Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

☞ We find the following in the "papers," and if it is correct, the misapprehension among the people that the extra government bounties would be paid until the 15th of April, is only another instance of the blundering and incompetency of the present administration. The President's proclamation distinctly stated that the bounties would continue until the 15th and now, within a few days of the 1st, we are coolly told that it was "an error in telegraphing," and that they would cease on the 1st. If it was an error we believe that it was designedly, for why leave it uncorrected so long.

Government Bounties Cease after April 1.

The general impression throughout the State, has been that the extra Government bounties of $400 to veterans, or those who have been nine months in the service, and $300 to all other accepted recruits would be continued until the *fifteenth* of April.

This is a mistake. These extra bounties cease on the first day of April, so that those who wish to avail themselves of these liberal bounties have no time to lose. This misapprehension arose through an error in telegraphing the President's "General Order, No. 100," which was printed in all the Philadelphia papers, and in all the other State papers.

By this important error, the fifteenth instead of the *first* of April was designated as the time to which the extra national bounties would be continued, and hence the public have been misled on this very important point. The followfng extract from an official copy of the order as received by the Provost Marshals, will explain the matter:

"The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 1st, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861."

It therefore behooves everybody interested in recruiting to act promptly. Those who have been waiting for larger local bounties run the risk of losing the national bounty by waiting longer.

NEW TAX BILL.—The new tax bill will probably be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress this week. It is rumored that the increase in taxation recommended will be large. A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says that the new tax on tobacco will be heavy but that it will fall upon the manufacturers, exempting the leaf from taxation.

☞ The New York *Tribune* fixes the utmost limit to the "rebellion" to the 4th of July next. Very likely.—That is the day fixed for holding the Democratic National Convention to nominate a candidate for the presidency.

☞ A well executed twenty-dollar Treasury note has made its appearance. It is a *fac simile* of the genuine, and but that the green on the face is a little pale it would be difficult to distinguish it from the genuine note. The signature of Mr. Skinner, which looks as if it was proof against being counterfeited, is very well imitated, and scarcely distinguishable from the original. Upon a good judge, it would of course be folly to attempt to pass one of these notes, but they might easily be taken by persons not used to handling money, and for this reason the public should be on their guard against them.

☞ At Harrisburg last week a contest for Superintendent of the Public Grounds created a good deal of attention. One applicant was an abolitionist who is said to possess neither patriotism nor intelligence, at least never displayed any. The other was a soldier who possesses all the requisite qualifications, and who in addition sacrificed his health in the military service of his country. The Abolition Legislature appointed the abolition applicant. Well may our debilitated and crippled soldiers exclaim, "save us from such friends as the Abolitionists."

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.—An election is to be held in Connecticut on the first Monday of April, in consequence of which the administration at Washington has discovered that said Connecticut is out of the draft—not only on former calls but out the coming call for 200,000.—What a pleasant thing it is to be "loyal!" out of the draft and out of Income Tax. But is'ent it rascally that whole States, at the expense of other States, must be bribed to remain "loyal"—which means abolition?

☞ A confederate raid into West Tennessee, lately, under Forrest, captured Union City with its garrison of four hundred troops.

☞ A neighboring Abolition journal repeats, last week, for the hundredth time, the stale assertion that "not a man can be found who sympathises with treason who is not a devoted admirer of McClellan." We can point out thousands of persons and hundreds of papers who "sympathise with treason," who take the greatest delight in abusing and lying about McClellan. For instance, (to give but a few specimen bricks, as we have not the space to be extended in our evidence,) there is one Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield, Illinois, who publicly stated in the halls of Congress that "any people have the *right* to raise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better." We would like to know if that is not "sympathising with treason?" and further, if the said Abraham Lincoln is a "devoted admirer of McClellan?" The New York *Tribune* has declared that the Stars and Stripes are a "flaunting lie," and to-day sticks to the truth of the assertion. The *Tribune* is not very "devoted for McClellan;" at least we can't see it. Then again, there is the Lebanon *Courier*. It has yet to make the first acknowledgment, although frequently asked to do so, that it is in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was before the Rebellion. We don't see much admiration of, or devotion to, McClellan in its columns. We might name instances without number to show that the assertion is untrue, but the above will suffice.

☞ Horace Greeley made a speech at a Fremont meeting in New York, and pitched into Old Abe in good style, denouncing him in the most public, emphatic and vindictive manner possible. Give it to him; his friends are getting less every day.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.—A correspondent of the *World* writes that the radicals begin to give out that their plan of operations includes a total separation from the Administration party, in case Mr. Lincoln is renominated. He is denounced as having "Tylerized," and his convention is ridiculed as being precisely similar to that which assembled at Baltimore and nominated John Tyler for reelection. The radicals will run independent candidates for Congress in every district, and radical State tickets in every State.

☞ From the Army of the Potomac the latest news is, that General Grant after an inspection of the army, will return to Washington, and will probably direct future operations from that place. Gen. Burnside is busily organizing his expedition at Annapolis, where nearly all of the Western reinforcements are going. Transports are being collected at Annapolis to convey his troops to their destination. As yet very little is developed clearly about the move upon Richmond and it will be two weeks at least before the army moves.

☞ It is announced by the administration papers and admitted by the administration, that the Internal Revenue is a failure. The administration expected to realize about $100,000,000 from it; instead of that it will hardly amount to forty millions. The *Income Tax*, which was expected to be one of the chief items of the Internal Revenue, amounts to but $450,000. But the strangest revelation of all is, that the good abolition and "Loyal" states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas do not pay one cent of Income Tax. Vermont and Iowa return fifty dollars each. Now is there anybody so weak as not to believe that the states above named, with their hosts of manufactoring, commercial and agricultural interests, contain not a single individual whose income is over $600. Lebanon county, small as it is, and not prosperous so excessively, has its farmers and business men from whom Income Tax has been collected. So over all Pennsylvania, and this is entirely the result of the injustice, incompetency and rascality of Abolition rule. While many of the above states have not had a single draft, neither have they furnished their quotas of men, Pennsylvania is on the verge of the *fourth*—thanks to our "loyal" Abolition Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. The truth of it is the Income Tax is being shamefully evaded in the Abolition States, and the Administration connives at it. In addition,—the interest of the Five Twenties and Seven Thirties is to come from this Tax. How will the holders of said bonds feel when they learn that it is not collected? and that they may yet have to whistle for their money.

☞ An effort was made in Congress the other day to obtain from the President and Secretary of war, a list of the persons now languishing in American prisons and bastiles, for political or State reasons. The resolution was objected to by the republicans, and therefore failed. If a nigger had been put off of the cars, there would have been a terrible row and investigation. But poor "White Trash" has come to be of no account.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention met in the National Guards' Hall, Race street, Philadelphia, on Thursday noon, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket, appointing Delegates to the 4th of July Chicago National Convention, and transacting such other business as might be deemed necessary for the welfare of the country and the democratic party.—The Convention was called to order by Hon. C. J. Biddle, Chairman of the late State Committee, when Thomas B. Searight, of Fayette, was elected temporary Chairman. The Convention was full—every county in the State being represented. The Committee on permanent officers reported Hon. WM. H. WITTE, of Montgomery, as President of the Convention, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which were adopted by acclamation. Hon. C. L. Ward, was elected Chairman of the State Committee for the ensuing year; Robert L. Johnson, of Cambria county, and Richard Vaux, of Philadelyhia, were elected Electors-at-Large on the Electorial Ticket, and Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburg; Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield; Hon. Asa Packer, of Carbon, and Hon. W. V. McGrath, of Philadelphia, Delegates-at-Large to the Chicago Convention. Electors, Delegates and State Committee Members, were then selected for the various Congressional Districts. The following are the selections for this district, viz:

TENTH DISTRICT.

Elector—Thomas H. Walker, of Schuylkill.

Delegates—Francis W. Hughes, Schuylkill; Dr. C. D. Gloninger, Lebanon.

State Committee—A. Wilhelm, Lebanon; F. P. Dewees, Schuylkill; James Ellis, Schuylkill.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, Hon. J. Glancy Jones, reported the following which were adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, That as we have no State candidates to present to the people, and no issue involved in the coming election other than those which affect the welfare and liberties of our sister States equally with ours, we leave it to our representatives in the Chicago Convention to unite with the representatives of the other sovereignties of the North in embodying the sentiment of the people in a declaration of principles acceptable to all the States, on whom we rely to elect a President, and bring back peace and union to this distracted land.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania hereby express their preference for the nomination of General George B. McClellan, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention, and that the delegates to said Convention be instructed to vote as a unit on all questions arising therein, as a majority of the delegates shall decide.

Resolved, That the first necessary step to restore the welfare and prosperity of the American Republic is to get rid of the present corrupt Federal Administration, and the sure way to accomplish this end is a thorough organization of the time-honored Democratic party, and the prevalence of Union and harmony among its members.

The business of the convention being completed several stirring addresses were delivered, when, after three rousing cheers for Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, adjourned.

☞ The administration, in its efforts at centralization and despotism, among other things promised the people an "uniform currency." Well, we have it, viz:—Greenbacks, National Bank Notes, Postage Currency, Fractional Currency, Postage Stamps, Smith notes, Bonds of every variety, Gold, Silver, Nickel (mighty little of the three last named,) and all the notes of the Old State Banks, together with counterfeit and altered of every kind above enumerated.—Their currency tinkering is in keeping with everything else they do—unwise, inexpedient and despotic.

☞ The following correspondence is supposed to have lately passed between Lincoln and Fremont:—

FREMONT TO LINCOLN—If you are nominated by the June convention, I will kill your chances by running as a stump candidate against you.

LINCOLN TO FREMONT—To get you and your pretensions out of the way, I hereby assign you to the Department of the South, in the hope that, filling General Mitchell's place, you may meet General Mitchell's fate. Now in what respect is your plan better than my plan.

The Department of the South differs from the "Mountain" Department in this respect: that while in the latter Fremont had nothing but Woolly horses to take care of, in the former he will have nothing but a parcel of niggers.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, abolition, has prosecuted a "Loyal League" Club in Philadelphia, for passing a resolution charging the *Inquirer* with disloyalty. The defendants have been bound over in $1000 each to answer in Court. When thieves fall out honest men get their dues.

☞ George D. Prentice, the celebrated Union leader of Kentucky, has declared for the nominee of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

☞ The Union State Central Committee of Kentucky, have called a State Convention, to meet in Louisville on the 23d of May, to nominate an electorial ticket and to appoint delegates to the Chicago Democratic Convention. That's very "disloyal" in the Kentucky Unionists. Old Abe is no doubt very much disappointed with the Unionists of that state, as he expected them at Baltimore at his convention.

☞ It is rumored in military circles at Washington, that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into active service for a period of 6 months, to hold certain strategetical points during the campaign against Richmond, which is about to commence.

☞ The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, member of Congress from Illinois, died in Brooklyn, on Friday night, after a sickness of some weeks.

☞ The Abolitionists are very fond of the soldiers about election times, but not equally so during the rest of the year. Every effort on the part of the Democrats, in Congress or out of it, to have the soldiers paid in gold or its equivalent is neutralized by the abolitionists.

☞ It is again announced that the Militia of Pennsylvania of 1862 are *going* to be paid. This announcement has so often been made that we may well look upon it now as a mere humbug.

☞ It is believed by many that the quota of Pennsylvania under the recent call for 200,000 would be nearly if not quite full, if the proper credits were given, but unfortunately we have no election like Connecticut on hand, and so will be compelled to draft no doubt for our full quota if not furnished by volunteers.

☞ A bill allowing all negroes who have resided one year in Washington, provided they pay one dollar school tax to vote, has passed the U. S. Senate, and been referred in the House. This measure, if consummated will make 10,000 negro voters in the District.

☞ If things go on as they are now going, the niggers will soon get so vain and proud that they will scorn too marry Abolitionists.—[Prentice.

☞ Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase and Gen McClellan, were nominated for the next Presidency at one of our hospitals a few days since, and the votes of the inmates taken. Of three hundred votes polled two hundred and fifty-three were for Gen. McClellan.

☞ The following item appeared in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of last Wednesday.

Troops Passing through the City—Arbitrary Conduct of a Colonel.—The 56th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers passed through this city, on Monday night, stopping here long enough to be entertained at the Refreshment Saloon. During the stay of the regiment, some of the men, it is alleged, became intoxicated, at a tavern, on the southwest corner of Washington avenue and Otsego streets, and the Colonel ordered a file of his men to throw the liquor in the street, which was done. Several demijohns were thrown out and broken, and liquor was poured out of other vessels. Not content with this illegal act, the Colonel ordered the arrest of the tavern keeper and attendant, and both were ironed and taken off with the regiment.

Thus the civil law is made subservient to the military. In Philadelphia, with its hundreds of police officers, and the civil law presumed to be in full force, a citizen is dragged from his home in irons at the whim of a New England Colonel, and a "local" item is all that is further heard of the matter. Independence Hall ought to have a shroud hung over it.

BEGINNING OF THE YEAR BY VARIOUS NATIONS.

The Chaldeans' nnd the Egyptians' years were dated from the autumnal equinox. Tee ecclesiastical years of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year. The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle of Aquarius. The year of Romulus commenced in March and that of Numa in January. The Turks and Arabs date the year from the 16th of July. Dremschid, or Gremschid, king of Persia, observed on the day of his public entry into Persepolis that the sun entered into Aries; and in commemoration of this fortunate event he ordered the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. The Brachman begin their year with the new moon in April. The Mexicans in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their years consist of eighteen months, having twenty days in each; the last five days are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor either any service in the temples. The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of the year, which commences on the 26th of August.

The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of the new moon at the vernal equinox. The Mahommedans begin their year as the sun enters Aries. The Venetians, Florentines and Pisans in Italy, began the year at the vernal equinox. The French year, during the reign of the Merovingian race, began with the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was the first day of March. Under the Carlovingians it begins on Christmas day, and at a late date on Easter day. The ecclesiastical year begins on the first Sunday in Advent. Charles IX, appointed, in 1564, that for the future the civil year should commence on the first of January.—The Julian calendar, which was so called from Julius Cæsar, and is the old account of the year, was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1652, which plan was suggested by Lewis Lilio, a Calabrian astronomer. The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700. The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March; and this method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style, A. D. 1652; after which our year commenced on the first of Jannary.

☞ A curious trick of rifle shooting was performed at Paris the other day. A Swiss gentleman backed himself to take aim with his carbine, then support it with his right arm, then with his left hand put his hat over the muzzle, and hit the centre of the target. This he did three times, and "landed" his money,

☞ A London surgeon put a dog to sleep with chloroform, and, taking out a piece of his skull, has inserted a watch crystal, through which he can see the changes in the brain produced by sleep.

☞ Mrs. Catharine Savage, formerly of Coventry township, Chester county, died on the 20th of February, in Phœnixville. She was born January 1st, 1767, and was therefore 97 years, 1 month and 19 days old. She raised 11 children, 8 of whom, we believe are still living, the eldest 77 and the youngest 49 years. She also leaves 56 grand-children and 54 great grand-children. During her younger days she more than once saw Gen. Washington, and had a distinct recollection of him.

☞ We notice by the *Kentucky Tribune* that McClellan Clubs are forming all over the State. They are conducted with the utmost energy and enthusiasm.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The Boston *Courier* says under this head:

We have frequently seen a statement of the great weight of lead required to be fired in battle for the killing or wounding of a single man. But does anybody ever reflect that to free the negroes emancipated by this war, we have expended more than double the weight of every individual estimated in hard silver money?—Such is the actual fact. The cost of the war up to the present time would amount to over sixty thousand tons of sterling silver. Average the weight of negroes, big and little, at 70 pounds, and double it in silver as the cost of each darkey's "freedom," and we find that our war expenses would pay at that rate for 960,000 "citizens of African descent." That's the way the money goes!

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last a number of young men and boys were spending the day at the farm house of Benj. Root, in West Hempfield tp., Lancaster county. Some of the party amused themselves by running a horse power threshing machine, and, whilst it was going at a high rate of speed, one of the boys jumped on one of the arms of the horse-power which pressed it down until it caught at a screw, which suddenly checked the machine and caused an explosion of the wheel. The pieces flew in every direction. One piece weighing about fifteen pounds was carried forty yards over a corn barn. Another struck a son of Mr. Root on the side of the head, causing death in a few hours.—The young man was standing opposite the wheel which drives the machine, with the intention, it is supposed, of stopping it. The escape of the rest of the party was miraculous. Benj. Root, the unfortunate young man, was twenty years of age, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.—The first newspaper published bears the date of Nuremberg, 1457; the first English one was in 1622; and the first French in 1631. A very ancient sheet was offered for sale in the Libri collection, and of which duplicate exists in the British Museum. It is entitled "Neue Zeitung aus Hispahan und Italien," (News from Spain and Italy,) and bears the date of February, 1534. The catalogue gave the following description of it: "An exceedingly rare journal, which appears to have been printed at Nuremberg. It contains the first announcement of the discovery of Peru, and has remained unknown to all bibliographers that we have been able to consult. In this printed sheet it is said that the government of Panumyra (Panama,) in the Indies, wrote to his majesty (Charlss V.) that a vessel had arrived from Peru, with a letter from the regent, Francifco Piscara, (Pizaro,) announcing that he had taken possession of the country; that, with about two hundred Spaniards, infantry and cavalry, he had repaired to the possessions of a great signor, named Cassiko, (who refused peace,) and attacked him and the Spaniards were the victors, and that he had seized upon five thousand Castillanes (gold pieces) and twenty thousand silver marks, and, lastly, that he obtained two millions of gold pieces from the said Cassiko."

TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF DEAD MULES—The Chattanooga *Gazette* states, that between the point of Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport, down the Valley of the Tennessee, lie twenty-five miles of dead mules, in one continuous string—the head of the first carcass lying on the "quarter deck" of the one beyond him, and so on, throughout the entire distance—The *Gazette* says: Just imagine a convulsion of nature of sufficient magnitude to burry these remains as they now lie, and phancy the phelinx of a future Agissiz who in his geological researches strikes either of the termini, and attempts to exhume the entire "snake."

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—The testimony of General Hancock before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburg, detracts somewhat from the glory which has been claimed by General Sickles and General Meade. It is to the effect that on the morning of the 1st of July General Meade directed General Hancock to proceed to the front and assume command of the First, Third, and Eleventh corps. Upon arriving at Gettysburg he found that the First and Eleventh had been driven back and were in considerable confusion. He relieved General Howard and proceeded to form a line on which an engagement might be fought—this being in accordance with General Mead's instructions. He was engaged in forming the line, when the Third corps came up, and position was assigned it. He then reported by an aid to General Meade, and the remaining divisions of the army were ordered up. The line thus selected was the one on which the three days' battles were fought and General Hancock commanded the left center on the third, when Longstreet was repulsed from his desperate charge upon our lines. General Meade had nothing to do with the selection of the line of battle, and trusted entirely to General Hancock's judgement as to its value in a military point of view.

Expulsion of Gen. Santa Anna from Mexico.—It was but recently that we noticed the return of Gen. Santa Anna to Mexico and his adhesion to the new Government. It appears he was at the solicitation of Marshal Forey and other chief personages of the monarchical movement, and on their assurances he left St. Thomas, where he had lived eight years in exile, to resume his residence in Mexico. He reached Vera Cruz with his family on the 27th of February, where he signed a pledge recognizing the Regency and promising to do nothing by speech or writing that could lead to the supposition that he returned as any other than a private citizen. Meantime he had prepared a manifesto expressive of his sentiments, which coming into the possession of his friends, was published in Orizaba, and a copy sent by General Almonte to General Bazaine, commanding at Vera Cruz, whereupon the latter on the 7th March, peremptorily ordered Gen. Santa Anna out of the country, on the allegation that he had broken his pledge, Gen. Santa Anna protested against the proceeding, but it was of no avail, and at last accounts he was at Havana on his way back to St. Thomas.

AN ARAB IN A FIX.—Burton the African traveler, tells a story of a fat but unfortunate Arab, who, passing with a caravan through the land of the Moon, was stopped by one of the petty despots of that region. The Arab was enormously fat, he was in shape nearly as broad as long—like a bale of Mobile cotton. Now there is a tradition among the Uniamwězi that their chief divinity resides in the body of a fat man. The luckless Arab no sooner appeared at Court than he was hailed as a god: the best food and drink were set aside for him, and a temple was built of mud, in which he received his worshippers. This lasted for some time; and Abdallah thought it not such a bad birth to be a god for these barbarians, until one day, in the midst of a terrible drouth, the king came and humbly implored the Divinity for rain. "But I cannot make it rain," replied the Arab; "but you must make it rain," says the king; "but it is impossible," says the Arab; "Then, by Jove, we will eat you for dinner," says the king—and all the congregation whetted their teeth, and cried amen. Burton adds that, but for an opportune rain storm, the poor idol would certainly have been killed and boiled.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL SIGEL.—A few days ago General Sigel, commanding the department of West Virginia, made a flying trip to Martinsburg, for the the purpose of making personal observations in regard to the condition of things thereabouts, In company with a portion of his staff he rode out a considerable distance in the country, and passed outside of his picket lines.—While thus outside of the line a force of two hundred rebels passed along between the General and his pickets. Of course the rebs were not aware of the General's situation, or he would most assuredly have been captured or killed. They seemed to be in a great hurry and moved along rapidly, seeming more anxious to escape themselves than to capture others.

FOUR MORE NEW STATES.—Congress has passed enabling acts permitting the Territories of Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska to enter the Union. East Tennessee will come next—perhaps before. This will make four new States prepared to enter the field for the next grand Presidential four miles race, and the rebellion not yet subdued. Trot out your horses.

☞ Letters from Europe report that all kinds of titles of nobility are to be conferred by Maximilian on the secessionists who, in large numbers, attend him from Paris to Mexico. Ex-Senator Gwin is to be a Duke.

☞ The tomb of Voltaire was recently examined and found to be empty, and no one knows where lie the remains of the Prophet of the French Revolution.

FREE EXHIBITION

Geo. L. Atkins,

DESIROUS OF EXTENDING HIS

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS.

has determined to carry out the motto,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

He has just received a large Stock of Boots, Shoes, Trunks and Carpet Bags. ☞ Particular attention paid to Customer's Work.

Lebanon, March 23, 1864.

NOTICE.

OFFICE North Lebanon Rail Road Company, Lebanon, Pa., February 29, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to redeem all of its outstanding Bonds, which will fall due on the *first day of April*, 1865, between this date and the 1st day of April next, and that on all these bonds, presented at this office for redemption, interest will be allowed up to the said 1st of April, 1864, at the rate *of ten (10) per cent* per annum, instead of seven (7) per cent, as specified on the face of said Bonds. By order of the Board of Directors.

Leb., March 2, '64. JACOB WEIDLE, Treasurer.

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.

☞ He 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. Childrens' Shoes of every variety and color on hand. Heavy work made to order.

☞ All work warranted. *Repairing neatly done and charges made moderate.*

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9, 1864.—1y.

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 Thibet Mourning do
do do do Second do do

Dress Goods.

Full line of French Merino all Colors
do do do Coberge do do
do do do Alpacca 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 DELAINS, &
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!!
General assortment of
Dry Goods,
Groceries, &
Queensware.

L. K. LAUDERMILCH.

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

Removal.

THE undersigned has moved his office to George's Corner, (entrance on Walnut St., opposite the Court House,) where he continues to give his whole attention to Surveying and Scrivening. Is always in his office on Saturdays, and at all other times unless when called away by business. Having lately been appointed a Notary Public, he has authority to take acknowledgments the same as Justices of the Peace.

Particular attention given to writing Wills and making out distributions.

ISAAC HOFFER.

Lebanon, March 23, 1864.—3m.

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,	TUESDAY,	APRIL 12
LONDONDERRY,	do	do
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,
Commissioners' Office

A WORD ABOUT AMERICAN WATCHES.

AFTER A THOROUGH TRIAL OF MORE THAN TEN YEARS, the time pieces manufactured by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., have gained a firm hold upon the favor of the public, and now, no less than 75,000 of them are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people. From a very insignificant beginning the business has increased until we are justified in stating that WE MAKE MORE THAN ONE HALF of all the watches sold in the United States. Repeated enlargement of our factory buildings, and the labor of 500 operatives, still find us unequal to supply the constantly increasing demand.—And we may here observe that notwithstanding the high price of labor and materials, we actually sell our products at less prices than those current five years ago.

We refer to these facts only for purposes of properly introducing another subject relative to our manufacture of watches. Hither to our chief object has been, to make good watches for the million at the lowest possible price—something to take the place of the make-believe watches called "Ancres," "Lepines," "English Patent Levers," &c., annually thrown upon this market, in countless numbers, by European workshops—watches which are the refuse of their factories, unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

This object we have accomplished, and now we have to announce, that we have commenced the manufacture of watches of the very

HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY,

unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities.—We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. Profiting by our long experience, we have remodelled the form of our watches, introducing such improvements as have been suggested and proved to be good from time to time, and have instituted new and severe tests of isochronism, adjustment and compensation. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactitude, and the choicest and most approved materials only are used. Nothing in fact is wanting either in mechanical principles, material of workmanship to ensure perfection in the result.

We continue to manufacture our other well-known qualities under the following names:

"APPLETON, TRACY & CO."
"P. S. BARTLETT,"
And the "Soldier's Watch,"
"WM. ELLERY."

The letter, the lowest priced watch we make, is a substantial, reliable time-piece, cased in sterling silver—hunting pattern, and is not liable to get out of order either in marching riding or fighting. All the above described watches, including the FINEST, which is named "AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY," are sold by watch dealers generally throughout the country.

Robbins & Appleton,
Agents for the American Watch Comp'y,
182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Nov. 2, 1863.—inside cow 4m.