Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

Hon. Myer Strouse.

The *Miners' Journal* of Pottsville, and the *Courier* of Lebanon, contain an attack upon the Hon. Myer Strouse, member of Congress from this District, which is as unjust and uncalled for as it is false and malicious. The facts of the case are simply these: Hon. S. S. Cox of Ohio introduced a resolution into the house of Congress calling upon the President to adopt measures to secure an immediate exchange of prisoners, now in the hands of the rebels.—This resolution the Black Republicans determined should not pass, and in order to accomplish their purpose, Washburne of Illinois, amended it by inserting a clause in the resolution endorsing the Statesmanship and humanity of the present reckless, imbecile and corrupt administration. Mr. Strouse voted against the Amendment of Mr. Washburne and in favor of the original resolution calling for an immediate exchange of prisoners. If he had done less the Democratic party of this Distrist would have disowned him. We are pleased to record the fact that the Democratic members of Congress have too much regard for principle to in any way endorse the conduct of Lincoln's administration, and the time is not far distant when some of the most blatant abolitionists will be ashamed to acknowledge that they ever endorsed the high crimes and outrages which have been committed against Constitutional liberty. What member of Congress who has one spark of Democracy in his composition would or could vote for such a miserable apology for an administration.

The Latest War News.

The raid upon Catlett's Station in the rear of General Meade's army on Sunday last, was but the precursor of another more successful one, on Wednesday night. About twenty miles from Alexandria, the Orange railroad is crossed by Pope's Run. The bridge is about one hundred feet long, and at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, the guard at this point was attacked by the Confederate cavalry, eight hundred strong. The guard being but a single company of infantry, were quickly captured and the bridge burned. The enemy then began [illegible] bridge and had done so for some two miles, when they were met by a reinforcement sent from Fairfax. It was excessively dark and raining in torrents, and after firing a few volleys the opposing forces rested on their arms for the night. Communication between Meade's army and Washington is thus cut off and his supplies obstructed. No information can be procured from the Rapidan and the real extent of the damage done is not known. Pope's Run is a short distance east of Bull Run.

The details which reach us of General Longstreet's movements on Monday last, represent the Federal defeat as far more serious than was anticipated. General Willcox commanding the Federal force has retreated to Tarwell, eight miles south of Cumberland Gap, leaving the road open to Knoxville. General Longstreet has made a sudden advance upon that place, and on Wednesday was fighting at Blairs Cross Roads, but twelve miles east of Knoxville. The citizens of the town were fleeing to the mountains. As a large portion of Sherman's command has returned to Chattanoogo, General Longstreet is by this time seriously threatening Knoxville from the east. Affairs in that quarter are being rapidly restored to their old condition.

General Grant's army at Chattanooga, was preparing winter quarters; a Confederate ammunition train between Chattanooga and Knoxville had been destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal troops

The Federal gunboat Daylight, one of the Wilmington blockading fleet, has been destroyed. A blockade runner had been chased ashore, and the Daylight very impudently ventured too near, when a shot from Fort Fisher, a Confederate battery on shore, exploded her magazine, destroying the vessel and killing most of her officers and crew.

A confederate raid from South Western Virginia to Kentucky, resulted in the capture of forty-six federal prisoners, and two hundred and fifty horses. Seven hundred thousand dollars worth of property and six hundred and fifty small arms were destroyed. Ten Federal soldiers were killed; the Confederate loss was two wounded.

The U. S. brig Perry was recently captured by the Rebels in the neighborhood of Charleston. No particulars are given.

☞ Secretary Seward, in his speech at Auburn, made the express avowal that those who elected Lincoln "will not acquiesce in the election of another in 1864 without bloodshed."—How is this better than Jeff. Davis.—Davis dissented from Lincoln's election because he knew that the abolitionists anticipated the destruction of Southern interests, and Seward dissents from the defeat of Lincoln because he knows that it anticipates the destruction of abolitionism.

BANK ROBBERY AND MURDER.—The Malden Bank of Massachusetts, near Boston, was entered at noon on Tuesday, and the son of the President being alone there, was murdered, and the Bank robbed of about $5,000. The murdered boy was the son of E. C. Converse, and was only seventeen years of age.

INFIDELITY RAMPANT!

A UNITARIAN CHAPLAIN TO THE U. S. CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States, last week, elected Mr. Channing, a Unitarian preacher, as their Chaplain, over Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, an Episcopal Minister. The former is an Abolitionist and the latter a Democrat. The *Courier* endorses this action of its party, it being in keeping with its well known principles of only "duty to God and common morality," with no kindly word for the divine origin of Christ and him Crucified. But is it possible that the rank and file of that party can endorse an action of Congress which passes by orthodox minister of the Gospel in all the Evangelical denominations, and deliberately elects an *Unitarian* clergyman as their Chaplain—a man who denies the doctrine of the *Trinity*, and derides the *divinity of Jesus Christ*! It is even so. We do not say that they should have elected Bishop Hopkins, or any other *Christian* Minister of Democratic principles, [although they did go farther and fare worse,] in preference of one of their own, but we do say that they should not have ignored *Christ* by taking one who maintains that Jesus of Nazareth is a mere man—that he is not divine—not God! as Mr. Channing and his sect of Unitarians do. It may be true that Mr. Channing is a "gentleman of refined education" and a very good hater of slavery, but he is just the man that Washington, in his farewell address, guarded the people against, when he said—"whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." And what is religion without Christianity, in this age—in this country? We put the question to the Christian people of this county. What will become of Christianity when almost every other pulpit is reeking with harangues of war and blood,—when the plainest precepts of Christ are ignored,—when the American Congress accepts from the New England States [illegible] models a Chaplain of their peculiar views? The New England States contain over 200 Unitarian churches and about 130,000 members of that denomination, and to that influence the Christian principles of the whole Union are made subservient. And what are these religious principles thus held up and endorsed by the Congress of the United States, and of whose action, in this particular, the *Courier* is so lavish in its praise? They reject the doctrine of the Bible and that of the Orthodox Church in all ages, that the Messiah is God and man in one person.—Hence, according to their teaching, we have only a *human* Saviour, a *creature* like ourselves, only with superior endowments.—This doctrine is most dishonorable to the Redeemer of the world, to God the Father who sent him,—is blotting the Sun from the moral universe, and is one of the very worst forms of *infidelity*. Reject the divinity of Christ, and you reject the *entire* Christian System, for without a divine head and centre, it is without meaning and without power. We are earnest in this matter. We are aware that we do not our whole duty to our Redeemer, but we believe in him, trust in him, and *hope* to be all right, and for that reason, when we see *his* cause jeopardized we sound the alarm. We see irreligion all around us—we see it at the very altars erected to his glory and praise—we see it insidiously sapping and undermining the *Word* itself—we see his anointed agents faithless, and now, can it be, that God and this Christian nation shall be insulted by a *Unitarian* preaching and praying his God-and-Christ-insulting heresy before our American Congress! Such is one more of the bitter fruits of abolitionism and its twin-sister infidelity. The times are out of joint, and we can only pray that reason may soon again return to the whole people of our unfortunate country.

☞ The Chesapeake, recently captured by confederates after leaving New York, was recaptured in British Waters, near Halifax. But three of the confederates were aboard at the time of the recapture, the others having taken to the boats. Those that remained were rescued by a mob at Halifax. The British authorities have now the Chesapeake in charge.

THE COMING DRAFT.

As correct information in regard to the coming Draft is desired, and very hard to get at, the following statement will prove of interest to those interested. It was prepared previous to the 20th inst., when the impression prevailed that all entitled to exemption from any cause whatever must appear on or before that day, and claim it.—Only certain claims could be heard then, and which we presume will be heard anytime before the draft, viz:—1st, alienage; 2d, non-residence; 3d, unsuitableness of age; 4th, manifest permanent physical debility; 5th, persons now in the military service of the United States, or who have been discharged since March 3d, 1863. The following statement will show what cases are being heard before and what are laid over until *after* the persons are drafted.

Only Support, &c.—These cases are not heard [illegible] drafted. It will be well for those interested to remember that a *mother* (in the eyes of the law) is not a step mothe, mother in law, or a grandmother.

Election of Parents.—Where two or more sons are subjected to draft, the father or widowed mother may elect which one shall be exempted. This claim must be put in *before* the draft, and will not avail after a draft is made. If one or more is enrolled in some other district, a certificate of the Board of Enrollment to that effect should accompany the paper. Those exempted from the last draft for this cause need not file new papers now; their names will not go into the wheel in January.

Two Brothers in Service.—These cases will be heard after the draft is made, and the applications should state the name of each brother, and the company and regiment he is in, as they must be sent to Washington city for examination by the War Department. Unless the brothers are "of the same family and household," this will not exempt. Commissioned officers do not count in this case.

In Service March 3d, 1863.—All these are exempted and placed in the third class, on producing their discharges, and showing they are the persons enrolled. This *should* be done before the draft, but may be done afterwards.

Aliens.—These should apply now but if drafted, their claim, if well founded, will exempt them. If already exempted for alienage they need not apply again. Those exempted for this cause from the late draft need not renew their applications.

Over Forty five and under Twenty Years of Age.—These may apply now. In all cases, the age *On the first of July last* determines whether they are or are not liable. A man who was not twenty until July 2d is not liable to draft: a man who became over forty five on the 2d of July is. When a family record, certificate of birth or baptism, "wanderbech," or other record can be produced, it saves time and trouble to bring it, as it is the very best evidence of age. Those exempted on age last draft need not renew their applications.

Over Thirty five and Married.—The same rule applies as in previous paragraph. Those who were "over thirty five and married" on the 1st of July are exempt—not those who have married since, or since become over thirty five years of age. These already exempted for this cause are now in the second class, and need not apply again, as they will not be affected by this draft.

Non Residents.—This refers to those who did not reside in the district at the time of the last enrollment, or on the first of July last. They should apply now to be stricken off, and bring evidence (a certificate of the proper Board) that they are enrolled at their proper residence. Those already exempted for this cause need not renew their applications. The friends of relatives of this class of persons may have their names stricken off by filing proper evidence of the facts.

Physical Disability.—Those already exempted for physical disability need not apply. Other enrolled persons may be examined where the disability is manifest and permanent. Men suffering from epilepsy, lung, liver or heart disease, or other affections of the kind, need not apply until drafted.

Persons who were heretofore drafted and put in substitutes, paid commutation, were exempted by reason of physical disability, &c., need not give themselves any concern about the coming draft, their names being out of the wheel. It is hardly probable that any person having valid claims for exemption will be refused to be heard, either before or after the draft; still, it is a safer plan to apply before, if the claim is one that so requires.

☞ The Amendments to the Draft Laws now before Congress repeal the $300 exemption clause and consolidate the two classes; that is, makes all between 20 and 45 liable to draft at once. Persons procuring substitutes are to be exempted from any future drafts during the time for which such substitute has been exempted. If Congress would trouble itself to bring the war to a close it would be a thousand times more acceptable to the people than oppressing them by drafts to free the negroes.

Late advices from Washington state that, it is understood that the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House are opposed to repealing the commutation clause of the Enrollment Act as reported from the Senate Committee.

☞ The administration at Washington, and Congress, care more to free the negroes than to restore the Union. All their actions prove this. Congress at first proposed and the administration approved of it, that "the war ought not to be waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation: our purpose not being to overthrow or interfere with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as those objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." Every resolution of that character that is *now* introduced is voted down by them. This shows that they would rather free the negroes at the expense of the Union, then restore the Union and leave the negroes where and as they are. White men's interests, in their estimation, are of less value than the black man's.

President Lincoln is recovering from a slight attack of varioloid.

The government has been freely bled for the last three years, but this is the first time it ever had the small pox.

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES TAKING BRIBES.

Senator Hale of New Hampshire, one of the most "loyal and patriotic" of the abolitionists, was obliged last week, to confess in open Senate, that he had taken bribes of $3,000 to use his influence with that other pink of "loyalty and patriotism," Secretary Stanton, for the release of two prisoners from the Old Capitol prison at Washington. These "loyal and patriotic" rapscallions—and none are worse than these very men, Hale and Stanton—go in for a suspension of the habeas corpus and military arrests,—have their agents scouring the country arresting "copperheads, traitors, secessionists, sympathizers," &c., ostensibly to "suppress the rebellion," but in reality to make money out of their tyranny and the woes of those at their mercy. Is it not astounding that the people can still remain so blind as not to see that they have been deceived by the administration, and that the object for which this war was commenced is entirely lost sight of [illegible] for the purposes of abolitionism and making money. Look at it. Hale is a senator and votes to give despotic power into the hands of Stanton. Stanton, for his own revenges and political purposes, fills the bastiles of the land with those who refuse to shout praises to his tyranny. Hale and Stanton are chums, Stanton arrests, and Hale for $3,000, or any other paying sum, procures from Stanton their release. The spoils are no doubt divided. It has not been developed how many partners there are in the arrangement but the fact that those higher in power have not been beyond suspicion heretofore, makes it in no wise improbable that these, too, may have a hand in it. Mrs. Grinshaw and Bob have heretofore figured not very envably. But them matters were swoopted over by "loyalty and patriotism," and so will these.

☞ Congress re-assembled on Monday of last week. The House remained in session until Thursday and the Senate until Friday, when they adjourned over to Monday of this week. In the Senate notice was given of a bill to exempt clergymen from the action of the conscription act. A bill was also introduced to strike the $300 clause from the same act, to consolidate the two classes, and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. B. Wood, of New York, and voted down by the abolitionists—another intimation that they do not want peace—they will not have it but are determined to keep up the war for money making and political purposes:—

Whereas, the President in his message delivered to this House on 9th inst., and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their places of worship give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages; and whereas, in view of these triumphs, it is no longer beneath our dignity nor dangerous to our safety to evince generous magnanimity becoming a great and powerful people, by offering to the insurgents an opportunity to return to the Union without imposing upon them degrading or destructive conditions; therefore

Resolved, that the President be requested to appoint three Commissioners, who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon the principles of equity, fraternity, and equality under the Constitution

Innumerable resolutions relative to the nigger were introduced, among them an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in all the States. A resolution condemning the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was voted down, in fact, anything not intended for the nigger stands but a poor show in this present Congress.

☞ Senator Hale last week, made a reply to a speech of Mr. Davis' of Kentucky, in which he said that if his party friends were as bad as Mr. Davis made them they were not fit to be taken by the hand by pickpockets and thieves. A few days after he was obliged to confess in open Senate that he took bribes of $3,000 to release political prisoners, thus proving that they were as mean and rascally as he inferred. It is well that Hale is "loyal and patriotic" and loves the nigger, or he would soon find himself expelled from the Senate.

☞ From Gen. Halleck's report we learn that losses during the year in "crushing the rebellion," or, in other words emancipating the niggers, amount to 92,770 men, killed, wounded and missing. Is the game worth the order? The administration and political preachers say it is, and drafting is going on to furnish the 92,770 men for next years killed, wounded and missing. 255 white men are destroyed every day, we not counting the widows and orphans made, and their woes, for carrying on a war which is acknowledged to be for the preservation of liberty by the powers that be.

INTERNAL REVENUE. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a promissory note for the payment of sixty dollars or less is subject to a stamp duty by the act of March 3d, 1863, under the head of "Inland Bills of Exange." The penalties for evading the stamp act is from $10 to $1000, and in addition notes, &c., worth the money without the proper stamping are void.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the Receipts and Expenditures of the State of Pennsylvania for the fiscal year just closed.—

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AT THE STATE TREASURY, FROM THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1862, TO THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Lands	$ 18,457 03
Auction commissions	14,582 45
Auction duties	30,055 37
Tax on bank dividends	228,299 06
Tax on corporation stocks	438,622 96
Tax on real and personal estate, including ½ mill tax	1,733 401 91
Tavern licenses	215,268 09
Retailers' licenses	192,347 11
Peddlers' licenses	1,166 10
Brokers' licenses	9,200 75
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses	2,136 90
Distillery and brewery licenses	7,558 91
Billiard room bowling saloon, &c., licenses	4,857 53
Eating house, beer house, &c., licenses	16,265 42
Patent medicine licenses	1,142 50
Pamphlet laws	179 40
Militia tax	5 545 35
Millers' tax	661 68
Foreign insurance agencies	41,639 74
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c	61,729 96
Tax on certain offices	12,424 88
Collateral inheritance tax	187,002 39
Tax on enrollment of laws	6,810 00
Premiums on charters	15,544 85
Wyoming canal company bonds redeemed	281,000 00
Tax on tonnage, commutation of	360,000 00
Banks paying interest equivalent to coin	3,004 74
Escheats	1,080 00
Free banking system	6,378 92
Dividends on bridge stock	100 00
Pennsylvania railroad company bond No. 6 redeemed	100,000 00
Accrued interest	12,596 72
Refunded cash, ordinary	6,779 09
Refunded cash, military	9,786 46
Tax on loans	147,756 31
Interest on loans	34,163 98
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Fines and forfeitures	18 03
United States Government	36 221 84
Tax on brokers and private bankers	23,081 20
Fees of the public offices	3,101 42
Local	426 00
	$4,289 451 65
Balance in the State Treasury, November 30, 1862, available	$2,172,844 10
Depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable	41,032 00
	$2,213,876 10
	$6,503,327 75

SUMMARY OF THE PAYMENTS AT THE STATE TREASURY FROM THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1862, TO THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE

Expense of Government	$446,458 85
Military expenses, ordinary	4,312 50
Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico	18 00
Military expenses for the defence of the State and Union per act of May 15, 1861	125 583 79
Military expenses for the defence of the State and Union per act of April 16, 1862 and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861	53,664 99
Military expenses for defence, &c., per act of April 1, 1863, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861	2,490 66
Military expenses for defence, &c., per act of April 22, 1863, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861, &c	25,989 23
Pensions and gratuities, ordinary	6,036 65
Pensions under the act of May 15, 1861	345 86
Charitable institutions	119,926 87
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society	2,000 00
Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania	6,237 50
State normal schools	10,000 00
Philadelphia school of design for women	2,000 00
Common schools	317,566 97
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz: loans, &c., redeemed $951,608 78	
Other payments 6,803 33	
	958,412 11
Interest on loans	2,067,748 51
Domestic creditors' certificates, including interest	13 00
Damages on the public works and old claims	1,504 64
Special commissioners	3,607 33
State library	3,168 92
Public buildings and grounds	6,024 29
House of refuge	2,029 16
Penitentiaries	3,423 00
Escheats	681 76
Revenue Commissioners	9,356 42
Free banking system	3,945 51
Abatement of State tax	60,147 41
Mercantile appraisers	637 14
Miscellaneous	3,845 88
	$4,314,964 05
Balance in the Treasury November 30th 1863, available	$2,147,331 70
Depreciated funds in the treasury unavailable	41,032 00
	$2,188,363 70
	$6,503,327 75

ONLY A JOKE.

The New Orleans *Era*, says night before last, at the Academy of Music, one of the Minstrels propounded the following conundrum: "Why is the President of the United States like an owl in the daytime?"—It was, of course "given up" by the rest of the band, when "Bones" gave the answer, "Because he's always a-blinkin'."

The joke took. But one of the audience, a paroled Union prisoner, named James Johnson, belonging to a Connecticut regiment, said in a low voice, "Because he is a d—d fool. An army officer overheard the remark and had him arrested. The soldier said he was not talking to the officer and was only joking to a friend, but still he was sent to prison for sixty days,

☞ The civil law, in cases of slander prosecutions, allows the truth to be given in evidence, but the military law it seems does not. "Speaking disrespectful" of Abraham the 1st is a high crime, still there are a good many people even in the North who care no more for him than they do for any other "fool."

☞ Fort Sumter, after having been "demolished" about twenty times, made a "heap of ruins" as many times more, been "destroyed" a score of times, and made "utterly uninhabitable" times without number, has just been subject to another calamity equally as bad, probably, as any of the former. This time it is consumed by "Fire." On the 11th inst. the fire is said to have taken place, and "ten rebels were killed and twenty wounded from some unknown cause!"

"The authorities of a number of towns in Massachusetts propose to fill their quotas of volunteers by recruiting contrabands from Virginia and other Border States, and arrangements to this end have, in several cases, nearly reached completion."

☞ Yes, Massachusetts, and the Yankee States generally, will get out of the draft some way by yankee tricks. The next thing we will hear will be that their quotas are full, all the niggers in the south being credited to them by the yankee "government" at Washington. But Pensylvania, and other *honest* states will have to go on drafting every sixty days.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus met at the Capitol to night, and remained in session several hours. It was largly attended, those present including several Border State members. Senators Harding, Davis and Powell, and Representatives Mallory and Grinder were present. A committee was appointed to confer with the National Democratic committee relative to the time of holding the next National Democratic Convention. A general interchange of views showed much harmony and unity among all the members. Another meeting will be held on Monday next, and meetings will also be continued during the session.

THE DANCE GOING ON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President and Mrs. Lincoln were "at home" this afternoon, receiving the officers of the Russian fleet, members of the Cabinet and of both Houses of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court and gentlemen connected with the Diplomatic Corps. The Marine Band was in attendance, and much good humor prevailed.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Last night Mrs. Banks, gave a reception at her residence, and it was said to have been a very brilliant and agreeable affair, the guests comprised the elite of the city, and army and navy and the consuls, and the officers of the foreign war steamers.

LEBANON, Dec. 21—This morning the wife of a soldier, George Shultz, Company D, 93d Regiment, P. V., was found dead in a house in Hill Street, near Plank road. It is supposed she died from exposure and intemperance. She was buried at the poor house.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

A bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue act is in course of preparation, which it is the policy of the government to urge through Congress before the holiday recess, in order to obtain the expected increase of revenue as early and as fully as possible. The general purpose of the bill is to increase the taxes on luxuries, and particularly on whisky and tobacco, and to cut off some of those on necessaries of small value embraced in Schedule C. The increase of the taxes on whisky and tobacco will probably be considerabla larger than was recommended in the reports of the Commissioner and Secretary.

ADDITIONAL TAXES SUGGESTED.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his report recommends the importance of a tax upon malt, or an enlargement of the tax upon malt liquors at $1;50 per barrel. A tax of two cents on artificial mineral waters, soda waters, sarsaparilla waters, and other beverages of like kind usually sold in bottles; of two cents per dozen if of a half a pint or less; of four cents of those of a pint, a cent per bottle of larger capacity; sold in any other way, five per cent. ad valorem; increase of tax on auction sales to one fourth of one per cent; tax on slaughtered animals of 30 cents a head on horned cattle more than eight weeks old; of five cents on calves of eight weeks old and less; and of ten cents on swine exceeding 50 pounds in weight. The taxation of productions manufactures used or consumed by the producers or manufacturers, being articles of commercial value, and which would be taxable of sold.

In addition to the above the Secretary of the Treasury recommends a tax on bank note circulation of 2 2-5 per cent; on distilled liquor 60 cents per gallon; on tobacco 20 cents per lb on leaf, and 5 to 12 cents on manufactured according to quality; a change in the patent tax, and other items.

ONE THOUSAND HORSES LOST.—A stampede of horses lately took place at Camp Stoneman, below Washington city, which resulted in one thousand of the animals being drowned in the Potomac. They cost the Government $145 a head, so that their loss amounts to $145,000—but that's nothing in these days.

WOODEN WEDDINGS.—Wooden weddings are getting to be the order of the day. They are celebrated on the first anniversary of the marriage, while the tin wedding is celebrated on the tenth, the silver on the twenty-fifth, and the golden on the fiftieth anniversary. One of the new fangled concerns took place in the north west a few days ago. The gifts were water-pails and cradles, clothes-pins and boot jacks, wash-tubs, and rolling-pins potato-mashers and rat-traps, beefsteak maulers and match-safes, sugar-boxes and wash boards, wooden trumpets and jumping jacks, wooden shoes and glove strechers, cord wood, &c.

☞ Mrs. Christiana Craig, widow of Benjamin Craig, Esq., dec'd., died in Carlisle on Monday evening last, at the advanced age of almost 101 years. She would have completed her 101st year on Christmas day, and was, most probably, the oldest resident of Cumberland county.

☞ We learn from Fortress Monroe that about eight o'clock on Wednesday evening the hospital in Fort Yorktown took fire. The fire communicated to the bakery, and about half past one o'clock a magazine exploded. The fire continued, causing the frequent explosion of shells during the night. At four o'clock Thursday morning another explosion took place. Several buildings were destroyed. The loss is unknown.

The Wilmington, N. C., papers are full of advertisements offering for sale by the cargo goods which have run the blockade. Sugar is selling for three cents a pound, owing to the immense quantity on hand. All the railroads from Wilmington are at work night and day, to the exclusion of all other business, conveying supplies to the rebel army and goods into the interior. Over two hundred steamers and vessels belonging to different lines are engaged in running the blockade into this one port. Governor Vance says in his recent message that the State of North Carolina (which is largely engaged in this business) has received clothing enough through this channel to clothe her troops to January, 1865.

☞ Why should the highest apple on a tree be a good one? Ans.—Because it's a "tip-top" apple.

A man attempted to spell crockery,' and proceeded thus—kraughkear-reigh.

ABOLITION POETRY.

"In sixty-one, the war begun;
In sixty-two, it was half through;
In sixty-three, the niggers were free
In sixty-four, the war will be o'er.

In sixty-one your party swore,
In sixty days twould all be o'er.

☞ On the 2d Tuesday of last October 3658 "loyalists" in Lebanon county, voted for a "vigorous prosecution of the war"—since then there has been just 000,000, of them enlisted to prosecute it vigorously.

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 Cumber. and 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 OUTCRY,

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 Gerwerth, John Camerer, and Samuel Uhlan, containing 136 Acres of which 13 Acres are hea. OAK TIMBER. The improvements erected thereon are a Log weatherboarded 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 13 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. SCROHM, 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, hal. of which will be given to the purchaser.

Lebanon, June 13, 1860.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
BOROUGH PROPERTY.

THE subscriber offers for sale the *Lot of Ground* on Market street, Lebanon, ½ square south of Hill, east 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, 3 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 another 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 destructor on the premises. LEVI YOCUM.

October 28, 1863.

Public Sale
OF
Chestnut Street Property.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the public house of HENRY D. CARMONY, in the borough of Lebanon, on

TUESDAY, December 29, 1863,

at 6 o'clock, P. M., a HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, situate on Chestnut street, near East street, in said borough. The LOT is 25 feet front and 96 feet deep, running back to an alley. The House is a two-story FRAME, containing 6 rooms, 3 on each floor. A well of never-failing water with pump near the door.

Possession and good title will be given on the 1st day of April, 1864.

JONES MAJOR.

☞ For further information apply to A. Major & Brother.

[Leb. Dec. 16, 1863.—*]

PUBLIC SALE
OF A VALUABLE
Business Stand.

WILL be sold at public Sale at the public house of HENRY D. CARMONY, in the borough of Lebanon, on

SATURDAY, January 2, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., that valuable Business Stand located on Cumberland street, between the Black Horse and Washington Hotels, formerly in the possession of J. C. Reisner. The LOT is 22 feet front and 198 feet deep to an alley. The HOUSE is a three-story, nearly new, Brick, with large Kitchen attached, Wash House, Shed, and other improvements. The first story contains a fine Store room.—There is a Basement, all fitted up and arranged for an Oyster cellar. Gas throughout the whole House.

This is a very desirable property and well worthy the attention of buyers. It is within a square of the Court House, and in the very centre of the business of the borough.

Possession and good title will be given on the 1st day of April, 1864.

Terms, &c., will be made known by WILLIAM AULT.

Lebanon, Dec. 16, 1863.

Public Sale.

THE Subscribers, Heirs and Attorneys in Fact of the heirs and legal representatives of John Aale Miller, late of North Annville tp., Lebanon county, will sell at Public Vendue or Outcry, on

WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1863,

on the premises, all that certain

Messuage, Plantation & Tract of Land, situate in North Annville township aforesaid, at the town of Belleview, adjoining lands of David Long, George A. Miller, Moses Hege, Town lots of Belleview, and lands of Henry Frank and Joseph Frank and others and the Swatara Creek,

Containing 155 Acres,

strict measure, with the appurtenances. The Union Canal runs through the same. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE, and a large BANK BARN, Wagon Shed, and other necessary outbuildings. There are about 45 ACRES of WOODLAND on the premises, an ORCHARD of good fruit, and two Springs near the buildings. The title is indisputable, the land is of superior quality of Limestone, and divided into convenient fields and is considered a choice farm.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by

GEORGE A. MILLER,
JOHN D. RIEVER,
ATTORNEYS. &c.

North Annville twp., Dec. 16, 1863.

REMOVAL.
TAILORING.

LORENZO H. ROHRER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment, a few doors east of Laudermilch's store, and nearly opposite the Washington House, on Cumberland St., where he will make up clothing in the most fashionable styles in the best manner, good fits, guaranteed to all. Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to him thus far he hopes to merit and continue the same.

Lebanon, April 8, 1863.—1y.