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.

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.

REMOVAL.
A. STANLEY ULRICH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed his office to the building, one door east of Lindermilch'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*]

CYRUS P. MILLER,
Attorney-at-Law
Office in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south in Karmany's Hardware store.
Lebanon, April 6, 1864.—1y.

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

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.

B. LESLER 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 have 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.

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.

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.—6t*

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 NAHM.
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 Wiltberger'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 Wiltberger'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.

AN ORDINANCE
Regulating the Renting of the Market Stalls and Curb Rights of the Market, in the Borough of Lebanon.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lebanon, That on and after the publication of this Ordinance, the Committee on Market be and are hereby authorized to grade the Premium or lowest price of the Stalls in the Market House as follows, to wit:

On the West side, No. 1, $60; No. 2, $40; No. 3, $30; No. 4, $26; No. 5, $16; No. 6, $14; No. 7, $12; No. 8 $10; No. 9, $9; No. 10, $8; No 11, $7; No. 12, $6; No. 13, $5; No. 14, $5; and on the East side, No. 1, $16; No. 2, $16; No. 3, $15; No. 4, $15; No. 5, $14; No. 6, $14; No. 7, $12; No. 8, $12; No. 9, $10; No. 10, $9; No 11, $8; No. 12, $7; No. 13, $6; No. 14, $5.

Be it further enacted and ordained, That the Curb Stands, of 10 feet each, shall be rented at Public Sale, at the same time with the Market Stalls, to be occupied for the term of one year, *provided*, that no Stands shall be rented for less than one dollar per year; said Stands to be numbered by the Clerk of the Market in a permanent manner.

All Ordinances, or part of Ordinances, that are supplied by the foregoing Ordinance, are hereby repealed.
Enacted April 12, 1864.
ADAM GRITTINGER, Chief Burgess.
Attest:—D. E. MILLER, Clerk
Lebanon, April 20, 1864.—3t

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 such prices to suit the times, at his No. 1 Tailoring Establishment in Keim's New Block, a 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 your selves.
July 8, 1863.

$25! Employment! $75!
AGENTS WANTED!
WE will pay from $25 to $75 per months, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
sMay 13, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED LADIES.
TRULY A BLESSING!
I WILL sent, *free of charge*, to any Lady who will direct to me her name and address, *directions* how to prevent the extreme pain of CHILD-BIRTH; also how to have PERFECTLY *healthy* and *beautiful* children; also one other NEW and IMPORTANT SECRET, the only safe and safe remedies ever discovered.
My object in making the above offer is to induce every lady to test my remedies.
Address MADAME DULENTAUX, M. D.,
767 Broadway,
New York City.
Apr 11, 26, 1864.—3m.

Lebanon Advertiser.

VOL. 15—NO. 46. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864. WHOLE NO. 776

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 suffer 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 GERMEN 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, 22 1861.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common 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 these 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 wallow 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 Stettbron, 8 Sixth below Arch Street, advised me, *as a forlorn hope*, to try your Bitters, and kindly proffered 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, 2d New York.
L F SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J B FASEWELL, 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 intermediate 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.

A CHAPTER ON POLITICS.

Beau Hackett makes a Desperate Effort to become a Public Man.

[From the Chicago Post.]

EDITOR POST—I have become convinced, after ample experience, that the way of the transgressor is hard, and the road to distinction lies through politics, ward meetings, ale-drinking, extravagance and female acquaintances. Accordingly I have embraced all these vices, especially the one last mentioned. I am a local politician; I aspire to political honors, and the goal—not gaol—of my ambition is in the court house.

To become a successful local politician, it is necessary to become familiar with the intricacies of ward meetings. Prior to my initiation into public life I never attended but one ward meeting, and that was when I met a Miss Ward "by moonlight alone." As Joe Battersby says, I was "arter" Miss Ward, then although I never was captured by Indians.—My captor belonged to that class of people who never scalp anybody, but in the course of time they will pull all the hair out of a man's head if they are permitted to have their way.

Ale-drinking is indispensable to a public man. In fact I believe it is indispensable to all sorts of men, and I am not sure that I imbibe any more now than I did when I was a private citizen. A glass of good ale with a fine foam on it is worth any man's vote, and a vote is worth a great deal to a man devoted to politics. There is only one circumstance under which I would refuse to bestow a glass of ale upon a citizen in consideration of his suffrage. Were I to meet him in a place where but one glass could be obtained, I would drink it myself, and let his vote go to the—opposition candidate.

Extravagance is one of the evils necessarily associated with the career of a public man. He must spend money—he must mingle indiscriminately—he must be humkadora, hail fellow well met, everywhere, and with every body. Extravagance is a noble vice, but it is harder to learn than trigometry or seven-up. It's a great science and a difficult one to master. But I have triumphed over it completely. I have mastered it, and henceforth I can paddle my own canoe, hoe my own row, stand on my own bottom, put on my own boots, and pay my own de—hillos! It is astonishing how I let my quill run away with me sometimes.

Lastly, but not leastly, are the "female acquaintances." They are all they pretend to be, and more too.—Every lady in this land has twenty nails upon each—I mean she can control twenty votes. Every married woman rules the political opinions of her husband. Every married woman is a voter, and some of them are fifty voters. The unmarried women are voters, too. Any young lady can control her lover, if she has one.—I'm a politician, every inch of me. I never try to influence a man; I always operate upon one of the female sex that can control him. If a lady has a husband and six brothers, all adults and none of them aliens, I can talk sweet oil to her for six consecutive hours. I appeal to the sympathies of the soft sex, and endeavor to awaken their most tender feelings.—If there is a baby in the house, I kiss it and implore the fond mother to name her next born after me.—Many of my best shirt-ruffles have I spoiled kissing babies. The performance is a hazardous one and extremely disagreeable. A young baby tastes just like a piece of new cheese. It's awful to kiss one, but no man can be a successful politician unless he has the pluck to do it. I can kiss all the babies in Christendom, and then, Alexander-like, weep because there are no more to kiss. When I appeal to the finer feelings of a single lady, in order to obtain her influence in my behalf, I kiss her baby sister. If she has no baby sister, I kiss her baby brother—"little buzzy"—and if she has no baby brother, gad! I kiss the young lady herself. It is very dangerous to do it; a politician will lose about as many votes as he will make by it, for lovers are the most jealous people in the world, and many of them will oppose you eternally, if they learn that you have kissed their sweethearts.

I've made a desperate effort to become a public man. I've been private long enough. I want to be public—I want to be a statesman. I've joined all the political organizations in the country. I belong to the Convincable Young Democratic Men's Club, and half a dozen loyal leagues, and I'm a miscegenationist from the top of my head upward. I carried three hundred newspapers home the other day—newspapers from all parts of the country—and resolved to burn every one of them that did not contain an article headed "Miscegenation." I didn't burn a paper. I have prepared a series of political articles, to be published in various newspapers soon, and I have written about a hundred speeches to deliver in the next campaign, and I have prepared a dictionary of popular political and military phrases, with definitions and explanations. I will gain immense popularity from the publication of this work. Here are a few extracts:

"Running for office—Investing extensively in soft soap and whisky."

"Prospects of election—The amount of money the candidate possesses."

"The right man in the right place—The man who can tell most lies in the shortest space of time, and otherwise bamboozle the people."

"The man for the hour—A man who cannot be depended upon more than an hour at a time."

"The people's choice—Somebody the people never heard of."

Here are a few definitions of military phrases, local and otherwise.—They are correct in every sense of the word, and may be relied upon:

"Fire in the rear—Forrest's last entrance into Kentucky. Solomon in all his glory was not a third like it. He opened a fire several hundred miles in the rear of our main army."

"Regular Army—Soldiers who get their meals three times a day and never have their ranks broken by the enemy's bullets."

"Military expedients—Putting officers on the retired list, instead of dismissing them."

The truth is mighty and must prevail. It is also stronger than fiction, and if crushed to earth it will rise again. I think my dictionary will make for me a reputation and a fortune. I am cultivating great men now exclusively. I move in the highest circles. No more than a week ago I walked around the cupola on the top of the court house. I shake hands with everybody I meet, for I want to be in reality the people's choice if I ever become a candidate for any office. I go to public meetings and to private meetings, hospitals, asylums and pest houses, parties, balls, fairs, shows, and all that sort of thing. I visit lager beer saloons, and debating societies, and generally hear about as much common sense in one as I do in the other, and sometimes more. In garrets and cellars, on street corners and in the halls of justice and law, I am always to be seen where there are most people to see me. I went to a fair for the benefit of orphans night before last, and saw a thousand people. I would have made a speech but for one reason—no one called upon me. I mingled, however, I went in on my shape. I lavished my money recklessly in lotteries, and all sorts of enterprises. I took chances in everything, for I thought it was the best chance I would ever have. One would have thought, upon seeing me there, that I was in a world of chance. I never won a prize in a lottery in my life. I bought all the tickets in a lottery once, and then I didn't win anything. But it made no difference on this occasion, for I was contributing to a noble charity, and though it would have been cheaper for me to have adopted sixteen orphans than to patronize the fair, yet I felt happy. I patronized everybody, old and young—I had a chance in everything—even in the ale kegs down stairs, and that was the only place where I drew anything. I did draw a glass of ale—or rather, I had it drawn for me, every few moments. I had a chance in a silver tea set and lost it. I had ten chances in a mammoth cake and didn't get a taste. One lady had a cradle to dispose of by lottery. I had intended to be equally liberal towards all persons, but when that beautiful young creature deliberately asked me to take a chance in her cradle, I thought it was a duty I owed society to abandon lotteries for a short season. I abandoned them accordingly, after taking another chance in a barrel of ale outside. The glorious results of that fair, and the interest taken in it by the people cause some satisfaction in my bosom, if I am a politician.

I have resorted to all the means imaginable to extend my popularity. I have hired respectable newspapers to puff me and abominable sheets to abuse me; I have bad cartes de visite put on sale in all the periodical stores of the city. After they had been displayed to the public gaze for about a month, I went around to learn how many had been sold. Only one, as I live! I resolved to find out who bought it, at the risk of my life. I set the detectives to work, and in a few days I ascertained that it had been purchased by a washerwoman. I was glad to know that she appreciated me, and I went to see her. I asked her why she bought the picture, and she said it looked like a son of hers that died. Confound him! he ought to have died. What right had he to look like me? Everybody that looks like me dies, sooner of later.

Notwithstanding the failure of my carte de visite enterprise, and the fact that Chambers has caricatured me and tried to deprecate me in the eye of the public by insinuating that I am a patron of a pawnbroker's shop, I think I am all right yet, and if I ever feel inclined to run into a public office I'll do it. I am willing to submit to some abuse when there is a promise of a rich reward in the future.

The following is a recapitulation of the labors I have performed and the money I have expended within the last week in my efforts to become a public man:

No. of babies kissed	2000
No. of mothers kissed when babies had bad breath or dirty faces	1900
No. of little brothers and sisters kissed for older sisters	1600
No. of speeches made at town meetings	25
No. of men I have shaken hands with	22,000
No. of men I have met coming from work with dirty hands; could not shake them, but had to bow	16,000
Total	40,525
Money expended for lager beer, lottery tickets and incidentals	$500

If I am not entitled to a public recognition of my services, nobody is.—If I do not receive the reward of merit, the promotion due to all great men who have risen by their own exertions, republics are ungrateful. I am a self-made man, and if I have not made myself as well as some other man could have done it, I can't help it.

Yours, politically,
BEAU HACKETT.

To the Public.

In the *Lebanon Advertiser* of the 4th *May*, a series of resolutions were published by the Female Teachers of this Borough, in which our acts, as Directors of the Common Schools were designated as *"illegal, unjustifiable, fraudulent and tyrannical;"* questioning our authority to make laws for the government of the schools under our control; *charging* that the rules governing the Institute at present, are "an outrage to the self-respect and dignity of teachers;" and *stating* that the wishes of the Board, as told to the Teachers by our direction, were "uncalled for and insulting."

We presume, from the tenor of the resolutions adopted, that they were prepared by the Teachers of the *Common* Schools of this Borough, although the heading embraces *all* the Female Teachers in the place. What the motive could have been that led to this attack, or, what these Teachers have sought to effect, we are at a loss to conceive. Hence, we deem it a duty we owe to the public, to make a full statement of facts connected with our duties as Directors, in order that they may judge whether we have been derelict in *our* duties, or whether it has been the authors of this attack who have failed to do *their* duty. If we are in the wrong, we are willing to yield the power we have received, back into the hands that gave it, our labors being at best but gratuitous, save, when we are the recipients of attacks like those in the resolutions alluded to.

Resolved, That we would hereby notify the Board of Directors, that from motives of justice, honor and self-respect, we do agree to the following resolutions:

We certainly deem it a great condescension on the part of the *Female* Teachers, to notify us of their grievances, and to *direct* us with regard to our duties to the public. Should they at any time find us failing, they will favor the public, as well as the Directors, by a similar set of *kind* resolutions.

Resolved, That the extent to which the system of "docking" (as it is called) is carried by the present administration is an outrage to justice and law; that it was illegal and unjustifiable in such instances as the following:—A Teacher attending Institute from 8½ o'clock, was obliged to leave at ½ of 11—said teacher was docked fifty cents. The law allows a deduction of one dollar for *two half* day's absence from Institute—fifty cents for three-quarters of an hour is fraudulent. As the Teachers' salaries, in every case, in this Borough, are barely sufficient for their subsistence, we feel it to be wrong to deduct from the pay of those who are obliged to close school in cases of necessity, as for instance the death of a friend.

To "dock" the teachers *one dollar for tardiness* at Institute is illegal and unjustifiable, therefore be it

It is further agreed that said Teacher will attend the Institute, or such other exercises for the improvement of the teachers of said District as the Board of Directors thereof shall prescribe, on the forenoon of all Saturdays in each month of said term, and so report in the monthly report, or forfeit one dollar for each day's absence without sufficient excuse; and shall keep the book of monthly reports, and return the same at the end of the term, in good order, subject to a fine, at the discretion of the Board, of not more than five dollars for the loss or abuse thereof.

It is also agreed, that the fire shall be made or caused to be made, and the floor be regularly swept or caused to be swept, in said house, during said term by the scholars.....the said Board providing the fuel and brushes therefor; and that the actual possession of the school house and premises before mentioned, shall remain and be considered by all parties as remaining and being, at all times, in said Board of Directors and their successors.

The 2nd resolution, and the agreement on that point, signed by all the teachers respectively, speak for themselves.

We here have been charged with *fraud*, and, if we are not very much mistaken, the charge amounts in a *legal* sense to *slander*.

Resolved, That we will no longer submit to such unlawful and tyrannical proceedings.

Our only answer to this is, If such are your feelings, why did you sign the agreement, which, as shown, is part and parcel of the COMMON SCHOOL LAW, or why not now resign? Why do you state your grievances, in so *bitter* a manner, to the public, instead of to the Common School Directors, who are their chosen representatives?

Resolved, That we question the authority of the Board to make such laws as the following:

"If the school desks, doors and walls are defaced, or window panes broken, and the teacher unable to ascertain the guilty party, the expense of repairing such damages will be deducted from the teacher's salary according to an estimate made by the Directors."

Resolved, That the rules governing the Institute at present, are an outrage to the self-respect and dignity of teachers, and cannot benefit, mentally or morally. To an horse the appointed teacher, who, judging from his manner, is ignorant of the respect due to ladies, to report the *conduct*, progress, and attendance of a class of *teachers*, whose *profession* should be sufficient to warrant the confidence of their employers, is an *insult*.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
for the government of the Schools of Lebanon Borough School District.
Revised August 31, 1863.

1. Pupils five years of age, and upwards, to twenty-one years, will be admitted into the schools, but not without a written permit signed by the Treasurer; who will grant permits every Monday. Pupil will, after examination, be assigned to the department for which they are considered best qualified.

2. Scholars absent at roll-call, and up to fifteen minutes thereafter, shall be declared absent at recess, the length of time they were late, those coming still later shall not be received for that half day, but marked absent.

3. Any Scholar that is absent from school more than six days, any month, or is not present at roll-call six mornings and afternoons in succession, without bringing, or the teacher receiving, a sufficient excuse from the parent or guardian, will be transferred to a school of lower grade or suspended from school during the pleasure of the Directors; and scholars who do not study their lessons when absent from school, (except in case of sickness or other inability,) thereby disarranging the classes to which they belong, must take position in a lower class or school.

4. Scholars must come to school with clean face and hands, clean head, hair combed and clothes clean and mended, or they can have no seat in the school-room.

5. No scholar having an infectious or cutaneous disease, or living in a family having such disease, shall be permitted to enter into school until a cure be effected and the danger to other scholars entirely removed, of which a certificate of the attending physician will be required.

6. The hours of instruction shall be from 8½ until 11½ o'clock in the morning and from 1½ until 4½ in the afternoon, (Town clock to be the standard,) excepting a recess of ten minutes, each morning and afternoon.

7. No books shall be used in the schools except such as have been approved by the Board of Directors, and the system of instruction shall be in conformity with the same.

8. The same course of studies in all the departments shall be pursued by the pupils without distinction, but no pupils shall be *received* for the purpose of learning any one particular branch, unless on examination they may be found qualified to enter said class.

9. Promotions into a higher school will be made by the Directors, after an examination of the scholars, according to their progress and qualification.

10. All complaints on the part of parents or guardians must be made to the Directors, and no interference with the teachers in the performance of their duties, or with the government of the schools, will be permitted. Violations of this rule by parents or guardians will be punished by the immediate suspension of their children or wards from school for such time as the Directors may deem expedient.

11. Parents and guardians will be held accountable to the Board of Directors for any wilful injury done to the school room,—furniture, books, apparatus, or any property belonging to the school, by their children or wards; and if they refuse to pay such damage, the pupils so offending shall be dismissed from school

12. school-rooms must be open and warm fifteen minutes *before* school takes in; and every evening before leaving, the teachers must see that the fires are secure and the school houses well closed.

13. *The teachers of the district shall observe and enforce the foregoing rules and regulations, and any neglect or refusal on the part of the teachers to do so will be considered sufficient cause for their discharge.*

14. A "District Institute" shall be held by the teachers of this district every Saturday forenoon, from 8½ until 11½ o'clock, in room of some school school No 1, for their mutual improvement as teachers. The teacher of male school No. 1 shall be the teacher of the Institute, and the order of exercises shall be as follows, to wit:

FIRST SATURDAY.

1.—From 8.30 to 8.45, Singing and Reading Bible.
2.—From 8.45 to 9.25, Mental Arithmetic.
3.—From 9.25 to 10.10, English Grammar.
4.—From 10.10 to 10.50, Reading.
5.—From 10.50 to 11.30, Orthography.

SECOND SATURDAY.

1.—From 8.30 to 8.45, Singing and Reading Bible.
2.—From 8.45 to 9.25, Written Arithmetic.
3.—From 9.25 to 10.10, Geography.
4.—From 10.10 to 10.50, Algebra.
5.—From 10.50 to 11.30, Discussion; and thus alternating during the term.

15. The teacher of the Institute shall at the end of every month make a correct report of the attendance and progress of the teachers, to the Secretary of the Board of Directors; and for each and every failure to attend, by any teacher, (except in cases of sickness) a fine of one dollar shall be deducted from salary of such teacher, before an order is drawn; and any teacher wilfully absenting him or herself for four times in succession or three times in each succeeding month, shall forfeit his or her right of teaching, in the district, and be subject to dismissal, as the Board may think fit.

DISCIPLINE.

The system of Discipline shall be that which is most approved of for its mildness and efficacy, and may be enforced by detention after school hours; public or private admonition by the teachers; special reports to parents or guardians, and to the directors; and also by expulsion in extreme cases.

The incentive to diligence and good conduct shall be based upon the principles of a generous emulation, combined with the feelings of moral and religious duty.—The teacher of each school shall make out and file with the Board of Directors, at the end of each month, a report setting forth the whole number of pupils attending school during the month, designating whether male or female, the number of days each attended, the books used, and branches taught; and until such report is made, the Directors cannot pay the teacher's salary.—The teachers' reports are all times, (during school hours,) subject to the inspection of any citizen of the district

Scholars residing out of the Borough may be admitted into the schools on the following terms and conditions, by permit of the Treasurer, viz:

Male and Female school No. 1, per month	$2 00
" " " No 2, per month	1 75
" " " No. 3, per month	1 50
" " " Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, per month	1 00

The religious opinions of the pupils shall be held sacred, and no attempt to make proselytes to a party or sect, will in any case be allowed.

It may be well here to state, that the Common School law requires of each board of Schools Directors throughout the State, to establish District Institutes in manner as follows, viz:

DISTRICT INSTITUTES.

CXLIII. That two Saturdays of each month, as the proper board of directors may designate, shall be appriated to exercises or institutes for the improvement of the teachers of the district.

451. *The District Institute is now as clearly a part of the machinery of the common school system, as the school-house;* and it is the duty of directors to provide for its meetings, and of teachers to attend and profit by them.

452. *The selection of the two Saturdays in each month for the Institute, and the place for holding it*, is to be made by the proper board. Both should be done after consultation with the teachers. The institute will of course be held in a school house; but whether always in the same house, or whether it shall change from one to another in the district, will depend on the judgment of the parties. The institute is only to continue during the term.

453. *A monthly report of the attendance at the Institute*, should be made to the board by the secretary of the institute.

459 *The County Superintendent should attend one meeting of each Institute*, if possible, to give instructions in the mode of conducting it, and to cheer on the members in their laborious work.

We would here say, that (notwithstanding the uncalled for assault in the 5th resolution,) our confidence in the teacher of the Institute is not abated. He, however, is amply able to defend himself against this unjustifiable attack, and we will leave it with *him*.

We are sure, and have been assured, by the co-laborers of these *resolving* teachers, that the charge set forth in this resolution *is false*.

We would have it clearly understood, that we as Directors have authorized the teacher of the Institute to carry out the *rules* to the letter.

Resolved, That the dignity of our profession demands that we give expression to our indignation at the speech made before the members of the Institute, by one of the Directors, on Saturday last, and condemn it as being uncalled for and insulting.

The Director alluded to in this resolution, stated to the members of the Institute, what the Board distinctly authorized; and he is responsible to none but the Board itself for what he there said. Whether the *speech* referred to, was uncalled for and insulting we will leave the public, to whom these *resolving* teachers have appealed, to judge.

The tenor of those remarks is as follows, viz:—"The order of the Board agreed upon at the March meeting, in consequence of numerous complaints from tax-payers, in regard to opening and closing schools, was to inform the teachers at the Institute that the Directors demanded of them to open and close the schools at the time specified in the foregoing *rules* and *regulations* for the government of the schools; that the Directors require of the teacher of the Institute a strict adherence to the *rules* for the government of the INSTITUTE, which require him to demand punctual attendance, and to mark those coming in after roll-call as absentees; to notify them of it, and to inform them that if they remain they will be regarded as spectators; if they do not conduct themselves as spectators should, and refuse to come to order when requested, to require them to leave the room."

This, we admit, is strict, and it may be regarded as severe, but it was not adopted without just cause.

Allusion was also made to expenses incurred by the Board for repairs at the school-houses. Teachers were requested to observe the *condition* of the school-houses.

They had previously been repeatedly told to report any wilful destruction of property, such as window panes, etc., coming to their knowledge, so that an example might be made of the offenders in accordance with rule 11th of the rules and regulations herewith submitted.

With regard to the laws referred to in the 4th resolution: We *deny* that any such laws have been made, or that it was even stated that they exist. It was said, however, that a suggestion had been made to hold the teachers responsible to the Board, for the expenses of such repairs, if they failed to do their duty in taking such measures as would enable the School Board, to carry out the 11th rule above referred to. He also stated that *he* felt inclined to adopt this suggestion as a rule at the next session, *unless* a stop could be effected in some other way.

Since the public have been appealed to