Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

FAIR AND FOUL.—The *Courier*, last week, speaks of "our dear old Government," just as though it loved it, and in the same breath endeavors to stab it to death. It has a long rigmarole of stuff against the very life-essence of that "dear old Government"—State sovereignty, and its friends are making all the assaults in their power upon that same "dear old Government." They *never* loved it. Half a dozen propositions were offered last week in Congress by the friends of the *Courier* to change fundamentally that same "dear old Government," and to make it a bantling in accordance to the views of those who are now ruling the "dear old Government" to its destruction. Out upon such hypocrites. They do not and never did love the "dear old Government."

☞ Several propositions were made last week in Congress proposing amendments to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The nigger is to be the platform of the Abolitionists in the coming Presidential campaign. The "Union" cry answered its purpose and is now to be abandoned for that of "*Abolition*."

☞ The stables at the President's House, Washington, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night of last week. Several horses were burnt. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, or through carelessness. Congress has already made an appropriation to rebuild them.

RATHER CURIOUS.—The Copperheads say that the soldiers are for McClellan, yet they oppose giving the soldiers a vote, and McClellan himself supported Woodward for Governor of this State, when one of Woodward's most prominent acts was the decision he gave on the Supreme Bench disfranchising soldiers. As Artemus Ward would say, we guess the soldiers are not for McClellan "mucholy."—*Courier*.

The *Courier* knows that the above is a falsehood, but nevertheless puts it forward every other week to influence the soldiers against their old commander. Judge Woodward was not, and is not opposed to "giving the soldiers a vote," and the editor of the *Courier* has no truthful ground for his broad and false assertions.—Ewing the Democratic candidate for sheriff of Philadelphia, was elected by the votes of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac in the field.—The political friends of the editor of the *Courier* contested the election on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of the soldiers *voting away* from their residences. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and there decided in accordance to the Constitution and the laws, and in favor of the friends of the *Courier*, whose candidate, Mr. Thompson, ousted Mr. Ewing from the office on that ground after the latter had held it over a year. Mr. Thompson, the Abolitionist, is now sheriff of Philadelphia, on the grounds of that very decision. It is true Mr. Woodward was *one of the* judges, but would any law-abiding citizen have him decide adverse to the law and the Constitution? If the *Courier* would, we know that the soldiers would not, dearly as they might love to vote. They are fighting for law, order, and the Constitution, and they would have neither violated even if it would be in their favor. We defy contradiction on the correctness of this statement. Gen. McClellan was in favor of Judge Woodward because he was in favor of carrying on the war for the Constitution and the Union, and not for freeing the negroes, and because he (Judge Woodward) *rendered justice* in acknowledging the bravery, fortitude and success of the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign and afterwards in Maryland, which the Abolition candidates, if they did not make light of and sneer at, openly decried as "of not much account!"

☞ Mr Forney, in his speech of "Welcome," in the Court House, on Tuesday, took great pains to tell the soldiers what they were fighting for, just as though they did not know it after an enlistment of nearly three years. Those that were fighting for the Constitution and the Union were no doubt greatly surprised, after their long and arduous duties, to learn that they were altogether mistaken in their suppositions, and that they were only fighting for the abolition of slavery, or to quote Mr. Forney's own words, "engaged in a war which must be fought through on the broad and expansive principle of universal liberty, without condition or reservation!

☞ The enemy are threatening Newbern and Washington, North Carolina, with some probabilities of both, as well as that whole section of country, again falling into their hands.

☞ General Butler sent an expedition, last week, up the Peninsula towards Richmond, for the purpose of relieving our prisoners in that city. At the same time an advance was made by the Army of the Potomac to draw the attention of the enemy so that Butler's expedition might succeed. The plan was detected by the rebels and frustrated. The expedition returned, and the army went back to its old camping ground, with a loss of upwards of 500 killed, wounded and prisoners. This raid upon Richmond by Butler, which he did not accompany personally, seems to have been rather a wild-goose chase, and the noise about it is composed of more fuss than feathers, save that several hundred valuable lives were sacrificed in it for no purpose.

☞ The *Courier* is coming out every week more openly against, and more abusive of, Gen. McClellan. It is supposed that McClellan is opposed to the pet nigger schemes of the Abolitionists, and a friend to the white soldiers, which is the reason of the milk in the cocoa-nut. We advise all those opposed to and abusive of McClellan to go within half-a-dozen miles of Richmond, in which case they will have a *right* to abuse him and those who did. Until then they should hold their peace. The 93d was there and can speak on that point.

☞ The Special Election for a State Senator in the Indiana and Armstrong district, to succeed Major WHITE, will be held on Friday next, the 19th inst. The Abolitionists have nominated Dr. THOMAS ST. CLAIR, an old physician of the borough of Indiana. Dr. ROBERT ORR, of Armstrong county, is the Democratic candidate. It is presumed that St. Clair will be elected, as the district is strongly abolition.

☞ A proposition is before Congress, and will be put through by the abolitionists, to build a new Presidential Mansion, and abandon the present "White House." Build Old Abe a palace, and darn the expense.

☞ Thaddeus Stevens was one of the prime movers that loaded a debt of $40,000,000 of dollars upon the State of Pennsylvania during the short term of power of the Anti-Masons in Pennsylvania. After an absence of nearly 30 years from power he makes his appearance in the National Legislature, and during the short term of the Abolitionists in power there, he will be the chief means of riding the country also into a debt of at least $4,000,000,000.

☞ Senator Sumner, one of the leaders of the Wool Pedlers in Congress, reported a bill to the Senate granting equal privileges to white and colored citizens, and it was passed by a vote of 30 to 10.

☞ The Daily *News*, of Philadelphia, an out-and-out Abolition paper, says that "candor, as well as a just appreciation of its duties as public journalists, requires that it should state that in its own political household the elements of discord are much more rife than is generally supposed." We think so too. Let Democrats prepare; the light of better days is dawning!

☞ The editor of the *Courier* seems grieved because the "Copperheads" did not pay more attention to the little niggers he and his friends were exhibiting in the Court House a few weeks ago. "Copperheads" don't want to make voters of them, hence it matters very little to them whether they are "kinsmen of Stonewall Jackson" or any other rebel. The "Cops" leave all that to those who have a "fellow feeling!" for such company and things and all that.

☞ Abe Lincoln's first emancipation proclamation is to be raffled for at Albany, N. Y., some time this month. 5,000 tickets are to be sold at $1 a piece, and the drawing is to be after the manner of drafting conscripts—the first number drawn is to take the document.

☞ It is said that both Chase and Fremont are determined to run for the Presidency at any rate. Old Abe ought to arrest them for attempting to "overthrow the Government."

☞ On Saturday of last week, John Jordan, an employee of the Erie Mining Company, at their works in Deerpark, Orange county, N. Y., fell headforemost down a shaft one hundred and twelve feet deep. There was seven feet of water in the shaft, into which he plunged, and strange to relate, he escaped with no worse injuries than a few slight bruises and a good ducking. When the bucket was let down he seized hold of it and was drawn out, and was able to resume work on Monday morning.

☞ The guerrillas in the Hardy county valley of Virginia made their appearance on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a few miles west of Harper's Ferry, on Thursday night. They captured a railroad train and took over thirty thousand dollars and some jewelry from the passengers as a ransom. They made no prisoners, and without doing any injury safely decamped with their booty. Several members of the Maryland Legislature were among the passengers.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—Mrs. Rechelderfer, of North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, went to the office of Drs. Galding and Griesemer, dentists from Allentown, to have a number of teeth extracted, and although dissuaded by the dentist she urgently requested to have the operation performed under the influence of chloroform. Dr. Martin was called in, who made an examination and pronounced her a suitable subject to have chloroform administered, and proceeded to administer it. While under a partial influence Dr. G. proceeded to extract her teeth. After the extraction of the eighth tooth she fell forward, became unconscious, and her pulse and heart ceased to beat.—All proper measures were taken to restore her, and artificial respiration was kept up for an hour and a half, when she expired.

☞ We are told that a good and reliable old farmer of Dauphin county, who has always heretofore voted, and been radical against Democratic principles, now declares that he will next fall vote for the Democratic candidate, from the conviction that the Democratic party can make better terms of peace with the South than the Abolitionists can. The South and the Abolition party can make no terms of peace so long as there is the slightest power of resistance, but the Democratic party could settle the war and restore the Union in a week's time.

TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday evening the dwelling of Mr. Gottschalk, in Perkiomen township, Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire, while he and his wife were absent at church some distance from home. Three children were in the house when the conflagration occurred. When a neighbor arrived, the oldest one was standing down stairs and was rescued. The second was also gotten down stairs, but died almost immediately thereafter, and the youngest could not be rescued, the flames and smoke preventing further access to the room up stairs in which the fire originated, and it was entirely consumed in the fire. Not a trace of it could be discovered after the fire was over. It was left lying in the crib. It is supposed that the explosion of a coal oil lamp caused the conflagration. This terrible catastrophe should be another warning to parents not to leave small children alone in the house.

☞ The Administration has illegally arrested thousands of Democrats, and plunged them into bastiles, but we are not aware that they have proved a single charge against one of them. It is, however proved that the friends of Lincoln have not only been robbing the treasury all the time, but also engaged blockade runners, and doing all manner of things contraband of war, and although arrests are taking place almost hourly, and yet, strange to tell, we seldom hear of a trial and still more seldom of conviction and punishment.

BOOTS FOR THE COLORED "SODGERS."—A requisition was made a few days since on the Government for boots for the colored regiment in camp at Quincy, Ill. The sizes were so enormous that they could not be procured at Chicago, and the agent had to telegraph to Washington to know what was to be done. He was ordered to have the regimental feet measured and send the result to Washington, so that the boots could be constructed there. The sizes range from tens to ttwenties. This regiment will be apt to "trample on the rights of the South."

☞ There is some Southern news from East Tennessee, which represents that disease and starvation are making severe inroads upon the Federal garrison of Knoxville. There are seven hundred cases of small-pox reported. General Longstreet now has a complete line of railroad from Richmond to Strawberry Plains, twenty-two miles from Knoxville.

☞ A large convention of radical Republicans is to be called, to meet in Louisville, Kentucky, for the purpose of placing General Fremont in nomination for the Presidency. The convention is to assemble on the 22d instant.

☞ Whisky has fallen in the New York market to 80 cents a gallon.

☞ Edward Everett has been trying to persuade the President to reverse his unjust and outrageous decision in the case of Fitz John Porter.

☞ General Meade resumed command of the Army of the Potomac on Monday.

☞ From Charleston there is intelligence of a slow continuance of the bombardment upon the city. Dahlgren took two iron-clads to Florida, and now but three remain in the harbor. A British ship-of-war was off Charleston on February 5, and asked permission of the blockaders to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah. Permission was refused, and she sailed away.

☞ There is a report from the Army of the Potomac that in a Richmond paper of Thursday last which was brought into camp, there was an account of the escape of one hundred and nine Federal officers from Libby prison. They dug a tunnel under the street and passed out through it. But four had been retaken.

☞ A man on Monday purchased a military overcoat from one of the second-hand clothing stores in Detroit, sewed inside the lining of which was in the neighborhood of $150 in United States money. He paid $10 for the coat, and made a nice little speculation by the purchase.

The New York Church Journal (Episcopal) sums up the duties of clergymen in this pertinent sentence:

"Sound divinity is better material for sermons than poor politics."

REMARKS OF THE HON. MYER STROUSE ON THE ENROLMENT ACT.

On Wednesday of last week, the Enrolment Act being before the House, Mr. Strouse moved to amend as follows:

"I move to amend the amendment by striking out in the sixth section of the substitute the word "only," adding after the word "draft" the words "for three years," and striking out the remainder of the section; so that the section will read.

Sec. 6. "And be it further enacted, That any person drafted into the military service of the United States, may before the time fixed for his appearance at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which said substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future quotas. And if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration or a substitute, under the provision of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate to relieve such person from draft of three years.

Mr. Chairman, I understand the call of the President of the United States to be for five hundred thousand men, with certain allowances, to serve for three years or during the war. There can be no mistake about understanding the plain language of the order of the President, and if that be so, of which there can be certainly no doubt, there can be no objection to this amendment. I contend that it is but right and proper that we should conform to the language and intent of the order of the President, and say that the party furnishing an acceptable substitute or paying his commutation money has absolved himself, under a correct interpretation of the law, from service for three years.—The payment of commutation money, under the old draft, was so interpreted by no less a distinguished jurist than my colleague, the learned chairman of the Committed of Ways and Means. The payment of the $300, or the procuration of a substitute, was held to absolve the party for that length of time. We must fix a limit and in accordance with the language of the President of the United States, that is the limit.

If my amendment is adopted, the remainder of the section is incongruous. There is no necessity for it.—The name of the person drafted and paying the commutation money or providing a substitute need not be retained on the roll for the purpose of filling future quotas, because the party is discharged from everything that the country demands of him.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I may be opposed entirely to the principle of the conscription law. I may say that the law is more despotic than any laws now existing in Austria, France, or Prussia. It is certainly a very unpopular law. The public voice is against it. It is against the spirit and genius of our institutions to coerce a free born American white citizens of the United States to do service that he is averse to.

But we are in this emergency, and being in this situation, we must do the best we can under the circumstances we are placed in; and therefore in passing so stringent and to so great extent oppressive an act, let us not forget that our constituents, the yeomen of the land, the producers, the artificers, the mechanics, the miners, the laborers, have some rights and demand some consideration at our hands here.

I wish to indulge in no partizan harangue. I have no partizan feeling in this matter. I have listened to some speeches upon this floor from which the inference can only be drawn that no man has joined our volunteer army who did not belong to a certain party organization. Sir, I will not stand here to quibble over such a statement. Every man knows who knows the truth that the Army of the United States is composed of men of all classes, from all climes, from all party organizations, and there should be no question raised of such a partisan nature relative to them. I, for one, am ready to enforce the laws by every means within my control. I shall throw no impediment in the way of the Government in sustaining itself, in defending our flag, in maintaining the Constitution and the laws; I desire that while we do equal and exact justice to all and upon every occasion, we should remember the poor laboring man, torn from his wife and little ones, from everything which he holds dear in life, and called to imperil his existence on the battle-fields of the country.—Let us remember that there are many distressing circumstances attending the execution of such a law as this, and while we do justice to all let that justice be tempered with a little mercy and a little consideration. Let us not be too severe and despotic in our measures, lest there should follow a reaction worse than the difficulties which are sought here to remedy.

MR. STROUSE also offered the following amendment:

Add to section twenty one:

And any person claiming exemption for any cause, and believing himself aggrieved by the decision of the board of enrollment, may within ten days after such decision, appeal to the district court of the United States for the district in which the appellant was drafted; and the board of enrollment shall certify the proceedings to said court, where a speedy examination shall be had, and the decision of said court shall be final and conclusive.

I offer this amendment, Mr. Chairman, with little prospect of its adoption, but with a faint hope that some plan may be developed which may enable the unfortunate victim of the illegal and unjust decision of a district provost marshal to apply to some tribunal for redress, and have justice done. As the law now stands and as is contemplated by this bill, every man, however much entitled to exemption from draft under the provisions of the act of Congress, is subject to the caprice, malace, ignorance, or prejudice of a petty tyrant, clothed with brief authority, known as a deputy provost marshal; and from whose decision there lies no appeal. Some appellate jurisdiction is imperatively demanded for the protection of our people. Many outrages have been committed in this matter of illegal holding to military service of parties by partial, dishonest, and corrupt improvised "captains and provost marshals" of the different congressional districts. If the majority of this House has not entirely ignored the rights of the white man, then I beg leave to say with all due deference to the superior claims of the negro—slave and free, citizens of African *scent*—that a passing thought may be bestowed on the poor and now subordinate white man, who, in the present war for "universal emancipation," is likely to change place with the negro and become himself the slave.

Mr. Strouse's amendments were both rejected!

REBEL PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, February 8th.]

The following extraordinary resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wright, of Georgia. The House went into secret session before taking any action upon them:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in a late public communication, did declare that no proposition for peace had been made to that Government by the Confederate States, when in truth, such propositions were prevented from being made by the President of the United States, in that he refused to hear, or even to receive, two Commissioners appointed to treat expressly of the preservation of amicable relations between the two Governments.

Nevertheless, that the Confederate States may stand justified in the sight of the conservative men in the North of all parties, and that the world may know which of the two Governments it is that urges on a war unparalleled for the fierceness of the conflict, and intensifying into a sectional hatred unsurpassed in the annals of mankind. Therefore

Resolved, That the Confederate States invite the United States, through their Government at Washington, to meet them by Representatives equal to their Representatives and Senators in their respective Congresses, at ——, on the —— day of —— next, to consider,

First—Whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate States of America.

Second—*In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new Government, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States*; but if this cannot be done, to consider,

Third—Whether they cannot agree upon treaties offensive, defensive, and commercial.

Resolved, In the event of the passage of these resolutions the President be requested to communicate the same to the Government at Washington, in such manner as he shall deem most in accordance with the usages of nations; and in the event of their acceptance by that Government, he do issue his proclamation of election of delegates under such regulations as he may deem expedient.

THE FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.—The teachings of the Abolitionists are beginning to produce their inevitable fruits. A week or two ago, the wife of an honest soldier of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers, residing in East Whiteland township, Chester county, eloped with a negro, carrying off with her two or three hundred dollars of her husband's money, which he had sent home to her, from time to time, for the support of his family. The little children of this degraded mother were taken to her father's.

☞ The Legislature of Delaware have elected the Hon. George Reed Riddle, formerly a member of Congress, to the seat in the Senate vacated by Mr. Bayard's resignation.—The Senator elect is a Democrat, who will vote upon all national questions as Mr. Bayard would have done.

NEW CABINET AND
CHAIR MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has the largest and best assortment of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, ever offered to the public of Lebanon county. He has on hand at his Cabinet-Warerooms, in North Lebanon borough, nearly opposite Zeller's Hotel, and a few doors south of Borgner's, a splendid assortment of good, substantial and fashionable Parlor, Cottage and Chamber FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas, Tete-a-tetes, Lounges, What-nots, Parlor, Centre, Pier, Card and Common Tables; Dressing and Common BUREAUS; Bedsteads, Work-stands, Wash-stands, and Kitchen Furniture of all kinds. Also, a large and elegant variety of FRENCH BACK, SPRING SEATED Chairs, Common Spring-seated Chairs; all kinds of Spring-seated Rockers. Also, Windsor, Cane-seated, and Common Chairs and Rockers of every description.

☞ All Goods sold LOW and WARRANTED to give satisfaction.

Persons desirous of knowing the character of the goods here offered for sale, can be fully satisfied of their durability by reference to those for whom he has manufactured or to whom sold.

Old Furniture and Chairs Repaired and Varnished.

N. B.—Coffins made and Funerals attended at the shortest notice. —JOSEPH BOWMAN.

North Lebanon, September 19, 1860.

New Boot and Shoe Store!

THE undersigned announce to the public that they have removed their New Boot and Shoe Store to *Cumberland Street*, Lebanon, in John Graff's building, one door west of the Confectionery Store, where they intend keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c.,

all of which will be made up in style and quality no to be surpassed by any other workmen in the country. No effort shall be spared to please and satisfy all who may favor them with their orders, and their charges will be as reasonable as possible, compatible with a fair remuneration.

They also keep a large stock of HOME MADE WORK, which is warranted to be as represented.

The public are invited to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing.

☞ *Repairing done on short notice and at reasonable rates.* ANDREW MOORE, SAMUEL S. SHIRK

Lebanon, March 19, 1862.

D. S. RABER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUG STORE

Has been removed to his New Building on Cumberland Street, opposite the Eagle Buildings, Lebanon, Pa.

staff. Esubscriber respectfully announces to his acquaintances and the public in general, that he has constantly on hand a large stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, VARNISHES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, TURPENTINE, GLASS WARE, HAIR OILS, BRUSHES, EXTRACTS, Burning Fluid, Surgical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Segars, Tobacco, &c. Also a variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention, which he offers at low rates, and warrants the qualities of the articles as represented. Purchasers will please remember this, and examine the qualities and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Physician's prescriptions and family recipes carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night, by calling at the Drug Store, opposite the Eagle Buildings.

On Sundays the Store will be opened for the compounding of prescriptions between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M., 12 and 1, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Lebanon, Aug. 13 1862. DAVID S. RABER.

Lebanon Female Seminary

RACHEL F. ROSS, Principal.
JULIA ROSS, Musical Department.
Mrs. M. A. J. JIMISON, Drawing.

THE Ninth Session will commence September 3, 1860. This School is designed to elevate the standard of female education, and to offer superior advantages at a moderate cost. The school year is divided into two sessions of five months each. Charge per session, from 7½ to 15 dollars, according to the studies of the scholar. Extra for Music, French, Latin, and German.

☞ Particular attention given to the musical department. Instructions upon the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar and in Singing. Pupils not connected with the School will be waited upon at their homes, when desired, and at the usual rates.

Early application should be made to S. J. STINE, or J. W. MISH.

Board of Directors:
D. S. HAMMOND, S. J. STINE,
JOHN MEILY, J. W. MISH,
C. D. GLONINGER, C. GREENAWALT,
ISAAC BECKLEY, JOSIAH FUNCK.

Lebanon, Aug. 21, 1861.

TO STORE KEEPERS AND PEDLERS ALSO
TO THE PEOPLE OF LEBANON.

MARCUS NATHAN respectfully informs the people of Lebanon and vicinity that he has opened a Notion and Fancy Dry Goods Store in Lebanon for the WHOLESALE and RETAIL trade of all articles in his line at the most reduced prices possible. His stock consists in part of all kinds of Woolen and Cotton Stockings and Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Woolen Caps and Nubias, Mitts and Gloves, Scarfs, all kinds of Handkerchiefs, Collars for Ladies and Gentlemen, Hairdresses and Nets, Ribbons and Velvets, Spool and Patent Sewing Thread, Buttons, Scissors, Combs, &c., &c. A large assortment of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, at the lowest prices. Spectacles, Pocket-books, Portmonaires, Dominoes, Cards, &c. A large assortment of Musical Instruments, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tamborines, Flutes, Fifes, Baskets, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, and all kinds of Toys, in fact everything almost that can be thought of in the Notion and Fancy line. Also a large variety of JEWELRY and WATCHES. Pedlers and Storekeepers will find it their interest to buy of us. Our Store is in Cumberland Street, in Funck's building, between the Court House and Market House.

MARCUS NATHAN.

George Hoffmans
LEBANON COUNTY
HOFF LINE
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 Freight.

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.

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.
Piccalelli, 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.

BOOKS & STATIONERY
A NEW FIRM.
WALTZ & HOUCK

WOULD inform the Public, that having bought and consolidated the Book and Stationery Stores of H. H. Roedel and George Waltz, they are now prepared to wait on all who will favor them with a call, at the old stand (H. H. Roedel's) in Cumberland street, where they will always have on hand a large and well selected supply of School, Blank and Sunday School Books, and as an inducement they offer their Miscellaneous books at greatly reduced prices.

The New York and Philadelphia Daily and Weekly Papers, and Magazines, can be had and subscribed for, *on reasonable terms, by calling at their store.*

Anything wanting in their line will be cheerfully attended to with promptness and dispatch

Lebanon, Nov. 12, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having taken the Large and Commodious Hotel, in Pottsville, known as the

MORTIMER HOUSE,

Would respectfully announce to his old friends and former patrons that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

The MORTIMER HOUSE has been newly papered, painted, and refurnished throughout, and the PROPRIETOR feels warranted in saying that it is UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOTEL IN THE Borough of Pottsville, for comfort and convenience.

No Pains will be Spared

To render it an agreeable and comfortable stopping place for strangers and travelers.

The Stabling and Shedding,

Attached to the Hotel, are sufficiently large for the accommodation of the horses and carriages of his guests.

The Hotel is now open for the

Reception of the Public.

☞ He will be happy to accommodate all who may give him a call. JOSEPH M. FEGER, Proprietor.

Pottsville, April 8, 1863.

EXPOSITION
OF THE
Manufacture of Liquors,
OR
THE LIQUOR DEALERS' COMPANION.

THE only reliable Work ever published in America. Will tell how all Liquors are adulterated and imitated. Also how three barrels of Whisky are made from 40 gallons of spirits. Sent on receipt of $5,00.

Address, N. N. BROWN, Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Pa.

Jun. 6, 1864.—3m.*

Boot and Shoe Store.

JACOB REDEL respectfully informs the public that he still continues his extensive establishment in his new building, in Cumberland st., where he hopes to render the same satisfaction as heretofore to all who may favor him with their custom. He invites Merchants and dealers in BOOTS and SHOES and every one who wishes to purchase fashionable and durable articles in his line, to call and examine for themselves, his large and varied stock.

He is determined to surpass all competition in the manufacture of every article in his business, suitable for any Market in the Union. A due care taken in regard to materials and workmanship; none but the best quality of LEATHER and other materials are used, and none but the best workmen are employed.

P. S.—He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him. He hopes by strict attention to business and endeavoring to please his customers, to merit a share of public patronage. [Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

Philip F. M'cauly,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER ON Cumberland Street, one door East of the Black horse hotel. Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me for the short time I have been in business, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the public.

e has at all times an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of his own manufacture on hand, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

FINE BOOTS, LADIES' GAITERS, &c.

Those desiring a neat, well made article, are invited to give me a trial. Children' Shoes of every variety and color on hand. Heavy work made to order.

☞ All work warranted. *Repairing neatly done and charges made moderate.* Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE,
AT ANNVILLE, LEBANON COUNTY, PA.
W. J. BURNSIDE, A. M., Principal.

THE ENSUING SESSION will commence on MONDAY, July 21st.

THE SCHOOL has the advantages of a pleasant and beautiful Location—spacious Buildings—Ventillated Rooms—a fine Library and Cabinet.

THE COURSE OF STUDY is not fixed, the studies of each pupil being directed according to the time he can afford in School, or to the profession he designs to pursue.

THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT offers special advantages to those who propose to engage in Teaching; as the Course pursued conforms strictly to the requirements of the County Superintendent, and to the Course of the State Normal School.

☞ CIRCULARS and further information can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

W. J. BURNSIDE,
June 25, 1862. Annville, Pa.

Notice.

THIS is to notify all Carpenters and Cabinet makers that no bills for coffins will be paid by the Directors of the Poor for *poor persons dying within a circle* of five miles of the Poor House; as all such persons will be furnished with Coffins free of expense on application to the Steward at the Poor House.

JOHN E. BOWMAN,
ELIAS WALBORN,
GEO. ZIMMERMAN, } Directors of the Poor.

May 27, 1863.

DURYEAS' MAIZENA
RECEIVED TWO
"PRIZE MEDALS"
(From Juries 3 and 4,) at the
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON,
1862,

Being the **SOLE AWARDS** Gained by Anything of the kind. It also received the superlative Report of "Exceeding Excellent For Food.

TRY ONE POUND.

MAIZENA
AT THE
Great International Exhibition at
HAMBURG, July, 1863.
RECEIVED
THE HIGHEST MEDAL
FOR ITS DELICACY AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

Used for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without Isinglass, with few or no eggs. It is excellent for thickening Sweet Sauces, Gravies for Fish, Meat, Soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in Milk makes a rich Cream for Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, &c. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids. It is vastly superior to Arrow Root, and much more economical.

☞ Put up in one pound Packages, with full directions, and sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

WM. DURYEA, *Wholesale Agent,*
166 Fulton Street, New York,

October 14, 1863.—6m.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1760

PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
[Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.]

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

Brown Snuff.
Macaboy, Demigros.
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
Yellow Snuff.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch.
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot.

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

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

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

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

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand, at his Ware rooms, a splendid assortment of good and substantial Furniture—Parlor, Cottage and Chamber—consisting of Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, What-nots, Parlor, Centre, Pier, Card and Common Tables, Dressing and Common Bureaus, &c. CHAIRS. SETTEES. Cane Seated, Common and Rocking, &c. Cane Seated Chairs and Old Furniture repaired at short notice and at moderate prices.

☞ COFFINS made and Funerals attended at the shortest notice. HENRY A. ALLWEIN.

North Lebanon borough, Jan. 6, 1864.

ABRAHAM SHERK. DAVID S. LONG.
A New Firm.
Cheap Cash Store, and Milling and Grain Business.

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

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

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

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

SHERK & LONG.

North Lebanon, March 19, 1862.

Market Street Hotel.
Corner Market and Chestnut Streets, Lebanon.
JOHN MATTHES, Proprietor.

HAVING taken the above Stand, long occupied by Mr. LEONARD ZIMMERMAN, I will spare no pains to make the Traveling Public who stop at it, perfectly comfortable, and invite all to give me a trial. The House is large and well arranged. The Table supplied with the best seasonable edibles; the Bar stocked with the choicest Liquors, and the Stabling large and commodious. JOHN MATTHES.

Lebanon, April 9, 1862.

LIJAH LONGACRE. JOHN G. GABELE
LEBANON
Door, Sash and Steam Planing MILLS.
Located on the Steam-House Road, near Cumberland Street, East Lebanon.

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

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

LONGACRE & GABEL.

Lebanon, April 23, 1862.

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

REMOVAL.
NORTH LEBANON
Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

THE undersigned has removed his Saddlery and Harness Manufactory to a few doors South of the old place, to the large room lately occupied by Billman & Bro., as a Liquor store, where he will be happy to see all his old friends and customers, and where he has increased facilities for attending to all the departments of his business. Being determined to be behind no other establishment in his abilities to accommodate customers, he has spared neither pains nor expense to obtain and make himself master of every modern improvement in the business and secure the services of the best workmen that liberal wages would command. He will keep a large stock on hand, and manufacture at the shortest notice, all descriptions of HARNESS, such as Saddles, Bridles, Carriage Harness, of all kinds; heavy Harness, Buggy Whips of the best manufacture, Buffalo Robes, Fly Nets, such as Cotton, Worsted, Linen, and a new kind lately invented; WHIPS of every kind, such as Buggy Whips, Cart Whips, &c.; Hames of all descriptions Halter Chains, home-made Traces, &c., &c., all of which he will warrant, to be equal to any that can be obtained in any other establishment in the country. All he asks that those desiring anything in this line, should call at his place and examine his stock. He feels the fullest confidence in his ability to give entire satisfaction.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. SOLOMON SMITH.

North Lebanon Borough, Aug. 13, 1862.

OWEN LAUBACH'S
New Cabinet Ware Rooms and Chair Manufactory.

Market St., 3d door north of the L. Valley Railroad.
Largest Manufactory and Best Assortment of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, in the county.

THE public is respectfully requested to bear in mind that at these Ware Rooms will be found the best assortment of FASHIONABLE and HANDSOME FURNITURE and CHAIRS. Persons in want of any kind would best call and examine his stock before purchasing el