Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 15—NO. 43. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864. WHOLE NO. 773

Job Printing:

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Promptly Executed, at the
ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENN'A

This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as

Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
Circulars, Labels,
Bill Headings, Blanks,
Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

☞ DEEDS of all kinds, Common and Judgment BONDS. School, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

*** Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.

Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

REMOVAL.

A. STANLEY ULRICH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the building, one door east of Laudermilch's Store, opposite the Washington House Lebanon, Pa.

☞ BOUNTY and PENSION claims promptly attended to. [April 8, '63.—3m.

JACOB WEIDLE, jr.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE, north-west corner Market and Water Sts., Lebanon, Pa.

[Lebanon, January 13, 1864.—1y*]

REMOVAL.

S. T. McADAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, opposite the Lebanon Bank, two doors North of Widow Rise's Hotel.

Lebanon, March 25, '63.

BASSLER BOYER,
Attorney-at-Law.

OFFICE removed to Cumberland street, one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

ARMY AND NAVY
PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

BASSLER BOYER,
Attorney-at-Law.

THE undersigned, having been licensed to prosecute claims, and having been engaged in the Bounty and Pension business, offers his services to all those who are thereto entitled, in accordance with the various acts of Congress. All such should call or address at once, and make their applications through

BASSLER BOYER, Attorney at Law.

☞ Office removed to Cumberland St., one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

CYRUS P. MILLER,
Attorney-at-Law

Office in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south from Karmany's Hardware store.

Lebanon, April 6, 1864.—1y.

JOHN H. BOWMAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, has removed his OFFICE to the ROOM lately occupied by Dr. Geo. P. Linesweaver, in Cumberland Street, Lebanon, a few doors East of the Eagle Hotel, and two doors west of Gen. Weidman's Office.

Lebanon Dec. 17, 1862.

WM. M. DERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Stichter's Building, Cumberland street, nearly opposite the Court House. [Lebanon, May 6, 1863.—tf.

A. T. WEIDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office North West Corner of Water and Market Streets,
LEBANON, Pa.

Lebanon, Nov 18, 1863.—1y.*

GRANT WEIDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, in Cumberland street, a few doors east of the Eagle Hotel, in the office late of his father Capt. John Weidman, dec'd.

Lebanon, Sept. 9, 1863.

Dr. P. B. MISH.

HAVING located in Lebanon, offers his professional services to the public. Office in Market St., in the building formerly occupied by his father.

Lebanon, Dec. 16, 1863.

Dr. Samuel S. Metly

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity. OFFICE at the residence of Mrs. L. Buch, two doors West of Office of Dr. Samuel Rabm, dec'd, in Cumberland street.

Lebanon, April 15, 1863.

PENSIONS.

DR. GEO. P. LINEAWEAVER, having been appointed, by the Commissioner of Pensions, a Washington, Examining Surgeon for Pensions, is prepared to attend to all applicants for Pension at his office, in Market street, next door to the Post Office.

Lebanon, March 25th, 1863.—tf*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, dealing in the Confectionary business, in the Borough of Lebanon, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be at the old stand for settlement. JOSEPH LOWRY,
HENRY NAIMM.

Leb., Feb. 10, 1864.]

☞ The business will be continued by the undersigned, JOSEPH LOWRY.

Wanted

A Young Man who has had one or two years experience in the Dry Goods Business, and can speak the German and English languages. Apply to

GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH.

Lebanon, March 23, 1864.

Barlow's Indigo Blue.

DEALERS and Customers of the above *Celebrated Wash Blue*, will please take notice, that the *Labels* are altered to read

Indigo Blue,
PUT UP AT
Alfred Wilberger's DRUG STORE,

No. 233 North SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.

The quality of this Blue will be the same in every respect.

It is warranted to color more water than twice the same quantity of Indigo, and to go much further than any other Wash Blue in the market. It dissolves perfectly clear and does not settle on the clothes as most of the other makes do. One Box dissolved in a half pint of water, will make as good a Liquid Blue as any that is made, at one third the cost.

As it is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and Inferior articles, housekeepers will find it very much to their advantage to ask for that put up at Wilberger's.

☞ All Blue put up after this date with Barlow's name on it is an Imitation.

The New Label does not require a Stamp.

☞ For Sale by Storekeepers generally.

Feb. 24, '64.—6m. if.

A NEW SUPPLY OF WALL PAPER

THE subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large stock of

WALL PAPER, FIREBOARD PRINTS,
BORDERS, DICTIONARIES,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

of the very latest style, now manufactured for the Spring trade. As the above Goods were all purchased at the very lowest cash prices, he is enable to sell them at nearly the old prices, before the great rise in paper took place.

Of WINDOW SHADES, he has a large and plendid Stock, plain, fancy, buff, green and gilt, &c. PAPER SHADES, neat pattern, plain, green, blue and gilt.—Also, the latest and simplest style of Fixtures.

He has also a general assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

on hand, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ His Store is in Walnut street, Lebanon, between the Court House and the County Jail.

JOHN L. BECKER.

Lebanon, March 9, '64.

LATEST NEWS
Of the cheapest and Best Goods
EVER SOLD IN LEBANON!!
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c

THE undersigned has opened one of the BEST AS SORTMENTS of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c., of all kinds, and of the best materials, which he will sell at prices to recommend them to purchasers. Of the HATS he has quite a variety of New Styles, embracing the Washington, Stanton, Burnside, Dupont, McClellan, Stringham and Monitor Hat, very beautiful and very cheap. Of CAPS he has a complete assortment of all the New Styles, got up in superior manner, with fine finish; Women's Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters, Congress Boots, Slippers, and all other kinds; Men's and Boys' Balmorals Oxford Ties, Washington Ties, Congress Boots, and all other kinds, worn by them, including BOOTS and SHOES, of the different varieties, at his cheap Store in *Walnut St., next to the County Prison.*

☞ Thankful for the liberal encouragement of the public heretofore, I would invite all wishing anything in my line to call and examine my stock before making their purchases. JOS. BOWMAN.

Lebanon, April 23, 1862.

P. S.—Measures taken and work made at short notice.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
Market Street, Lebanon,
JOHN MATTHES,
Proprietor.

THE proprietor of this old established and popular HOTEL would respectfully inform the public that it will be conducted at all times to the comfort and convenience of its guests. It has been thoroughly refitted and renovated, and no pains will be spared to make the Table and the Bar, at all times, equal to any in the county.

The STABLING and Yard are superior too, and more extensive, than any other in Lebanon. A new SHED is also in the course of erection, which will be completed in a short time. The patronage of the Farmers and the Traveling public generally is respectfully solicited.

PLACE—West side of Market street, and half a square south from the Market House.

JOHN MATTHES.

Lebanon, April 6, 1864.

ESTABILSHED 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,
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.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

A. H. RICHEY, Merchant Tailor, respectfully announces to the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity that he has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

all of which he will sell or make up to order at prices to suit the times, at his No. 1 Tailoring Establishment in Keim's New Block, 4 doors South of the Buck Hotel, South Walnut street.

All work entrusted to his care, will be manufactured in a workmanlike manner as to fashion and durability.

Goods purchased elsewhere will be cheerfully made up to order on the usual moderate terms.

Having had years of experience in the Tailoring and Dry-Goods business, and being inclined to turn to the advantage of his customers, all the advantages resulting from said acquirements, he feels satisfied that it will be responded to by a very liberal share of the public patronage.

Friends call once to please me after that please yourselves.

July 8, 1863.

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 is 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, PODGES, 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.

Jacob E. L. Zimmerman's

FIRST CLASS HAIR-DRESSING AND HAIR-DYEING SALOON, Market street, near Cumberland, and opposite the Eagle Hotel. Being thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Lebanon, July 2, 1862.

N. B.—The Saloon will be closed on Sunday.

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.

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 of 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.

Lebanon Female Seminary

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

THE Ninth Session will commence September 8, 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.

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.

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

DRUGS, PERFUMERY,
MEDICINES, PAINTS,
CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,
VARNISHES, TURPENTINE,
GLASS WARE, BRUSHES,
HAIR OILS, 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.

☞ 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.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

S. RAMSAY, in Funck's building, corner of Cumberland street and Doe alley, has on hand and to sale, either by the yard or made to order, a large lot of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
VESTINGS,

well selected from Good Houses. Good Fits and substantial making guaranteed to all. Also Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Fancy and Plain Linen Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.

S. S. RAMSAY.

Lebanon, April 9, 1862.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Vegetable Extract.
A PURE TONIC.
DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Jaundice.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent *Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.*

THEY CONTAIN

No Alcohol or Bad Whiskey?

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded, with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters: which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale, are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS, and CITIZENS,

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILAD'A, JUNE, 23 1861.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and *will have* a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get *One Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters* and mix with *Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey*, and the result will be a preparation that will *far excel* in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will *cost much less*. You will have all the virtues of *Hoofland's Bitters* in connection with a *good* article of Liquor, at a much less price than those inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention Soldiers!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations and friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23rd, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evans.—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose name are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres—Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Maine" from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I *did* force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dead Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, 2 Sixth below Arch Street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have but taken two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for 18 months: for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life. Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A ACKLEY, Co C 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.
L E SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J H EASEWELL, Co B 3d Vermont.
HENRY B JEROME, Co B do.
HENRY T MACDONALD, Co C 6th Maine.
JOHN F WARD, Co E 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co H 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B THOMAS, Co F 95th Penn.
ANDREW J KIMBALL, Co A 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co B 106th Penn.

Beware of Counterfeits!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS,
OR HALF DOZ. FOR $4 00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH ST,

Jones & Evans.
(Successor to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)
Proprietors.

☞ FOR SALE by DR. GEO. ROSS, opposite the Court House LEBANON, PA., and by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

May 27, 1863.—1y.

Miscellaneous.

☞ In the U. S. House of Representatives, on April 4, the National Currency Bill being under consideration, Mr. Strouse said:—

Mr. STROUSE. I am opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Davis] to the amendment; and I entirely concur in the amendment offered by his colleague, [Mr. Van Valkenburgh.] I would like to ask the opponents of this amendment what particular exemption or privilege these moneyed institutions are entitled to? In what particular do they differ from business men generally throughout the States who are taxed not only by the national Government but by the States for State, county, or municipal purposes?

Now, sir, we are told that this measure is antagonistic to the supremacy of the Federal Government.—There is nothing of the kind in this proposition, and I was pained to hear the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Davis] bring in party politics. We need be in no fear of a dissolution of the Union because of the proposition introduced by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Van Valkenburgh.] We need be more in fear of that result on account of the very loose system of financiering which we are asked to inaugurate.

I stand here, sir, not as a party politician; I stand here upon this proposition as a citizen of the United States anxious for the perpetuity of the Union and to sustain the credit of the Government at home and abroad. But when we tax the merchant, the miner, the laborer, everybody and everything which the ingenuity of man could search out, why is it that the money-lender, the modern Shylock, shall go free and be exempted from this taxation? It is only right and honest that the States should derive some benefit from the aggregation of capital.

Gentlemen say that they are national banks. How are they made up? By your money and by my money, by all those who buy stock. We buy it partly out of patriotism, and a good many buy it because they think that it is a good speculation.—It is only right for us to take the bull by the horns and admit that most people buy stock of the Government because they believe it to be a profitable speculation. Why should we be so charitable when men have loaned this money for the purpose of making more, as to exempt them from taxation? Gentlemen ought to remember that the States have contributed millions for the vigorous prosecution of this war, for the support of the Government and its cause, for which they ask no remuneration. The State of Pennsylvania, which I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor, has in the way of bounties, public and private, by the action of the State Legislature and of the citizens, expended some five or six million dollars. We ask no return for that. While we have to bear immense burdens, publicly and privately, for the vigorous prosecution of the war, we do protest against withdrawing, as is proposed, such a vast amount of capital from taxation in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and the other States. Recollect that the several States have done their duty, and this exemption from taxation should not be allowed. There need be no fear that the States will tax these institutions to death. Every State has its statute laws on the subject.

[Here the hammer fell.]

GENERAL LEE AND JOHN BROWN.

The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial* mentions a fact not generally known, that Gen. Robert E. Lee, now commanding the Confederate army in Virginia, commanded in person the small body of marines sent to Harper's Ferry from Washington, on the occasion of John Brown's attack upon that place, and that it was to Col. Lee that the old horse-thief surrendered. The Virginia militiamen having driven Brown and his gang into the engine house, waited anxiously the arrival of government troops, known to be on their way from Washington, the greatest excitement in the meantime prevailing in Harper's Ferry, as several citizens who had shown themselves near this engine house had been shot by the ruffians. The correspondents adds:—

By three o'clock the following morning, sixty marines, under the immediate command of Lieut. Green, but directed by Col. R. E. Lee, reached the ferry by cars from the capital. Colonel Lee ordered his detail to stand under arms in the public streets until sunrise, when he conducted the men, he himself leading them to the front of the building fortified and occupied by Brown. The lookers on viewed this soldiery movement with astonishment and awe, expecting to see Colonel Lee shot down as other soldiers had been. But not a shot was fired. Lieutenant Green was ordered to demand a surrender. He knocked at the door of the engine house. John Brown asked, "who goes there?" "Lieutenant Green, United States Marines, who, by authority of Gen. Lee, demands an immediate surrender." "I refuse it," said Brown, "unless I, with my men, are allowed to cross the bridge again into Maryland, unmolested, after which you can take us prisoners if you can." Lee refused to allow this, and ordered Lieutenant Green to renew his demand for an immediate and unconditional surrender. John Brown refused those terms, and four of the marines who had got tremendous sledge hammers from the works, began battering at the door of the engine house. The engine had been moved against the door, and it would not yield. "Ten of you," said Lee, "take that ladder and break down the door." Five on each side, the soldiers then drove the ladder against the door, and at the third stroke it yielded and fell back. Colonel Lee and the marines jumped in—one man John Brown shot through the heart—and then was overpowered and surrendered. Colonel Washington, with other citizens, was released, and John Brown handed over to civil authorities, after which Colonel Lee took the train to Washington again. And such is the historical episode, which I listened to last night from a citizen who was himself a witness to it.—Who knows how much it may have influenced Col. Robert E. Lee to forsake the flag of the United States and become a chieftain in the "rebel" cause?

AMERICAN THEATRE.

[From the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1864.—Please insert the enclosed advertisement in your theatrical column, and send bill for payment to the Treasurer's office of this theatre.

PETER FUNK BLAIR, Sr., Stage Manager.
For A. LINCOLN, Manager, American Theatre.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Now being performed before admiring audiences, composed of the *élite* of the aristocracy of England, France and the rest of the world, the great national drama of

THE ROAD TO RUIN,

with the following capable cast of characters:—

Abraham, the Joker, a merry monarch (with new jokes, and a solo on the fiddle during the conflagration in the last act).....A. Lincoln.
Sir Bombastes de Backdown, his Prime Minister.....W. Seward.
Sir Shovelout Greenback, the proprietor of a hundred hard worked printing presses.....S. Chase.
Sir Meddlesome Muddleit, a troublesome fellow, who can't mind his own business.....Stanton.
Old Uncle Gideon (who will be asleep during the entire performance).....G. Welles.
General Blunderin (eternally so).....Halleck.
Whipped Cream, a frothy, milk and sugar orator.....C. Sumner.
Rev. Ranter Rip Roarer, } pulpit { W. H. Beecher.
Rev. Dismal Howls. } politic's { .....Cheever.
Bottom, the Weaver (with a bray).....W. Phillips.
Touchstone.....J. P. Hale.
Keeper of the King's Conscience.....Blair, Senior.
A Clown (with tricks).....Mr. H. Greeley.
Ponto (smelling about the royal kitchen for stray bones and broken wittles)....J. W. Forney.
Amalgamationists, Shoddyites, Congressmen, Contractors, Loyal Leaguers, Politicians, Pimps, &c., &c.

During the performance, Grand Antics by the entire company.

Music by Gideon's Band.

N. B.—The performance will probably continue until further notice, unless summarily broken up by policeman Grant.

MONKEY IN CHURCH.

There was once an eminent clergyman by the name of Cassaubon, who kept in his family a tame monkey, of which he was very fond. This animal, which was allowed its liberty, liked to follow the minister when he went out, but on the Sabbath was usually shut up till his owner was out of sight, on his way to church.—But one Sabbath morning, when the clergyman, taking his sermon under his arm, went out, the monkey followed him unobserved, and watching the opportunity while his master was speaking to a gentleman on the steps, ran up at the back of the pulpit, and jumped upon the sounding board.—Here he gravely seated himself, looking round in a knowing manner on the congregation, who were greatly amused at so strange a spectacle.—The services proceeded as usual, while the monkey, who evidently much enjoyed the sight of so many people, occasionally peeped over the sounding board, to observe the movements of his master, who was unconscious of his presence. When the sermon commenced, many little forms were convulsed with laughter, which conduct so shocked the good pastor, that he thought it his duty to administer a reproof, which he did with considerable action of his hands and arms. The monkey who had now become familiar with the scene, imitated every motion, till at last a scarcely suppressed smile appeared upon the countenance of most of the audience. This occurred, too, in one of the most solemn passages in the discourse; and so horrible did the levity appear to the good minister, that he launched forth into violent rebuke, every word being enforced by great energy of action. All this time the little fellow overhead mimicked every movement with ardor and exactness. The audience, witnessing the apparent competition between the good man and his monkey, could no longer retain the least appearance of composure, and burst into roars of laughter, in the midst of which one of the congregation kindly relieved the horror of the pastor at the irreverence and impiety of his flock, by pointing out the cause of the merriment. Casting his eyes upward, the minister could just discern the animal standing on the end of the sounding-board, and gesturing with all his might, when he found it difficult to control himself, though highly exasperated at the occurrence. He gave directions to have the monkey removed, and sat down to compose himself, and allow his congregation to recover their equanimity while the order was being obeyed.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special Fortress Monroe despatch reports a daring attempt on Saturday morning to blow up the United States steam frigate Minnesota. An apparently floating spar approached her, and getting near, was ascertained to be a boat with three men in it. The lookout warned them off, but they pushed boldly for the frigate, and in a few moments an explosion similar to that of twenty cannon was heard. The vessel shook as if with paralysis, and the crew were tumbled out of their berths and hammocks.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9.—A most desperate and daring attempt to destroy the United States steam frigate Minnesota, Rear Admiral Lee's flag ship, off Newport News, was made this morning, which while it did not materially damage the ship, caused considerable excitement among the officers and crew. The facts, as near as I can get at them, are as follows: Shortly before four bells were struck the lookout observed a small black speck approaching the Minnesota. Thinking that it was some floating spar, he watched it, and when it finally neared the ship he saw that it was a boat containing three men, he hailed them three times, and finally threatening to fire on them, to which they answered derisively, "Fire and be damned."—The small boat boldly pushed on towards the frigate, and a few moments after an explosion, similar to the report of twenty pieces of artillery followed. Officers and crew were tumbled out of berths and hammocks, and the movable furniture of the ship rolled about in a confused mass, while the noble vessel trembled in every joint as if to shake off the effects of a horrible shock of paralysis. As soon as order was restored inquiries were made by the officers as to the cause of the disturbance, and the above facts came to light. Orders were at once given to pursue the daring rebels who had run the gauntlet of our picket boats with their infernal machine; and when the Admiral's despatch tug, the Poppy, lying alongside of the Minnesota, was hailed and ordered in pursuit, the startling answer that she had no steam up was returned; and the other small tugs on picket were too far off to be of any use, as the rebel marauders quietly and rapidly disappeared in one of the many creeks abounding on the banks of the James river. The commander of the tug was put under arrest to answer for his negligence in not keeping up steam on his boat at all times, as required by the regulations.

The whole affair in wrapt in mystery, and no two persons attached to the Minnesota can be found to agree in their stories, and thus give a satisfactory account of the facts connected with it. There is great room for throwing blame on somebody for gross carelessness, and nothing short of an efficient and thorough investigation will ever reveal the true statement.

THE LATE RIOT IN ILLINOIS.

The Abolition press are endeavoring to throw the whole responsibility of the late riot at Charleston, Illinois, upon the citizens, but the investigation had in the case shows that it was brought on by some drunken soldiers making an attack on Mr. Wells, a citizen who was standing near the court house. Mr. Wells was pointed out to them as a copperhead, when some fifteen or twenty made a rush for him. Several of them seized him. Pistols were drawn on both sides. Mr. Wells was shot dead by one of the soldiers. Many of Mr. Well's friends went to his rescue, and in the fight that ensued four soldiers were killed, and twelve or fifteen persons, including citizens and soldiers, were wounded. A portion of the soldiers, instigated by some bad men, had perpetrated many outrages during several days preceeding the fatal affray in Charleston. One citizen was badly beaten that morning by a soldier, without any provocation, and had been rewarded by a present of a pair of boots from one of the active fomenters of strife. On Saturday previous to the affray, two citizens from the country were attacked by soldiers in Clarleston, and with great difficulty made their escape from a murderous assault. A few evenings before an old gentleman, a laborer, after having retired to bed, was assaulted by a couple of these soldiers, with pistols, and compelled to go with them, under pretext that he was required to take some sort of oath.—On the way they assaulted him and beat him very severely. Many persons were forced by them to take some sort of oath. The conduct of a few of these soldiers, under the influence of liquor and urged on by a few of the citizens, had produced a perfect reign of terror in Charleston and vicinity. Monday, the day of the affray, being the first day of the Circuit Court, brought a great many people to town. When attacked, they fought. It would be proper to add that a majority of the soldiers were sober, and conducted themselves with propriety; and that most of the citizens, of all parties, disapproved of the outrages referred to.

A SINGULAR CONTEST.—Two gentlemen of high birth, the one a Spaniard, and the other a German, having rendered Maximilian II, many services, they each, for recompense, demanded his natural daughter Helena in marriage. The prince, who entertained equal respect for them both, could not give either the preference; and, after much delay, told them that from claims they both had to his attention and regard, he could not give his assent for either of them to marry his daughter, and they must decide it by their own prowess and address; but as he did not wish to risk the loss of either, or both, by suffering them to fight with offensive weapons, he had ordered a large bag to be brought, and he who was successful enough to put his rival into it, should obtain his daughter. This strange combat between two gentlemen was in the presence of the whole imperial court, and lasted half-an-hour. At length the Spaniard yielded to the German, Andre Elhard, Baron of Tetherd, who, when he had got his adversary into the bag, took him on his back and placed him on the Emperor's feet, and on the following day married the beautiful Helena.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIAL DEALING WITH A