave-hound of Illinois," and many other opprobrious epithets were hurled at him. When he acceded to their demands, by perverting the war from its original purpose—the restoration of the Union—they became loud in his praise. The soldiers well know with what hellish ferocity they sought the removal of the brave and accomplished McClellan. The men who fought under his command adored him as their idol, knowing that in him was combined true patriotism and undaunted bravery, besides entertaining a great love for his men. These Abolitionists, who now solicit your votes, were then, and are now, the traducers of "Little Mac." Can you vote for men who pronounce him the "greatest military humbug of the age," that say he is 'a "traitor," and ought to be "hung up and quartered?" Can you vote for men who hunted down your beloved general until they finally succeeded in having him displaced, and bringing upon our country the disasters which followed his removal.—Can you vote for men who declared that they would rather see the "Government destroyed" than have McClellan to gain a victory. Their enmity to him was so great that they preferred the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives to success on his part. Can you vote to keep in power men who have been giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, while you were fighting the rebels. They, by their radical influence, have put a check to volunteering, and to-day it is found necessary to drag men from their homes by an odious draft. It was these Abolitionists that said we had 150,000 more men than we knew what to do with, and caused thousands to be sent home. UNION.

THE 'SHODDYITE' IN THE POTOMAC ARMY.

To show the unpopularity of A. G. Curtin in the army of the Potomac, we copy several letters from State papers, written by soldiers who are periling their lives for the perpetuity of the Union. It will be seen that "Handy Andy" is not regarded by them as the "Soldier's Friend," and that Judge Woodward is their choice for Governor.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot and Union.]

Letter from the Army.

INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT TO DEMOCRATS.

THEY STAND FIRM.

What the Privates of the Gallant Pennsylvania Reserves think of Curtin.

The following letter is from a responsible source—an intelligent soldier of the Reserve Corps, who went in a Democrat and intends to come out one, if he should survive the war. It is a genuine letter—not like most of those published in the Abolition papers, manufactured for the occasion:

CAMP NEAR WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, September 10, 1863.

EDITOR UNION:—Sir: I am a Pennsylvanian, and have led the life of a soldier for nearly three years. I was a Democrat when I entered for the war, and am one yet. I have had great inducements held out to me if I would but desert the old land marks of Jefferson and Jackson, but I couldn't "see it."

In reading the Abolition papers, which are circulated freely in this army, I find that "Heaven and earth" are about being moved for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the good people of the old Keystone that A. G. Curtin is the "soldier's candidate" for Governor—that he is the unanimous choice of all the soldiers from Pennsylvania in the Army of the Potomac. Such talk is all balderdash. Curtin is NOT the choice of the "FIGHTING SONS" of Pennsylvania. The Abolition wing of the honored sons of Pennsylvania support ANDY; but the large, conservative, Democratic wing jump over ANDY, and go in for the great statesman, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, for Governor. Curtin's most ardent supporters are found among the shoulder-strapped braves. Judge Woodward's supporters are found in the ranks. The men that carry the muskets and do the fighting—the hard-fisted yeomanry—are the supporters and defenders of Democracy.

We know ANDY's career by heart. The Abolitionists can't learn us anything about him. We know what he has done for us—we know all.—We know, too, that he has been well paid for all he ever did for us. We owe him nothing. He had better give up the soldier dodge—he knows he is acting the hypocrite. Come ANDY, this won't do; you know very well you are not the UNANIMOUS choice of us Pennsylvania boys for Governor. There is no use in you trying to gull the people any longer. We are busy all the time writing letters to our friends about your rascality. Come ANDY, act honestly.

Pennsylvanians, be not deceived! A. G. Curtin is NOT THE UNANIMOUS choice of the soldiers. There are thousands of Democrats in this army who are not his supporters. Vote for George W. Woodward, the soldier's TRUE FRIEND!—Arouse! Democrats, arouse! elected Woodward Governor of Pennsylvania, and the sons of Pennsylvania in the Army of the Potomac will thank you for it. Yours, &c.,

HIGH PRIVATE, P. R. V. C.

[From the Bedford Gazette]

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS, READ! READ!!

VETERAN SOLDIER ON ANDY!

A CRY FOR "MAC."

The following letter, written by as brave a soldier as ever charged bayonets, has been handed us for publication by a citizen of this place:

CAMP NEAR WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, September 14, 1863.

DEAR FRIEND:—You will excuse me for my long delay in writing to you. I promised you, when I was in Pennsylvania on a furlough, that I would write to you immediately, but circumstances alter cases here in a great many points. I had commenced last April to write you a letter, but no sooner had I taken the pen in my hand, than the order was given to proceed across the Rappahannock. Therefore, I had to lay my pen aside and cross that uncultivated river (I can call it nothing else). We have crossed that river three times in succession, and each time we had to leave with a loss of thousands of men, always through bad generalship. For from my experience of the commanders here, I have never seen a man capable of taking command of the army, only Gen. McClellan. He is the only man that could make anything off the rebels, and until such time as he takes command again, there will be but very little done with the army. I wish that every man in the North would turn out to a man, and have him reinstated back again. Until that is done the army of the Potomac will never conquer the rebels. He was a general and an engineer, but being a Democrat, the radicals in Washington would have him removed. They knew perfectly well that he would be the conqueror. Nothing would do for them but have him out. They went to work and gave Burnside command. What did he do? Nothing, but got twenty or thirty thousand men killed and wounded. But then he is not to be blamed. He told the President, and also the radicals in Washington, that he was not capable of taking command of the Army of the Potomac. He said McClellan was the only man qualified to do it.—Of course that would not be heard. Then they superseded Burnside by Hooker. What did he do? A confounded sight worse than Banks, when Jackson chased him, the same as a pack of hounds would chase a fox across the Potomac.—Lee chased him across the Rappahannock, and he having at the same time over 100,000 men.—If he had been a General, at that time, he might have Virginia cleared to-day of the rebels. He had men and means to do it; both he and Burnside more so than ever McClellan had. But if they had the men and means, they did not know how to apply them in their proper place. That is what is generalship, having every man properly placed. Hooker, at the battle of Chancellorsville, got the half of his men killed, and the other half not engaged at all. He did not know where to put them.

Dear friend, you will let me know whether Curtin is going to run again. I want you, if he is, to have him beaten if it is possible. I think it is nearly time, now, for him to leave and give some other man a chance. He and his friends have made as much now as they want.—Have a Democrat in this time, if you possibly can. I say have the Black Republicans completely out. I think they would be out if Lincoln's term had expired. It will soon be here, and then I say good bye to the blacks. I expect you are as good a Democrat now as ever. I know I am. You will send me a Bedford paper as soon as you can. I remain yours, truly,

JEREMIAH BROWN,
Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, Army of the Potomac, Washington, D. C.

We copy the following from the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, written by a soldier to a friend in Lancaster:

THE SOLDIERS FOR GEO. W. WOODWARD.

"I was very glad to hear that you all had such a pleasant time on the 17th. You wish to know whether I am a Woodward man. You had better believe I am, and so is my old rifle; she shoots neither a Lincoln nor Curtin ball. If I was to put one in, she would kick the nose off me. I see so many puffs in the papers about the "Soldiers' Friend," A. G. CURTIN. I cannot see what he has done for our Regiment and the 82d P. V. in our Brigade; he has not been to see us since we are in the service. If he would have come to our camp at Warren, he would have seen a Woodward board stuck up at almost every street. I think it would have hurt his eyes."

For the Advertiser.

THE ABOLITION MEETING IN JONESTOWN.

JONESTOWN, Sept. 30, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Our usually quiet place was aroused last evening by the heavy roll of martial music, much resembling that of a calathumpian band. Shortly afterward two wide-awake lamps became visible, casting a dim light over some fifty abolitionists.—Then immediately a meeting was organized and Flemming, the abolition candidate for Senator, was introduced as a speaker. This gentleman commenced his remarks by acknowledging Woodward as a man of high ability and intellect, and of untarnished private character. Then he again commenced denouncing him and his constituents as abolitionists generally do.

He yielded to a man called Barr.—This blackguard is destitute of self-respect, principle, character, and even the common laws of decency.—Afcer making use of the most degraded and vulgar language imaginable, and finding that this even did not meet with the desired effect, he next resorted to ridiculing the natural deformities of men, when a note was handed him by one of the delegation, and we inferred from the change he immediately made, that he was informed to bark on a different key. He even went so far as to say that by voting for Curtin *they would obtain their soul's salvation*. Besides promising that *every drafted man would be sent home three weeks after Curtin's election.*

With such infamous absurdities he endeavored to blindfold the people, but all we hope is that the abolitionists procure more speakers of this kind, and hold another meeting, and we will certainly have a Democratic majority in old Swatara.

DEMOCRAT.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR 1862.

COUNTIES.	AUD. GEN'L. Slenker, D.	AUD. GEN'L. Cochran, A.	MAJORITIES. Slenker, D.	MAJORITIES. Cochran, A.
Adams	2965	2555	411	
Allegheny	7895	12323