judicial proceedings in certain cases."

Mr. Justice Clerke has written a long opinion on the question involved, this being the first case on which the removal provided for by the act has been sought.

His Honor decides that the Constitution does not in set terms confer on the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and that there is nothing in that instrument which can be tortured into the conferring of such a power on the President, in his civil capacity.

His Honor, after reviewing English history on this point, concludes that as military commander the President possesses no greater powers than in his civil capacity, and never possessed the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The motion, is therefore, denied, his Honor holding that the action is not one arising under the Constitution of the United States, within the meaning of the act under which the removal is sought.

It will be remembered that the defendant was an ex-Senator, and on his return from Bogota, where he occupied the position of United States minister, under President Buchanan; and on his return to New York from Washington, where he had been to submit his accounts, he was arrested and incarcerated in Fort Lafayette. Messrs. James T. Brady and W. C. Trophagen appeared in support of the motion, and John McLeon and Mr. Mead in opposition.—*New York Post.*

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1863.

JUDGE PEARSON'S CHARGE.

"Do not misunderstand me on this subject. Men have the most unlimited right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the *National Administration*, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to decry the government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union, the destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels or of the rebellion. * * * * The Administration he may entirely condemn; the Government he is bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will sustain or oppose a particular administration, is one in which there should ever be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no man or set of men has any right, natural or political, to overturn the government itself. He is bound to support and sustain it let who will administer its affairs, until the ruler can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution. There certainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of *party*, the former of *patriotism*."

☞ The *Courier* is out bitterly against McClellan. That shows what is to be gained by nobly and bravely serving in this Abolition war, if the Constitution and the Union is preferred, and not the nigger.

The Abolitionists are great "friends of the soldiers" if the latter vote the Abolition ticket, otherwise not. They think more of a pot house politician who never fired a musket and never will, but who votes their ticket, than they do of the dead and wounded of our bloody battle fields if they happen to be Democrats. Hence it is no wonder that McClellan should receive their abuse.

☞ The parade of the WIDE AWAKES on Tuesday evening of last week, was about the poorest affair of the kind that ever took place in Lebanon. It was without point or merit and participated in by several score of boys and a few men. The banners were mostly borrowed from Reading, inapplicable to this place, and hence not understood by ninety-nine in a hundred. Expectation had been put on tip-toe in regard to the great affair to take place, but it proved what has been asserted over and over again, that they themselves have misgivings of the propriety of their victory and whether it would not be better for the country, themselves and posterity to have placed the reigns of government into the hands of the only party capable of guiding—the Democratic party. And above all things, the lamps and capes of 1860 were the most inappropriate of all. The hundreds of thousands now sleeping the cold sleep of death on the battle fields of our country, or limping about the country deprived of health and limbs, might cast a ghastly smile on them and mutter—THOU HELPED TO DO IT! The reports also that Lee was advancing into Pennsylvania had a depressing effect upon "the last man and the last dollar" crew. They stood aloof fearful that it might be recommended to them to turn their night march with lamps into a march with muskets and knapsacks after the rebels—an occupation they love to SEE but not to do. The second-hand parade ended as it began, in GLOOM.

☞ The draft in New Jersey has been posponed to next January. Pennsylvania, with its complacent Governor, will carry through half a dozen drafts before some other states will get to the rest.

Pennsylvania Election.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR. Woodward, D.	GOVERNOR. Curtin, A.	SUP. COURT. Lowrie, D.	SUP. COURT. Agnew, A.
Adams,	2917	2689	2918	2698
Allegheny,	10053	17708	10355	17570
Armstrong,	2977	3146	2922	3046
Beaver,	2056	3057	2059	3035
Bedford,	2704	2430	2680	2358
Berks,	12627	6005	12671	5936
Blair,	2386	3283	2418	3259
Bradford,	2954	6722	2929	6565
Bucks,	6836	6266	6858	6247
Butler,	3054	3228	3023	3236
Cambria,	3000	2164	3020	2138
Cameron,	216	318	219	309
Carbon,	2119	1542	2114	1531
Centre,	3058	2714	3058	2680
Chester,	5498	7988	5521	7958
Clarion,	2598	1618	2608	1591
Clinton,	1911	1607	1908	1592
Clearfield,	2483	1531	2484	1526
Columbia,	3342	1801	3346	1801
Crawford,	4236	6141	4163	6056
Cumberland,	4075	3434	4116	3400
Dauphin,	3875	5065	3908	5015
Delaware,	1789	3462	1820	3421
Elk,	722	336	734	317
Erie,	3260	6259	3258	6178
Fayette,	3791	3091	3771	3098
Forrest,	58	91	56	91
Franklin,	3710	3876	3710	3869
Fulton,	1022	761	1026	750
Greene,	2960	1484	2953	1440
Huntingdon,	2167	3260	2204	3225
Indiana,	1955	3961	1967	3904
Jefferson,	1698	1754	1695	1739
Juniata,	1737	1456	1742	1443
Lancaster,	7650	13341	7668	13354
Lawrence,	1251	3063	1236	3064
Lebanon,	2653	3658	2653	3646
Lehigh,	5526	3696	5523	3636
Luzerne,	9808	7022	9849	6910
Lycoming,	3865	3414	3911	3347
Mercer,	3408	3907	3403	3897
M'Kean,	622	727	631	709
Mifflin,	1626	1709	1627	1694
Monroe,	2712	684	2659	648
Montgomery,	7489	6238	7512	6175
Montour,	1447	1112	1458	1100
Northampton,	6538	3465	6540	3459
Northumberland,	3356	2649	3383	2608
Perry,	2296	2328	2304	2312
Philadelphia,	37193	44274	37516	43914
Pike,	1184	270	1166	258
Potter,	619	1470	597	1442
Schuylkill,	8547	6506	8563	6462
Snyder,	1331	1758	1326	1755
Somerset,	1738	3064	1744	3060
Sullivan,	713	359	711	384
Susquehanna,	2932	4134	2930	4098
Tioga,	1617	4504	1617	4504
Union,	1250	2024	1258	1995
Venango,	2979	3295	2981	3271
Warren,	1386	2274	1382	2246
Washington,	4371	4627	4366	4617
Wayne,	3152	2211	3135	2194
Westmoreland,	5581	4494	5581	4473
Wyoming,	1418	1379	1431	1355
York,	8069	5512	8097	5557
Total,	254171	269496	254889	267197
Curtin's majority,				15,325
Agnew's majority,				12,402

"Who Shot the Dog,"

Was on several of the banners imported from Reading on Tuesday evening of last week, to grace the miserable "Torch-light Procession," contemplated "illumination," and "burial of Woodward." "What does it mean?" was asked right and left.—"Don't know," was the invariable reply. Curiosity was excited on the subject, and enquiry even among those who had walked in the grand "Torch light and illumination" failed to elicit the desired information. Application was at last made to the bearer of the banner that bore the mysterious words, but there too the "intelligent and loyal" reply was "CAN'T READ IT." The inference is that somebody's dog was shot, and that the parade, instead of a "grand Torch-light procession and illumination" in *honor* of Curtin's re-election, was only a company of boys and men in quest of the man "who shot the dog." If anybody knows of some body who knows anything of the poor unfortunate dog that was shot, and will report to the "Loyal League," Lebanon or Reading, he will not only confer a lasting favor, but be suitably rewarded. It is reported, however, that "The Dog is Dead," as one of the banners of the same "Torch-light procession and Illumination" indicated. If so, the "Loyal League" will hold an inquest on the remains of the said poor unfortunate Dog that was shot, when they are found, at which all "Loyal" people are invited to participate. The "intelligence and loyalty" are bound to have a "burial" of some kind. If they can't "bury" their "country" or "Woodward" they are determined to bury the carcass of a "dead dog" that was "shot" by somebody. Fit occupation for them! Due notice of the "grand" affair will be given in the "loyal" newspapers, when "intelligent and loyal" speakers from a great distance, even from Africa, will be in attendance.

HOW THEY DO IT.—The day before the election in Lancaster both political parties had meetings and parades. It happened that the two processions passed each other when a terrible fight was expected, but owing to the exertions of a prominent Democrat named Schaum, who placed himself between the two processions as they marched past each other, all efforts at disturbance were suppressed. A night or two after a party of Abolition rowdies caught Schaum and beat him so that his life is despaired of. His fearless and successful efforts at peace are thus probably the cause of his death.

☞ God has said: "When the wicked rule the people mourn" We see on every hand the exemplification of this divine truth.

☞ The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one lofty mountain top to another.

☞ An abolition paper says Mr. Lincoln inherited from James Buchanan "an exhausted and bankrupt treasury." We should like to know what the successor of Abe Lincoln will inherit?

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—The election is over, and the Democracy are defeated.—The principles advocated by the abolitionists have triumphed and the State will be humiliated three years longer by having an incompetent Governor at her helm. The issues were fairly presented to the people by the different speakers and papers of the Democratic party, and we are confident had not the influence of Greenbacks and proscription been brought into requisition the State would have gone overwhelmingly Democratic; as it is the abolitionists have carried their Governor by about 15,000, majority and their Supreme Judge by about 9,000 majority. It is a cause for congratulation, notwithstanding the base means of the abolitionists, that the Democratic party is to-day stronger than it ever has been. In 1860 for Henry D. Foster the Democrats polled about 230,000 now they number 254,000 for George W. Woodward. Though we were defeated on the 13th, it is no just ground for apprehension that we will be beaten in the contest of 1864, when a President will be elected. Let there be no relaxation in the efforts of the Democratic party to supersede the present Administration by one which is more capable of administering the Government. If the Democracy rise in their might, and determine in their minds that they will do all in their power to further the success of the true Union principles, victory will yet crown our efforts. Still contend, as you have contended before the election, that the Democratic party is essential to the preservation of our glorious Government. Permit not yourselves to be intimidated by the paid legions of the Administration; men who carry war to the bitter end, but are very careful not to imperil their *precious* lives.

We are glad to see that this defeat has not depressed the hearts of the supporters of a Constitutional policy, but has infused a greater determination than ever into their minds, arguing well for the success of conservative principles in 1864.

UNION.

☞ Judge Woodward becomes Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania immediately upon the expiration of Judge Lowrie's term, who is now the Chief Justice, but whose term has nearly expired.—Judge Woodward takes his defeat very philosophically, and will not allow it to prey upon his health or spirits. Personally, he says he is better satisfied to remain upon the Supreme Bench, although he did hope that the great principles of which he accounted himself but the representative, might triumph.

☞ General Rosecrans was relieved of the command of the army of the Cumberland, last week, and General Thomas placed in his stead. General Grant has been placed in command of our entire forces in the West, with Generals Thomas and Burnside as his subordinates. Generals McCook and Crittenden have also been relieved.—Thus one after the other of our ablest and most successful Generals are relieved and disgraced if they fail in accomplishing impossibilities. Rosecrans, McCook and Crittenden are only following the way of McClellan, Porter, Buell and others.

☞ "The Government" wants more wages. It says that $25,000 a year won't begin to last considering Mrs. Government's balls, parties, &c. Darn the expense; let it be increased indefinitely, on the plea of "military necessity."

☞ VOLUNTEER! VOLUNTEER!!—We recommend all those capable of bearing arms, and in favor of a "vigorous prosecution" of the war, to volunteer at once, and save the State from the draft next January. We are a "loyal" people, and have determined to "sacrifice" a good deal in putting down the rebellion. We recommend a whole regiment of warites from Lebanon county to go at once. They were as thick as fleas on election day, and surely they have not materially decreased since then. Let the drum and fife be brought out at once—they are panting for the opportunity to put down their names for "three years or the war."

"LINCOLN TIMES."—Running about to get a five cent note changed.

☞ We commend to our political parsons the following sentiment, uttered by Father Byles, the first pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston, we believe: "I have thrown up four breastworks, behind which I have entrenched myself, neither of which can be enforced. In the first place, I do not understand politics; in the second place, you all do, every man and mother's son of you; in the third place, you have politics all the week—pray let one day in seven be devoted to religion; in the fourth place, I am engaged in a work of infinitely more importance. Give me any subject to preach of more consequence than the truth I bring you and I will preach on it next Sabbath."

THE LATEST SMUGGLING DODGE.—There is no end to the dodges resorted to in order to smuggle whiskey through our lines to the soldiers.—Eggs have been filled with r. g. whiskey and shipped in barrels. Tin bustles charged with the corn juice have been imported into camp by female express. But now a certain enterprising woman has reached the climax of ingenuity—she sports gutta percha breasts, filled with old Bourbon of the best quality and greatest age. From these the soldiers quaff copious draughts. It must seem like "coming back to first principles."

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The reports last week that the rebels had crossed into Pennsylvania were untrue. They have since returned to the Rapidan. On Monday, of last week, there was skirmishing all day. In the afternoon Stuart made a dash on our lines and captured the 7th Maryland Infantry, 3d Division, 1st Corps, just at the right of Thoroughfare Gap. On Monday night the 2d and 3d Corps camped at Bristoe, and marched to Bealton on Tuesday.

On Tuesday affairs were generally quiet. All heavy baggage was sent to the rear, and the army stripped for the fight which we supposed likely to ensue on the morrow.

On the retreat of our forces they blew up the railroad bridges. The Rebels have since blown up the stone abutments.

In the skirmish on Monday night, Maj. Clark and 50 men of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, dismounted as skirmishers, were captured by a body of infantry, at Buckland Mills.

The Rebels then dashed on to within two miles of Gainesville and skirmished there.

Our headquarters on Tuesday night was at Gainesville, the whole army steadily moving forward.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1863.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division yesterday pushed back Gen. Stuart's Rebel cavalry beyond Gainesville, toward Warrenton.

There was considerable fighting, but no considerable loss on our side.

Gen. Lee, it is positively stated, was at Warrenton on Monday, and had formed his line of battle and posted his artillery.

Our troops were moving steadily on ward in two columns.

Gen. Custer reports that in the engagement on Monday we drove the Rebel cavalry from Gainesville to beyond Buckland Mills, five miles westward

At this point Gen. Custer's forces encountered a Rebel line of battle, infantry and artillery, at least a mile long.

Gen. Davis's Cavalry Brigade and Battery were at one time entirely cut off by the Rebels, but he succeeded in extricating himself.

We lost about 200 in killed, wounded and missing, and several wagons, one of which contained the official papers of the brigade.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Rebels were in force at Buckland Mills, four miles from Gainesville.

WASHINGTON, Oct, 21, 1863

Lee's army, with the exception of Stuart's cavalry, recrossed the Rappahannock on Monday at Rappahannock Station. General Stuart fell back on the river on Tuesday, stopping in Warrenton, through which he passed.

Officers of Lee's army stated that their rapid retreat was caused by a destitution of provisions. Their bridge over the Rapidan had been carried away by the rise in the river, caused by the storm of Thursday night, and Lee laid a pontoon bridge, over which he crossed his army to the south side of the river.

It is believed that there is no considerable rebel force now north of the Rapidan, unless it be a portion of Stuart's cavalry, with his artillery.

It was currently rumored by the rebel officers that, having driven General Meade back towards Washington, and destroyed a portion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, either Hill's or Ewell's corps would now be immediately dispatched to the assistance of Bragg. This report is strengthened by previous rumors that one of these corps was about to start thither before the late movements began.

The rebel papers say that Lee captured 10,000 of our troops, and a full battery and a large number of wagons during his late campaign. There are no signs of a battle.

THE WAR.

[From Monday's Philadelphia Age.]

It is now so late in the year that our readers need scarcely expect any very important operations in Virginia until next spring. Last week we printed in detail General Lee's plan, first of forcing Meade to retreat, and afterwards marching against Burnside, and the news we receive to day confirms our opinion. From Burnside's advanced position in Southwestern Virginia some eight days are required for intelligence to reach us, and by Southern sources some five days. We already have received information through Richmond newspapers that Burnside abandoned, on October 18, his camp in front of Bristol, and hastily retreated towards Knoxville. Various items in those papers also lead us to infer that by this time Lee has met Burnside and the anticipated battle has been fought. Notwithstanding the newspaper statements of peremptory orders given by the President to General Meade to chase after Lee and defeat him, or else to march into Richmond whilst it is unguarded, we cannot see how Meade is to do it. Lee has a railroad in operation from Culpeper to Lynchburg, and two distinct lines from Lynchburg to Richmond. Meade's railroad from Alexandria to Culpeper has been so completely broken that it will take at least a month to repair it. Meade, to go to Richmond has to make a flank movement to Fredericksburg—always a dangerous manœuvre. He cannot go by way of Gordonsville, or Cedar Mountain, the bane of Pope, stands in the way.—From Fredericksburg a railroad used to run to Richmond, but it is as completely destroyed as the Orange road.

General MEADE has not yet crossed the Rappahannock with any strong force. We infer this from the telegrams we still receive of the results of reconnoissance to that stream.—The Orange Railroad is repaired as far as Bristow Station, thirty miles from Washington. To the Rappahannock is twenty miles further, and the enemy only came a short distance this side of Bristow. Gen. Meade's Quartermaster Department has all along depended upon the railroad, and we doubt if wagons enough can be procured for a week at least to fill the void occasioned by its destruction. There is nothing to prevent Meade's going to Culpepper. The nature of the ground is such that the Confederate line of defences is south of the Rapidan, whilst the Federal line is north of the Rappahannock. The neutral ground between can be occupied by either army until an attack compels a retreat to the line of defence.

A review of the past two weeks' events must necessarily bring us to the conclusion that Lee, whilst he has been disappointed in drawing Meade into a battle, has so injured the railroad and crippled the Federal army by a rapid retreat as to cause all hopes of a successful campaign against Richmond this year to be given up. We await, with great anxiety, the news from Burnside, and then will be able to tell whether another aggressive campaign is intended to be made this year against Meade.

☞ The difference between an Abolitionist and a rebel ram is, that one goes for the Union with an if, and the other goes against the Union with a but.

☞ *Conscripts*—The Syracuse *Constitutionalist* argues that—

A man coerced against his will,
To go to war, will seldom kill."

☞ How does Lincoln with his draft, differ from the butchers that drive cattle to the slaughter pen?

☞ Because butchers take the fat of the land, but Lincoln takes none but the poor.

Very True—The Boston *Post*, in alluding to the late State elections, says very truly:—"When our party achieves a triumph in an election, we feel good natured and kind toward the vanquished, but the successes of the Republicans make them as "savage as a meat axe," and seem to inspire in them a disposition to annihilate all opponents. We shall be obliged to flog them to restore their good humor."

AN ARMY OF OFFICE HOLDERS.—The number of Provost Marshals, assistant ditto, clerks, aids helps, enrolling officers, engaged in carrying out the conscription act, is set down as numbering altogether, we see, about 75,000. The number of conscripts secured is estimated at 60,000. The wags say it would be better to draft that army, already under pay, of 75,000 office holders, and let the conscripts go.

☞ The general impression is that Gen. Meade has been superseded in the command of the Army of the Potomac by General John Sedgwick.

☞ The Abolitionists are constantly "resolving" in their public meetings that the war shall be "vigorously prosecuted" and the rebellion "crushed." Why don't they join the army?

The Legislature.

It is now nearly positively ascertained that the next Legislature will stand as follows:

	Abolitionists.	*Democrats.*
Senate	17	16
House	52	48
	69	64

Abolition majority on joint ballot, 5.

The Democrats lose 2 members in Washington county by a very small majority, and the member in Perry county by 1 majority.

☞ *Counterfeit Postage Currency.*—The country is flooded with counterfeit postage currency, which in the hurry and carelessness of "making change," finds its way into almost every pocket and drawer. The principal counterfeits are of the denominations of 25 and 50 cents. The 25 cent notes are very poorly done, and need deceive no one who gives them a moment's inspection. They are very coarsely engraved, and the color is a bad imitation. But the 50 cent counterfeits are a close copy of the genuine, and well calculated to deceive even the best judges of paper money.

ABRAHAM SHERK. DAVID S. LONG.

A New Firm.

Cheap Cash Store, and Milling and Grain Business.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the MERCANTILE, MILLING AND GRAIN BUSINESS, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their establishments. They will continue to keep, at the late stand of SHERK, GEESAMAN & LONG, a most complete stock of all kinds of GOODS usually kept in a country store, which they will retail Cheap for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. They also want to buy for cash

50,000 Bushels of WHEAT,
30,000 Bushels of RYE,
20,000 Bushels of CORN,
25,000 Bushels of OATS.

For which they will pay the highest Market Prices.—They will also take GRAIN on STORAGE. The will keep always on hand and sell at the lowest prices, COAL, by the Boat Load or by the Ton; all kinds of MILL FEED, SALT, PLASTER, &c.

☞ They solicit the business of all their old friends and the public, and will endeavor to deal on such liberal and just principles as will give satisfaction to all.

SHERK & LONG.

North Lebanon, March 19, 1862

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JACOB BROWN, decd., late of Londonderry township, Lebanon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the township, county and State aforesaid. Therefore all persons indebted will please make payment and those having claims will present them without delay.

Dr. JOSEPH S. THOME.

Londonderry tp., Oct. 7, 1863.—*

Public Notice.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the charter of the BUCHER CEMETERY ASSOCIATION of Shaefferstown, was duly presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Lebanon County, for examination, and will be approved according to law, on the *first day of November Term*, next, unless good cause be shown to the contrary.

HENRY SIEGRIST, Proth'y.

Sept. 30, 1863.

Executors' Notice.

Estate of MICHAEL FICHTHORN, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary on the Estate of MICHAEL FICHTHORN, late of Lebanon Borough, Lebanon county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, o the same place.—All persons, therefore, indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having just claims will please present them, without delay.

JOS. KARCH, Executor.

Lebanon, Sept. 30, 1863.

Fancy Furs! Fancy Furs!!

John Fareira,

No. 718 Arch Street, below 8th, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

Importer, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

Fancy Furs,

for Ladies' and Children's Wear.

I wish to return my thanks to my friends of and this surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I now have in store, of my own Importation and Manufacture a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them all Manufactured under my own supervision—enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing! Please remember the name, number and street.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1863.—3m.

G. L. ATKINS & Bro.

HAVING united in the BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS, and from their determination to be punctual, and make none but the best of work, they feel like soliciting a large of public patronage. They will always be found at their OLD STAND, (NEW BUILDING,) *in Market Street, nearly opposite Widow Rise's Hotel*, where they will be ready to serve and please their customers.

They have now on hand a large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c., which they offer at reduced prices,

☞ Persons dealing at this SHOE STORE, can be suited with READY-MADE WORK, or have it made to order. *Satisfaction is always warranted.*

☞ Particular attention given to the REPAIRING Boots and Shoes. [Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

ATKINS & BRO.'S New Boot and Shoe Store is fitted up in good order for comfort and convenience, both for ladies and Gentlemen.

ATKINS & BRO.'S New Boot and Shoe Store is fitted up in good order for comfort and convenience, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ATKINS & BRO. promise to be punctual, and will endeavor to please all who may call on them for Boots and Shoes

Special Notice.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

August 26, 1863—3mo.

Howard Association,

Philadelphia, Pa.

DISEASES of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY.—new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

January 28, 1863.—1y.

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 public patronage. JAMES N. ROGERS.

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

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.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT THE

New York Cheap Cash Store, of

GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH,

Cumberland Street,

Raber's Block, Lebanon.

HAVING been at New York and Philadelphia for sometime attending the Auctions, and having now returned with a very large Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Notwithstanding the great advance in goods they, by careful attendance upon the Auctions and buying largely, are now prepared to sell goods at New York and Philadelphia

Wholesale Prices.

They respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and all close Buyers to the following

100 pieces Bleach Muslin from 12½ to 31.
100 " unbleached " " 16 " 35.
100 " Calico 15.
100 " Calico " 18 best " 23.
50 " Tanelle cloth " 12½ to 31.
50 " Best styles American Delains, all prices.
400 " Gingham from 18¾ to 25.
50 " Cotton Flannel all colors, and prices.
50 " Wool " "
10 " French Merino "
20 " Cobings and Alpaca "
Variety of Dress Goods "

We have a full line of LADIES CLOTH all Colors and cheap, and a full line of Black and fancy SILKS and at the Lowest prices.

MOURNING GOODS.

Our Mourning Department is complete, comprising Black French Merino, Bombazines, Wool Delain, all widths, Per ian cloth, Cashmiers, Silk Poplins and a variety of all kinds of Mourning and Second mourning goods.

GENTLEMEN'S WARE.

A full line of Cloth, Cassimer, Vesting, Sattinetts, Jeans, of the Latest and Cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Spices, Syrups, &c., &c., &c.

Call and look through our Stock and get the prices as it is no trouble to show goods, as our Motto is small profits and quick sales and good value.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH.

Lebanon, Sept. 9, 1863.

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 18 cents.
Mohair Plaids 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 Cherries,

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.

ESTABLISHED 1760

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

[Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,]

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

Brown Snuff.

Macaboy, Demigros.
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

Yellow Snuff.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot Fresh Scotch.

☞ *Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a Superior quality.*

Tobacco.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.
Long, P. A. L., or plaid, S. Jago,
No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish.
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish. mixed,
Granulated.

NB.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. New York, April 1, 1863.—1y.

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.

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK,
Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS,
Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,
Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY,
Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,
Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,
Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN,
Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES MOFEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH,
Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,
Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL,
Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HODGDEN,
Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR,
Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,
Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH,
Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON,
Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,
Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,
Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE,
Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

HON. W. W. VAUGHN,
Mayor of RACINE, WIS.

HON. A. FARR,
Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.

HON. JOHN C. HAINES,
Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. M. J. A. HEATH,
Mayor of SELMA, ALA.

HON. A. J. NOBLE,
Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.

H