their harder part so nobly and well.

And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who composed them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 8th, 1863.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

The following proclamation is appended to the message:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and

Whereas, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress, declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to inaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States; therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President, made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of said so-called confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army, or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way, or in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, and declare and make known that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall reestablish a State government which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violences."

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive. And it is suggested as not improper, that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all along been maintained. For those States, it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses and not to any extent with the Executive.

And further that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the National authority has been suspended, and the loyal State governments have subverted, a mode in and by which the National authority and loyal State governments may be re established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Jury List for January Term, 1864.

GRAND JURORS.

William Adams, Bethel	George T Miller, Heidelberg
Stephen W. Boltz, N Ann'n	David Rowe, Co d Spring
Joshua Breidenstine, S Leb	Jonathan M Raber, L Bor
John Bomberger, N L Twp	Jacob Shaeffer, Bethel
Christian Dohner, Cornwal	William Shaeffer, Cornwall
John Fagan, S Annville	David Tice, J S, Jackson
Uriah Fersteler, E Hanover	Andrew Vice, J S, do
John Grumbine, Bethel	Peter Uhrich, Miller cek
Franklin Hellman, do	Rex Weigley, Heidelberg
Henry Kintzel, Jackson	Henry Wise, S Lebanon
John Lutz, Heidelberg	William M Weigley Heid'g
John Muth, Jackson	George Yontz, S Lebanon.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John Albert, Bethel	Joseph S Lauser, Heidelb'g
Leonard K Alleman, N Ann	George Lentz, Bethel
Samuel Adams, Swa ara	Cyrus H Murdock, Heidel'g
David Boltz, do	Joseph Matthes, Millcreek
Daniel Brown, do	Oliver McConnel, Leb Bor
Cyrus Bowman, Cornwall	Martin Ream, Heidelberg
Isaac Blecher, Jackson	Adam Shell, E Hanover
Israel Groh, Heidelberg	Daniel Seltzer, N Leb Twp.
George Gingrich, S Annville	Samuel Snyder, E Hanover
Jacob Beckendorn, N L Tp	David Snoke, N Annville
Jacob G Hellman, Swatara	Henry Shell Jackson
William E Hoffman, Heid'g	Henry Shenk, Leb Bor
Jerome Hask, Jackson	John Wagner, Bethel
Samuel Ingham, do	Abraham Witmer, Cornwa'l
John K Krum, Heidelberg	Jacob Witmoyer, Bethel
Daniel Klick, Bethel	Jacob A Wolf, Jackson
Israel Karch Leb Bor	John Ylengst, N Annville
Solomon R Light, do	Samuel Zug, Millcreek.

The Crampton Divorce Case.—a singular case has been decided in the English Divorce Court. Mademoiselle Victoria Balfe, a daughter of the great composer, was plaintiff for divorce against her husband, Sir Henry Crampton, formerly Minister of Great Britain in the United States and afterward in Russia. Sir Henry was married to Miss Balfe at St. Petersburg, in 1861, and now the lady claims divorce on the ground of unsummated marriage and the inability of Sir Henry to complete his part of the contract. The case was one of the unusual interest, and the celebrated accoucher to the Queen, Dr. Locock, was called upon to make a medical examination; but Sir Henry declined to submit. During the trial a question was raised as to the right or power of the Court to order such examination; but it was shown that the Ecclesiastical Court had often done so in the case of clergymen, and so it was established.—Counsel for Sir Henry then declined to offer any defence, and the Court declared the marriage null and void and so Miss Balfe is still Miss Balfe, and Sir Henry is a free man.

☞ A body styled the "Conservative Union National Committee," and comprising many of the most prominent politicians of the country, met at the Burnett House, in Cincinnati, on Friday. The venerable Amos Kendall was elected permanent Chairman of the Committee. All of the members expressed an earnest desire for the nomination of General George B. McClellan for the Presidency.

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

Old Abe's Message.

☞ We print Old Abe's message and Proclamation to-day.—The nigger is the man that has come, and he is appropriately noticed, in fact he is the all in all. 50,000 of them wear Uncle Sam's uniforms, the advantage therein consisting that it hides their nakedness. If the uniform on their backs has been of any other advantage to the country, Abe sayeth not. To protect said uniforms on said niggers his proclamation exempts from pardon all who may kick said uniform having a nigger therein. White men may be kicked as usual. He don't say that his 50,000 niggers are going to restore the Union—that is a minor consideration—if of any consideration at all, but he puts forth a grand plan to have himself re-elected President in spite of the will of the people. The northern elections were many of them so close, and then after having the advantage of the most stupendous frauds, that it is considered dangerous to trust to them for a prolongation of power. So, we have HIS plan, which is nothing more or less than the army. We have no objections to the army voting, but it is the manner in which Abe proposes to use it against which we protest. Thus, by his one-tenth plan, 4,400 soldiers in Arkansas will give him 4 electoral votes; 5,800 in Texas, 4 more; 5,000 in Louisiana, 6 more; 6,900 in Mississippi, 7 more; 14,100 in Tennessee, 12 more; 9,000 in Alabama, 9 more; 10,600 in Georgia, 10 more; 1,400 in Florida, 3 more; 6,000 in South Carolina, 8 more; and 9,600 in North Carolina, 10 more. Thus, 72,800 soldiers in the States named will secure for Abe the 73 electoral votes of said states, which added to the 41 of the New England States; the 11 of Maryland and Delaware, (already under military sway,) would make 125 electoral votes sure, in spite of what the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., might do.—The 27 votes still wanting might then also be scared up by oppression and "military necessity." The plan to have himself re-elected, and thus prolong the terms of office of his adherents, at the expense of the life, and blood, and treasure of the nation, is a fine one, and worthy of the corrupt and despotic party now ruling the country to its ruin. There is no longer any pretence that the war is not for the abolition of slavery, thus veritying what we said an hundred times in these columns, and for which all kinds of violences have been threatened. The President, Congress, and their party, declared when they wanted soldiers at the beginning of the war that it was for the sole and only purpose of preserving the Union. From their conduct we soon mistrusted them, and proclaimed their deception. They now stand before the world as deceivers—if nothing worse, and our warnings have proven true, as has every other prediction been verified we made since the war commenced. If the administration had carried on the war for the porposes indicated at the beginning, and not turned it into a negro-freeing crusade, peace and the Union would long ago have been restored, and we are free to say now, that never will that devoutly wished for consummation be realized under the plan and with the ideas of the present party in power, if a million more lives are sacrificed. We advise our friends to read the message.—They will see in it for themselves, the evidences of the extravagance and fanaticism of the administration, and the ruin of the nation.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DRAFT.—In all cases where exemption from the draft is asked, on any plea whatever, application should be made before December 20th, and not postponed until after the draft has been made. Those who are entitled to exemption on account of physical ailment, should apply at once, as, if drafted they are liable to be placed in the Invalid Corps.

☞ The Administration at Washington is a fool. Here we are within 4 days of the 20th, and no notice, except what appears above in the ADVERTISER to day, has yet been given that application must be made before the 20th. If the above order will be insisted on the lame, the halt, and the blind of this district will be in a nice mess, if drafted, on the 5th of January.

☞ Thanksgivings and Proclamations are Old Abe's hobbies.—He takes to them like ducks to water. The Roast Turkeys, [we had none,] Abolition Jubilees, &c., were scarcely over two week's ago, before another call for thanks giving was issued. Everybody was to "repair to their place of worship and render special homage," because "the Union forces cannot probably hereafter be dislodged from East Tennessee."—Small favors thankfully received. The people now a-days pay but little respect to Abe's proclamations, deeming them about equal to the fifth wheel in a wagon. A recommendation that a day of Thanksgiving be observed because PEACE is once again restored to our unhappy country would be hailed with more delight by millions than all the nigger proclamations and gunpowder thanksgivings the world ever saw. Until then let us wait—we trust not too long.

☞ About once a year a poor devil of a contractor is nabbed, tried and convicted, to give the abolition orators and papers an opportunity to dilate upon the unceasing vigilance of Old Abe's honest administration, and also to screen the hundreds of thousands greater and more influential rascals who are now, patriotically, sapping the life-blood of the nation. They are careful to forget to mention, however, that as soon as one of the "patriots" is convicted Abe's or Andy's pardon, as the ease may be, restores them again to liberty. There is so much rascality at present in the administrations at Washington and Harrisburg, that we are tempted to believe that the arrests made are prearranged, and for the purpose of making the people believe that there is still remaining the seed of an honest disposition among the powers that be.

☞ The Abolitionists are becoming more bold every day in their assaults on General McClellan. One of their main charges, aside from not being an abolitionist, is that he was "too slow" in the "on to Richmond" movement. Will they tell us what rapid progress has been made in that direction since his removal?

☞ An effort is to be made in the present Congress to increase the pay of privates to double what it is at present. The effort will no doubt be crowned with success.—At the same time they should pass an act reducing the pay of the officers, from Major-General down, to the pay of privates, thus placing all on an equality. As it is the officers have the big pay, the easy work, the honors, and no more fighting than the privates. Let all be paid well, but let there be equality.

☞ Drunkenness among women has increased so much in Boston for the last ten years, that the good people at the hub of the universe are discussing the necessity of establishing a retreat for intemperate women.—Under the rule of Abolition anarchy, fanatical churches and faithless preachers, all sorts of crimes are spreading abroad with fearful rapidity.

☞ Longstreet raised the siege of Knoxville on the night of the 4th instant, retreating towards Bristol. His retreat was on both banks of the Holston river, Foster following him on the south and Sherman on the north bank. Longstreet had thirty-six hours' start of our troops in his retreat.

LATER.

General Longstreet's army is drawn up in line of battle at Rutledge, which is ten miles south of Tazewell and eighteen from Cumberland Gap.—The Federal army is at Tazewell, and the Clinch river runs between the opposing forces. Skirmishing is reported there, though no particulars are given, and there is no indication of Longstreet's future movements.

[So East Tennessee is not free from rebels after all, and the President's Proclamation for every body to hasten to church and give thanks, was rather premature. God don't seem to listen much to the prayers of the combatants on either side in this "cruel war."

THE WEEHAWKEN SUNK.

We have news from Charleston as late as Wednesday last. On the previous Sunday an most distressing accident befel one of the iron clads. The Weehawken was at anchor off Morris Island, and foundered during a heavy gale. She sank suddenly with many of her crew. A few minutes before two o'clock she raised a signal of distress, which was at once answered by the flagship, and six boats were sent to her assistance. A couple of steam-tugs also sailed towards her. It was in vain however, for scarcely had they started on their mission when the iron clad displayed a new signal, and was found to be sinking. She settled swiftly down by the head, careened slightly, and disappeared beneath the waves. Twenty of her crew sprang to the boats as she sank; as many more were rescued by the tugs and launches sent to her assistance; but thirty three were taken down with her and drowned. Men inirons between decks, invalids in the sick bay, and fireman at the furnace all perished by the rushing waters, without being able to make an effort for their lives.

For the Advertiser.

HARRISBURG, DEC. 10, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—It is nigh approaching three years since this unhappy war was inaugurated, hundreds of thousands of lives have been immolated on their country's alter, millions of treasure have been expended to carry on this strife, and here let us ask the solemn question, are we nearer its consummation than when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter? It is an undeniable fact, that our armies have been wonderfully successful in defeating the rebels for the last six months, many pieces of captured artillery and thousands of prisoners being trophies of their valor, but does this alone justify us in cherishing a speedy and substantial settlement of our difficulties, when the Administration is inexorable in its determination not to admit any State unless it yields to the demands of emancipation?—Had we a statesman in the Presidential chair, instead of a consummate ass, the fast accumulated victories which have of late crowned the march of our unconquerable armies, would be immediately followed by conciliatory measures, whose potency for good cannot be doubted. It is plainly evident to every intelligent mind that the sword alone cannot accomplish a restoration of the States to their former grandeur in the Union, and that it is essentially necessary to add to the sword the powers of conciliation and compromise. If it had been the wish of the Abolition party to bring this war to a termination it might have been accomplished long since, or in fact entirely averted, but they were not content with the "Union as it was," and to-day their enmity to it is as great as the vilest Rebel in the South. Why, to establish the fact of their treason we need but refer to some of the expressions emanating from their lips, when they thanked God for our defeats, because it had a tendency to prolong the war and gave them a chance to subvert the war from its original purpose to an Abolition crusade. The *Chicago Tribune*, the organ of the Abolitionists in Illinois, openly acknowledged its preference to see this Government destroyed, rather than chronicle a victory for our arms at Antietam.—The North abounds with such miscreants, and it is a lamentable fact, yet incontrovertable that the Administration has yielded to the "pressure" they brought to bear against him.—With such traitors upheld in the Free States, how delusive are the hopes we may entertain of a solution of our national troubles. If we would have the Rebels return to their allegiance it is our imperitive duty to live up to the requirements of the Constitution, showing to them our desire to have them back in the old Union. We must not follow the teachings of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and other papers of that stripe, who express a greater love for Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison than for the Father of his country—George Washington. The duty of the Democratic party in this crisis is to continue to stand firm in its opposition to the heresies of Secession and Abolitionism, and perhaps when madness ceases to rule peace may again be restored.

A DEMOCRAT.

THE CONSCIPTION.

The opinion in knowing circles at Washington seems to be that the $300 will not be repealed, but modified. The changes in the law it is surmised, will "look rather to raising the commutation money to a sum equal to the bounties necessary to be paid for volunteering—to reducing the number of exemptions—and to throwing the now existing two classes into one, rather than to any more radical alterations."

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—*The Coming Draft.*—The Provost Marshal General has decided that soldiers who have received a discharge from the army on account of physical disability, may be received anew under the last call for volunteers.—They will not, however, be allowed to re enter the service as veteran soldiers, but will receive only the bounties offered to fresh recruits. The decision will be of interest to many, as it opens a door which has heretofore been closed against them.—It is also stated that all men who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1863, are exempt from the operations of the coming draft. All such persons, by producing their discharge papers to the board of enrollment, can have their names stricken off the list of enrolled persons. The friends of those who have volunteered since the last draft was made, can have the names of such volunteers also stricken off the enrollment list by furnishing the board with the proper evidence of enlistment.

A Call on the People to avoid the Draft.—HARRISBURG, Dec. 10.—Governor Curtin, to-day, received a communication from the War Department, announcing that the Government declines to adopt his suggestion, made some weeks ago upon the subject of recuiting.

No new organizations are allowed to be formed, except of a few companies to fill incomplete regiments.

A general order has been issued from the office of Adjutant General Russell, defining the plan of recruiting adopted, and calling upon the people of the several enrollment districts and sub districts of the State to offer bounties to volunteers.

The deficiency of Pennsylvania being, in proportion to her population, less than that of any of the adjacent States, it is hoped that by a vigorous support her quota may be filled by volunteers, and the draft thus be prevented.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A Mobile dispatch reports the Yankees defeated at Plaquemine, La., with the loss of 2,000 men, on the 27th ult., and the navigation of the Mississippi was virtually closed. On the 29th ult., two hundred Yankee cavalry were driven from the Plains Stores five miles into Port Hudson, thirteen of them being killed and wounded.

☞ The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac are still busily preparing winter quarters, and neither army makes any demonstration. The guerillas in Meade's rear are as active as ever. They avail themselves of every opportunity for plunder, and levy a contribution from nearly every transportation train of the army.

There is no change at Chattanooga, and a heavy force is now garrisoning Knoxville. The guerillas are very busy upon the lines of communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville. East Tennessee is reported to be in a terrible condition. The contests there have made it a wilderness.

General Banks has returned from the Rio Grande to New Orleans, and all active operations from Brownsville upon Texas appear to be given up. The garrison of the post is satisfied with breaking up the contraband trade without attempting further conquest.

☞ Persons writing to members of Congress must prepay their postage.

☞ It is of such men as the Abolition preachers that Isaiah said:—"Your hands are full of blood"—and the Psalmist exclaimed: "Depart from me, therefore, ye bloody men." "Continually are they gathered together for war. They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; adders' poison is under their lips."

☞ Miss Anna Dickinson charged and received $600 for two lectures at the great Chicago Fair for the Sanitary Commission. She is about the only woman in the country capable of the act. Chickering & Sons gave one of their finest pianos to the fair to be sold for the soldiers, and almost all the articles on sale were gifts for the noble purpose, except Miss Dickinson's diatribes against the party to which half of our soldiers belong.

☞ The fuel question has been settled in Minnesota by the discovery of immense beds of peat near St Paul. It is said to burn as well in a grate as coal, and can be furnished at from two to three dollars a cord.

☞ The editor of the Greenpoint (L. I.) *Watchman* says:

"We had in our hand yesterday a roll of Greenbacks which expressed the sum total of what the blood, bone, brain, muscles and soul of a white man are selling for in the third year of the "War for the Union"—$300.

What They Promised.—The friends of Gov. Curtin promised the people that if they would re-elect him, the war would end in 30 days and there would be no more drafting. Hold them to their promises.

☞ Jeff. Davis has also issued a message. In speaking of our negro-recruiting he says;

Nor has less unrelenting warfare been waged by these pretended friends of human rights and liberties against the unfortunate negroes. Wherever the enemy have been able to gain access they have forced into the ranks of their army every able bodied man that they could seize, and have either left the aged, the women, and the children, to perish by starvation, or have gathered them into camps where they have been wasted be a frightful mortality. Without clothing or shelter, often without food, incapable without supervision, of taking the most ordinary precautions against disease, these helpless dependents, accustomed to have their wants supplied by the foresight of their masters, are being rapidly exterminated wherever brought in contact with the invaders.

Butler he notices thus:—

Butler, McNeil and Turchin, whose horrible barbarities have made their names widely notorious, and everywhere execrable, are still honored and cherished by the authorities at Washington. The first named, after having been withdrawn from the scenes of his cruelties against women and prisoners of war, (in reluctant concession to the demands of outraged humanity in Europe,) has just been put in a new command at Norfolk, where helpless women and children are again placed at his mercy.

☞ The Chesapeake, a sea-going steamer of four hundred tons burthen, running between New York and Portland, was captured by sixteen Confederate passengers, on the 6th and after sending the crew in a boat to St. Johns, New Brunswick, was run away with. Her value, with the cargo, is one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. She has not been heard from yet. The capture was made near Cape Cod, and the crew and passengers were paroled as prisoners of the Confederate States.

SINGULAR DISEASE.—The town of Manayunk is troubled with a fearful malada, which baffles the efforts of physicians to discover its cause, or a proper remedy. It is styled by some the "spotted fever," and has been making terrible ravages, as many as ten persons being dead with it at one time. The skin and body of a man affected with the malady becomes livid, and huge purple spots appear all over the surface of the body. The agonies endured are insufferable, and the patient rarely recovers.

38th Congress.

The following is the vote for Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives on the opening of Congress:—

Mr. Schuyler Colfax,	101
Mr. Samuel S. Cox,	52
Mr. John L. Dawson,	12
Mr. Austin A. King,	6
Mr. Robert Mallory,	10
Mr. Henry G. Stebbins,	8
Mr. Francis P. Blair, Jr.,	2
Mr. John D. Stiles,	1

The Democrats, it appears had no regular nominee, although the larger portion voted for Mr. Cox, of Ohio. The Democrats in the Pennsylvania delegation all voted for Mr. Dawson, of the Westmorland district.

The Senate was called to order by Vice President Hamlin, when the credentials of the several new Senators were presented.—Objection was made to the admission of the Senators from West Virginia. But they being abolitionists and that party having a majority in the Senate, the objection was scarcely heeded and the Senators from that bogus State were voted seats. Mr. Lane, of Indiana gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill repealing the $300 commutation clause in the Conscription law and to increase the pay of soldiers. The Senate then adjourned.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Wilson, chairman of Military Committee of last sesion, gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteering. Mr. Wilson also introduced a resolution to faciliate the payment of back pay and pension of deceased soldiers, &c. Mr. Davis submitted a resolution, which was laid over, declaring that the refusal of the rebel authorities to exchange negro soldiers and their white officers should not prevent the exchange of our other soldiers and officers in rebel prisons on just terms, such as will prevent suffering to our brave officers and soldiers in the hands of the enemy.

In the House the organization was completed by the election of Mr. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, as Clerk; Mr. C. N. Ordway, of New Hampshire, as Sergeant-at-Arms; Ira Goodenow, as Doorkeeper, and W. S. King, of Minnesota, as Postmaster. A joint resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress to General Grant and army, and directing the President to cause a medal to be struck for General Grant in the name of the people of the United States, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Cox offered a resolution, which was laid over, requesting the President to take immediate steps for the exchange of prisoners of war, and that he communicate to the House all correspondence in the War Department relating to the subject of the exchange of prisoners. Notice was given of bills prohibiting slavery in the territory included in the President's emancipation proclamation. [Nigger.] and for repealing the three hundred dollar commutation clause in the Enrollment act.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Powell gave notice that he would present a bill to prevent officers and soldiers from interfering at elections in States. The Senate then went into an election for chaplain. Dr. Sunderland was elected on the secon ballot, getting 21 votes out of 40.

In the House, notice were given under the rule of the motions for leave to introduce bills, as follows: By Mr. Stevens, a bill to fix the time for holding elections for representatives in Congress, and to enable soldiers to vote at the said elections. Also, a bill to place colored soldiers and non-commissioned officers on the same footing with white men, with regard to pay, bounty and pensions. [Nigger] Also, a bill to authorize the construction of the People's Pacific railroad. Also a bill to repeal the fugitive slave laws of 1793 and 1850. [Nigger.] Mr. Cox's resolution in regard to our soldiers in southern prisons, now came up in order, and was defeated by Mr. Lovejoy's substitute. Mr. Julian gave notice, under the rule, of a bill to amend the fugitive slave acts, so as to prevent the return of fugitives. [Nigger.]

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, gave notice of his intention to present a bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service of the United States and to credit such enlistments in the military quotas of the several States. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the President and Professors of the Theological School at Meadville, for the emancipation of all persons of African descent held in slavery. [Nigger] Mr. Sumner also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of slaves. [Nigger.] On motion, the Senate then adjourned till Monday,

In the House, Mr. Fenton gave notice that it was his intention to introduce a bill to facilitate the payment of the bounties due on the account of deceased soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, it was resolved that when the House should adjourn to-day it would be until Monday next.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to admit to seats upon the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives the members of the Cabinet, with the right to debate the matters pertaining to the business of their departments respectively.

Rev. W. H. Channing, a Unitarian, of Washington was elected Chaplain of the House, after which adjourned.

CAN THIS BE LAW?—An edict from the Provost Marshal General proclaims that incipient consumption is not a disability that exempts a conscript from military service. Was there ever such an outrage on humanity, medical rule, and common sense? To condemn a man with the seeds of consumption in his lungs to the hardship, privation, and exposure of a soldier's life, is simply to commit official murder.

COMING.—The Holidays and Draft No. 2—the former much to the delight of the juveniles, and the latter much to the regret of children of larger growth, especially those who voted for Curtin under the impression that his election would avoid another conscription.

☞ In the Department of Washington three million dollars ($3,000,000) worth of quartermaster and commissary stores have been lost by us, captured by the rebels.

A PAUPER REPRESENTATIVE.—The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says: "A representative has been elected from a district in Essex county, in this State, who has been aided as a pauper the last year. He was voted for in order thus to save the town from the expenses of his support."

COURTING EXPENSES.—A young lady in Chardon, Wisconsin, has just received a large healing plaster for her broken heart, in the shape of a verdict of $10,000 damages against the gay deceiver. It was proved that the "courtin" began when she was "sweet sixteen;" that it continued regularly for fourteen years, interspersed with three several appointments of the happy day and the usual country preparations for such an event, such as white dresses, new bonnets, quilts, dried apples, and embroidered *chemises*.

PUBLIC SALE
Of BOWMAN'S TAVERN STAND.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, December 26, 1863,

that valuable TAVERN STAND, situate on the corner of Plankroad and Cumberland streets, in the borough of Lebanon. The building is 2½ stories high, with Kitchen attached and an out Kitchen. The building is large and roomy. A large STABLE, Carriage Shed, two WELLS of never-failing water, large CISTERN, &c., on the premises. The LOT fronts 66 feet on Cumberland street, and 198 feet on Plank road. This is an excellent Property and commands a large and increasing patronage.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by HENRY BOWMAN.

Lebanon, Dec. 9, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE
OF A
Valuable Farm

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans' Court of LEBANON COUNTY, will be exposed to SALE, by PUBLIC VENDUE OR OUT CRY,

On FRIDAY, January 1, 1864,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a certain Messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate, in East Hanover Township, Lebanon County, on the Harrisburg and Jonestown Road, 1 mile from Harper's Tavern, adjoining lands of Henry Uhrich, George Gerberich, John Cameron, and Samuel Ubland, dec'd., containing 126 Acres of which 13 Acres, are heavy OAK TIMBER. The improvements erected thereon are a Log weather-boarded HOUSE, with a Summer KITCHEN, also a large Bank BARN, Wagon Shed, Corn CRIB, &c. A never failing SPRING of Water, and a good SPRING HOUSE is near the building.

The land is in a good state of cultivation. A fine ORCHARD, any amount of LIMESTONE on the premises; also, a fine Stream of WATER, called "Reed's Creek" runs through it.

ALSO, a tract of MOUNTAIN LAND, situate in the said township, adjoining lands of heirs of Jacob B. Weidman, Leonard Alleman and George Boeshore, containing 14 Acres and 32 Perches neat measure.

With the appurtenances, situate and being in the Township of East Hanover, in the said County:—late the Estate of DAVID STINE, dec'd. The Sale will be held on the premises, and the terms made known by JACOB J. STINE, Trustee of the said Estate.

BY THE COURT.—
SOL. W. W. STROHM, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Leb., Dec. 9, 1863.

For Sale or Exchange.

THE undersigned will sell, or exchange for a SMALL FARM, his desirable House and lot of Ground, in East street, East Lebanon. The House is a new two-story BRICK with Kitchen attached, all well built and well arranged with all necessary conveniences. Also Cistern, Bath House, Smoke House, all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c., on the premises. This property if not sold, will be exchanged as above. Good and indisputable title given. For further information apply to JAMES N. ROGERS, *Tinsmith.*

Lebanon, July 16, 1862.

Out-Lots at Private Sale!

WILL be sold at Private Sale, 8 ACRES OF LAND, situated in Long Lane, near the borough line, in Cornwall township. It adjoins the land of Widow Fulmer, on the North, Wm. Atkins and John Krause on the East. There is a one story LOG HOUSE, weather boarded erected on the land, and a good WELL in the garden.—The land has fine stones for quarries. This tract will make a nice home for a small family.

☞ It is free from Ground Rent. Good title will be given. ADAM RITCHER.

N. B.—This tract is now covered with fine grass, half of which will be given to the purchaser.

Lebanon, June 12, 1860.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
BOROUGH PROPERTY.

THE subscriber offers for sale the *Lot of Ground* on Market street, Lebanon, ½ square south of Hill, west side, 33 feet front by 199 deep, formerly occupied by George Hess, sr. the improvements are a two story weather boarded DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements. For further information, and terms, apply to GEORGE S. GASSER.

Lebanon, Sept, 9, 1863.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
Yocum's Farm.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his fine farm in North Lebanon Township, Lebanon county, 2 miles east from Lebanon, and 1 mile north of the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike, containing

82½ ACRES,

of good Farming Land, some of which is Limestone, adjoining lands of Cyrus Eckert, Peter Boyer, John Wolf, Jacob Arnold, and others. The improvements are a two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with Basement, SWEITZER BARN, 36 by 60 feet, Tenant House, Orchard, with almost all kinds of fruit, Well with pump at the house, and a Cistern at the Barn, both never failing, Fences are in good order, and the fields are convenient. 8 acres of WOODLAND, four of which are CHESTNUT SPROUTS. Two Springs are on this farm.

Good title and possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1864.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises. LEVI YOCUM.

October 28, 1863.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, at Kelly's Corner, in Londonderry township, Lebanon county, several months ago, a RED HEIFER, about 1½ years old, white head, left ear off, and red rings around the eyes. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be sold according to law. HENRY ALWINE.

December 9, 1863.—3t*

ELIJAH LONGACRE. JOHN G. GABEL

LEBANON Door, Sash and Steam Planing MILLS,

Located on the Steam-House Road, near Cumberland Street, East Lebanon.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public in general, that they still manufacture and keep on hand, Door, Sash, Shutter, Blinds, Flooring, Weather-Boards, O Gee Spring Mouldings, of all sizes, Wash-Boards, Caling, Surbace, Cornices, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS for Houses. We also construct the *latest* and most improved Stair Casing and Hand Railing, suitable for large and small buildings.

We now invite Farmers, Mechanics and Builders to call and examine our stock, which we will warrant to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor the undersigned with their custom. LONGACRE & GABEL.

Lebanon, April 23, 1862.

P. S.—There is also all kinds of TURNING at the same Mill. *Planing, Sawing, &c.*, promptly done for those who may furnish Lumber.

NEW Grocery Store.
JOHN DILLER

HAS just opened a NEW GROCERY STORE, in his Building in Cumberland Street, one door West of Market street, where he is prepared to supply the public with

Fresh GROCERIES, *of the best quality*, such as SUGARS, sifted, crushed, white and brown, COFFEE, green and roasted; MOLASSES; TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black; CORN STARCH; Farina; CHEESE; New MACKEREL; HERRING; HAMS; DRIED BEEF; Chocolate, Coco, &c., &c.

ALSO, a large stock of BRUSHES and BROOMS, of every variety; also, BASKETS—Market, Traveling and Fancy.

He is also prepared to supply his old customers with every variety of LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS, which may be found in his Basement, on Market street.

☞ He solicits a liberal share of patronage.

Lebanon, August 12, '63. JOHN DILLER.

Lebanon Bank Stock for Sale.

15 SHARES of the STOCK of the LEBANON BANK, [new] are offered for sale. Apply at the ADVERTISER OFFICE.

Lebanon, Dec. 9, 1863.

1864 Diaries, Diaries, 1864
WALTZ & HOUCK

HAVE just received a large supply of DIARIES for 1864, which they offer for Sale at their Book and Stationery Store, in Cumberland street, Lebanon.

Leb. Nov. 18, '63.