

cellar door contains a score of negro loungers and idlers, who lie there sunning themselves, from morning till night, and insulting every respectable pedestrian who may chance to pass that way. So intolerable was this nuisance at one time that the police were in the habit of going to the rounds with furniture carts and gathering up this worthless class of humanity and placing them under lock and key in Moyamensing, where after a few hours, they were discharged and allowed to resume their old work. Even at the present day the city authorities are unable to engage the services of the required number of blacks for the purpose of capturing unmuzzled canines and other stray animals running at large contrary to ordinance. Thus far only one man has been secured and engaged in that work. From facts which we have around us every day it can no longer be denied that the darkey not only refuses to work, but is actually too craven to shoulder a musket.—Philadelphia Age.

Lebanon Advertiser.
WM. M. BRILLIN, Editor and Proprietor.
LEBANON, PA.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

At the latest advices, General Grant's army was laying quietly in camp. The heat was intense and the dust thick. Various small expeditions had been sent out. A cavalry force had marched without opposition from the rear of the army to Norfolk, and had returned. An infantry expedition of about two hundred men had been sent out on the north bank of the James. They captured thirteen prisoners, and succeeded in burning some buildings just in front of General Foster's earthwork in which the enemy's sharpshooters had concealed themselves and annoyed his line. Elsewhere everything was quiet. The Confederates were hard at work digging intrenchments between the Federal flank and the Weldon Railroad. They had large forces on the line of the road.

A negro picnic was held in the grounds of the White House, at Washington, on the 4th of July, by the consent of the President. White folks, desiring admission, were charged one dollar. This single act could be made to cover the present party in power with eternal infamy, but there are so many infamous acts enacted just now that such an act scarcely receives a passing notice. Niggers allowed to feast and revel in the nation's park on the nation's holiday, and white men excluded! Is it a wonder that we are becoming the despised of all nations?

THE STATES TO ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till re-admitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows—

Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas.

Our next President and Vice President are therefore to be chosen by the following—

States	Electors	States	Electors
Maine	7	Ohio	21
New Hampshire	7	Indiana	11
Massachusetts	12	Illinois	16
Rhode Island	4	Michigan	8
Connecticut	8	Wisconsin	8
Vermont	4	Minnesota	8
New York	33	Iowa	8
New Jersey	7	Kansas	5
Pennsylvania	26	Kentucky	11
Delaware	3	Missouri	12
Maryland	5	California	9
West Virginia	5	Oregon	3
Total, 24 States	Electors 241		
Necessary to choose, 121.			

It was reported on Sunday at Washington, that the rebels had concentrated a large force at Manassas and were running trains to that place. It was not known whether they intended to attack Washington or compel Grant to weaken his army before Petersburg. The reports need confirmation.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation appointing the 1st Thursday in August, as a day for humiliation and prayer. The next proclamation will be for 800,000 or 500,000 more men and boys to be slaughtered, which will be an additional cause for humiliation, prayers and tears. Let the war be stopped and there will be no necessity for the appointment of days of humiliation, but every body, except speculators and their likes, will join in a day of thanksgiving.

It is said that Hon. John Hickman, formerly M. C. from the Chester district, is determined opposed to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Hickman was formerly one of Forney's demigods. Why doesn't "the President's dog" bark at Hickman?

The Reading Journal, abolition, says that the rebels in their recent raid "appeared to have more respect for an out-and-out abolitionist, than for a copperhead." Of course they have. They know their friends.

Old Abe fought magnificently and desperately in the trenches of Washington last week. So his lick-spittles say, although it is not yet known whether he really at the time, was aboard a gun-boat in the Potomac, or at Philadelphia or Harrisburg. Nevertheless, his fanciful exploits would supply the subject matter for a splendid epic poem. Who will grasp at immortality by writing it? One of his positions is said to have been thus—when the rebels had left:—Sleeves and pants rolled up, hat and boots lost, a big black bottle near by behind a stone, the right eye blinked and arms Abe-Linoe. A contraband guarding the "Big Black" and a "proxy" volunteer reading the original emancipation proclamation to the rebels ten miles off, make up the back ground of the picture. When the "fight" was over Old Abe called for a "negro song," after which the "Government" was made a Major General on the spot by the President. The contraband was allowed to keep the bottle—its contents having disappeared, as a relic of the "times that tried men's"—pantalons. The "proxy" threatened to follow up the rebels and slaughter them, but was dissuaded, and appointed to hunt Abe's hat and boots, to do which he received a commission of Brigadier General.

The supply of coal over the Reading Railroad did not suit the six-foot "government," so it took military possession of the road last week, and is now working it on its own hook. Suppose the supply of money should not be what the "government" desires, what is to prevent it from taking possession of the banks and running them on its own account; or, if that should fall short, seizing the money drawer of the business-man, or the pocket book of the private citizen? The Emperor of Russia or the Tycoon of China could not usurp such power, but General Abe, the man who fought in the trenches of Washington, last week, can, and hosts of cringing sycophants sing out—"that's right!"

Ask the first ten Republicans you meet what they think of the Administration, its management of the war and the prospects of its speedy termination, and six of the ten will denounce the administration, its war policy, and regret that they see nothing but gloom in the future if the present management is continued. Last week, when the rebels were at the very gates of the capital of the nation, many Republicans in this borough expressed themselves as their hearts dictated, and denounced the administration, its blunders and incompetency. They forgot politics in their fears and indignation. With many, it is true, their honesty of purpose will disappear with their fears, still, we know of dozens in this immediate vicinity who declare that they will never again vote for Abe Lincoln. They are tired of the war and everything connected with it, and as blood and ruination are all the fruits they see in its wake they intend no longer either to support Lincoln or the war. They are now for PEACE and will vote the Democratic ticket. It can go no worse, they say, with them in power, and may go better. People have had their eyes opened wonderfully the last few weeks. May they continue to see, and may the infection spread for the sake of the country, for christianity, and for mankind. IT WILL GO BETTER!

Remember that it was an abolition congress that passed the commutation bill, with the "commutation clause" in it, and also that it was an abolition congress which, after every poor man had paid his last dollar to save his neck from the butcher-shop, repealed that "commutation clause," so as to get the poor man's body at last.

It is said that the rebels seized \$3,000,000 worth of government stores at Martinsburg during the recent raid; that they mounted 8,000 of their men on captured horses, and that they drove 2,000 head of cattle in one batch across the Potomac.

The number of men in the Federal army has long been a matter of speculation. We are now able to give a well considered estimate of the forces, with their distribution over the country. It is founded on good military authority:

General Grant's Army	120,000
Washington and its vicinity	40,000
Maryland and Delaware	20,000
General Hunter's force	20,000
Shenandoah Valley and West Virginia	20,000
Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Yorktown &c.	20,000
General Sherman's Army	120,000
Kentucky and Tennessee	60,000
Vicksburg, Memphis, Fort Hudson, &c.	40,000
Missouri and Arkansas	40,000
General Banks' Army	20,000
In North Carolina	15,000
In South Carolina	25,000
Florida and Mobile	10,000
On the Pacific Coast	20,000
Indian Territory, Minnesota, &c.	20,000
In the North at various places	50,000
Total	650,000

Of this number nearly one hundred thousand are in hospital. Fifty thousand at least are prisoners or under parole. The negro troops at present number about one hundred and fifty thousand.—Age.

The Invasion Over.

ITS HISTORY AND RESULTS.

The Confederate expedition into Maryland is over, and its history can now be written. The number of men engaged was about fifteen thousand—no more. They were divided into two bodies. They came up the Shenandoah Valley, and one body attacked Martinsburg while the other besieged Harper's Ferry. Martinsburg was captured, and stores amounting to three millions of dollars carried off. The column then crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and by skillful maneuvering forced Sigel upon Maryland Heights. The Confederate column at Harper's Ferry besieged Sigel for four days, whilst the other column overran Western Maryland as far as the Monocacy. Hagerstown was captured and a contribution levied. Thousands from the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, and many people in York and Adams counties, left their homes. The harvest was ungathered and spoiling. The authorities at Washington became frightened and sent to Grant for help. He detached Ricketts with a division of troops, who arrived in Baltimore, and were sent to the Monocacy to aid General Wallace.

The arrival of Ricketts and Wallace changed the Confederate plans somewhat. Their troops abandoned Hagerstown and marched against Frederick. The siege of Maryland Heights was raised, and its assaults revolving down the south bank of the Potomac sent a flanking party across the river at Point of Rocks. It marched up the Monocacy. Wallace was surprised and defeated. He lost six cannon and many prisoners. He ordered a hasty retreat toward Baltimore. The Administration became more frightened, and the North was in consternation. Sigel was relieved from command, and his troops, without a leader, could do nothing. The Confederates captured Frederick, and followed Wallace's retreat. From Martinsburg eastward they tore up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Wallace withdrew to Elliott's Mills, but the Confederates, after tearing up the railroad, sent their main body south of it, and detached a cavalry force towards the Northern Central Railroad.

Washington appeared to be in imminent peril, and the Administration hurried forward reinforcements. The 19th Army Corps, under General Reynolds, which had been sent for as a reinforcement for Grant, was entering the mouth of the Chesapeake. It was at once ordered to Washington. One corps of Grant's army—the 6th, under Wright—was detached from the lines before Petersburg and sent to Washington. General Wallace, in Baltimore, was superseded by General Ord. The Confederate cavalry expedition overran all Eastern Maryland. Twenty-five miles of the Northern Central Railroad were destroyed, and the Philadelphia Railroad was seriously injured. The cavalry, loaded with plunder, came within six miles of Baltimore and returned to the Confederate main body.

This main body was being busily engaged in coming to the south bank of the Potomac at and near Edwards Ferry. A strong force had been sent towards Washington to guard against surprise. Part of it halted in front of Fort Stevens, on Seventeenth street. Part marched toward Bladensburg, and cut the telegraph to Baltimore, but did not injure the railroad. The Confederate outposts made a great show and frightened the people in Washington, but they made no attacks. There was heavy skirmishing in which the Federal loss was about three hundred. Meantime, the Confederate main body was taking an immense amount of plunder to the south side of the Potomac. On Tuesday morning it got safely over. The outposts were called in. Bladensburg and Washington suddenly without an enemy. The Confederates rear crossed to the south bank of the Potomac, and the expedition was over. It cost the North an immense sum, and caused one of the greatest panics ever witnessed. By the diversion of forty thousand men from General Grant it may have saved Petersburg.

A TRUE STORY.—For boys.—Uncle Samuel had a great estate on the seashore, and his steward's name was Salmon. Now, Salmon was a philosopher. The ocean did not respect Uncle Samuel nor his hands as it ought, but sometimes it threatened to deluge him. He had, therefore, many years before he hired Salmon, built a solid tower, hard and bright, on a firm rock, deep in the sea, and had marked the tower with care, so that he could see from afar the height of the waters, and could protect himself and his hands, if they threatened to overflow. Now, some time after Salmon came to the estate, the waters became more threatening than ever before. Each flood tide rose higher towards the top of the tower than its predecessor. Wise men, the great geologists, with one accord, affirmed that the estate was really sinking, not the water rising, and that my uncle ought to be advised by Salmon to take up entirely new ground. But Salmon, the philosopher, knew better. Had he not determined that the waters should fall? And they would fall speedily. So Salmon, in a loud voice, heard throughout the estate, commanded the waters to fall.

The sea continued to rise, and Salmon himself was in great danger. He therefore, with the advice of all his wise men, devised a wonderful plan to keep the waters down. He removed the tower which had stood on the rock, bright and yellow and hard, and built him a huge tower of paper, which he caused to float on the waters; and commanded all men on that estate, when they desired to know the height of the waters to look at his paper tower.—The height of the waters can only be measured on the side of this tower," said he; "and let no man dare to think there is dan-

ger to the estate until the waters rise to its top." The paper tower danced like a cork on the waves—now down in the depths, and then in the sky; and the men wondered how to measure the heights of tides, and whether they might ever be able to measure them again. Some of them maliciously and wickedly attempted to measure the height of the advancing waters by the sinking hills and the land as it was lost.—But these abominable men were quickly beaten and driven from the estate. And the paper tower danced on.

Salmon adhered to his principles the more firmly as the ground disappeared; and soon there was nothing but a barren hill top, where the men congregated in desolation, and determined to kill Salmon if the waters did not fall immediately. The paper tower had danced so long and so violently that it was saturated with water, and was rapidly settling down under the waves. So, at last, Salmon consented to take the men away in their one boat, and strive to find some new ground. And away they went, as the top of the paper tower went down. But whether or not Salmon and his men escaped in safety, or what became of Uncle Samuel himself in all this trouble, is not yet known.—World.

THE CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN.

The rebels captured a passenger train on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, a few miles from Baltimore last week. Major General Franklin was among the passengers, and the following is an account of his capture and escape:—

He was seated in a car alongside of a wounded Lieutenant-Colonel, when a rebel officer came on the car, and addressing himself to the wounded officer, said:—"Are you Major Franklin?" He replied that he was not, and gave them his name and rank. ("Gen. Franklin was in citizen's dress, but the rebels also put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank. There was no doubt in his mind from the manner of the interrogator that he had been pointed out by some of the passengers.

The rebel said, "General, I am happy to see you." The General replied, "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you under the circumstances." About ten minutes afterwards Gilmore came into the car, and addressing himself to General Franklin, said:—"General, you will consider yourself my prisoner."

It was then put into a carriage and with other prisoners driven through the country, stopping at Towson town and then going across to Reisterstown, where they arrived at about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and immediately bivouacked for the night. The General was put in the custody of Captain Greene and two guards who were charged with his safe keeping. Excusing himself as sick and weary, he immediately lay down and feigned sleep. Soon after the Captain and his guards lay down and listened anxiously for indications of sleep on their part.

He had not to wait long before he heard the guard nearest to him commence to breathe heavily, momentarily increasing in volume and profusely, until it became sufficiently loud to waken any ordinary sleeper. The Captain and his other guard had also in the meantime commenced to breathe rather heavily, and the Gen. continued, with his ears open, to feign sleep. He lay in this way for some time until all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep. Fearing that they were playing "possum" he got up and walked carelessly around and moved over to the fence, still watching them. He then coughed loudly and made considerable noise, thinking that they wanted an excuse to shoot at him, each man lying with his right hand grasping the muzzle of his rifle. The indications of profound sleep being so unmistakable on the part of all three of them, he now thought he would test the sincerity of their slumber by jumping the fence. This he did, and on looking back could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards, and off he shot across several fields, jumping the fences and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him towards the city.

He ran for about three quarters of an hour, when he entered a thick wood, and in his weakly state, being really broken down by fatigue, he sought a place of concealment.

He remained concealed for the rest of the night and all the next day frequently seeing from his hiding place the rebel scouts searching for him and scouring the bushes and the roads. Finally, about sunset, almost famished for water and food, he thought he would venture out, having come to the conclusion that freedom and starvation were nearly as bad as being a prisoner. He "stiffed" as being a prisoner. He "stiffed" kept to the woods, however, and saw two men moving towards him, carrying large bundles of hay.

He walked up to them and asked them what they were doing with hay in the woods, when one of them replied, "We have hid our horses in the woods to keep them out of the hands of the d-d rebels, and we're going to feed them."

This reply was a sufficient indication of their sentiments; and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his presence in the woods and who he was. They greeted him most kindly and cordially, dropped their hay and conducted him by a secluded route to their farm house, where he was most kindly and hospitably received by the family. Being in a neighborhood surrounded by rebel sympathizers and some of the rebel scouts still prowling around apparently watching for him,

his whereabouts was kept a profound secret by his host, who on Wednesday set about devising means of getting him to the city. This he accomplished, and at midnight last night a carriage went out from the city and returned with the General, he feeling, as he expressed himself, "more free than he ever had before felt in all his life."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—The Universe, in speaking of the coming Presidential campaign, pays the following neat compliment to the sound Democratic principles of the adopted sons of Erin, every word of which will be found true:—"The contest for the Presidency is opened,—how will the Irish vote be cast? Not for Lincoln; not for Fremont; for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be. Nothing can change the Democracy of the Irish. On that point they are firm, and no threat can frighten them. They are the most persistent of all our citizens in their political complexion.

In that important concern they are gigantic—firm in the midst of apostasy. Their abomination for Abraham Lincoln is unbounded; their hatred for Fremont knows no limit; their adherence to Jackson, his principles and his followers, is superior to all degeneracy. The man who attempts to change them has no knowledge of their nature. They may be said to be metaphysical Democrats, that is, Democrats who are in such a degree above the laws of variation as the laws of essence themselves. It may be admitted that this is a good characteristic. If all our citizens were marked by it, there would be no revolution in the land to-day, and until it shall distinguish all our citizens, things will be in a disturbed state. We know that reams upon reams of paper will be used in efforts to cajole the Irish during this campaign, and that abuse upon abuse will be ejected on their heads is certain. But a few months will show that the remarks written in this brief article were all true, and if political leaders have good sense they will observe them."

ABOLITION LIES.—The abolition papers daily feed their readers with a fresh supply of lies. The matter of swallowing them has become habitual, and shoddy could as soon go without food to digest as without the fresh batch of lies to think over. For instance, picking up the Telegraph of the 18th of last month we find the following headings:—"Reported capture of Jeff's Tub";—"2500 prisoners captured by Hunter";—"Arrival of Gen. Stahl with 1200 prisoners";—"Grant will compel Lee to fight";—"Glorious news from Virginia";—"Petersburg captured by the 18th corps";—"Gallantry of the colored troops";—"Petersburg in our hands";—"Capture of 13 cannon and 4,000 prisoners, and numerous stands of colors, and much other trash and lies of the same sort. Here was 7,700 prisoners and 13 cannon. Petersburg and Fort Darling captured, and the bottom out of Jeff's Tub, and the gallantry of the niggers all in one issue. Such is the daily food of shoddy.

Col. Wolford, of Ky., and the President.—The Buffalo Courier learns that on Monday, several of the members of the House from Kentucky called on the President to ascertain if possible, upon what charges Col. Wolford was arrested, and what punishment was in store for him.—Mr. Wadsworth acted as spokesman of the delegation and in the course of his remarks told the President that, if Colonel Wolford was seized for criticizing the policy of the Administration, he (Wadsworth) was equally guilty, as he censured the Administration freely on the floor of the House, and proposed to return to Kentucky, there to express his opinions as decidedly. He insisted that Col. Wolford was as loyal a man as himself, and that he had given abundant evidence of the fact; that he had been engaged in the war from the outset, and had been twice wounded in the service; and that, on the recent call of Gov. Bramlette, he had raised more soldiers than any other man in Kentucky. H. Col. Wolford had been guilty of a military offense, he should be tried by a court-martial; if of a civil crime, he was entitled to trial by a civil court which was presided over by a Judge of Mr. Lincoln's own appointment.

Abe, as is his custom, professed very little knowledge of the crimes with which the gallant Colonel stands charged; said he believed Wolford had been censuring the Administration; did not know that he had been guilty of any offense for which a court could try him; and said he might save a row in Kentucky by releasing him, but run a risk of trouble in other States by granting him his rights. In short, the President gave the loyal Kentuckians no satisfaction, other than the proclamation of martial law over the whole State. This simple statement is sufficient to show the character of Abraham Lincoln; but facts in this case have been duplicated a hundred times since the war broke out—a war which has been energized, prolonged and made all most hopeless by the folly and wickedness of the Administration.

GUERRILLAS BLOCKADED IN A CAVE. Federal troops, while scouting in Marietta county, about fifteen miles north of Roca, came across fourteen horses hitched near the mouth of one of the unexplored caves which abound in that region. Presuming from the appearance and comparison of the horses, that they belonged to guerrillas, and that their owners were concealed near by, they commenced a search for them. Having incautiously approached the entrance of the cavern, they were fired on by the ambushed enemy within, and six of their number killed. The Federal troops fired into the cave in return, with what result is not known, and then, stationing themselves around the entrance, instituted a blockade. Several hours afterward the rebels sent out one of their number with a flag of truce, proposing to surrender on condition of being treated as prisoners of war. This proposition was refused, and the flag bearer sent back with the assurance that the death of every rebel in the cave had been determined on. Thus the affair stood at last accounts. The Federal soldiers still rigidly maintained the blockade, and the besieged foe had made no effort to run it.

We see it stated that President Lincoln has never drawn one dollar of his salary. A letter writer states that this Excellency remarked recently that he did not intend to lift any portion of his salary until the end of his second term, at which time it would amount to a nice sum.—This looks strange. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln's friends rep resented him as being very poor,—not worth a thousand dollars, and this they say was evidence of his honesty. Where does he now obtain his means? Former Presidents had to draw their salaries quarterly, and then had not enough of money to provide for their wants, but Mr. Lincoln, it appears, can live spontaneously for eight years on nothing. Is he too in the shoddy business, or is cotton now king with him? He is certainly making money very rapidly by some means or other.—His son "Bob," too, as we have heard, his wife the last three years become a very rich boy—worth some two or three hundred thousand dollars.—"Loyalty" pays now-a-days.

General Foster, who commands the Federal troops at Charleston, recently sent a night expedition to surprise a Confederate work on Johnston's Island. The expedition consisted of two regiments. They sailed in boats to the island. Some of the boats, however, got aground, and the noise alarmed the Confederate garrison. They sallied out of the fort, and captured all of the Federal troops who had landed. Six officers and one hundred and thirty-seven men were taken prisoners. The rest of the expedition returned to Foster's camps.

The horrible slaughter of men in the vain attempt to take Richmond, begins to shock even the blunted and brutalized sensibilities of the Republicans themselves.—They begin to ask each other what are the advantages of our having Richmond after all? They seem, all at once, to have been impressed with the wisdom of the old man who doubted the use of spending the time and money in trying to catch a crow. A young man had spent the whole spring in the unsuccessful attempt to trap an old crow, and was finally induced to abandon further operations in consequence of the following remark of an old man, who doubted the economy of crowcatching under any circumstances:—"An old crow is a very shy animal—very hard to catch—and when you get him, what is he good for?" Lincoln has insanely sacrificed not less than half a million of men, and spent over a thousand million of treasure in his fruitless attempts to get possession of Richmond. After all this horrible sacrifice, he is no nearer the accomplishment of his purpose than when he began, and were he to succeed the victory would be a barren one, so far as the effect upon the existence of the Confederacy is concerned. As a strategic point, it is of little value to the North.

Decidedly rich—the fact that the Lincoln abolitionists are putting a candidate for Vice President who, by act of Congress, cannot himself vote for President and is not a citizen of the United States!

Nearly three thousand of our brave wounded have died in Washington since the battles of the Wilderness.

The Government has made a contract with a Philadelphia house for 32,000 shovels and spades. As the Administration has long since repudiated digging entrenchments during the "onward movements" of the army, it is presumed that these implements are now needed for grave-digging.

A BIRTH MARK.—A California paper, published in Amador county, gives a very physiological feat. In the southern portion of the county lives a man who has been in the habit of abusing his family. A few days since he seized a hammer, and threatened to kill his wife. That night she gave birth to a still-born child, and across its forehead was the print of a hammer! It created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and if justice had been there the monster would have been arrested.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A young girl, seventeen years of age, came from Mahaska to this town a few days since, in order to procure a marriage license, and in order to take the bath with a clear conscience (?) she placed in her shoes a strip of paper, on which was written the number 75, so that she could swear she was over 18, by which means she secured her license, and was forthwith joined to her lover, and returned to her home.—Knocville (Iowa) Republican.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING BY THE REBEL PRIVATEER FLORIDA.—The Rebel privateer Florida has been operating on the coast off the Cape of the Delaware, for a week past, doing immense damage to our shipping. Since Thursday last she has captured and burned five American vessels—the Golconda, Solinda, Benny, Greenland, and an unknown brig, probably from or to Portland. The crews were landed at Cape May. The Florida carries eight guns. A fleet of eight gunboats has been sent in pursuit of the privateer. The Florida also took the Electric Spark, seventy five miles off Cape Henlopen, on Monday, while on her voyage to Havana. The Electric Spark left New York on Saturday. Her crew and passengers were sent back to New York on Monday evening. The steamer was detained by the rebel captain.

Dr. PATRICK CASSIDY, died at his residence, in Lancaster, on Tuesday evening of last week. Although always of a delicate nature, his last illness was of but short duration.

A First Lieutenant in the army has been found guilty of cowardice and condemned to severe and ignominious punishment, such as cutting from his uniform the insignia of rank, buttons, &c., breaking of his sword, shaving his head, with a drumming out of camp. This officer has been in the service two years, and by artful dodging has managed to keep clear of every engagement in which his regiment has fought. A severe example is to be made of all such officers.

It is reported that when Gen. Hunter recently retreated up West Virginia, the rebels pursued, and a series of engagements were fought, in which our loss was at least 8,000, killed, wounded and missing. On the retreat it is charged that General Hunter filled the ambulances with negroes, to the neglect of the wounded white soldiers. His conduct is bitterly denounced by all the soldiers. It is also said that General Crook has preferred charges against General Hunter for incapacity and cruel treatment of his men. As an instance, it is charged [we hope entirely untrue, for it is almost incredible] that General Hunter cowdied a man personally for ordering a negro to get off a horse to give place to a wounded soldier.

At Cannelltown, the head of navigation on the Kanawha, 3,000 wounded were placed on barges and towed down the river. The sufferings on the retreat were terrible, and a half dozen soldiers died per hour during the last two days from starvation, fatigue and exposure. The retreat was long, horrible, and disastrous in the extreme.

Teachers' Examinations in Lebanon County.

For School Year, June, 1864—June, 1865.

9 TEACHERS.—A. MORFALL. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. JOHN B. HICKMAN, President. JACOB WITKINS, Jr., Secretary.

NORTH ANNVILLE. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. JOHN B. HICKMAN, President. HENRY LLOYD, Secretary.

LONDONBERRY. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. JOHN B. HICKMAN, President. ANDREW CLUMBERG, Secretary.

SOUTH ANNVILLE. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. JOHN B. HICKMAN, President. JOHN FETT, Secretary.

NORTH LEBANON TOWNSHIP. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. JOHN B. HICKMAN, President. WM. LEWIS, Secretary.

EAST HANOVER. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. JOHN B. HICKMAN, President. JOHN H. SHURT, Secretary.

SWATARA. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Jonestown, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. NICHOLAS THOMPSON, President. DR. COOPER, Secretary.

MILLERSBURG. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Newmansburg, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. FREDERICK SHULTZ, President. JACOB G. ZOO, Secretary.

HEIDELBERG. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Shaefferstown, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. JOHN B. HICKMAN, President. HERBERT B. ISA, Secretary.

SOUTH LEBANON. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Moravian School House, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. HERBERT B. ISA, Secretary. DUNDOON, President.

UNION. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Union Forge, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. PETER BASSLER, President. DANIEL W. GERRARD, Secretary.

BETHLEHEM. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Frederickburg, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. SAMUEL WARREN, Secretary.

JACKSON. TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Myerstown Academy, on Saturday, September 3, 1864. JOHN B. HICKMAN, President. GREGG EATON, Secretary.

Observe the following Rules:— 26. No private notices to be held except in such cases as are specified by law. 27. Applicants must present themselves in the District in which they intend to teach. 28. Those who have certificates of last year are requested to present them. 29. Those who are strangers to the undersigned must bring with them testimonials of good moral character. 30. Certificates, to be legal, must have a five cent stamp affixed, which the County Superintendent will furnish. 31. Teachers will be held to their contracts. 32. As hereafter regulations will be taken for the Pennsylvania School Journal, the Directors and the public are invited to be present. HENRY HODCK, Co. Sup. Lebanon, July 15, 1864.

NORMAL CLASS.

The Normal Class will be re-opened by the undersigned at the Lebanon Valley Institute, at Annville, on Monday, August 1st, 1864, and continue in session five weeks. This class was established last year for the first time in the county, and has been a complete success. It was attended by upwards of fifty Teachers, to whom we refer, with confidence, as testimony. The plan to be pursued in the coming term will be similar to that of last year, and with our past experience we hope to make it still more profitable. At the close of the term, a WRITERS' or (at the option of the recipient), a VOCABULARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE will be presented to the student who shall have spent correctly the greatest number of words out of a list of five hundred, to be selected by the teachers, and written upon the Class, as a Retention Exercise; and Certificate of uniform grade will be given to the seven next highest; or to each of them as shall have not less than four-fifths of the words correctly spelled. EXERCISES for Board, Law, and Tuition, for the Term—250. Bookbinding can also be obtained at low rates in private families convenient to the school. It is desirable on account of arrangements, that those who purpose to attend, will make early application to H. HODCK, County Superintendent, at Lebanon.

THE OBERLIN PUBLISHING HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of G. O. LOWE and H. W. BARK, in the Wholesale and Retail Business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm is now to be conducted by either of the partners at No. 146 North Third St. Philadelphia, July 15, 1864.

H. W. BARK, of the late firm of Lowe & Bark, will continue the business as heretofore, at same place. H. W. BARK. Philadelphia, July 15, 1864.

Letter of Advice for Ladies.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS. Has information never before published. Sent free in sealed envelopes for 40 cents. DR. STANFORD. Address, No. 462 Broadway, New York. P. O. No. 18, 1864.—Sm.