petent judges that the movement nor were the utmost exertions on the just completed by our army is unpar- part of the military authorities adequate atteled in the annals of war. Under to overcome the obstacles to active serthe most difficult circumstances we vice. have preserved our trains, our guns, our material, and above all our dition to take the field the Peninsula camhonor?

To this the President replied: "Be with enthusiasm by officers and men. cassured the beroism and skill of your. Had this campaign been followed up as it self, officers, and men, is, and forever was designed, I cannot doubt it would will be, appreciated. If you can hold have resulted in a glorious triumph to your present position we shall have our arms and the permanent restoration

the enemy yet." 'On the 7th Gen. M'Clellan tele ginia and in North Carolina, if not graphed: "If not attacked to-day I throughout the revolted States. It was, shall laugh at them.—Flag Officer however; otherwise ordered; and the Ar-Goldsborough is confident he can my of the Potomac was recalled from keep open my communications by the within sight of Richmond and incorpora-James." 'Expecting an attack, he ted with the Army of Virginia. The says, as a necessity to the enemy, disappointments of the campaign on the and feeling the critical nature of the Peninsula had not dampened their ardor position, Gen. M'Clellan on the same or diminished their patriotism. They day addressed to the President the fought well, faithfully, gallantly under ! following letter :

"MR. PRESIDENT: You have been fully in formed that the Rebel army is in our front, with most demoralized. The enemy, no longthe purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnesly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your even Washington itself. Elated by his

Our cause must never be abandoned-it is the cause of free inexistations and self-govern-ment. The Constitution and Union massible preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure, and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the

"The time has come when the government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national treu-ble. The responsibility of determining, declaring. and supporting such civil and military poling, and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency.

"This rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded, and it should the conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State in any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political of ganization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolices, tion of slavery should be contemplated for a mo-ment. In prosecuting the war all private prop-erty and unarmed persons should be strictly proteoted, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and of fensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not e tolerated except in places where active hostilconstitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should rbe confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the government to appropriate permamently to its own service claims of slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to ompensation therefor should be recognized .-The principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working ananumission in such State, and in Missouri

perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly been a maryisod, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time.

"A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom would receive the support of almost all tends leaved to the support of all tends leaved to the support of almost all tends

conduct of our straggle shall be made known and approved, the effortite obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radiccal views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.

"The policy of the government must be sunported by concentration of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation, and numerous ar-mies, but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Con-federate States. Those armies thoroughly de-feated the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist. "In carrying out any system of policy which

you may form you will require a commander in chief of the army, one who possesses your confi-dence, understands your views, and is competent dece, understands your views, and is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such a position as you may assign me, and will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served

superior.

"I may be on the brink of eternity, and, as

river, contrary to the opinion of Gen. dier insisting, she finally consented. in yesterday's Intelligencer.

during the campaign of Pope is graphical. the money to the soldier inside, secreted ly described.

his own and Gen. Pope's armies and find armed, but if I had a pistol I would fix the enemy. On the 17th of September | the villains." The door was then burstand Crampton's Gap having been already groes, entered the house. Five shots won by us. Not a single gun or color total loss in men at Antietam is stated by remainder fled. The blacking having Gen. M'Clellan at 12,469.

The advance into Virginia after Antietam is related, with an account of the causes by which that advance was delayed. On the night of Nov. 7th General M'Clellan was relieved, and the command transferred to Gen. Burnside.

Gen. M'Clellan thus describes his own

The report is in fact the history of the army of the Potomac. During the period occupied in the organization of that advance of a lately victorious enemy. while the fortification of the capital was in progress, and, under the discipline which it then received, it acquired strength, education, and some of that experience which is necessary to success in active operations, and which enabled it afterward to sustain itself under circumstances trying to the most heroic men. of war.

the finest regiments were without rifles, visit to the city when the fire occurred. fry 'em!

"When at length the army was in conpaign was planned and entered upon of the power of the government in Vir Gen. Pope, yet were compelled to fall back on Washington, defeated and aler occupied in guarding his own capital, poured his troops northward, entered Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army or strictly come within the scope of my official duties.

These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart.

These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart. soil was to be relieved from the burden of supporting two hosfile armies. But he did not understand the spirit which ani-

mated the soldiers of the Union. "I shall not, nor can I, living, forget future. Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake your sattled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every the soldiers, with whom I had shared so the soldiers, with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety and pain and suffering of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all their ancient vigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington they vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and disappointed across the Potomac into Virgi-

> "The army had need of rest after the terrible experience of battles and marches, with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had gone through from the time of leaving the Peninsula, the return to Washington, the defeat in Virgina, the victory at South Mountain and again at Antietam. It was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty. Shoes were worn out and blankets were lost; clothing was short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary When the slowly forwarded supplies came to us I led the army across the river, renovated, refreshed, in good order and discipline, and forced the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory; when in the midst of the movement, while my advanced guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command. \*

"Instead of reporting a victorious campaign, it has been my duty to relate the heroism of a reduced army, sent upon an expedition into an enemy's country, there to abandon one and originate another and new plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful if supported nport of altanost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebal masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty.

With appreciation of its necessities, but which failed because of the repeated failure of promised support at the most critical and it proved the most fatal masses. "Unless the principles governing the future cal, and, it proved, the most fatal moments. That heroism surpasses ordinary description. Its illustration must be left for the pen of the historian in times of calm reflection, when the nation shall be looking back to the past from the midst of peaceful days. For me now it is sufficient to say that my comrades were victors in every field save one, and there the endurance of a single corps accomplished the object of its fighting, and, by securing to the army its transit to the James river, left to the enemy a ruinous and barren victory.

VILLAINOUS CONDUCT.—The wife f an officer, in the army, living in Williamson county, Illinois, recently received from her husband a package containing seven hundred dollars, a portion of which belonged to the families of soldiers living Those forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you and from love for my country."—GEORGE B.

McCLELLAN. soldier to the house of the officer's wife Early in August the army was ordered and asked permission to remain over to leave Harrison's Landing, on James | night. The woman refused, but the sol-M'Clellan that the road to Richmond was During the night the family was aroused by way of the Peninsula. On that occa- by the violent knocking of parties outside. sion he addressed Gen. Halleck the re- who demanded the door to be opened, markable letter, under date of "Berkeley, and if not opened they would break it Va., August 4th," which was republished down; that the officer's wife had a lot of money and they were bound to have it, The condition of affairs at Washington | The woman was terrified, and, giving herself and her children, when the soldier September 2, the President directed exclaimed, in a voice loud enough to be General M'Clellan to take command of heard by the villains outside, "I am un-Antietam was fought, South Mountain ed open, and ten men disguised as newere instantly fired at them, killing three | did not follow the sound, Christian was lost by us in these battles, and our of the party and wounding another; the been washed from the faces of the dead they were discovered to be the woman's are confident, was the main cause nearest neighbors-one of them her brother-in-law. - Cincinnatti Enquirer.

The colored people begin to hunger after the spoils of fat contracts. Why should they not! If they can fight they certainly can pocket the greenbacks of Uncle Sam.—Two Philadelphia darkeys had an interview with the Secretary of War, and offered to engage themselves despise his weak and malignant army it served as a barrier against the to deliver any quantity of shirts, drawers, haversacks, blouses, in thirty, sixty, or ninety days. Stanton assured them that the colored people should be placed on an equal footing with the whites in the matter of contracts. Who says this is not the "year of jubilum?"

St. Joseph's College, situated near Montrose, in Susquehanna county, Pa., was nearly destroyed by fire on New Frequent skirmishes occurred along the Year's night. The building was insured, lines, conducted with great gallantry, and cost about \$5,000. The chapel was ed to amend by appointing Lowry which innured our troops to the realities elegantly adorned, and the college was in a most flourishing condition, there being "The army grew into shape but slow. nearly a hundred students in attendance. ly, and the delays which attended on the The libraries were all destroyed and were obtaining of arms continued late into the very valuable. The loss cannot be easily winters of, 1861-62, were no less trying estimated. A portion of the students lost to the soldiers than to the people of the their clothing, but very fortunately no country. Even at the time of the organi- lives were lost. The President of the zation of the Peninsula campaign some of College, Rev. Father Monahan, was on a

Lebanon Advertiser



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE GEAS WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864. The Philadelphia Press proposes that the head of Abe Lincoln be placed on the coins of the commonwealth will be obliged to United States hereafter struck in take a depreciated paper money. the Mint. The heads of European We are glad that the Governor is monarchs are on their coins, and willing to take his talons off the

SAYs the Nashville Union: The young trage dian, Edwin Adams, had a compliment paid him on Monday night last, such as has been ren-dered to but few men. There were six Generals present to witness his representation of Hamlet, the noble Grant at the hend of them.—Abolition

Many good natured people suppose that Generals, in this cold weather, are suffering with their soldiers and earning their big wa-They can see in the above how egregiously they are deceived.

Six Generals in one Theatre in one

A curious story is affect. It runs that the Queen has been casting her eyes about for an sligible mate, and has fixed upon a broad shouldered Scotchman, named Alexander Murray.—
The Queen is said not to live to her satisfaction in her present state of widowhood. Whether true or not, the story has received a great circumitation. lution. Should it prove correct, the will of course, have to resign her "crown" into the hands of the Prince of Wales, as the statute of England forbids a King or "Queen marrying a statute.

In this country "military nedessity" would obviate the difficulty without a resignation. But England is'ent a "free" country.

The drafted men of 1862 who refused to go, or who were never mustered into service, have been relieved from all further proceedings by the following opinion recently published by Mr. Whiting, solicitor of the War Department. The opinion was given in May last, but was never published until now:—

Opinion .- Militia men drafted under the laws | three cent piece, which is supposof the State of Pennsylvania, not having been mustered into the service of the United States, cannot lawfully be treated as deserters inasmuch 1868, and us the deficit of froups of Cennsyles nia Will thus be made up, it is my opinion that no forther proceedings should be taken in relapersons drafted last fall.

WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department

The editor of the Courier is terribly put out because we were a candidate for a Clerkship a year We do not know whether it is envy or revenge, perhaps both, that arouses his ill-nature, and prompts him to unforgetfulness of a matter so long past, but let it be what it will, he should take example from others and bury that matter in oblivion, as we do his failings and foibles. For instance, how easily we might rake up his candidacy for Governor a year ago, but we will not. He did not receive any votes it is true, nor have ly accounts of a grand ball given we been rubbing it under his nose by Gen. Gilmore, at Hilton Head, every week. Why can't he profit on Christmas Eve. 500 guests by our example and keep shady, were in attendance. Simple peofor who knows what may turn up, us both next time.

## Gen. M'Ciclian's Report.

We publish to-day a brief digest of the report of Gen. M'Clellan .-It will be found very interesting. The letter which the General addressed to the President from Harrison's Bar, July 7th, 1862, will attract particular attention; and it will be almost universally regret ted, we think, that the President and statesmanlike suggestions it contains; and yet that letter, we of Gen. M'Clellan's removal from the head of the army and retirement from active service. The better we become acquainted with that able, accomplished and illused officer, the more we admire him and the more we detest and persecutors. His day of reward. however, and their day of debase ment will come.

land preside.

and proper.

of last week, at Church Hill. Queen Anno's coun-

nually into the State Treasury for

policy of the National Administra-

Banks and substitute its own green-

back circulation in place of theirs.

some other way, probably by taxa-

tion on real estate. The shortsight.

edness of the present party in pow-

er in the currency question is only

one of their great failings in all

A GOOD ONE.-That abolition blowpipe, Lowry, in the Senate, last week, offered a esolution respectfully requesting Jeff-Davis to release their brother Senator or capture another. Mr. Kinsey movto carry the resolution to Jeff.-Lowry squashed down.

Amos Myers, in Congress. offered a resolution last week for THE LEGISLATURE.

Governor Curtin recom-

mends in his message that the in-

terest on our public debt be here-

after paid in U.S. Greenbacks, in-

Legislature when the loans were

their specie, and now, when they

have been so hard squeezed that

hardly any more blood in the shape

of gold and silver is remaining in

their vaults, the creditors of the

eracy doing the same thing.

Tuesday last, was the day fixed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Legislature. The House met at noon, and organized by the estead of gold and silver, as was lection of Hon. Henry C. Johnson, promised by solemn act of the of Crawford county, as Speaker. The Democratic members voted for the obtained. For the past two years bria county. The House then adthe banks have been despoiled of journed, and completed its organization on Wednesday by the election of the following officers:

Clerk—A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdod:
Assistant Clerk—James C. Brown, of Mercent,
Sergeaut at Arms—James Subers, of Phila.
Doorkeeper—James T. M. Jankin, of Butler. Messenger—James C. Sturdivant. Postmaster—R. W. Stewart.

Without transacting any business of interest or importance, the House abjourned over from Thursday to Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. The Senate met on Tuesday at 3 as Abe is King here, able to do banks, and, in doing so he has no P. M., and was called to order by the just as he pleases, and very ready other remedy to raise the means to the Speaker elected at the close of to ape monarchial precedents, we pay the interest, except either to the last session, to hold during the reshould not be surprised if this in | pay in paper money or resort to | cess; but, contrary to the usual cusnovation would also be accomplish additional taxation, but is it not a sometimes of interior to research the Chair Speaker ad interim to vacate the Chair bad time just now to shake the immediately upon calling the Senate confidence of the people in the to order, Mr. Penny held on to the promises of its rulers? The people | seat. A motion, however, to proceed are daily taking millions of dollars nanimously carried—the Republicans to the election of a Speaker, was uof loans from the national govern- thus admitting that such an election ment, the interest of which is was required, to organize the Schate. promised to be paid in gold and Eight ballots were taken, without a choice, the result being a tie vote in silver. If Pennsylvania proves re- each case—the 16 Democratic Senacreant to its pledges and repudi- tors voting for their caucus nominee, ates its; promises what is to prevent | Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks; and the National officials, schooled in their caucus candidate, Hon. John P. the same school of political degen- PENNY, of Allegheny. On Wednesday, three more ballots were taken, with the same result. Just before When troubles of every kind are the adjournment that day, and again enveloping us, and every year on Thursday, a motion to proceed to brings us nearer to individual and the twelfth ballot was negarived by a national ruin, as Governor Curtin vote of 16 to 16—the Democrats voting for, and the Abolitionists against and Old Abe can not help to see the motion.

from their own difficulties, why After the 10th ballot, on Wedneswill they remain blind and reck- day, Mr. CLYMER made the following less, without making a single of remarks-temperate, dignified and strictly true-proposing a comprofort to avert the threatened disas- mise by which an organization could ters. A fool in Congress last have been immediately effected, and week offered a resolution making giving the Speaker to the Abolitionists: the introduction of propositions to 'It is perfectly evillent, sir, that as this Sen

bring this war to a close—A CRIME!

They are so much infatuated with fanatheism, the spoils of office and fanaticism, the spoils of office and nience or public policy. No men can be more arxious than the Senators with whom I have the honor to act politically in bringing this state plunderings of war, that they would pronounce it to be treason of affairs to some amicable conclusion. We are to even talk of peace, notwithstanding they see us drifting rapidly to a calamity that will overwhelm themselves as well as all others.

of affairs to some amicable conclusion. We are prepared therefore, sir, to say to this Senate de likerately that for the purpose of effecting an organization, and in order that the legislation of the State may proceed, we are willing to touder to the other side of this chamber as a compromise of the difficulties existing between us, this arrangement: That they shall select, first, and the city of the Sarter, the state of the city of the Sarter, the sarter of the sarter. any office within the gift of this Senate, we to se-lect the second, they the third and so on to the end of the list. We make this offer, trusting that its fairness will commend it to the judgment of this Senate, as it certainly will commend it We obtained last week a ed to contain a small particle of self to the judgment of the people of this State, we are here 10 to 16 on this floor. It is no fault of this wish to feast their eves with cannot lawfully be treated as deserters inserted as the number of troops and the length of their as the number of troops and the length of their service in the different States have been, or will be, taken into consideration by the President, so as to equalize the same among the States in the draft which is soon to be ordered under the set of traft which is soon to be ordered under the set of the good times of Frank of the Republican party, if we are to believe the organs of the states in the draft which is soon to be ordered under the set of the good times of Frank of the Republican party, if we are to believe the organs of the state of the sent. It is true, if we are to believe the organs of the sent of a tatements are true, that gentleman is the longer a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. And I hold that it was the duty of those who controlled the affairs of this Senate, who were its officers, to have ordered an election, and to have had his successor here: and if we effect no or-The fellows now in power have squandered the national currency of the Democratic Presidents, the national honor, the national charganization under the present circumstances the

ganization under the present circumstances the responsibility must lie upon them.
"Now, sir, for the sake of arriving at a just and amicable arrangement, we have offered the proposition I have stated. I trust that for the sake acter, national prosperity, and every thing that was worthy of prize of the interests of the State, the proposition will be accepted." in the good old days, and hence, a relic of the times gone-by, even if This proposal, met with no favor from the Administration side, and the

a three cent piece, is a rarity that can be seen and felt, as well as approspects of an organization are now nore remote than ever, neither party being willing to yield an inch. The It is thought that Congress Abolitionists have had it in their power to prevent this embarrassment, by will pass a law authorizing the the timely election of a Senator in payment of the high bounties to Major White's place; for it has been volunteers until the 1st of March. authoritively stated by three of their leading papers, that his resignation The papers-the crush-thewas obtained weeks ago. Why it is not produced, is of course known only rebellion-ones-are publishing length. to those who are in the secret. Efforts were made to place Democrats in every possible posible false position an instance of which occurred vesterday, when they were called upon to refuse the consideration of a tribune ple in the north are daily in expecto General Grant. Everybody knew and that better luck may attend tation of the fall of Charleston and that, under all proper circumstances, pitying the sufferings of those en- the members of the party would heartily honor any brave General, gaged in its reduction, but from but such resolutions could not be actthe ball accounts they may infer ed upon until the Senate was organizthat the officers at least are doing ed. No resolution would be in order, as well as can be expected. It is even though his Republican friends saw fit to propose one endorsing the to be presumed too that Charles-Bible or the sanctity of marriage. ton will not be reduced at a very

Col. FREDERIC E EMBICK .- We are early day, at least not while the gratified to learn that this gallant officers are subjected to such deofficer, who was dismissed the service lightful recreations as balls, paron the 14th day of September last ties, &c., where the beauty of the for writing a contemptuous letter to Gen. W. L. Elliott, commanding 3d Div., 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, has been re-commissioned Colonel Mn. K. Brown, a miller was shot while interering with some negro soldiers, on Friday night of the 106th regiment of Infantry, New York Volunteers, by Gov. Sey ty, and survived but a few minutes. He leaves a wife and a number of children.—Abolition pamour, the President having previous ly removed the disability of his dis-The above is all the notice missal upon the recommendation of Col. Holt, Judge Advocate General that is taken of such an outrage. of the army. Col. Embick entered Under the present dispensation the service as a private, rose to the such things are considered right position of Colonel, after passing through all intermediate grades, and having fought under McClellan, Burn-The Banks of Pennsylvania side, Hooker and Meade. He is a at present pay about \$400,000 an-

native of Lebanon. The heaviest and most extensive snow storm known in the west the privileges they enjoy. The for many years commenced on Thurs. day night. Dispatches received reption is to wipe out all the State resent it as exceedingly severe beyond the Mississippi, and north as far as Green Bay, while south it extended as far as Springfield. The Hence when that is accomplished, snow has drifted so that the several the \$400,000 now paid by the railroads are completely blocked up. The storm is reported to have been Banks will have to be raised in very violent in lowa.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have leased the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Rail. road for 99 years, and guarantee the stockholders 8 per cent. dividends .that pertains to understanding the This gives the Philadelphia and Readthe hanging of the leading traitors. true principles of government for ing R. R. Co., the control of all the Better catch your fish before you the benefit of the masses of the peo- lateral Railroads terminating in Schuylkill county.

The Store of Mr. E. Ruhe, of

tion of the goods is given by the Al-Hon. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cam. lentown papers, in hope of leading to his detection should he attempt to dispose of them :-Twenty pieces of three pieces plain black, together accident .- Milton Paper. with one piece of cloth, kid gloves, silk handkerchiefs, ladies' woolen undersle eves, men's collars, ladies' collars. &c. A reward of \$300 is offered for his apprehension.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, has submitted a joint resolution empowering the President to call cut One Million of voluntoers, for ninety days, for the express purpose of marching straight through the rebellious States and liberating the Union soldiers held as prisoners of war.-These troops the President is requested to place under command of Gener-

That resolution will fetch every Leaguer in the land. They will go of

Dr. Young, of Shultzville, Berks county, died on Tuesday night of last week, at his home, from the effects of nhaling too much ether. He had saturated a cloth with ether, and laid it upon his forehead, to relieve him from a headache, and in that way went to sleep. It is supposed that during the night, the cloth slipped own bis nose and mouth and thus

ALS C.

The f llowing: Personal pro, perty vit > 1 Ton Coal, Bed Bedstead, 2 Iron Kettles, 1 seld Gun, pisted and bedstead, 2 Iron Kettles, 1 seld Gun, pisted and bedstead, 2 Iron Kettles, 1 seld Gun, pisted and the sleep. It is supposed that during the night, the cloth slipped own minerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P.M. when terms will be made known by HENRI WITMER, j.s., while he made known by HENRI WITMER, j.s., and in the sleep will be made known by HENRI WITMER, j.s., and in the sleep will be made known by HENRI WITMER, j.s., and in the sleep will be made known by HENRI WITMER, j.s., and in the sleep will be made known by HENRI WITMER, j.s., and in the sleep will be made known by HENRI WITMER, j.s., and in the sleep will be made known by HENRI WITMER, j.s., and in the sleep will be made known by HENRI WITMER, j.s., and j.s. an ver his nose and mouth, and thus caused the fatal effects of the ether. Congress is trying to legislate

against the exportation of gold. If t will wait another year, no legislation will be necessary, as there will be none left to send away.

Two soldiers were frozen to death at camp Chase, Ohio, on Satur.

On Thursday night four rebel

years old, and leaves a family in very needy circumstances,

On Saturday, a man about 50 years of s. Lebanon, Jan. 6, 1864. age, named John Laws, stopped at Worrell's Hotel, opposite Manyunk Bridge, in Montgomery county, and while there fell dead. He was journeying to Reading at the time, and his sudden death was caused by the extreme cold.

## TEACHERS'

Court House.

Lebanon: on THURSDAY, January 21, 1864,

THREE DAYS. The Exercises will consist of

Class Drills, Lectures, Essays and

Discussions. D. Dougherty, Esq.,

ORATION

efore the public of

Thursday Evening. The following question will likewise come up for discussion:—Which is the more useful member of the

THE TEACHER OR THE PREACHER? Rev. J. W. Jackson,

FRIDAY NIGHT.

vill deliver an Oration on

Subject—"The English Langunge, its origin, its progress and its destiny." On both evenings the Critics appointed by the Institute will read their reports.

Prof. Coburn,

State. Superintendent, Prof. Brooks, of the Normal School.

Prof. Potter,

SUPT. INGRAM,

VOCAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

EXCURSION TICKETS, THREE DAYS,

TEACHERS

**DIRECTORS** at all points along the Railroad from Missemer's Sta-

Reduced Rates

Every effort will be made to render this coming Institute more pleasant and profitable, than any yet held in this County, and it is sincerely hoped that not a Teacher in the County will be so indifferent as not to respond to the call. Teachers do not stop to ask the question, will or can I go? but, come one and all, and let there be a turnout worthy of the cause.

AFT The friends of education are invited to attend.

By order of HENRY HOUCK,

Co., Sup't.

Lebanon, Jan. 6, 1864 .- 3t.

New Counterferr.—A new counterfeit llentown, was robbed last week of \$20 bill on the Pittston (Pa.) Bank has goods to the value of about \$2,000. made its apperance. Vignette, rolling From some articles found in the vi. mill; head of Webster on right lower cinity the morning after the burgla- corner; man with scythe on lower left ry, the thief's name is thought to be corner; also, woman with child, and man J. Henderson. The following descrip. with pitchfork, reclining against a tree. The note is well executed.

Sad Accident.-Wednesday evening last, Mrs. Harriet Swanger, while drawing a bucket of water at her father's silk, (among them some fourteen house, fell into the well and was killed. dress patterns, principally black fig. The water is drawn by a windlass, and ured, one green figured, one purple as the well is therefore an open one it was figured,) two pieces Foulard silk, comparatively easy to have met with the

The inauguration of Gov. Curtin will take place on Tuesday the 19th inst. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Sprague are each aspiring to the leadership of Washington society.

As long as men smell of whiskey and tobacco, the women have a right to defend themselves with musk.

## PUBLIC SALE Real Estate

Personal Property. SATURDAY, January 30, 1864,

the following real estate, late of Michael Moves, dedeceased about % of an AGRE of LAND, adjoining property of John Bowe an and Wm. Smith, having property of House & Houses, one a frame and the other Log.) a never failing well of excellent Water, with pump, and other agests of outbuildings.

The United Research of the Control of the C

G. B. HAUCK, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE Personal Property.

WILL be sold at public sale at the late residence of ABRAHAM GEIB, decal, in South Leband township, about a miles from Lebanon and 2 miles from Cornwall Furnaces, on THURSDAY, February 18, 1864, TUESDAY, March 22, 1864,

TUESDAY, March 22, 1864, the following Stock, Farming Implements and Household Property, viz:—

The Boston Advertiser, (abolition,) recommends the election of the Rev. Mr. Grimes, a colored clergyman, as chaplain of the Massachusetts Legislature. The good works and high character of this gentleman, says the Philadelphia Press, (also abolition,) are not disputed.

Frozen to Death.—Stephen Lins, a resident of Windsor township, Berks county, was found dead last Saturday morning, 2d inst, in the neighborhood of Hamburg. An inquest held upon him by Esquire Burkholder, rendered a verdict of "death by freezing." He was about 50 years old, and leaves a family in very

n the second. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when terms will SAMUEL-GEIB,

Personal Property. WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in South Annuille township Lebanon county, about 2 miles from Annuile, on FRIDAY, February 19, 1864

PUBLIC SALE

AND THURSDAY, March 17, 1864.

the following STOCK. FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, viz:

6 head of Horses, 10 Milch
Cows, 4 Heifers with Cair, 3
Durham Bulls. 19 head of
Durham Bulls. 19 head of Sheep,
2 breeding Sows, 10 Shoats, 2 broad wheeled Wagons,
1 Spring Wagon, 5 ploughs, 4 harrows, 2 shovel harrows, 1 Thrashing Machine, 1 Resper, 2 cutting boxes,
1 windmill, 1 carriage, 1 trotting buggy, good as new, 2 patent hay ladders, &c. &c.

A LSO

large variety of every kind of HOUSEHOUR.

large variety of every kind of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN Furniture, and a large variety of other articles for farming and housekeeping, too numerous to mention.

All the articles not sold at the first day of sale will its sold on the second the sold on the second.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clook, A. M., of said days, when terms will be made known by

JOHN DIETZ.

S. Annville to., Dec. 30, 1863. PRIVATE SALE

BOROUGH PROPERTY. BOROUGH PROPERTY

The subscriber offers for sale the Lot of Ground on
Market street, Lebanon. 2 square south of Hill,
west side, 33 fect 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.

Lebanon, Sept, 9, 1863. For Sale or Exchange. HE undersigned will sell, or exchange for a Small FARM, his desirable House and lot of Ground, in FARM, his desirable House and lot of Ground, in Land House, and lot of Ground, in the House is a new two-story BRICK with Ritchen attached, all well built and well arranged with all necessary conveniences. Also Gistern, Bath House, Sinoke 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 her information apply to

JAMES N. ROGERS, Tinsmith.

Lebanon, July 16, 1862.

Out-Lots at Private Sale! WILL be sold at Private Sale.

WILL be sold at Private Sale,

S 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 m the garden.—
The land has fine stones for quarries. This tract will
make a nice home for a small family.

39. It is free from Ground Rent. Good title will be
given.

ADAM RITCHER.

given.

ADAM RITCHER.

N. B.—This tract is now covered with fine grass; halof which will be given to the purchaser.

Lebanon, June 13, 1860.

CABINET WAREROOMS. South-east corner of Market Square, NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH.



WANTED.

A young man, from 17 to 20 years of sge, that has had a year or two of experience in a Store, is wanted in a Store in this berough. Apply at this office.

[Lebanon, Dec. 23, 1863.] JOHN DILLER

Pickles. Piccalelli, Cauliflower, Ketchup, Pepper Sauc

Cheese. English, Limberger, Sap-Sage. Fish

Sardines, Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, Codfish. Fruit. aisins, Currents, Prunes, Dried Apples and Peaches, Cranberries, Apples, Hominy, Tapioca, Barley, Peas, &c, A lot of Buckwheat Meal. Also 50 barrels of New York Angles

A lot of Buckwhook areas.

York Apples.

Highest price given in CASH for Eggs, Butter,
Dried Apples and Peaches, Beans, Onions, &c.

Public patronage is solicited.

JOHN DILLER.

Lebanou, Dec. 23 , 1863.