Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

200,000 More.

Another Draft!

The President has issued a Proclamation calling for **200,000** more men to be drafted as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The following is the order.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 14, '64.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called February 1, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service, army, navy and marine corps of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistments; and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas.

The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable.

The Government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 15, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 11, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Official—E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Philadelphia *Age* says no excuse can be offered for the manner in which the calls for men are made. If there were any brains in Washington, it should be quite as possible to know in October, just as well as in February, how many would be wanted, and certainly after a call in February, with the knowledge of the fact that a call for seven hundred thousand men then it was then. The most ordinary foresight should suffice to prevent such blunderings, while nothing but the grossest stupidity or carelessness can account for it. The country makes a great effort to raise the men required—money is expended like water, and just as quotas are filled, out comes another call. Such experiments try the patience of the people pretty severely. When the coming draft is completed Mr. Lincoln can point to seven hundred thousand arguments in favor of the wisdom of his Amnesty Proclamation. Who now will venture to say a word in disparagement of that admirable scheme, which was straightway to give us back Union and Peace? But will this be the last "draft?" Not by any means. It will be followed by another for 200,000 or 300,000 more men, to take place sometime in June or July. The men are not wanted so much to crush the rebellion as to maintain the political ascendency of the Abolition party and establish a despotic government on the ruins of the Republic.

"MISCEGENATION"—is a new word just introduced by the radicals of the Wendell Phillips' school. It means the worship of the negro, and the intermarrying of the whites and the blacks. The word is not to be found in the dictionaries, but is a new invention to soften down the disgusting term of amalgamation, which means the same.

☞ The radical republicans, despairing of carrying the Baltimore June convention against Lincoln, owning to the enormous patronage of the administration, are about to enter the political field as a new organization, with Fremont as their chosen and avowed leader. Go it boots.

☞ The Democratic State Convention will meet to-morrow (Thursday) in the National Hall, Race street, Philadelphia.

☞ "Union Leagues," composed of negroes, are being organized in Philadelphia. Petitions to the Legislature of this State are immediately to be got up "asking that body to take such action, previous to adjournment, as will give the colored people of Pennsylvania the right to vote, and all the privileges of other citizens."—The infatuation of the opposition on the nigger question will be noted in ages to come as one of the evidences of insanity of a large portion of the people of the present day.

MEAN.—A lie was got up on the authority of a man named Waldron, a week or two ago to the effect that a few days after the battle of Antietam there had been a meeting between Generals McClellan and Lee, and that the latter had informed the former that he was retreating across the Potomac. This was a great windfall for the Abolitionists to accuse Gen. McClellan of treason, &c., and the story was probably got up by their connivance. At anyrate it was so dirty and small an invention, that the administration itself now admits that Waldron was both drunk and crazy at the time he reported his story, and that he is unworthy of credit, in fact he himself admits the falsity of his report. The abolition papers nearly all published the report but hardly one is fair enough to give the contradiction. The abolition party leaders are awful mean leaders.

☞ The democrats achieved a series of splendid victories last Friday, in various parts of the State.

In Harrisburg they elected their ticket by 175 majority, a large Democratic gain.

Norristown was carried by 130 majority—a Democratic gain of 300 votes since last fall.

The Abolition majority in Huntingdon is reduced to 47. Last fall it was 113.

The City of Reading was carried by 185 majority—a result gratifying to every friend of the Union.

The gain in the city of Reading being about 250 over last fall when the city was carried for Curtin by 49 majority.

The Democrats have carried every election district in Northampton county, in some of them gains of from 100 to 200 majority being made since last fall.

The borough of York was carried by four times the handsome majority it gave last fall for Woodward.

Hundreds of other places give larger increased majorities over last fall, showing that the people are beginning to spun the monarchists.

☞ Lieut. Gen. Grant has been appointed to the command of the armies of the United States. His headquarters will be in the field, and, until further orders, with the Army of the Potomac.

☞ The army of the Potomac is being rapidly prepared for the advance under Grant. Reinforcements are hurrying forward, and there is some talk of another trial of the Peninsular attack against Richmond. We very nearly one hundred thousand twenty thousand more than McClellan took to Yorktown. Some little guerrilla skirmishing has been reported near Fairfax.

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* gives an account of a place in Connecticut where women are obliged to work sixteen hours a day, receiving the beggarly sum of fifteen cents therefor. If our New England brethern would set themselves to work correcting the evils at home, they would find enough to do, without worrying their heads over the "curly headed gentleman from Africa."

Samuel Anderson, convicted at Frederick, Md., of stealing a Government horse, has been sent to the penitentiary for three years and four months.

☞ Poor Sammy! He certainly was not "loyal."

☞ General Ewell is said to be concentrating a large force in the Shenandoah Valley. It is almost too early yet, however, for any invasion of the North. The roads are scarcely in proper condition.

☞ The Abolitionists are organizing a new secret society called the "Strong Band." The organization is of a "military character," and designed, no doubt, to terrorize over peaceable citizens, and carry the elections. The Headquarters of the organization are at Chicago, Illinois. "Camp No. 1," in this State, was organized in Philadelphia, last week, and it is designed to extend the organization over the whole state, so that we may shortly have a Camp of "Strong Bard"—ers in Lebanon. It is no doubt a repetition of Know Nothingism and Wide Awakeism. The people have seen the evils flowing from the defunct organizations just named, and if they encourage this new one, the result remains with them.

☞ The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have agreed to increase the salaries of the judge of the courts of this Commonwealth, and will so report in the appropriation bill. The Committee will also recommend an increase in the pay of members of the Legislature to $1,000 per session. $10 a day is a pretty steep price for the pay of a member of the Legislature, but it is in keeping with every thing else in these Republican times. A few years ago, when Democrats ruled in the land, members of Congress received only $8 per day, and members of the Legislature $3. But them times are past and gone. Will they ever return! We hope so.

☞ A friend has handed us the following communication, which has many good points in it, and will awaken the attention of all fair minded, thinking people:

For the Advertiser

It behoofs every friend of morality, no less than the *true Christian* to be vigilant at all times—but there never was a time when *this duty* was more absolutely necessary and important than the present moment!—Christianity is fast losing its influence upon the public mind,—morality is an obsolete idea—no two things can be more different than the *heroic* and the Christian character! Among us, at this moment, the *Heroic is glorified*, and the Christian character is derided, sneared at, insulted, browbeaten and spit upon! *The Christian is branded as a traitor!* and *Jim Lane*, John Brown and Wendel Phillips are worshipped as divine oracles!

Those who have made the study of Theology the business of their lives, *and from whose opinions there can be no successful appeal*, appear to have adopted the two following positions.

FIRST. That the Gospel omits some qualities, which have usually, (and at the present moment entirely) engaged the praises and admiration of mankind, but which, in reality, and in their general effects, have been most prejudicial to human happiness.

SECOND. That the Gospel has brought forward some virtues, which possess the highest intrinsic value, but which have commonly been overlooked, laughed at and contemned.

The first of these propositions they exemplify in instances of *friendship, patriotism, active courage*; in the sense in which these qualities are usually understood, and in the conduct which they often produce.

The second, in instances of passive courage or endurance of sufferings, patience under affronts and injuries, humility, non-resistance, placability.

The truth is, there are two opposite descriptions of character, under which mankind may generally be classed. The one is daring and active, quick in its sensibilities, jealous of its fame, eager in its attachments, inflexible in its purpose, *violent in its resentments!*

The other, meek, yielding, complying, forgiving, not prompt to act, but willing to suffer; silent and gentle under rudeness and insult, sueing for reconciliation where others would demand satisfaction, giving way to the thrusts of impudence, conceding and indulgent to the prejudices, the wrong-headedness, the intractability of those with whom it has to deal.

The former of these characters *has ever been the favorite of the world, and at the present moment*—**1864**, especially, of a portion of the people of these once happy and United States!

True, there is a dignity it it which commands respect from the *worldling, but its path leads to hell!!!*

The latter is poor-spirited, tame, and abject—*John Brown (if alive!* would laugh at it.) But it has happened, that, with the Founder of or his commendation, his precepts, his example; and that the former is in no part of its composition. *This*, and nothing else, is the character designed in the following remarkable passages! "Resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also; and if any man will sue thee at law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also; and whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for those which despitefully use and persecute you." This certainly is not common-place morality. It is original, nothing like it could ever have entered into the imagination of Wendel Phillips or Ward Beecher. It shows that no two things can be more different than the *Heroic* and the *Christian character*.

Genuine Theologians (I do not include tinkers and cobblers) have not only marked this difference more strongly than ordinary writers, but have proved, in contradiction to first impressions, to popular opinion, to the encomiums of orators and poets, and even to the suffrages of the historians and moralists, that the latter character possesses the most of true worth, both as being most difficult either to be acquired or sustained, and as contributing most to the happiness, tranquility and peace of social life.

As to Politics, in the usual sense of that word, or discussions concerning different forms of government, Christianity declines every question upon the subject. Whilst politicians are disputing about monarchies, aristocracies and republics, the Gospel's alike applicable, useful and friendly to them all; inasmuch as 1st.—It tends to make men virtuous, and as it is easier to govern good men than bad men under any constitution; as 2dly.—It states obedience to government in ordinary cases, to be not merely a submission to force, but a duty of conscience; as 3dly.—It induces dispositions favorable to public tranquility, a christian's chief care being to pass quietly through this world to a better; as 4thly.—It prays for communities, and for the governors of communities, of whatever description or denomination they be, with a solicitude and fervency proportioned to the influence which they possess upon human happiness. All which is just as it should be. Had there been more to be found in Scripture of a political nature, or convertible to political purposes, the worst use would have been made of it, on which ever side it seemed to *lie*.

Some of our *heroic* ciergyman (of the Col. M'Carter stamp,) are even now prostituting the once sacred desk to disgusting stump twaddle! all of whom are poor creatures who have never read the history of the world nor the Scriptures aright!

X.

☞ Hon. Henry D. Moore, Abolitionist, has been elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, in place of the present incumbent, Hon. Wm. V. McGrath, Democrat.

ADDRESS OF THE

Democratic Senators.

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS: At this juncture in the proceedings of the Senate of Pennsylvania, the undersigned deem it their right and duty to address you.

For more than two months we have unitedly and determinedly withstood an effort on the part of the Republican members of that body to subvert the organic law, to ignore the precedents of seventy years of our history, and to trample under foot the rights of their equals and peers. In so doing we have been actutated by the high resolve, that by no act of the representatives of the only law-abiding political organization in this Commonwealth should the rights and constitutional privileges of the people be subverted. We have relied with unshaken faith upon the people for our support and vindication, and to the end that their verdict may be rendered with a full knowledge of the facts, we beg leave to present a brief history of our position during the protracted and exciting contest which has just opened.

The members of the Senate assembled in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg on Tuesday, January 5th, A. D. 1864, at 8 P. M. Of the 22 Senators holding over, all were present save Major White, who was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels; of those present, twelve were Democrats, and nine Republicans. The Senate was called to order by the Hon. J. P. Penney, the Speaker elected at the close of the session of 1863. The Secretary of the Commonwealth was then introduced and presented the returns from the districts which had elected Senators in October, 1863. The returns were opened and read, by which it appeared that four Democrats and seven Republicans had been elected all of whom were present, thereby causing a tie in the vote between the two great political organizations of the country as represented on that floor.

Upon the reading of the certificates of election, it would have been the duty of the Senator elected Speaker at the close of the session of 1863 to have vacated the chair, had he been governed in his action by the express terms of the Constitution, which, by Section X, Article 1, prescribes that the General Assembly shall meet on the 1st Tuesday of January in every year, and by Section XI of the same Article, that "each House" (i. e., when they meet on that day) "shall elect its Speaker and other officers." It appears to the undersigned that the words *"each House shall elect its Speaker"* are sufficiently certain to determine the question that no one elected Speaker by the Senate of 1863 could exercise the duties of that office over the Senate of 1864—the latter being a new and distinct body, made up of other members who had never participated in an election for Speaker, and as by the express terms of the Constitution, on the first Tuesday in January) *elect its Speaker and other officers,"* it is manifest and clear that the Senator from Allegheny had no shadow of right to exercise the duties of Speaker over this new Senate which had never elected him its Speaker, and we have never recognized him as such. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the words of the Constitution are ambiguous and uncertain, then precedent and usage, if they exist, must determine their meaning, and by this test the undersigned desire that their position may be tried.

During a period of seventy years, from 1794 until this day, there is but one other instance where a Speaker elected by a former Senate attempted to excercise the duties of his office over a succeeding and new Senate, and that was during the "BUCK SHOT WAR," when the late Charles B. Penrose, the Speaker holding over, entertained two motions relative to contested seats; but, when these were determined, *even he* vacated the chair, and did not dare to resume it, until, by the vote of the *new Senate*, he was elected Speaker. If the Republican members of the Senate of 1864 can gather comfort from this one solitary exception in the unbroken line of precedents, they are welcome to it. The boldness and magnitude of their act of usurpation has destroyed its significance as a deed of revolution.

The Senator from Allegheny, notwithstanding the express words of the Constitution, with their meaning illustrated by the action of all former Speakers, save one, for a period of seventy years, after the reading of certificates of election which created the new Senate, failed to vacate the chair, which he occupied by courtesy and for the sake of convenience. He requested the new Senators to come forward to be sworn. This the Republican Senators did, and also the Democratic Senators; the latter however, under a protest, in which, in brief and emphatic terms, they denied his right to administer the oath of office to them, they having been elected members of a body of which he had never been elected Speaker. It is here to be observed that this course was necessary on their part, for the reason that it was the evident intention of the Republicans, should the Democrats refuse to take the oath, to leave their names off the roll, whereby our opponents would have secured a clear majority of those voting.

After this act of usurpation the new Senate, by a *unanimous vote*, adopted a resolution to proceed to an election for a Speaker. If it is not true that the office was vacant, (as the undersigned contend,) why the necessity to elect a Speaker? But under this resolution several ballots were had on that, the first day of our meeting, resulting in a tie between the Republican candidate, Mr. Penney, and the Democratic candidate, Mr. Clymer. The Senate adjourned until the next day, when, after several ineffectual ballots, the Senator from Berks, Mr. Clymer, on behalf of the undersigned, made the following proposition of compromise, viz: That the Republicans should select the Speaker of the Senate, the Democrats the Clerk, and so alternately until all were filled. This basis of settlement the undersigned considered to be just. It was made, not for the purpose of securing place or position, but to vindicate a principle. It was precisely the basis of compromise adopted in 1855, when the Democrats having an actual majority (although not present) were given the Speaker, the Know Nothings of that day (at present Republicans) the Clerk, and so alternately to the end of the list. But this proposition the Republican Senators of 1864 refused to accept. They had entered upon usurpation, and they determined to adhere to it with all its consequences.

During the protracted struggle which followed, this offer of compromise was renewed from time to time; it was always rejected, and not one proposition tending to a solution of the difficulty ever came from the Republican side, save the absurd suggestion of the Senator from Erie, Mr. Lowry, that he would vote for the Democratic candidate for Speaker, *provided either he or some one of the undersigned would agree never to vote on any party or test question.*

It is thus a matter of history that the Republican Senators refused a fair and just proposition which, had it been accepted, would have organized the Senate on the second day of its meeting. They attempt to justify their conduct on two grounds.—First, that the Senate is ever organized, the Speaker of a former Senate being the Speaker of the subsequent one; and, Second, that Major White, if present, would have given them a majority.

We have heretofore exposed the fallacy of the first position by reference to the words of the Constitution and to the unbroken precedents of seventy years. In addition, we will present a test which will so clearly expose the unwarrantable and unconstitutional nature of their claim, that no one, however prejudiced, may mistake or misunderstand it.

By the XXIII section, Article 1st, of the Constitution of this State, it is provided that all bills passed by the Legislature and presented to the Governor for his signature, within ten days of the final adjournment, shall become laws without his signature, unless sent back (with his objections) within three days after their next meeting.

In 1855 the Legislature met on the second day of January. The contest for Speaker was prolonged until the fifth, when the Hon. Wm. M. Hiester of Berks county, was elected. Upon the sixth, the Governor of the Commonwealth returned, with his objections, several of the most important bills passed by the Legislature of 1854. If the position of the Republican Senators of 1864 is correct, viz: that the Senate is always organized, and that the Speaker of the former Senate then those bills of 1854, vetoed by Governor Bigler on the fourth day of the session of 1855, are laws notwithstanding his vetoes. That this is not so, or at least that none of the eminent lawyers and statesmen who composed that Senate (among whom were Price, Buckalew, Hiester and Darsie) so thought, is evinced by the fact that they all voted upon these vetoes as required by the Constitution, which they surely would not have done had they been of opinion they had been sent in too late. The Senators of 1855 did not even claim to have met until they had elected a Speaker, much less that they were organized. Our view of this question is further strengthened by the act of 1804, which obviously contemplates the election of a Speaker of each House at the beginning of each session, and requires him first to be sworn before he can administer the oaths to the newly elected members. It has been left for the Republican Senators of 1864 to ignore the Constitution, to defy precedent, and to attempt to destroy the very foundations of law and order.

This disposes of their first ground of defence. We will now *probe* the second reason assigned for their revolutionary conduct.

Who is accountable for the absence of Major White, or rather, who is to blame that his seat was not filled on the first day we met?

It is alleged that Major White resigned his seat in the Senate, that resignation having been received by his father, Judge White, about the middle of November, 1863. It is to be assumed (the undersigned reserving their individual opinions thereon) that the resignation was genuine, since in the furtherance and in support of the usurpation inaugurated in January, an election was ordered thereon by the Speaker *de facto* of the Senate, and a new member elected and sworn. Assuming it to be genuine, whose fault is it that an election was not ordered immediately on its reception, which would have given ample time to have put his successor in his place on the first Tuesday of January? Surely neither that of the undersigned, nor of any Democrat in the State; the blame must rest where it rightfully belongs, upon the Republicans of the Senate and upon their abettors:

The excuse offered is that the resignation was not filed, in order that efforts might be made (the incentive being the necessity of Major White's presence to Republican ascendancy in this State) for his exchange. Without stopping to inquire whether this ascendancy is likely to be beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania, we will merely remark that if the fate of Major White had been different or more deplorable than that of thousands of other brave and gallant men who are enduring the untold horrors of captivity in order *that the negro may be raised to the level of the white man*, then, indeed, might some such excuse be tolerated. But Major White's condition, much as we deplore it, is no worse than that of those who are a garnered harvest of brave men rotting in prison, victims to the malignant heresies of those who advocate *the social, political and military equality of the black and white races.*

That Major White became a prisoner is his misfortune; that he is not released is the intentional and designed fault of his political friends. In either view, he and they are alone responsible for the "dead lock" caused by his absence.

After the Republicans had secured a clear majority, they still persisted in their course of usurpation. In the earlier days of the session, by a unanimous vote, and by participating in twelve ballots, they admitted that it was their sworn duty to proceed to the election of a Speaker. When they had secured the power to do so, then, in violation of the Constitution, of precedent of law, and of their own admissions, they for ten days persisted in their revolutionary conduct.—But from the 29th of February, the day that Dr. St. Clair was sworn as Senator from the Twenty-first District, until this 9th day of March, the undersigned have resisted as before, by all means in their power, every attempt on the part of the Republicans to legislate. Baffled and defeated, they have on this day yielded the whole question in issue. THE SENATE OF 1864 HAS ELECTED ITS SPEAKER!!!

Thus fellow-citizens, have the Constitution, precedent and law been sustained, and the course of the undersigned vindicated.

We have thus narrated the facts of this case, and have endeavored, and we trust successfully, to expose the fallacy of the ostensible reasons assigned by the Republican Senators in support of their conduct. We say ostensible, for we do not hesitate to declare that the entire proceeding is but a part and parcel of a programme which proposes to break down and destroy every barrier standing between them and their lust for power and place.

In the past, we have presented a determined and unbroken front. We have done so during the trying times of the present, and, sustained by your confidence and support, we will continue to do so in the time to come.

We have presented you the record—by it we are willing to be judged.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1864.

HEISTER CLYMER.	WM. A. WALLACE,
GEO. H. BUCHER,	JNO. LATTA.
C. M. DONOVAN,	GEO. W. STEIN,
A. HIESTAND GLATZ,	J. B. STARK,
WM. HOPKINS,	B. REILLY,
D. B. MONTGOMERY,	J. C. SMITH,
H. B. BEARDSLEE,	C. L. LAMBERTON,
WM. M. SHERRY,	WM. KINSEY.

☞ The United States Senate, a few days ago, passed a supplement to the Charter of the City of Washington, which allows negroes to vote who have resided a year in the city, and who pay one dollar school tax. This is the first scene in the new play entitled "Miscegenation; or, the Sublime Commingling of the Races."

In the West, and in the East, too, we believe, the radical Germans are all rallying for Fremont. The Dayton *Empire*, in reference to this fact, wittily remarks: Lincoln, like the King of Denmark, is in danger of losing his "*Dutchies*."

MISCEGENATION IN HARRISBURG.—The Abolitionists of Harrisburg are not much behind their brethern in New England in paying homage to the negro. We are told that on Sunday last a scene was witnessed in Locust street Methodist church which fully illustrates the fact that we are up with eastern fashions. The Lord's Supper was administered, and in the first platoon of gentlemen who came forward to partake of it, was a colored man. Now, we presume the negro had a perfect right to do so, if the congregation was willing, but the person who administered the sacrament first tendered the bread and wine cup to the darkey, thus showing his partiality for the colored man on two consecutive communion days. Some of the white brethern were disposed to demure at such marked attention, but the Abolitionists of the congregation explained it away by saying that it was done as a rebuke to the Copperherds belonging to the church.

This is a little ahead of the Beechers.

Cow and Calf for Sale.

A very fine COW, together with a Calf about five months' old, is offered for sale. Apply at this Office.

[Lebanon, March 16, 1864.

STOVES. STOVES.

NOW is the time to buy your STOVES before cold winter is here, and the best and cheapest place is at the

Lebanon Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory of James N. Rogers,

Two doors South from the Lebanon Bank, where can be had the largest and best assortment of PARLOR, HALL, and COOKING STOVES, ever offered in Lebanon, Gas Burners for Parlors or Bed Chambers of his own make, with a general assortment of Parlor Stoves, and a large variety of the best Cooking Stoves in the county or borough, which he warrants to bake or roast WASH BOILERS constantly on hand of all sizes, and the best material.

COAL BUCKETS—the largest assortment, the heaviest iron, and the best made in Lebanon.

Also, a large stock of TIN WARE, made of the best material and in a workmanlike manner. As he is a practical Workman, and has had an experience of twenty-five years, he feels confident that he can give general satisfaction.

He takes this method of returning his thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal support, and he hopes, by strictly attending to his own business and letting other people's alone, to still receive a share of pupilic patronage.

JAMES N. ROGERS.

☞ Particular attention paid to all kinds of JOBBING such as Roofing, Spouting, &c., and all work warranted

NOTICE—APPEALS,

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Lebanon, March 2, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lebanon County will hear Appeals by all persons rated for State and County Tax, for the year 1864, for the several Townships and Boroughs of said county, at the COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, in the Borough of Lebanon, on the following days, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear at the time and place specified:—

BETHEL,	MONDAY,	APRIL 11
SWATARA,	do	do
UNION,	do	do
COLD SPRING,	do	do
EAST HANOVER,	do	do
LONDONDERRY,	TUESDAY,	APRIL 12
NORTH ANNVILLE,	do	do
SOUTH ANNVILLE,	do	do
SOUTH LEBANON,	WEDNESDAY,	APRIL 13
MILLCREEK,	do	do
JACKSON,	do	do
HEIDELBERG,	do	do
CORNWALL,	THURSDAY,	APRIL 14
N. LEB. BOROUGH,	do	do
N. LEB. TOWNSHIP,	do	do
LEB. BORO. EAST WARD,	FRIDAY,	APRIL 15
LEB. BORO. WEST WARD,	do	do

☞ The Appeal on Militia Fines attended to on same days. All persons enrolled not subject to fines can attend if they deem proper.

THOMAS LESHER,
PETER FORNEY,
JACOB BRUBACHER,
} Commissioners of Lebanon county.

Attest—CYRUS SHIRK, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, Lebanon, March 9, '64.

The Largest Stock:
The Best Assortment:
The Cheapest Goods:
AT
GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH'S
Cheap Cash and Produce Store,
Cumberland Street,
"Raber's Block, Lebanon, Pa.

WE have just received another addition to our already large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Full line of Blanket Shawls,
do do do Brocha do
do do do Scotch Plaids do
do do do Tulbet Mourning do
do do do Second do do

Dress Goods.

Full line of French Merino all Colors
do do do Cobergs do do
do do do Alpaccas do do
do do do Delains New Styles
do do do Brocha Valours do
do do do Poplins do
do do do Valencia's do
do do do Wool Delains do
do do do Wool Repps do
do do do Plaids do
do do do Fig. Cashmeres.
Magnificent line of Fancy Silks,
do do do Figr'd & Plain Black Silks.
Balmoral Skirts for $2 75 and upwards,
Hoop Skirts.
Full line of Skeletons, at all prices,
do do do Quaker's Skirts.

Ladies Cloth.

Drab. Water Proof, Black and Beaver Cloth from $1 75 to $3 50 per yard.

Flannels.

Wool and Cotton Flannels, at all prices.
Shirting flannels do do do
Blankets do do do

Mens' Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vestings.
Gents' Shawls, very Cheap.

Mourning Department.

Our Mourning department is complete, consisting of Single and Double width Delains.
Single and Double width Cashmeres,
do do do Alpacca.
Merino, Bombazines, all Wool Repps,
Valencia, Silk, Stripe Plaids, Delaines. Calico, &c.
Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Collars.
English and French Crape, &c.

Call, and look through our Stock and get the prices, as it is no trouble to show goods. Our motto is "Small profits, quick Sales," and good value.

GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH'S
New York Cheap Cash Store.

EXCITING NEWS!
At the STORE of
L K LAUDERMILCH
CUMBERLAND ST.
LEBANON, PA.

New Goods! New Goods!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

French Merino, all colored.
ENGLISH MERINO, all colored.
All Wool Delains, all colored.
POPLIN MUSLIN DELAINSA &
Black French Cloth.
BEAVER Over Coating.
CLOTH for LADIES, CLOAKS,
from $2,00 to $4,00.
Fancy and Black Cass.
Satinettes, sold from 50 cts. to $1,00.
Bed Check and Ticking.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Woolen Stockings.
Shirting, Flannel, Shirting, Flannel.
Calicoes and Ginghams.
Woolen and Cotton Hoseiries.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Hoop Skirts! Hoop Skirts!!
Balmoral Skirts.
Umbrellas! Umbrellas!!
Linen and Paper Collars.
A full line of
Ladies and Misses Shawls,
Woolen Hoods! Woolen Hoods!!
A General assortment of
Dry Goods,
Groceries, &
Queensware.

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

☞ All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

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.

REMOVAL
OF THE
NEW AND CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity, that he has removed his BOOT and SHOE STORE to Market street, next door south of Mrs. Rise's Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.,

where he keeps on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES. He will make to order all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, and at very short notice. He also keeps on hand a large and well assorted stock of LEATHER, such as RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, MOROCCO AND FANCY LEATHER, KID, LININGS, ROANS, BINDINGS, &c., and all kinds of Shoemakers' TOOLS AND FINDINGS, such as BOOT-TREES, LASTS, BOOT CORDS and WEBBS, AWL-BLADES, KNIVES, PUNCHES, HAMMERS, PINCERS, RASPS, TACKS.—Constantly on hand an assortment of Lastings, Threads, Shoe-nails, Peg-breaks, Sand-stones, Pegs, Bristles, Kit and Shoe Tools of every description. Having been engaged in the business more than twenty years, he feels satisfied that he can give satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call. Shoemakers from the country will do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL HAUCK.

Lebanon, Jan. 27 1864.

G. L. ATKINS & Bro.

HAVING united in the BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS, and from their determination to be punctual, and make none but the best of work, they feel like soliciting a large of public patronage. They will always be found at their OLD STAND, (NEW BUILDING,) in *Market Street, nearly opposite Widow Rise's Hotel*, where they will be ready to serve and please their customers.

They have now on hand a large assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS,

CARPET BAGS, &c., which they offer at reduced prices.

☞ Persons dealing at this SHOE STORE, can be suited with READY-MADE WORK, or have it made to order. *Satisfaction is always warranted.*

☞ Particular attention paid to all kinds of JOBBING Boots and Shoes. [Lebanon, July 3, 1861.

ATKINS & BRO.'S New Boot and Shoe Store is fitted up in good order for comfort and convenience, both for ladies and Gentlemen.

ATKINS & BRO.'S New Boot and Shoe Store is fitted for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ATKINS & BRO. promise to be punctual, and will endeavor to please all who may call on them for Boots and Shoes.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that the *Lebanon Academy* is not intended exclusively for the youth of the Borough, but it always did, and still does receive pupils from abroad.

Lately, also, the Directors have improved its general character, and elevated its standard, by refusing to admit pupils without the necessary qualifications, and by their continued care they hope to raise this school to its proper place in the estimation of this community.—A limited number of pupils of the proper grade can be admitted from the country by applying to

JACOB CAPP, President.
JOSEPH KARCH, Secretary.
or to CYRUS BOGER, Teacher.

☞ Tuition for common and higher English branches, Latin and Greek. $2 per month.

Lebanon, Aug. 26, 1863.

Straw and Corn Fodder WANTED.

400 TONS of Wheat and Oats Straw. 100 TONS Corn Fodder, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, during the months of April, May and June, at the Paper Mill of STINE & ROSS.

Lebanon, Feb. 24, '64. Lebanon, Pa.