



WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

OUR EXPENSES.

The daily expenditures of the Government are at present estimated by Mr. Chase to be \$4,000,000 per day, in fact he says that that sum "will hardly be sufficient." Fully \$5,000,000 per day would be nearer the actual sum. It is any wonder, then, that with our thousands slain daily, and our substance consumed at such an awful rate, for purposes almost entirely at variance with its original announcements, that the people are becoming tired of this state of affairs, and rapidly concentrating their hearts and minds for a change of administration and policy?

How to recruit the Army, or end the war.—It is proposed that Old Abe issue a proclamation ordering an election in reference to the further continuance of the War and the obtaining of recruits. Every man voting is to put his name on his ballot, and if for war he is to go and help fight it out. Those voting peace are to be considered useless in the ranks, —not being adapted for the soldiering business, and hence would remain at home taking care of Home Affairs, while their braver, more patriotic, and "loyal" neighbors are rushing to the cannon's mouth. Those refusing to vote are to be fined one hundred dollars. It is thought that such a proclamation from Abe, and such an election, would speedily end the war.

The defeat of our forces under Gen. Sturgis took place at Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of this month. Our loss was 1,000 killed and wounded, most of the wounded falling into the enemy's hands, 16 pieces of artillery, 200 wagons and 1,500 prisoners. After the abandonment of the trains most of the infantry was out of ammunition, and the cavalry had but a few rounds left with no source of supply. It was worse than a retreat. It was a regular Bull Run.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, one of the abolition leaders, and who knows what is going on, by authority stated in the United States Senate last week, that seven hundred thousand men had been recruited since last October! that we had paid in bounties \$125,000,000! that 48,000 men have been sent to Grant since the crossing of the Rapidan. These facts were brought out in the debate on the conscription bill in the United States Senate on the 8th of June, 1864, as a reference to the proceedings of that day will verify.

It is said that Gen. Fremont has a great many warm friends in Lancaster county, among the Republicans, and who will vote for him in preference to Lincoln, if it should happen that the Democratic candidate and platform would not suit them.

Gold made a sudden lurch upwards last week, and for a spell sold in Philadelphia at 236. It receded again and now varies from 212 to 220. Greenbacks lurch down while Gold goes up. The latter has plenty of margin to go up, but it is hard to tell what will become of the former if they continue to come down much more. They will soon find their level of nothingness, and what they will be worth then, or where they will go to, will puzzle Chase and his financiers to tell.

It is announced from Washington, by abolition correspondents, that the war cannot be ended this year; that it may continue a year or two longer—certainly till the summer of 1865, hence, that a draft for two hundred thousand men will be called for in a few days or weeks, and another call for three hundred thousand more next winter! Such announcements are very refreshing this warm weather—calculated to induce the people to desire campaigning in the "sunny south."

Captains Henry A. Lantz and George B. Rhoads, of Reading, were both killed in the recent operations of the army around Richmond.

The fugitive slave law has been repealed by Congress. We don't care much one way or the other about this law, only, that rebels won't come north after their niggers just now, and if Union people come they can't get them, which is apt to weaken love for us among those still professed to be with us.

How THEY LIVE.—A story was started by the Philadelphia Inquirer, last week, that Mosby had got north of the Potomac with his cavalry, and was in Cumberland valley. The abolition papers have now the impudence to say that the Copperheads started the story.

LOYAL ROGUES.

We never had any confidence in the sincerity or honesty of the foul-mouthed "loyalists," who are constantly preaching their patriotism, from the house-tops, as it were, and at the same time, slandering and threatening their neighbors, who will not shut their eyes or mouths to the rascality, incompetency and treason in the land. The New York Evening Post has been one of the loyalists of the "loyal." It indulged, to the heart's content of the bitterest abolitionist in the land, in the terms "copperheads," "sympathizers," and "traitors." It furnished more texts to the abolition papers, abusive of the democracy, than any other paper, not even excepting Greeley and his very "loyal" Tribune.

Now note the sequel. On Tuesday last, Mr. Henderson, publisher of the Evening Post, and Navy Agent at New York City, was arrested by Marshal Murray, on the serious charge of fraud, bribery, the transmission of false vouchers, &c., involving a very large sum of money.

It must not be supposed that the administration at Washington was ignorant of the frauds perpetrated at New York, particularly by Mr. Henderson, or that it immediately arrested him when the facts became known, as the "loyal" journals over the country are apt to apologise.—The administration has known of these frauds for months; the whole public know of them. Senator Grimes openly, in the U. S. Senate, made reference to them in a speech several months ago. But it was only last week, when Mr. Turlow Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, a prominent and powerful leader of the Abolitionists, brought the subject out in his paper, that the stop alluded to—the arrest of Mr. Henderson—was ordered.

A New York Hardware firm, G. W. Schofield & Co., furnishing goods to the Government, was also, at the same time, brought up "standing," as the saying is. Mr. Henderson ordered the goods, and approved the bills. As specimens "bricks" of what the goods cost Messrs. Schofield & Co., and what the Government paid them, on bills approved by Mr. Henderson, we subjoin the following:—

May 25, 1863.	229,385, 40c.	Cont to Government.	Charged to Government.
240 pair brass hinges, standard.	\$17 22	\$215 00	
370 pair brass hinges, standard.	40 43	202 00	
400 pair brass hinges, standard.	16 40	160 00	
1,000 gross brass screws, assorted.	787 50	4,000 00	
1,500 gross brass screws, assorted.	555 85	2,100 00	
at \$1.40.		\$1,400 75	\$1,400 75
August 15, 1863.			
20 lbs turpentine, 60c.	\$1,169 40	\$4,108 60	
20 lbs turpentine, 11c.	267 20	619 00	
20 lbs turpentine, 11c.	115 80	357 00	
at \$1.40.		\$1,532 40	\$1,532 40
September 7, 1863.			
400 pair brass hinges, standard.	\$1,000 00		
100 pair brass hinges, standard.	1 25		
Cartage, three loads, at \$1.50.	\$625 00	\$1,001 25	
November 2, 1863.			
C. & C. O. P. Walker, 20	\$500 00		
Cartage, three loads, at \$1.50.	4 50		
	\$500 00	\$504 50	

Of course these enormous profits were divided, not only with Mr. Henderson, but others, and when names are mentioned will astound some of the public not a little. It won't astound us, because we expected nothing else. The war was inaugurated for the nigger, a "little blood-letting," a great deal of stealing and political power.

The New York Tribune, and Horace Greeley, its editor, are also excessively "loyal." It appears, from recent developments, that a Mr. Calicut is engaged, by permits from the administration, in cotton speculations in the South,—that is obtaining cotton from the rebels and sending them supplies in return! Mr. Greeley obtained his appointment, and shares the profits!

A Mr. Camp, one of the proprietors of the Tribune, is also engaged in the same lucrative business, and shares with the Tribune association!

Messrs. Allen and Filbrick, of Rhode Island, partners or agents of Senator Sprague, son-in-law of Secretary Chase are enjoying similar privileges.

These facts furnish food for reflection. Can this war be successful, when the highest and the lowest of the party engaged in managing, are coining money out of it, thus making it their interest to cause it to be unsuccessful.

Our soldiers are sacrificed on the battle fields of the south, and the administration furnishes "supplies," if not powder and lead, at least necessities of life, to the rebels, so that they may continue the contest. We do not say that it is not powder and ball to slay our own men that is furnished under the name of supplies, by these men, under "permits" from the administration; we only do not know what it is, and it may be that as well as anything else, because we want cotton most and they want powder and ball most. A fair exchange is no robbery.

This war has become so widely diverted from its original purposes; is the fruitful source of so much misery and corruption; endangers the permanence of our republican institutions, slaughters the life blood of the nation,

and impoverishes us as a people, that it is no wonder the people are combining to put a stop to it.

IF PEACE is made the rallying cry of the Democratic party this fall, tens and hundreds of thousands will follow its standards who, under no other circumstances would be found there.

SOLDIERS VOTING.

We perceive that the abolition papers, with their usual dishonesty and deception, are placing at their editorial heads, the following announcements:—

"For the amendment of the Constitution granting the soldiers the right to vote," &c.

Now, in the first place, there is no such amendment to be voted for.—The proposed amendment is to give qualified electors in military service, the right to vote away from the polls where they are already entitled to vote. The abolition papers take it for granted that soldiers are fools, and that they cannot see the pretended friendship displayed for them for no other purpose than simply to obtain their votes. Why don't they appeal to the soldiers' judgment and sense of right for his influence and support, instead of thus attempting to deceive him. They would make the soldiers believe, by their announcements, that they would procure them the right to vote, whereas, the amendments have no reference to that object at all. No soldier, not entitled to vote when at home, will be permitted, legally, to vote when in the field at the coming elections, no matter how the election turns out, or what the promises of the abolitionists may be.

In the second place, they would make it appear that the democrats are "opposed to giving soldiers the right to vote." This is another deception they are attempting to practice upon the soldiers. As we said before the amendments do not involve that question at all. We have no doubt there are democrats, and others, who would object to hawking the ballot-boxes of Pennsylvania all over the country, gathering up the vote of anybody and everybody, whether entitled or not, but who have no objections whatever to giving soldiers all the facilities necessary to cast their votes when entitled to do so. The Democratic party never yet attempted to deprive anybody of his legal rights, much less that of suffrage, as did the abolitionists in 1854 and 1855, when they attempted to deprive our adopted citizens of their right to vote. If the people knew that the abolition Legislature of this state intended to pass a fair and just law prohibiting the regulations under which the voting is to be done, there would probably not be a single vote against the proposed amendments. As it is people will exercise their judgment in the matter.

The repeal of the \$300 commutation clause in the conscription act, as recommended by Mr. Lincoln, is still being acted on in Congress. The House at first refused to repeal it by a decided vote, but the Senate, in accordance with the bidding of its master, Old Abe, put it through flunking. The House is now endeavoring to reconsider its action, and it is probable that it will yet be repealed, thus compelling every man drafted to go, or buy a substitute at an enormous price. The poor man will then, of course, be obliged to go, leaving his family to the hard mercies of a hard world, as he will be unable to raise the money to buy a substitute. Let the poor man remember that it is Abe Lincoln who recommended the repeal of the \$300 clause, and that it is at his bidding that Congress is repealing it.

HOW THE MONEY IS SQUANDERED.

The new Loan bill last week before Congress proposes to have printed six hundred millions of dollars worth of bonds, notes, &c., for the printing of which one per cent, amounting to over \$4,000,000 is to be paid. Hundreds of persons might be found to do it better than it is done for one tenth that sum, yet, when Mr. Brooks called attention to the robbery, for it is nothing else, no attention was paid to him, and the bill passed. Thus, the Government will be bewildered in this single instance of over three millions of dollars, which sum will be used in the attempt to foist Old Abe again upon the people against their wishes and at their expense.

Congress was trying last week to pass resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution abolishing slavery. The matter was defeated, as it should have been. Abe Lincoln has abolished slavery half a dozen times already by proclamation, and what's the use of still trying to kill a dead dog dealer! Or have Abe's proclamations been failures, as we told the people they would be? "We pause for a reply."

The burning of the city of Alexandria, in Louisiana, by Gen. Banks, was one of the most infamous transactions in the records of war. A full account of it will be found on the outside of this paper.

The abolition papers boast of the "splendid fighting qualities" of the negro soldiers. They say they take no papers—asking no quarters, and fighting none. So the Indians and barbarian nations fight, and to sue fight the blood-thirsty abolitionists would like to bring the present war. Of course, if our soldiers don't take quarters, the rebels will learn to fight the same way, and so too without regard to the color of the soldiers opposed to them. Are the parents, wives and children of those in the army desirous that such another horror should be added to the many other horrors of war? or would they wish it to be conducted on civilized principles? It is denied however, that the negro troops fight at all. Gen. Grant has no confidence in them. They are reported to be worse than useless, ruling when fighting is to be done, and when it is over, if the chance presents itself, engaging in indiscriminate slaughter, plunder and outrage. With our negro soldiers we are sowing the storm—may we not reap the whirlwind ourselves?

The abolition papers were very anxious at all that Judge Woodward should resign his Judgeship.—They thought it so very wrong that a candidate should hold on to his office. Fremont resigned his commission as soon as he was nominated for President. Wonder if Old Abe will flow his example, and practice the teaching of his followers last fall. Guess not.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION POSTPONED.

The following official announcement from the National Democratic Committee, of the postponement of the Chicago Convention, will be received with general satisfaction by the democracy of this State, and of the country at large:—
The meeting of the Chicago Convention postponed till August 29.
A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held in New York on the 22nd day of June, 1864, it was voted that, in deference to the desire of a very large number of the leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic Party, the Chicago Convention be postponed to Monday August 29, 1864, at twelve o'clock noon at Chicago.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PEABODY, Secretary.
This action suggests itself as proper and decorous to every man who feels that there is a higher duty in party than appropriating spoils. The Democratic party could not afford to tarnish its flag by an exhibition of such gross ingratitude as has just been perpetrated by the late Convention of the abolitionists, in huckstering and wimpuling for the places while the thousands of their fellow-citizens are lying maimed and dying on the fruitless battle fields of Virginia, and the question of our defeat or success is still an open one.

The present moment we all feel to be a time for making political nominations. Amid the mighty events now transpiring, perhaps decisive of our fate, and that of our posterity, such sounds would jar upon Democratic ears, as the blattant voice of John Hark crying "Beef! Beef!" did on the shout of Patrick Henry, in the full fervor of his patriotic zeal. The time is too large, too full of big events, for such small affairs, such subordinate interests.

The postponement of the Convention, besides, another evidence of the deep foundations on which the structure of the Democratic party is laid. It can well afford to wait and wait the varying scenes of the great drama now being played before us—mighty movements which each day create new relations, displace old opinions, form fresh phrases and different combinations of circumstances.—To have refused to acknowledge these elements which go to the making up a just decision on the questions which will come before the Chicago Convention, would have been to have wilfully thrown away the conditions of success. The action of the Democracy is never at fault when it is not premature.

THE \$300 COMMUTATION CLAUSE.—The Senate on Thursday, passed a bill to repeal the \$300 commutation clause of the Conscription law, and allowing the future term of service of drafted men to be restricted to one year. The vote on its final passage was 24 yeas to 7 nays. The House, however, on Tuesday, struck out of the bill before it, the section repealing the \$300 commutation clause, by a vote of 106 yeas to 50 nays. So that it is not likely the repeal will pass during the present session.

Old Abe is not quite so potential as he used to be. He recommended the repeal, at the suggestion of Stanton and Fry, but notwithstanding that, his Congress, which heretofore licked the dirt off his dirty feet, refused to do his bidding by a vote of 100 to 50. The power of Old Abe is on the wane in the house of his friends!

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio said, in the Senate the other day, that he heard a great deal about the desire of everybody to be taxed; but whenever Congress attempted to impose a tax, to affect an individual, the same person, though very patriotic, is always ready to show that, while everybody else is ready to be taxed, he, for some particular reason ought to escape;

THE WAR.

Our forces sustained a serious disaster in front of Petersburg on Wednesday last. On Tuesday Grant began a complicated movement, and had just succeeded, in placing Wright and Hancock's Corps in very dangerous positions, stretched out in long columns with the flank exposed to Confederate attacks, when General Lee at once took advantage of the situation, and sent the Weldon Railroad, and another down the Jerusalem road, which is east of the railroad. The Confederates on the Weldon Railroad entrenched themselves in front of Wright, so that he could not reach the road. Wright, finding the enemy in his front, halted the troops. At once, the other Confederate columns crossing down the Jerusalem road, attacked Hancock's flank. Hancock's troops were surprised. They broke and in confusion retreated southwards. The enemy penetrated between the divisions and even the brigades. Warren came up as hastily as possible, but found the enemy entrenched on ground taken from Hancock. In less than an hour one thousand Federal prisoners and four guns were captured, and fifteen hundred were killed and wounded. Far in the rear General Birney who had command of Hancock's troops, rallied them. Night came on, and prevented any pursuit by the Confederates.

Whilst Hancock was attacked, Wright, who was confronted by the enemy on the railroad, was also assailed. He could not go to Hancock's assistance, for the enemy, in large numbers, came down upon his advance from the railroad embankment. The skirmishers retreated upon the main body. The enemy passed on, got in Wright's rear, and captured the greater part of two regiments. Wright at once ordered a retreat. Attacking the enemy with part of his force to cover the movement, his corps retired to the position taken by Hancock. Here both corps dug rifle-pits to protect themselves. The darkness, however, prevented any Confederate attacks.

On Thursday the shattered corps succeeded in reaching their old positions and the main army. On Friday nothing occurred beyond the usual amount of skirmishing. On Saturday morning the Confederates made a sudden attack upon Burnside's corps in front of Petersburg. It was most probably a reconnaissance to discover whether Grant's troops had returned to their old positions. The enemy quickly retired, having lost a few prisoners. At noon on Saturday everything was quiet.

We stated some time ago that Ewell's corps of Lee's army had been sent westward toward Lynchburg. Hunter thus being between two enemies abandoned his attack upon Lynchburg. He began a retreat northwest into Western Virginia. There are no particulars of the retreat yet received. It began on Sunday, June 19. The Confederates followed it closely, and report that they had captured several hundred prisoners.

On Monday last, General Sheridan's cavalry arrived at White House, on the Pamunkey. They were very much disabled. Three fourths of the horses had been broken down, and many of the men were on foot.

SUCH A CANDIDATE!

The re-nomination of LINCOLN in the present exigencies of the country, says the Valley Spirit, is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. He has proven himself totally unfit for the position he holds. He is weak, incapable, vacillating, a time-server without either wise comprehension of the future, or sagacious management and imbecility during three years of bloody civil war, the resources of the country have been wasted, thousands of lives have been uselessly sacrificed and millions of treasure squandered, leaving the prospect of peace and a restored Union, as far as human foresight can go, as distant now as at the beginning. He has lent himself to the schemes of the bold bad men around him, in whose hands he is a mere tool to carry out their wicked designs. He has prostituted the war from the high and noble object for which it was commenced to the basest and most ignominious partisan purposes. By his selfishness and partisan policy, he has chilled the ardor and enthusiasm of the people which at the first so nobly responded to the calls of patriotism, and in consequence is now compelled to fill the decimated ranks of the army by means of a merciless conscription.

He has trampled upon the Constitution which he was sworn to "preserve, protect and defend." He has violated the personal liberty of the citizen by his arbitrary arrests and unwarranted and unlawful searches and seizures. He has attempted to stifle the voice of an antagonistic public sentiment by the suppression of free speech and a free press. He has suspended the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and denied to citizens the right of trial by jury. He has arrested citizens without warrant or process of law, tried them for pretended offences before military commissioners, and inflicted punishments upon them unknown to our Constitution and Laws. In short, in the language of General Fremont, "the ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive."

Such is the public record of the man who is a second time presented to the American people for their suffrages for the first office in their gift. Unless the spirit of '76 is totally extinct in the hearts of a majority of the people, he will be most ingloriously defeated.

In an interior town they had, several years ago, a Philharmonic Society. They gave several concerts for the purpose of raising money to defray the cost of instruments, &c., and

A—was requested by the committee to sell some of the tickets to the first concert. The performance was to be Haydn's Oration of the "Creation" the different parts, of course, to be taken by the ladies and gentlemen of the Society. A—had unusual success in disposing his tickets, in truth, some astonishment was created at the rapidity with which it came to their ears that as a recommendation to purchasers, he represented that the performance was to be in costume. As the principal parts were those of Adam and Eve before the fall, the committee were indignant, and inconsequently removed our over-zealous friend from office.

"SPEAKING OUT IN MEETING."—Wendell Phillips, in a recent speech at Tremont Temple, Boston, said he knew there were at Washington forty Republican Senators and Representatives who looked on Lincoln as unfit for the place he occupied, and who in private protested against the re-nomination of Lincoln, but they were dumb in public; he also knew that a hundred of the members of the late Massachusetts Republican Convention, of which he was one, were in private opposed to the re-nomination, and yet because they were all up for popularity and places, they were dumb in public.

TOM HYER.—The stalwart Tom Hyer, once the pride and envy of millions, New York, is now a hopeless cripple. Begged in purse and bankrupt in health, he was last evening the grateful recipient of a benefit at Stuyvesant Institute. So says the N. Y. Tribune of Tuesday last.

KEY LOST.—\$500 Reward.—Lost near Fort Darling, "the key to Richmond," which was announced by the Republican papers, was entrusted to the keeping of the subscriber. It is supposed to have been taken by a fellow named Beauregard, who violently assaulted, battered, and thrashed the subscriber, causing him to skedaddle in such haste that he dropped the key. The above reward will be paid in Lincoln-skins to any one who will restore it.

BEN. BUTLER.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—The man who is most persistently agitating the repeal of the \$300 exemption clause in the conscription act, is Abraham Lincoln. Let not the working men who are appealed to, to vote for Lincoln forget that he is trying to shape the draft so that they will be compelled to go into the army, no matter in what condition it will leave their business or their families. Every one knows that the repeal of the \$300 clause will run substitutes to an exorbitant figure, and make the conscription ten-fold heavier than ever upon the people. Let the laboring masses remember that the friend to whom they are indebted for the efforts to repeal the clause, is Abraham Lincoln.

If niggers make as good soldiers as the Abolition reporters would have us believe, why in the name of all that's good, don't the "government" quit drafting white men, and take all the blacks? There is any amount of them here in Pennsylvania that could be spared, and although we have no desire to see the poor fellows dragged into a war, which they did nothing to bring about, yet it would save the lives of so many white men, and as Abolitionists say, that all who die on the battle-fields in this contest go straight to Heaven, it would be such a good chance to get the "cause" of our troubles shipped off to that "better country," where neither niggers, slavery, Abolitionism or war is known.

A MAINE paper says that a few Sundays ago a clergyman, on entering the pulpit in the town of Gray in that State, remarked to his auditors: "It is not often that I occupy this pulpit, and now I am here I shall say just what pleases me, and if there is a single copperhead present I advise him to rise and walk out." A nice disciple of Jesus Christ.

ABRAHAM'S PETS.—Says the N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent: "Over a thousand contrabands arrived here to-day from the White House, and were sent to Colonel Green's Freedman's Colony. All the men able to work are employed in the Quartermaster's Department. The Colony is in a most thriving condition, having three thousand acres under a high state of cultivation, and crops of wheat and rye that promise a harvest valued at ten thousand dollars." This is how the negroes stay in the South, as we were told they would by our Abolition friends. This is how they are taken care of and feasted on the fat of the land while soldiers families are suffering the pangs of want—not to mention the fact that poor white Union refugees are daily starving for food and perishing of hardships.

The Statesman says three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to attend them—thousands of fields are left to wither for the want of hands to cultivate them. It is the same everywhere to a greater or less extent. In many towns of New Jersey the last conscription took about every man able to military duty.

So many persons accustomed to the use of the rifle have gone to the war that game of all descriptions has multiplied wonderfully within the last three years in the New England states. Many trout brooks in Massachusetts which were supposed to be barren of this delicious fish are now filled with them. Deer have been left unmolested so long, that in western New York they approach very near to the habitations. Perhaps even the dodo may reappear.

Mr. Davis has moved for a committee to investigate charges against Gen. Butler. But it is said that Ben. is not half as much afraid of the charges of Congress as he is of the charges of Beauregard.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF BUCKLEIGH.

The Duke of Buckleigh, in one of his walks, purchased a cow from a person in the neighborhood of Dalkeith, and left orders to send it to his place the following morning. According to agreement, the cow was sent, and the Duke happening to be in deahille, and walking in the avenue, spied a little fellow ineffectually attempting to drive the animal forward to its destination. The boy, not knowing the Duke, bawled out to him, "Heh, mun, come here and give's a han' wi' the beast."

The Duke saw the mistake and determined on having a joke with the little fellow. Pretending therefore not to understand him, the Duke walked on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance; at last he cries, in tones of apparent distress: "Come here, mun, and help us, and as sure as anything, I'll give you half o' what I get."

This last appeal had the desired effect; the Duke went and lent a helping hand. "And now," said the Duke, as they trudged along, "how much do you think you'll get for this job?" "On, I dinna ken," said the boy, "but I'm sure o' something, for the folk up by at the house, are gude to a' bodies."

As they approached the house, the Duke darted from the boy, and entered by another way. He called a servant, put a sovereign into his hand, saying: "Give that to the boy that has just brought the cow." The Duke returned to the avenue, and was soon rejoined by the boy. "Well, how much did you get?" inquired the Duke. "A shilling," said the boy, "and there's the half o' t' ye."

"But surely you got more than a shilling?" said the Duke. "No," said the boy, with the utmost earnestness: "as sure as death that's a' I got, and d'ye no think it's plenty?"

"I do not," said the duke; "there must be some mistake; and as I am acquainted with the Duke, if you'll return with me I think I'll get you more."

The boy consented; back they went—the Duke rang the bell and ordered all the servants to be assembled.

"Now," said the Duke to the boy, "point out the person that gave you the shilling."

"It was that chap there w' the white apron," pointing to the butler. The delinquent confessed, fell on his knees, and attempted to apologize, but the Duke interrupted him, and indignantly ordered him to give the boy the sovereign forthwith, and quit his service instantly.

"You have lost," said the Duke, "your shilling, your situation, and your character, by your covetousness; learn, henceforth, that honesty is the best policy."

The boy, by this time, recognized his assistant in the person of the Duke; and the Duke was so delighted with the sterling worth and honesty of the boy, that he ordered him to be sent to school, kept there, and provided for at his own expense.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The New Era, the Washington Fremont organ says: We have sufficient authority for saying that an announcement will soon be made of such means of concentrating the Union vote upon a candidate for presidency, and under auspices to command public confidence, that all doubts of securing the certain defeat which awaits the attempt to perpetuate the present weak and unsuccessful Administration may be dismissed."

This, coming from a Republican organ is somewhat astonishing. If a Democratic sheet used such language it would be called disloyal, and its author probably consigned to some Government bastille.

CON.—Why is the river from the banks of which General Grant lately drew his supplies, like an Old Ape; because it's the Pa-munky.

A Rev. Mr. Collins says, "Abraham Lincoln is an instrument in the hand of the Almighty." An irreverent wag says, "the Almighty has unfortunately got hold of a d-d mean tool."

The Spanish are thinking of cutting a maritime canal around the rock of Gibraltar, so as to supersede the use of the Straits, and the French are talking up the project. There are no great engineering difficulties to be encountered, and the cost is estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

VALUABLE
Borough Property
AT
Private Sale.
The subscriber offers at Private Sale a HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, with a large garden, situated in the Borough of Lebanon, 1/2 square block from 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 Ketchum & Mully, in North Lebanon Borough.
April 20, 1864.—GEO. GASSER, Treasurer, Schuylkill county, Pa.

Matrimonial.
If you wish to marry, and are underaged, I will tell you, "without money and without price," valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, in no way now clear, or how poor. This is a reliable offer. The information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully and let you know. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address:—
J. H. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings Co., N. Y.

Kline's Patent Fruit Jar.
The most perfect Fruit Jar in the market. Is the best for preserving fruit, and is the most durable. For sale at LEONARD'S Drug Store, Market street, Lebanon.
Call and get a circular giving more information. Lebanon, June 1, 1864.—LEONARD.
NATIONAL HOTEL
(LATE WHITE SWAN)
Race Street, above Third, Phila.
This establishment offers great inducements to all who on account of reduced rates of boarding, and the convenience of the location, and the excellent Food and Drink, and the proximity to the Pennsylvania Railroad, running past and contiguous to it, by which guests can pass to and from the Hotel, and the Railroad Depot, should they be preferred to the regular omnibus belonging to the House.
It has been determined to give more attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.
JOS. HUBBARD, Proprietor. June 1, 1864.