Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

☞ Wendall Phillips, a life-long abolitionist, it is said has recently come out in favor of the Constitution. When such men as Phillips of the opposition party are coming to their senses there may be some hope for the country.

Since the commencement of the war, and exclusive of the last call, Old Abe has called 2,239,748 men into the military service. This is about 500,000 more than voted for him for President, though we were told in 1860 that 75,000 "Wide Awakes" would put down the rebellion in ninety days.

☞ The Philadelphia Daily *News*, (abolition,) says that our loss in killed and wounded since the withdrawal of Lee from Spottsylvania "will not exceed twelve thousand!" And all this loss without a battle—hardly a skirmish—at least the administration has not permitted us to know of any. When parents cannot hear of their children, wives of their husbands, &c., the above will tell. What advantage can be derived by thus withholding information from the slaughter-house around Spottsylvania we cannot devise. We do know however, that they do withhold the news from the seat of war, because they have not only confessed it on several occasions, but have even forbidden the newspapers from publishing information they may receive through private sources.

☞ The New York *Times* the leading abolition and Lincoln paper in New York, says that Ben Butler is utterly incompetent as a military commander—that his operations in that line have all been failures, but *political* considerations induces the administration to keep him in command. Are the lives of the people of no account whatever, that an acknowledged incompetent is permitted to slaughter them, merely that Old Abe may obtain a sufficient number of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention to renominate himself? This speculator, charlatan and tyrant is a political favorite, and for that reason he has been permitted to blunder and steal from Big Bethel down to his seizure of the "keys of Richmond," and since.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.—We learn that Governor Seymour has directed the District Attorney of New York city immediately to prepare indictments against *all* the parties engaged in the recent illegal suppression of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. We sincerely trust that this matter will be pursued until the ends of justice are clearly satisfied.—Let the guilty parties be brought to condign punishment. If those who have been entrusted with this prosecution will faithfully execute their work, they will receive the heartfelt thanks of an indignant people. If, through fear, or intimidation, or any cause whatever, they fail to perform the great duty committed to them by the Executive of New York, they will deserve the execration of the doubly betrayed masses. We await with anxiety the result of this promised investigation. Let it be full and searching—not only for the ends of present justice, but for the sake of future protection.

☞ It seems that the forgery of Howard was not a forgery after all, so far as the fact of another call for men by draft and volunteering is concerned. If he did not know the intentions of the administration to call for more men, he hit the time exactly, as the day after his "call" appeared, the following was written and published, proving that the order for "more men" had been issued even the day previous. It is true that the President's "order" for men was a little dubious, and spoke only of intentions, but it is now assumed by the administration to have been actually "a call," the only thing wanting being the number of men required. It is well worth while for the administration to talk about the "evil" occasioned by the bogus call; "the anxiety and unrest of loyal hearts" in consequence of it; "the paralization of the nation's heart, who heard the tidings of disaster therein," when the principal subject matter of Howard's forgery was really genuine. The following is Fry's despatch above alluded to, proving that a call has really already been issued.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1864.

To Major C. C. Gilbert, A. A. P. M. Gen., Philadelphia.—Confer with your State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in dispatch of yester ay from Secretary of War to Gen. DIX. It will be greatly to the advantage of the different towns, counties, &c., to save time by commencing imm diately on assumed quotas. Spare no efforts to comp ete the revision of enrolment at the earliest possible day. The exact new quotas will be based upon it I want it reported to me by 10th of June.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

AN EMBARRASSED ADMINISTRATION.

The present administration is more "Embarrassed" than any that ever existed before.

If you vote against the abolition ticket you "embarrass" the administration.

If you speak lightly of the negro, you "embarrass" the administration.

If you don't attempt to steal a fortune from the government, you "embarrass" the administration.

If you don't cheat the soldiers you "embarrass" the administration.

If you suggest that Abe Lincoln and his party are incompetent to administer the affairs of the government, and bring the war to a close, you "embarrass" the administration.

If you *don't* suggest that idea, why, you "embarrass" the administration.

If you are the victim of an abolition forger, as were the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, you "embarrass" the administration.

If you ain't, as per the Inland Telegraph Company, you "embarrass" the administration.

If you are in favor of the constitution and the Union as it was; you "embarrass" the administration.

ABOLITION PYRAMID.

The following "boulders" were added to the Abolition structure of outrage and despotism in the past ten days:—

Seizure and suppression of two New York papers.

A telegraph line closed and its officials imprisoned.

A citizen of Ohio seized and hurried off to a distant dungeon.

A Baltimore newspaper suppressed.

A Bookseller's shop in Baltimore closed and its owners sent to prison.

All these acts were committed by our fatherly administration, not because the parties thus outraged had been guilty of crimes, but for political offences of the most trifling kind.—And yet a large portion of the people close their eyes and chuckle at these despotic acts, some actually applaud them, not because they aid in suppressing the rebellion, but because they are supposed to annoy Democrats. They sacrifice their own liberty, and make slaves of their children, for the sake of enjoying a little political triumph. They will only realize their folly when the Coup de Etat has taken place which proclaims that their own liberties, as well as that of their political opponents, is at end. When, some morning they rise to find that instead of living in a free Republic they are subjects of an Empire, they may curse their folly, but it will then be too late for their curses to be of any benefit.

☞"DAT'S" A LIE!"—Abe Lincoln held a Convention in South Carolina, (Good Lord deliver us,) at which Black and White freely commingled as delegates. Of course they didn't represent any constituents, but that didn't matter, as the "make believe" predominated. The object of the gathering was to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and some of the niggers wished to be appointed. Mr. Ashburn, from Tennessee! opposed that, and said that the colored man was not the equal of the whites and should not aspire to be their equals as President makers, which brought half a dozen darkeys, in various parts of the Hall, to their feet, one of whom yelled out—"*Dat's a lie!*" The "American citizens of African 'scent," must have won the day, however, as we see the names of several, among them Robert Small, in the list of delegates. Wont Baltimore feel proud when Abe assembles his black and white spirits in their city to pass upon the merits of the man that gives bread and greenbacks to them? Wont the country feel proud as it sees these loving spirits sitting side by side in the most miscegenation style, as delegates? But, countrymen, is not the fair fame and name of America being disgraced before the world, and the blot of which cannot be wiped out for ages, by the insanity of the party now accidentally ruling and ruining us? We would pay and suffer all in honor, but the humiliations heaped upon the country by a despotic administration fills the cup to overflowing.

——The Philadelphia Evening *Telegraph* (Rep.) intimates that a *forced loan* may yet have to be resorted to, to maintain the public credit.

☞ We are traveling so fast on the highway of tyranny and despotism that we should not be astounded in the least if the "government" were to compel the people to give them money to carry on the war and to pay the contractors and speculators.—They have done many things already just as bad if not worse.

☞ The campaign of Gen. Steele from Little Rock to Camden in Arkansas, and his retreat back, turns out to have been disastrous in the extreme. Almost everthing was lost—wagons, ammunition, artillery, mules, camp equipage, &c, besides a large number of men. The orders upon the retreat were "every man for himself," and it was a perfect stampede to Little Rock. About 1,200 wagons were lost.

☞ An abolition Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency met at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. It is presumed that Gen. Fremont will be nominated.

Old Abe's convention of office holders and Contractors will meet in Baltimore next Tuesday. Of course Abraham will be renominated by them.

The Democratic Convention will meet in Chicago on the 4th of July. McClellan will, most likely, be nominated there.

☞ If calls for "more men" continue at the rate they have for the past year, it will not be long before the abolition paradise of the "last man and the last dollar" shall be reached.

THE NEWS.— Our readers will be astounded to learn that Gen. Grant, after the most sanguinary battles, and losses that are counted by scores of thousands, has been compelled to move his army to the route pursued by Gen. McClellan in 1862, and hence that all our terrible losses in the past month are as naught. A new campaign must be opened across the Chickahominy swamps, and from a starting point which Gen. McClellan reached with a comparatively trifling loss. This again proves that McClellan was right in pursuing the route he did, and all the others were wrong.

Hon. Joshua R Giddings dropped dead in a steet of Montreal, on Friday of last week.

☞ Recently, in Glasgow, Kentucky, the military authorities sent a flag into the Methodist Conference, in session there, with the demand that each minister should salute it.—Of course there is no harm in saluting a flag, and under most circumstances just the reverse, but to be compelled by a military satrap to do a thing is quite different. Church and State will be one before the end of the war, if it continues much longer, and many denominations are now ready to kiss the toe of Old Abe, under the hope that he may suppress others not willing to stoop to man while they know of a God in Heaven to bow to.

LOST.—Ben Butler has lost from his pockets the "keys of Richmond," and consequently is to be removed from his command. As Grant has since gone over there to look after them, the question naturally arises will he find them? But Ben Butler is such an awful liar, that we may reasonably doubt that he ever had them, therefore never lost them, and hence that Grant will be unable to find them.

☞ The outrages on Democrats in the West are committed even upon Democratic ladies. A young lady living near Bellville, Ill, was out horseback riding, not long since when her horse was stopped by a Lincolnite who told her to "hurrah for Abe Lincoln, or else he would cut off her hair." This she spunkily refused to do, when the wretch seized her, and with his pocket-knife actually performed the operation of cutting off her hair!

A free country truly!

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the "Government" "has scarcely any time to look after faithless officers.—From highest to lowest nearly all are faithless. Every city and many towns, are crowded with men who draw large pay and do but little else than drink whiskey or play the partizan spy, and "the Government has no time to attend to them," further than appoint and pay them! If the administration would spend the time it is wasting in Presidential squabble; in creating secret partizan conclaves, in arresting democratic editors and playing the tyrant generally, in looking after and dismissing its thousands of official moths who are eating up the substance of the people, it would need fewer apologies.

Smart Chap.—An enterprising but unlearned South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cow-catchers." He expects to use them in taking wild cattle on the plains of Paraguay, in place of the lasso.

The new issue 50 cent postage currency has been counterfeited and is now being circulated. Those issued thus far are poorly engraved; steamers on the left lower margin appear blurred; the locomotive, horse and wagon, boxes and barrels, on the right lower margin, are also blurred. On the genuine notes the engraving is very clear.

THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL.—We notice that the directors of the Pennsylvania coal company at New York, a corporation working under a Pennsylvania charter, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent, which, with 15 per cent. declared in February last, is 22½ per cent. thus far in the year. Of course, with the high prices imposed on the community by coal combinationists, this company can pay thirty to forty per centum per annum as well as anything else.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky, in session at Louisville, on Wednesday evening passed a resolution instructing the delegates to the Chicago convention to vote for McClellan for President and Gov. Bramlette for Vice President.

☞ It is said that dogs are running mad on the peninsula in Virginia. They have probably heard of Ben. Butler's order.

THE WAR

It now appears that the recent movements in Virginia were begun by General Lee, not by Gen. Grant. Grant did not outflank the Confederate position at Spottsylvania and compel its abandonment as had been reported. Lee voluntarily retreated from that place at least forty-eight hours before Grant began his march. The Confederate withdrawal was begun on Tuesday, May 17. General Grant's march began on Friday, May 20. The Confederate attacks on Wednesday upon the Federal right and on Thursday by Ewell upon the trains in the rear, were made to cover the retreat. When Grant began his march on Friday, it is very likely that Lee's main body had reached the North Anna. From this statement two conclusions are irresistible. Grant's withdrawal of eight or nine miles from Spottsylvadia towards Fredericksburg, could not have been made in contemplation of a flank movement. And the Confederate retreat being voluntary, the position on the North Anna must have been chosen beforehand, and by this time must be as thoroughly fortified as Spottsylvania. Grant's march instead of being a flank movement now turns out to have been only a very cautious following of the Confederate rear.

The Federal supply post at Fredericksburg has been abandoned. Port Royal, on the lower Rappahannock, is no doubt the new depot. To Grant's present camp there is a wagon transportation from it of about twenty-five miles. After the heavy rains of the last two days this road must be almost impassable. Whether it is Grant's intention to maintain this line of supplies, does not seem clear. There are reports of an intention to ultimately draw supplies from White House, which is about twenty miles down the North Anna and Pamunkey. Although vessels of light draught can ascend the Pamunkey almost to Hanover Court House, yet there is no place above White House where the stream is wide enough to make a harbor.

General Grant has made but slight progress since Tuesday night. At that time his eastern flank was upon the north bank of the North Anna, at the Fredericksburg Railroad crossing. The western flank was on the south bank at Jericho Mills. On Wednesday morning General Hancock's troops on the eastern flank crossed over unopposed at Taylor's Bridge, so that now the entire Federal front is on the south bank of the river. Burnside and Wright, with their corps, are still on the north bank, and the stream thus divides the army. This if the river is swollen by the rains, will make the position quite critical. Entrenchments confront the advance everywhere. The Federal foothold is but upon the bank. On the eastern flank they penetrate a quarter of a mile inland; on the western flank, a mile. Earthworks and abbatis prevent any further march.

The guerrillas have destroyed the Orange Railroad from Fairfax to Culpepper. The Federal forces were withdrawn from Fairfax Station to the vicinity of Alexandria, the troops there having been sent to reinforce Grant. The guerrillas destroyed all the buildings at Fairfax, which is but fifteen miles from Alexandria, and every bridge and culvert on the rail road, out to Culpepper. Our latest intelligence from Grant is to Thursday morning, when he contemplated some movements which could not be made public.

The report recently made of the capture of two Federal gunboats at Sabine Pass, in Texas, is confirmed Their names are the Granite City and the Wave.

General Butler is still besieged at Bermuda Hundred. The Confederates are threatening to place batteries to annoy transports on the lower James. The gunboats are kept busy in driving them off.

General Banks has arrived at New Orleans.

LATER

General Grant has abandoned his plan of attacking Richmond from the north. He has gone towards White House, and will begin his labors anew from the east. He has adopted M'Clellan's plan of 1862, and will operate upon the same ground. General Butler, it is reported, will be removed from command, as he has failed to accomplish his share in the operations.

When Grant found that the North Anna route must be abandoned, he determined to follow the only other feasible road. This was the one from White House on the Pamunkey. He resolved to transport his army thither as quickly as possible, and in order to get across the river, which was too wide for convenient passage at White House, he chose a point some distance above, where there was a ferry. On Thursday afternoon he sent Sheridan's cavalry to siege this point, and with Sheridan's march began the transportation of the army to White House. This change of operations to the severely criticised M'Clellan route will invoke one comment from every mouth. Grant, after the most sanguinary fighting and severe losses, has but arrived at the point which M'Clellan reached by a road comparatively bloodless.

Lee abandoned his position on the South Anna as soon as it was evident that Grant had given up that line. Breckenridge, who had joined him, was sent to Hanover Court House to watch the Federal progress. The remainder of the army, by a short march of about fifteen miles, could get into position to confront the new approach to Richmond from Hanover town. This place is eighteen miles northeast from Richmond. White House is twenty three miles east. The Confederates will scarcely oppose any serious obstacle to General Grant's progress, before he reaches the Chickahominy Swamps, which are about ten miles from the Pamunkey.

General Butler still lies at Bermuda Hundred. It is more than likely that his troops will make a junction with Grant. His removal, however appears to have been decided upon, and we look every day for General Smith to take the command.

☞ A Bill to repeal the $300 exemption clause in the present draft law has been introduced into the U. S. Senate. It provides "That so much of an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, and acts amendatory therof, as authorize the discharge of any person from military service by reason of the payment of $300 for the procurement of a substitute, or otherwise, be and the same is hereby repealed; provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter the provisions of existing laws relating to persons actually furnishing substitutes." It is thought it will pass the present Congress.

☞ An English judge being asked what contributed most success at the bar, replied, "Some succeed by great talent, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling.

☞ He who is satisfied to travel upon his feet may be able to keep his carriage, but he who is content with only riding may not long be able to keep his feet.

☞ Ex Governor Samuel Medary, the venerable editor of the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, was arrested at his home by a U. S. Marshall, a few days since, and taken to Cincinnati, and placed in prison. His printing office was also taken possession of by the military. Gov. Medary is some 70 years of age, and his offence, we presume was that he published a very able Democratic paper.—This makes the fourth editor who has been arrested and imprisoned within the last ten days.

"PICAYUNE BUTLER."—This is an old negro song, the words and air of which were at one time quite popular, It was played by the army bands at the entrance of Gen. Butler into New Orleans. It was a loyal tune at that place, but it seems it is disloyal at Fortress Monroe. Butler now issues a "General order" ordering "that all military bands will cease playing the above (Picayune Butler) as it has a tendancy to throw obloquy on the government, and thereby retard the suppression of the rebellion!"

JOSH BILLING'S PRAYER.

From tu many friends, and from things at luce ends, Good Lord deliver us!

From a wife who don't luv us, and from children who don't look like us, Good Lord deliver us!

From snaix in the grass, from snaix in our boots, from torch-lite processions, and from all nu rum, Good Lord deliver us!

From pack-pedlers, from young folks in luv, from old aunts without money, and from kolera morbus, Good Lord deliver us!

From wealth without charitee, from pride without sence, from pedigrees worn out, and from all rich relashuns, Good Lord deliver us!

From nusepapir sels, and from pils that aint fisick, from females who faint, and from men who flatter, Good Lord deliver us!

From virtue without fragrance, from butter that smells, from nigger kamp meittings, and from cats that are courtin, Good Lord deliver us!

From other folks sekrets, and from our own, from mormons, and megum's and wimmin committees, Good Lord deliver us!

From Pollyticians who pra, and from saints who tipple, from ri koffee, red herring, and all grass widders, Good Lord deliver us!

From folks who wont laff, and from them who giggle, from tite boots, easy virtue, and ram mutton, Good Lord deliver us!

Abolition Outrage and Probable Murder.—On Sunday night, while Rev. Carey Harrison, a man seventy years old, an old citizen of Hamilton county, was preaching at the Barn Hill meeting house, on Williams' creek, in Washington county, he was fired at through the window, and his right arm shattered above the elbow, and will have to be amputated. It is feared he cannot recover. Mr Harrison is a Democrat, but a quiet and inoffensive man. He never obtruded his political opinions. He had preached at the same place in the morning a pure gospel sermon

One of the brethren, after the fiendish act, walked up to Mr. Harrison and remarked, "If you are a true Union man, I am sorry for you; if a butternut, it served you right— they should all be shot!"

Another member of the church, of the Union League, said he might tell something about it, but he was afraid to.

Mr. Harrison was so feeble from age and infirmity, that he had to sit down part of the time in delivering his sermon. We have fallen upon evil times indeed, when men can be assassinated at the altar, and professed Christians sanction the outrage.—*Indianapolis Sentinal, 23 ult.*

A SCRAP FOR SHOEMAKERS.—Perhaps it may not be known that the reason why many shoemakers do not work on Mondays originated in the following tradition: "While Oliver Cromwell was encamped at Perth, he received intelligence of the de ath, by suicide, of John Monday, one of his most zealous and active partisans, who lived at a village a little to the north of Damhead. Out of respect to the memory of John, his patron (Cromwell) offered a reward in Perth to the person who should compose the best eulogy on the death of Monday. Among the claimants for the promised reward was a worthy son of St. Crispin, belonging to the "Fair City," who sent in the following quatrin:

"Blessed be the Sabbath day,
And curs'd be worldly pelf,
Tuesday will now begin the week,
Since Monday's hanged himself!"

Cromwell was so pleased with this, that the reward was not only granted to him, but he also directed that the shoemakers should have the Monday of each week as a holiday.

The Valley of Jehoshophat—The efforts the Jews have made, and the sufferings, losses and humiliations they borne for the purpose of obtaining sepulchre in the Valley Jehosho phat form a singular feature in human history. No other nation has ever thus struggled, not to live in their own land, but to be suffered to lay their dust therein. Many descriptions have been made of this marvelous place, but I confess none of them ever afforded me a notion of its actual appearance. Wandering alone past the fountain of Siloam and by the arid bed of Kedron, it suddenly opened on me a perfect mountain of graves—a hill side paved with sepulchral slabs. Each stone is small, so small as to lead to the conclusion that the bodies must be buried perpendicularly. At all events, if the multitude there interred were simultaneously to arise they would form a crowd so dense and compact as it would be enormous. Short Hebrew inscriptions (some evidently of great age) are on all the stones, and these are laid together with intervals only of a few inches, as in our oldest city churchyards.—The slabs are almost on the level of the ground, and of equal height, so that it is literally one large pavement of death—an appaling, almost an overwhelming sight.

☞ Maj. Harry White, the Republican Pennsylvania State Senator is still held by the Rebels. According to the Richmond *Examiner*, he is confined in the Salisbury (N.C.) State penitentiary. The same paper states that his brother, Col. Dick White, was captured among the late prisoners taken, and is now confined in the Libby at Richmond.

☞ A letter from Covington, Ky., to the Baltimore American says, "the prodest and happiest man in the Union at present is the father of Gen. Grant, who resides in our city."

VALUABLE

Borough Property

AT

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale a HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, situate in Cumberland street, in the Borough of Lebanon, 1½ square East of the Court House. The House is a large three-story BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements

☞ The terms will be reasonable. ☜ For further information apply to Reinoehl' & Meily, in North Lebanon Borough.

April 20, 1864.—tf. GEORGE GASSER,
Tremont, Schuylkill county, Pa.

Private Sale.

A certain tract of Land, situate in Londonderry township, Lebanon county, on the road leading from Palmyra to Campbelstown, and one-fourth mile from Palmyra, and ½ mile from Leb non Valley Railroad,

Containing 10 Acres,

of the best LIMESTONE LAND, in five fields, under good FENCES, all Limed over lately. A new two-story FRAME HOUSE, with KITCHEN attached and Basement, young ORCHARD from Miller's and New York Nurseries, selected with great care. Pears, Plums, Apricots, Peaches, and all kinds of Cherries and Grapes, four kinds of Goosberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberry beds, and all kinds of Shrubs, Shades, Ornamental Trees, &c.

☞ Also TOBACCO, raised from Cuba seed for Sale. Possession and good title will be given any day after Sale, or the 1st of August, 1864

W. L. SEGNER.

Londonderry tp., April 20, 1864.

North Lebanon Borough Account.

JOHN PAINE, Treasurer, in account with N Lebanon Borough, from April —, 1863, to April, 1864.

	Dr.
To Cash received from former Treasurer,	$ 76 73
To Cash received from John Heisey, Collector for 1862, in full,	262 17
To Cash received from Wm. L. Black, Collector for 1863.	455 60
	$795 04

Cr.

By cash paid sundry persons on orders issued as follows:—

Solomon Gingrich	Interest	$ 30 00
George Arents	Supervisor	2 00
do	do	80 00
Henry Treida	Bond & Int.,	105 06
Jacob Seifert	do	101 10
John Heisey	Tax refunded	3 88
Worth & Reinoehl	Printing	21 75
John Paine	Treasurer	5 00
John Light, ss	Interest	54 00
Wm. L. Black	R. Constable	22 88
Benjamin Zoller	Rent	6 00
George Arents	Supervisor	24 20
Isaac Hoffer	Interest	5 60
Josiah Funck	Attorney	20 00
John H. Miller	Bond & Int.,	54 84
John Light, ss	do	48 30
Abram Shirk	do	53 50
Isaac Hoffer	do	98 97
Wm. M. Breslin	Printing	11 75
Balance in Treasury		48 76
		$795 04

Outstanding Tax for 1859,	$393 80
Outstanding Tax for 1863,	157 35

Iron Lost.

LOST between Lebanon and Joseph Kreider's, in Cornwall tp., several pieces of new iron for a Shovel Harrow. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the undersigned near the Toll Gate.

May 11, '64.—3t.* JOHN UHLER.

Wagon Maker Wanted.

A Wagon Maker will find steady and profitable employment, either to work as a Journeyman or take the Shop and carry it on for himself, by applying at the Shop of the undersigned, two miles West from Lebanon, near the Turnpike Toll Gate.

May 11, '64.—4t.* EPHRAIM LIGHT.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB MUSSLER, dec'd., late of Swatara township, Lebanon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the borough of Lebanon, county and state aforesaid. All persons, therefore, having claims against said Estate will present them, duly authenticated, and those indebted will please make payment.

JACOB WEIDLE, Executor.

Lebanon, May 11, 1864.

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, $50; No. 2, $40; No. 3, $30 No. 4, $20; 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.

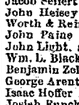
ADAM GRITTINGER, Chief Burgess.

Attest:—D. E. MILLER, Clerk

Lebanon, April 20, 1864.—3t

TAILORING REMOVAL,

Lorenzo H. Rohrer,



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity, that he has REMOVED his Tailoring establishment to two doors below Philip Y. McCaully's Shoe Store, where he will make up the most fashionable Clothing. ALL work entrusted to him will be manufactured in the best manner, on moderate terms. Good fits and substantial making guaranteed. Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him thus far, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of the same. He cordially invites the public and his old customers to give him a call.

[Lebanon, April, 6, 1864.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of HENRY WITMER, Administrator, &c., of MICHAEL MOYER, dec'd.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lebanon county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of HENRY WITMER, administrator of MICHAEL MOYER, dec'd., to and among heirs and legal representatives, will attend at the Prothonotary's Office, in the Borough of Lebanon, on *Thursday, the 23d day of June*, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested in said distribution may attend if they think proper.

JAMES W. EBUR, Auditor.

Lebanon, May 25, 1864.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in cein—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight Per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3rd day of March, 1864, was $758,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United State Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 11, 1864.—3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the late residence of JACOB MUSHLER, dec'd., in Jonestown, Lebanon County, Pa., on

SATURDAY, June 4, 1864,

the following Personal Property, viz:—

2 HORSES, one of them an excellent family horse, 8 years old, 3 COWS, 3 HOGS, 4 Wagons, two or three Peddler's Wagons, 1 Carriage and Harness, Saddle and Horse Gears, Forks and Rakes, Scythes, Cradles, Hay Ladders, Sleigh, Sled, Sleigh Bells, 10 Barrels FLOUR, Harrows, Plough, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN by the bushel, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, a MUSICAL CLOCK and a PIANO.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when attendance will be given, &c., by

JACOB WEIDLE, Executor.

May 11, 1864.—4t.

NOTICE

ADDISON T. WEIDLE, VS. CAROLINE J. WEIDLE. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Lebanon county, of January Term, 1864, No. 18.

Subpœna in Divorce.

CAROLINE J. WEIDLE, take notice, that in pursuance of an order of Court, you are hereby notified to be and appear at our next Court of Common Pleas to be held at Lebanon, Pa., in and for said county, on the *Third Monday of August next*, to show cause why Addison T. Weidle, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered with you. By order of the Court.

PETER L. ETOUCH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Lebanon, May 11, 1864.—4t.

BLANK RECEIPTS.

For Collectors of State, County, and Militia Tax, for sale cheap at the Advertiser Office.

Also for Collectors of School Tax.

Statement

OF THE LEBANON BANK, May 4, 1864, published as required by Acts of Assembly, viz:

1st.—Loans and Discounts		$350,825 34
U. S. Securities		176,000 00
Penn'a., Loans		11,440 00
2nd.—Specie	38,576 42	
Specie Certificates	14,400 00	52,976 42
Notes of other banks		2,300 00
Legal Tender Notes & postal currency		27,706 00
Due by other banks		110,407 95
3rd.—Notes in circulation		334,080 00
4th.—Balance due depositors		159,213 76
Due to other banks		20,593 59

E. A. UHLER, Cashier.

Affirmed and subscribed before me May 4, 1864.

Lebanon, May 11, 1864. J. J. BLAIR, J. P

READING RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

New York Express leaves Harrisburg at 6.30 A. M., arriving at New York at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New-York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New-York at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURG EXPRESS arriving at Harrisburg at 2 A. M.) Leave Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the Catawissa Railroad leave Tamaqua at 8.50 A. M., and 2.10 P. M. for Philadelphia, New York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for Philadelphia, Harrisburg and New York.

An Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

May 25, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of PHILIP HUBER, dec'd., late of North Lebanon township, Lebanon county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the borough of Lebanon, county and State aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims will present them without delay, to

JOSEPH HUBER, Adm'r.

N. Lebanon tp., April 13, 1864.

WEIGLEY & DEWALT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Tallow, Lard, Poultry, Game, Dried Fruits, Grain, Seed, &c.

No. 170 READE STREET,

One door above Washington, NEW-YORK.

O. Weigley. }
R. Dewalt. }

REFERENCES:

Robb & Ascough, New York; Allen & Brother, do W. W. Selfridge, Esq., do; Jones & Shepard, do; Shawson, Labach & Farrington, do; Samuel G. Johnson, do. W. M. Breslin, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.; L. Betz, Cashier Ohio; W. C. Curry & Co., Bankers, Erie, Pa.; Hon John Stiles, Allentown, Pa. [Jan. 14, 1863.