over a spot about four or five acres in extent, spattering the tents with large splashes of a fluid resembling poke berry juice in color, and collecting in considerable quantities in the cups of dead leaves, &c.

There was a singular appearance in the North at the same time resembling the "silver rain" of the pyrotechnists, and which lasted but a few minutes. These facts can be attested by hundreds of persons, officers and men, and I inclose you some of the leaves clotted with this peculiar red substance.

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

☞ Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, delivered an address, in the Court House, on Thursday evening last, before the Teachers' Institute. The large Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by an appreciating audience. As such exhibitions now-a-days, are generally abolition harangues, we stand aloof, but in the present instance, wishing to hear what Dan had to say, we took advantage of one of Mr. Houck's complimentary tickets kindly furnished us, and attended. Mr. Dougherty used to be a democrat, but got into John W. Forney's boat during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and hence, is one of those who makes hating the Democracy a heart-ease.—We do not intend to notice his lecture at length, but only draw attention to particular points. As a general thing we have but little fault to find with it, and are free to confess that when, in instituting comparisons between the two parties, no worse case can be made out against the Democracy by one of its bitterest opponents, we are prouder than ever in being a member of that great organization. He told us that Abe Lincoln was not elected President because he was *fit*, but because he was the nominee of the party and—a rail-splitter. He thought that things would go much better in the government if but ten honest men could be found in its administration. This was very hard on the "loyalty, intelligence and patriotism" of the abolition party. He said that the abolitionists shouted "Union" to cover up their evil designs; in asserting that the Democracy shouted "Constitution" for the same purpose he was begging the question. He laid open the schemes of his own party, and no doubt speaks understandingly, but he should not judge others by his political associates. He said a great deal in denunciation of politics and politicians, forgetting that his own address was entirely political, and that he himself figures rather extensively as a politician. He intimated, (and gave an instance,) that it was useless to proceed against and convict the vultures and traitors feasting upon the treasury, because the end was a pardon signed—A. LINCOLN! His allusions to the recklessness, extravagance and carousals of not only the administration, but of its officials, contractors, speculators and thieves were well-timed, appropriate and true. He said that the apparent prosperity of the country was only the hectic flush of the consumptive, and that while we were apparently well we were being consumed by raging fires at the very foundations of our life. He did not say anything about the balls, fetes, receptions, &c., at the White House, but he squinted terribly in that direction. He paid a high compliment to the governmental ability of the southern officials when they were still in the Union, and the contrast he made of how the North is at present conducted, was anything but complimentary to "*us*." His insinuations against McClellan were in bad taste, and he may consider himself fortunate that he escaped instant denunciation. His propositions, although insiduously made and carefully guarded, in favor of the tenure of office during good behaviour, and in favor of holding elections rarely, except for representatives, are the first public intimations we have heard, although long believing that such would be the case, of the disposition of the present party in power to prolong their term of office, curtail the right of the people in the right of suffrage, and generally to usurp the privileges of the citizens. Mr. Dougherty's address was intended to be impartial, and he came as near to making it such as a politician well can.

☞ Last October, a private in the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, named John Gallacher, was tried by a Court Martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed. He was accordingly shot. A few days ago an order came from the War Department, reviewing the proceedings of the court martial, and stating that sentence of death would be remitted, and that he would be immediately returned to duty in his regiment. This is in accordance with the bunglings and incompetency of almost every other act of the present miserable party in power at Washington. If poor Gallacher had been a contractor or speculator his case would have been attended to in time and properly; so, he was hurried out of the world by some official understrappers, probably while some ball or hop was going on at the White House not permitting his case to be attended to. What reeks he now for the "pardon—A. LINCOLN;" what consolation is it to his poor wife and children; and moreover, it is just as likely as not that he suffered innocently.

☞ A bag of gold containing $6,000 was stolen from the Philadelphia Custom House the other day. It was to have been taken up to the Mint, with several other bags of coin, but found legs in some mysterious manner, to walk away while the cashier's back was turned. As usual with such transactions, "nobody" knows how it was done. But then, six thousand dollars are a mere trifle, in these days, when the Government is robbed almost by millions. Of course, none of the "loyal" officers about the Custom House took it!

☞ It is said that there are 40,000 contrabands in Vicksburg and neighborhood, that the half of them are naked or nearly so, and that 400 deaths occur on an average daily among them. The crazy, unreasoning monster—Abolitionism—without heart or soul, is the cause of this.

☞ The Abolitionists in Congress did not think General Meade deserving of thanks for winning the battle of Gettysburg and turning the rebels back from the North, without coupling it with such conditions as made the thanks worth just nothing at all. Is Meade a democrat because he is treated thus shabbily?

☞ Governor Curtin was inaugurated for another three years on Tuesday of last week as Governor of Pennsylvania. His inaugural address will be found on the first page of the ADVERTISER by those who wish to read it.

☞ MILITARY ELECTIONS have been ordered to be held in Louisiana and Arkansas for state officers on the 22d of February. These states are then to be *considered* back in the Union!—This arrangement is in conformity to the President's "one-tenth" arrangement by which bogus electors are to be manufactured in the southern states to keep him in an office into which a majority of the people never placed him, and out off which a still larger majority are anxious to get him for the interests of the present and all future time.

☞ Richard Busteed of New York, who is mixed us with the recent astounding frauds and treason in the Custom House of that city, has been appointed to a high Judgeship by A. LINCOLN! If there are not ten honest men in the administration at Washington, according to Mr. Dougherty, a friend to that administration, this appointment is not increasing the number to any great extent; in fact, the matter of appointments at Washington stands about as another active Republican recently said, that there appeared to be three sources of appointment there—Lincoln, Seward and Chase. Mr. Lincoln appointed d——d traitors, with occasionally a fanatic; Mr. Seward appointed d——d loafers, and sometimes a man of ability; and Mr. Chase appointed d——d fools, with a sprinkling of great scoundrels. It is true that Republican has been expelled from the Loyal League, but he maintains that he nevertheless spoke the truth.

☞ We may be "disloyal" and still *patriotic*; or, we may be "loyal" and still a *traitor*. Loyalty in this country means love to Abraham Lincoln, and, Heaven knows, we have little enough of that; but *patriotism* means love of country and its democratic or republican institutions, and the abolitionists are careful enough not to charge a want of that even against "Copperheads." When the abolitionists talk of "loyalty," they talk all for Abe Lincoln and nothing for the country. We heard a public speaker lately finish up a discourse by charging parents to teach their children to be "loyal." Had he advised them to inculcate patriotism—love of country—LIBERTY! would have been better and more appropriate.

☞ The Northumberland County Democrat, a paper published at Sunbury, Pa., was entirely destroyed by an Abolition mob on Sunday night of last week.

If the Abolitionists continue to advocate and practice mob law; injure the persons and destroy the property of Democrats, as well as put every other outrage in their power upon them; and if in the end a just retribution should overtake the scoundrels and the same deeds be committed upon them; and if from such scenes of outrages, anarchy and civil war in the North should be the result, WHO WILL BE TO BLAME? Do they imagine that Democrats will always sit down and quietly submit to the destruction of their property, as was the case last week in Sunbury, and not long ago in Huntingdon, in Westchester, in Easton, in Carlisle, and in dozens of other places? And if they should protect their property and resist mob law and civil war be the consequence, would they be to blame? or would the abolitionists who countenance, encourage and advise the outrages? Patience under wrongs may cease to be a virtue, and if commotion in the North occurs in consequence, we want the blame to lie at the right doors.

A SENSIBLE RESOLUTION.

Hon. Myer Strouse last week offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives:

Resolved. That in order to afford more general information on the subject matter, the special committee on immigration be instructed to print a proportionate number of copies of their reports in the German language for general circulation.

Mrs. Lincoln's reception at the White House on Saturday was quite brilliant. It lasted from one to three P. M. The foreign ministers and a host of brigadiers were out. The ladies appeared in full morning dress, lined this cold weather with ermine and fur. Mrs. Lincoln was dressed in black velvet, corded with white, postillion back, trimmed with black thread lace over white silk, and pelerine collar of white point lace.—Her hand dress was of white and black flowers, with jet and pearl ornaments. Her gloves were white, stitched with black.—*Forney's Press*.

☞ The widows and orphans of many of the poor soldiers are also "dressed in black"—sackcloth and ashes, without "gloves" and flowers "this cold weather."

For the Advertiser.

THE COUNTY MEETING.

The County Meeting held in pursuance of adjournment at its last meeting, represented much of its wealth, capital, land and labor. The action was decided and unanimous, and it is to be hoped that the people will follow up this action with energy. We are in some measure contending for a principle—the principle that *all* sho'd contribute proportionably to bear a *general burden*. The conscription act claims the *services* of each one of us between the ages of 20 and 45; some of us will necessarily escape, but a number of us will as surely be drafted to render military service. Which of us will escape and which be drafted the revolving wheel will soon show. Now, before we arrive at this point, it is proposed to make an arrangement by which not one of us will be called upon for this service, and all are asked to share in the matter proportionately. This is certainly right in principle. Again, by the hearty approval of the action of the meeting throughout our whole county, we can secure to the government the military services of tried and true men, men who have faced the brunt of battle on many a well-contested field; men inured to the hardships and privations of camp life; men taught by experience to avoid and prepare for the many contingencies constantly arising on the march, in the encampment or on the field. Whereas by standing idle, or folding our hands in dread, the trial approaches, the wheel goes round and 480 raw recruits are taken from their homes. The farmer and the capitalist lose the laborers they had calculated upon, families are left unsupplied with the necessaries of life, the calls on the benevolent are increased, your workshops deserted, and all is thrown into confusion, and the government receives a few score of partially effective men, whilst paying the full quota their wages, which eventually fall upon us in the shape of National taxes of some kind. Is it not then a matter of policy also, that the whole people of the county should heartily endorse the action of the meeting? Besides, we are assured on every side that the Rebellion is about being crushed, when or how is not exactly defined, but we presume those making the assurances do know, therefore let the 93d Regiment have the undivided glory of joining in the closing scenes, and let our County have the fame of having a Regiment in the field from the commencement of this unholy rebellion until its final overthrow. J.

A CHRISTIAN PEOPLE.

We cut from a St. Louis paper the following. It is from an account of an expedition sent by Col. HATCH against five Lodges of Sioux Indians:—

"Half of the men were then ordered to fire a volley into the lodges and the balance to reserve their fire. No one was injured by the first volley, and the Indians came rushing out and were immediately shot down. The men then charged on the camp killing and then scalping them all. The soldiers then destroyed the lodges, and returned to camp, bringing with them the scalps of three men, one boy, and one said to be a squaw. It was too dark to discriminate, and all were killed and scalped."

We trust that on the next national Thanksgiving day, no loyal minister will neglect to give thanks for such a glorious success. The paper goes on to say:—

"Lieutenant Cross and the men under him deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which they performed the difficult task given them."

There probably exists some difference of opinion about that.

IN THE WRONG BED.—We clip the following account of an amusing occurrance in New York from the correspondence of the Boston *Journal*:

"An incident of an unusual and an embarrassing character occurred in this vicinity the other night. Two gentlemen doing business in New York lived side by side in the same block. Their houses were not unlike. A stranger would easily mistake the one for the other. With that security for which we are remarkable, the night key of the one not only unlocked the door of his immediate neighbor, but also every house in the block. Near the front door of the one a drain was open, over which he stumbled for many a dark night on his way to his rest.

Both of these friends were out quite late the same night. On their return home their respective families were in bed. During the absence of both parties the drain before the one house was closed and a new aperture opened before the door of the other. A little mystified by the lateness of the hour, one of the parties, taking the drain as his beacon, unlocked his neighbor's door, put out the gas, and went to bed, both in the wrong house and both of them in the wrong bed.—Things remained quiet until the morning. Both houses were alarmed at an early hour by screechings, out-cries, shouts of robbers, thieves and other manifestations of alarm.—Mutual explanations were given—attempts were made to keep things quiet. But murder will out, and the neighborhood has had a hearty laugh that will continue till New Year's.

☞ The Senate is still unorganized and promises to continue so indefinitely, unless the Abolitionists abandon their revolutionary position.

THE AWFUL DISASTER IN CHILI.

Conflagration of the Church of the Jesuits in Santiago—Nearly Two Thousand Persons Burned to Death.

One of the most horrible calamities that has ever fallen upon any people occurred in the city of Santiago, the capital of the Republic of Chili on the night of the 8th of December last.—The church of the Jesuits, in which was being celebrated the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, was destroyed by fire, and with it were *burned and suffocated over two thousand women and children*, numbering among them the flower of the beauty and fashion of the capital. The Mercurio del Vapir, of the 17th gives the following account of the terrible catastrophe:

On the commemoration of the Immaculate Conception, the last of the festivities of the month of Mary, the most popular and frequented of all our solemnities, thousands of fair devotees thronged to the last performance, which was to eclipse all that had preceded. At six in the evening the spacious steps and part of the open place before the church swarmed with ladies in veils frantically struggling to enter a temple where not one more could be made room for. A few minutes before seven, and when the religious performance was about to commence, they were still lighting the last lights in the chancel, when the portable gas in the half moon of canvass and wood that formed the pedestal of a colossal image of the Virgin Mary began to burn one of the extremities of that apparatus.—Some one rushed on the rising flame and succeeded in smothering it, but by a fatal rebound the gas compressed by the effort, burst out with redoubled vigor at the other extremity of the false half moon. Immediately a fierce flame rushed up. The persons who thronged the chancel flew towards the sacristy, crying "water," "water," whilst the women, who filled the nave, arose in tremulous confusion, screaming for help.

The fire spread with wonderful rapidity, to the reredos of wood and hangings, and thence, attracted by the current of air that always circulates between the upper boarding and the roof, rolled through the church. In a few moments all over head was a mass of flames. In the meantime the men had succeeded in escaping; for in this church the sexes were separated by an iron grading, and the women had fled as far as the middle of the church, in a state of the most terrible confusion. But the headlong hurry, the fainting, the obstruction of the bell shaped dresses, and the frantic eagerness to gain the street, formed an impenetrable barrier before the two doors, which by a culpable imprudence, gave access to the free air only towards the open space in front and the small court of the west side of the church. That obstacle was the barrier of death.

Help was all but impossible, a Hercules might have strained his strength in vain to pull one from the serried mass of frenzied wretches, who, piled one above another as they climbed over to reach the air, wildly fastened the grip of death upon any one escaping, in order that they might be dragged out with them. Those who longed to save them were doomed to bear the most harrowing sight that ever seared human eyeballs—to see mothers, sisters, tender and timed women, dying that dreadful death, that appalled the stoutest heart of man within one yard of salvation, within one yard of men who would have given their lives over and over again for them. It was maddening—the screaming and wringing of hands for help as the remorseless flames came on; and then, while some already dead with fright were burned in ghastly indifference, others in their horrible agony—some in prayer—were tearing their hair and battering their faces.

Hardly had the noble men who had devoted themselves to save lives at the peril of their own seized by the arms or the clothes a postrate form than the other women, mad with terror from the nearness of the fire, clutched the victim about to be saved, and in some cases dragged those who came to help them into that firey vortex. It was almost impossible to extricate even one from that heap of despairing wretches and undo that ghastly knot. But the fire accomplished that which baffled men, and the passage into the doomed church was not cleared until that impenetrable phalanx of precious, beautiful life was a handful of cinders.

The fire imprisoned by the immense thickness of the wall, had devoured everything combustible by ten o'clock; and then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones. Oh, what a sight the fair, placid moon looked down upon! Closely packed crowds of calcined, distorted forms, wearing the fearful expression of the last pang, whose smile was once a heaven; the ghastly phalanx of black statues, twisted in every variety of agony, stretching out their arms as if imploring mercy; and then, of the heap that had choked up the door, multitudes with their lower parts entirely untouched, and some all a shapeless mass, but with an arm or foot unscathed.

The silence, after those piercing screams were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry—over two thousand souls had passed through that ordeal of fire to the judgement seat of God.

An Englishman or an American, it is unknown which, was seen to rush through the flames, to seize in his powerful arms a lady, stride with her a little way, and then, with his hair in a blaze, and choked with smoke, fall back into the volcano never to rise again. A young lady named Ovello, having in vain implored some bystanders to save her mother, rushed in, and shortly afterwards miraculously issued forth with her parent in her arms, saved. A young lady of the name of Solar, just before the smoke suffocated her, had the presence of mind to tie her handkerchief around her leg so that her body might be recognized.

The following from the Mercurio gives an idea of the class of persons that perished by the deplorable accident:—"Although many heroic men performed prodigies of daring and strength in tearing some from the death grasp of the phalanx of bodies that choked the door, in some cases literally tearing off their arms without being able to extricate them, the number of saved by this means falls short of fifty. More than five hundred persons of our highest society have perished, the greatest part young girls of fifteen to twenty years of age. One mother has perished with her five daughters. Two thirds of the victims were servants, and there are many houses in which not one has escaped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty because all the inhabitants have perished.

The latest information says that seventeen hundred bodies have been recognized, between four and five hundred were beyond recognition, and many were nothing but a shapeless mass. Three thousand at least were in the building, and it is not yet known how many have escaped. No names are mentioned. One hundred and fifty cart-loads of unrecognized corpses were, on the 9th and 10th, carried to the cemetery. The beauty and the wealth and the proud Spanish aristocracy all had their representatives in that awful cortege.

A decree has been issued ordering the entire demolition of the remains of the Church of the Compania in which the accident occurred.

A FLEXIBLE PLATFORM.

The following platform, says the Corydon *democrat*, we have arranged to suit all parties. It is a trinity in unity—three in one. The first column is the Secession platform, the second is the Abolition platform, and the whole read together is the Democratic platform. The platform is like the Union—as a whole, it is Democratic; but divided, one half is Secession and the other Abolition:

Hurrah for	The Old Union
Secession	Is a curse
We fight for	The Constitution
The Confederacy	Is a league with hell
We love	Free speech
The rebellion	Is treason
We glory in	A free press
Separation	Will not be tolerated
We fight not for	The negroes' freedom
Reconstruction	Must be obtained
We must succeed	At every hazard
The Union	We love
We love not	The negro
We never said	Let the Union slide
We want	The Union as it was
Foreign Intervention	Is played out
We cherish	The old flag
The stars and bars	Is a flaunting lie
We venerate	The Habeas Corpus
Southern Chivalry	Is hateful
Death to	Jeff Davis
Abe Lincoln	Isn't the Government
Down with	Mob law
Law and order	Shall triumph

George Hoffmans
LEBANON COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION LINE.
By Lebanon Valley Railroad.

PARTICULAR attention will be paid to Goods shipped by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Goods will be sent daily to and from Philadelphia to Lebanon, Myerstown and Annville Stations, and all other points in the County.

☞ FREIGHTS contracted for at the least possible rates and delivered with dispatch.

The Proprietor will pay particular attention to, and attend personally, to the receiving and delivery of all Freights.

For information, apply at his Office at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon.

EDWARD MARK, his Agent in Philadelphia, will always be found at *W. H. Bush's Merchant's Hotel, North Third st., Philadelphia.*

July 11, '60.] GEO. HOFFMAN.

Blanket Shawls,

CLOTH, WOOLEN CLOTHING of all colors, dyed Jet Black or Blue Black, pressed, the color warranted and goods turned out equal to new, by

LYON LEMBERGER,
East Hanover.

☞ Articles to be dyed can be left at *Jos. L. Lemberger's* Drug Store where all orders for the above will be attended to.

[March 11, 1863.

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MICHAEL MOYER, dec'd., late of Cornwall township, Lebanon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the township, county and State aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims will present them without delay.

HENRY WITMER, j. s.,
Cornwall, Jan. 6, 1864. Administrator.

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 two 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.

☞ NOTICE—PHILAD'A. AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

READING, Nov. 28th 1863,

The public is respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY, December 14th, all Passengers who do not purchase their tickets before entering the Cars, will be charged 25 cents extra on each ticket purchased on the train, for which they will obtain from the Conductor a Check Receipt. This Receipt will be redeemed, and 25 cents paid therefor, in cash, upon its presentation at any Ticket Office of the Company.

G. A. NICHOLS,
General Sup't.

December 9, 1863.—2m.

BLANK RECEIPTS

For Collectors of State, County, and Militia Tax, for sale cheap at the Advertiser Office.

Also for Collectors of School Tax.

LATEST NEWS!

JUST OPENED.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY-GOODS,

AT THE NEW YORK STORE.

WE have just opened the following list of great bargains, received from our buyer in New York: *D Laines*, 20 and 25 cts. per yard; very good *Prints* from 16 cts. upwards, Hooped Skirts of all sizes, very latest styles; Black Stella Shawls, $1,50 and upwards; Ladies' Collars and Sleeves cheaper than ever.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

We have just received from New Yorka fresh stock of GROCERIES, such as

Molosses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c., &c.,

☞ We buy our Goods exclusively for CASH, and are thereby always enabled to buy where we can find the cheapest and will always give our customers the benefit of this advantage. We have but one price and our terms are CASH. Come and examine our stock, and if you don't buy you will see no cross faces.

Towle & Carlisle,
KENDALL'S BUILDING, Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon, Sept. 23, 1863.

Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

Lebanon Valley Branch.

ON and after DECEMBER 28th, 1863, an ACCOMMODATION PASSENGER TRAIN will be run between Reading and Harrisburg in addition to the other Passenger Trains now running on the Lebanon Valley Railroad.

Leaving Reading at 7 15 A. M., passing Lebanon at 8 44 A. M., and arriving at Harrisburg at 10 A. M.

Leaving Harrisburg at 5 P. M., passing Lebanon at 6 15, and arriving at Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Stopping at all Passenger Stations.

The Fast Mail Train, leaving Reading at 11 07 A. M., will stop only at Womelsdorf, Myerstown, Lebanon, Annville, Palmyra and Hummelstown.

All passengers will procure their Tickets before entering the Trains. An extra charge is made on all Fares paid in the Cars.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Pa., Dec. 16, '63.—8t. Gen'l Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M, passing Lebanon 9.13 A. M., and 3.08 P. M.

New Express leaves Harrisburg at 6.30 A. M., passes Lebanon at 7.30 A. M., arriving at New York at the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New-York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3 35 and $2 50. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New-York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURG EXPRESS). Leave Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., passing Lebanon at 12.17 noon, 7.17 P. M. and Express at 1.05 A. M.

Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the Catawissa Railroad leave Tamaqua at 8.50 A. M., and 2.15 P. M. for Philadelphia, New York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for Philadelphia, Harrisburg and New York.

An Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

Commutation Tickets, with 26 Coupons at 25 per cent. between any points desired.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points at $46 35—for Families and Business Firms.

Season and School Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each passenger.

Passengers are requested to purchase their tickets before entering the cars, as higher Fares are charged if paid in cars.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec. 9, 1863. General Superintendent.

JOHN DILLER

HAS just received at his Grocery Store, Cumberland St., one door west of Market, a lot of Fresh Fruit in Cans, including Peaches, Gages, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Jellies.

Pickles.

Piccalolli, Cauliflower, Ketchup, Pepper Sauce.

Cheese.

English, Limberger, Sap-Sage.

Fish.

Sardines, Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, Codfish.

Fruit.

Raisins, Currents, Prunes, Dried Apples and Peaches, Cranberries, Apples, Hominy, Tapioca, Barley, Peas, &c.

A lot of Buckwheat Meal. Also 50 barrels of New York Apples.

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

Public patronage is solicited.

JOHN DILLER.
Lebanon, Dec. 23, 1863.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
BRITISH REVIEWS,
Prices Cheap as Ever,
TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Postage Reduced!!

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!!

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.

	Per Ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
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PRIVATE SALE
OF
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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

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Public Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lebanon county, will be sold at public sale, on

SATURDAY, January 30, 1864,

at the public house of JOHN MATTHES, in the Borough of Lebanon, the following REAL ESTATE, late the Estate of OTTH LIGHT, dec'd., viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on Market street, in the Borough of Lebanon, containing 55 feet front and 198 feet in depth to Doe alley, adjoining property of Carmony & Focht on North, and John Wolf on South. The improvements are a two-story double FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, 34 feet front by 28 feet in depth, with a Brick KITCHEN attached, 24 feet long by 15 feet in depth; a Brick Wash HOUSE, 12 by 12 feet; a Frame STABLE, and other necessary out-buildings; a Well of never failing Water with Pump therein, and an excellent assortment of all kinds of FRUIT TREES.

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

CYRUS LIGHT, (O. S.,)
Adm'r of the Estate of OTH LIGHT, dec'd.

Lebanon, Jan. 13, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
BOROUGH PROPERTY AND OUT LOTS.

WILL be sold at public sale at the public house of HENRY SERGER, in the borough of Lebanon, on

SATURDAY, February 13, 1864,

the following Real Estate of GEORGE GILBERT, deceased, viz:—

NO. 1.

A weather-boarded Log DWELLING HOUSE, and LOT of GROUND, 62 feet front on Cumberland street in the borough of Lebanon and 198 feet deep along Spring street on the east, and adjoining No. 2 on the west and Walnut alley on the south. A Stable, Smoke House and other improvements are on this Lot.

NO. 2.

A LOT OF GROUND, 35 feet front on Cumberland street and 198 feet deep to Walnut alley, adjoining No. 1 and 3, having erected thereon a Grain House.

NO. 3.

A LOT OF GROUND, 35 feet front on Cumberland street and 198 feet deep to Walnut alley, adjoining No. 2 and property of the estate of Levi Kline, dec'd.

NO. 4.

A TRACT OF LAND, containing 22 ACRES and 132 PERCHES, in Cornwall township, near the borough line, bounded by Hill street, Division Alley, Walnut Alley, and property of John W. Gloninger. This tract is of the best limestone, and will be sold in whole or parts as may suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned in Lebanon.

Possession and good title will be given on the 1st of April, 1864. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by

MICHAEL LOUSER,
Leb., Jan. 13, 1864. Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Real Estate
AND
Personal Property.

WILL be sold at public sale on the premises of MICHAEL MOYER, dec'd., near Eby's Tavern in Cornwall township, Lebanon county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, January 30, 1864,

the following real estate, late of MICHAEL MOYER, deceased, about ¾ of an ACRE of LAND, adjoining property of John Bowman and Wm. Smith, having thereon erected 2 HOUSES, (one a frame and the other Log,) a never failing well of excellent Water, with pump, and other necessary outbuildings.

ALSO,

The following Personal property, viz:—1 Ton Coal Bed Bedstead, 2 Iron Kettles, 1 shot Gun, pistol, maddock, chest, bureau, chairs, wheelbarrow, clock, Stove and Pipe, and other articles too numerous to mention.

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

HENRY WITMER, j. s.,
Administrator.

G. B. HAUCK, Auctioneer. [Jan. 6, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Personal Property.

WILL be sold at public sale at the late residence of ABRAHAM GEIB, dec'd., in South Lebanon township, about 4 miles from Lebanon and 2 miles from Cornwall Furnaces, on

THURSDAY, February 18, 1864,

and

TUESDAY, March 22, 1864,

the following Stock, Farming Implements and Household Property, viz:—

5 good Working HORSES, 7 MILCH COWS, 8 head of Young CATTLE, 7 SHEEP, 2 Hogs, 3 Grain Cradles, 3 Scythes, Grindstone, Quarrying Tools, Log and fifth Chains, Wood Ladders, Jackscrew, Pails, Planks, double and single Trees, ploughs, harrows, 1 of Brunner's Reaper and Mower, (good as new,) 2 sleighs, grain drill, thrashing Machine and Horse Power, 2 WAGONS, (1 a broad wheeled,) ropes, forks, horse rakes, corn plow, 3 shovel harrows, &c., &c. Also, 3 Beds and Bedsteads, Apple Butter, Benches, Chopper Machine, Stuffer, Fat Press, cabbage Cutter, large Wool Wheel, Weaver Materials, large EIGHT DAY CLOCK, Books, (including Fox's Martyrs,) barrels, clock, cooking Stove, 2 steelyards, augers, broad axe, post axe, saws, 25 yards CARPET, scalding Trough, tables, bell, cider Press and apple Mill, grain Bags, splitting tools, horse gearing, wheelbarrows, ladders, buckets, cow chains, hay ladders, land roller, boards, two-horse Wagon, STRAW and HAY, straw bench, forks, rakes, bag wheeler, posts, corn sheller, wagon bed, smoked Meat, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ All articles not sold on the first day will be sold on the second.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when terms will be made known by

SAMUEL GEIB,
S. Lebanon, Jan. 6, 1864. Administrator.

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