pointed to the czar, and said, "My good mother, Providence has granted your wish; here you may thank the czar in person."

The old woman threw herself at the feet of the monarch, her utterance choked by her sobs. The humane Emperor kindly raised her up, appointed her a pension for life, and promised specially to reward her Ivan for his filial piety.

Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor,

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

Peace! Peace!

REFUSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION UNLESS SLAVERY IS ABOLISHED!

It was plainly developed, last week, that the administration at Washington, having, during the past four years, administered the country to the brink of utter destruction, is still determined not to stop the war and make peace on any terms short of the entire abolition of slavery, even if the rebels should lay down their arms and submit. The history of the proceedings are as follows:—

Several confidential agents of the Rebel Government reached Niagara Falls, in Canada, and opened negotiations having reference to PEACE, with Horace Greeley, Major Hay, (the President's Private Secretary,) and President Lincoln himself.

The introduction to the whole matter is a short private note, dated 12th inst., from George N. Sanders to Horace Greely, stating "that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; Professor James C. Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War."

To this note Mr. Greely replies, July 17th, that understanding the gentlemen named to be "duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," he is "authorized by the President of the United States to tender them his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany them at the earliest time that will be agreeable."

Messrs. Clay and Holcombe explain that they have not been accredited as bearers of peace propositions; but that they are in the confidential employ of their government, and authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they or other gentlemen would be invested with full powers. They seek a safe conduct to Washington, and thence to Richmond.

Mr. Greely answers that the state of facts being materially different from that understood to exist by the President, when he entrusted him with the safe conduct requested, it was advisable for him to communicate by telegraph with the President, and obtain fresh instructions.

After some further correspondence in relation to Mr. Greely's communication with President Lincoln, the following was received from the latter, by the hands of Major Hay, and by him handed to Prof. Holcombe:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

To this document, Messrs. Clay and Holcombe take grave exception. In a long, and final, letter to Mr. Greely, dated 21st inst., they complain that "it provokes as much indignation as surprise," and "is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people." They go on to say that—

"It precludes negotiation, and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "no bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the government, and sued for mercy." * * * * "It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper that has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen,' * * * * *

"Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the north who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no right to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States to overthrow their established constitution, and to barter away their precious heritage of self-government."

Here the conference ended, and the parties separated, each going his own way.

500,000 More Men

Wanted By OLD ABE.

IF THEY DO NOT VOLUNTEER

1,000,000 Will be Drafted

ON THE

5th of September!

—The following is the Proclamation issued last week by the President, calling for 500,000 more men to engage in the war. By the law under which the proclamation is issued, if the number required do not volunteer 100 per cent extra will be drafted, in which case the new call is equivalent for a demand for *one million* more men:—

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

By the President.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled "An act to further Regulate and Provide for the Enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other Purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service," and "that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city precinct, or election district, or of a county not subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled;"

And whereas, The new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for 500,000 volunteers for the military service, provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law, for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY.

☞ An election will be held next Tuesday in this commonwealth, having reference to the proposed amendments to the Constitution. These amendments have been published voluntarily in our columns for the past three months, every week. There will be three boxes, one for each of the proposed amendments. The Legal form for voting will be found at length in the Sheriff's Proclamation, in another part of this paper.

The proposed amendments, says the Reading *Gazette*, are, in themselves, independent of party politics, and could have no political significance, were they considered upon their own abstract merits. But a determined effort has been made by the abolition presses, to make a party question of the first amendment—extending the right of soldiers voting in the field—which has had the usual effect of arousing a jealousy and suspicion that would not otherwise have manifested themselves. When rabid partisan papers, like the [*Lebanon Courier*,] for example, are found advocating this measure with extraordinary earnestness, and endeavoring to make the vote upon it a test of the voter's "loyalty or treason," it is not surprising that honest men, whose ideas of loyalty and treason are widely different from those of the [*Courier*,] should suspect that some other and less patriotic motive than love for the soldier is at the bottom of this new-born zeal. No one can be, in the abstract, opposed to allowing the soldier, legally entitled to a vote at home, the right to vote when he goes beyond the bounds of the State, for the time being, in his country's service—subject, of course, to the same restrictions that, for the purpose of preserving the purity of the elective franchise, are imposed upon the freedom of suffrage at home. But, when we find a question of this kind dragged before the public by partisan papers, and in the most offensive partisan spirit, it is but natural to suspect that, not the measure itself, but some ulterior object that is expected to be accomplished by it, prompts so ardent a support;—particularly, when we remember that it was men of this very same Abolition party, who first disputed the constitutionality of the old law allowing the soldiers to vote, and by obtaining a decision of the Supreme Court adverse to it, succeeded in ousting a Democratic Sheriff in Philadelphia who had been declared legally elected by the aid of the soldiers' votes. This fact unavoidably suggests the question, whether the Abolitionists would be now so earnest in advocating this amendment, if they did not expect to use the soldiers' votes for their own base partisan purposes? As for ourselves, we cannot consent that any one or all of these proposed amendments shall be made a political test. If party lines should be drawn on the election day, and if any considerable number of opposition votes should be polled, the fault will lie with the Abolition journals that are so offensively striving to make political capital out of the election.

OLD ABE EXPLAINS HIMSELF.

Those who believe that the war is only to be prosecuted until the Union is restored and the laws enforced, will find themselves disabused by Abe's epistle "To whom it may concern." He there says that any proposition embracing "the abandonment of slavery" will be met, &c. Of course propositions not embracing the eternal nigger will be refused, and the war go on until the last white man and his last dollar are expended. Are the people willing to continue this war on such terms? The effort last week was the fourth attempt made by the Rebels to come to an accommodation, but every time it has been spoiled or scouted by the folly of the administration and the inevitable nigger. We say let the Chicago Convention adopt a PEACE platform, nominate a good man, and if the people elect him, as we believe they will, this war will cease, and better terms will be made, more conducive to the interest of the white and of the black man, than can be accomplished by the present corrupt and incompetent administration by ages of fighting for freeing niggers.

☞ *The nail well hit on the head.*—The Philadelphia *Press* of last Wednesday has an article headed thus:—"*Plots on Foot. Conference of secessionists and Copperheads in Canada.*" As far as transpired the only persons in conference with the secessionists in Canada were Horace Greely, Abe Lincoln, and the latter's private Secretary Major Hay,—the most arrant and knavish copperheads in the land. We hope Forney is not coming back.

☞ Many abolition papers are urging Lincoln to decline the nomination for the Presidency, as, they say, that is the only way left to prevent the Democrats from electing the next President. We are thinking that even that way is not left.

☞ Tom Corwin, late minister to Mexico, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Fillmore, is out against Abe Lincoln. Corwin was some years ago a leading spirit among the Whigs, and was familiarly known as the "Ohio Wagon Boy." He never acted with the Democrats until now.

☞ The quota of Lebanon county under the recent call for 500,000 men, will be about **1000.** This will entail an expense for bounties and otherwise upon the county, of from **$300,000** to **$400,000!**—If the bounties are not paid for volunteers, the people will be drafted, which is equally as bad, if not worse.

☞ The Governor is about appointing recruiting Agents from each county in the State, to proceed to the States in rebellion to recruit negroes, to fill the quota of the State under the late call of Uncle Abe. A contemporary suggests that we send agents to Africa to obtain recruits.—Our own people, fit for military duty, have nearly all been slaughtered, so we should proceed to other countries, other continents, and other worlds.—And what place so fit to go to as Africa, where the dearly-beloved brethern are found in abundance, and in all the glory prized by abolitionism?

A NUMBER of leading Copperheads from the Northern States, and Rebels from the States in rebellion, have been holding a treasonable Caucus all week, at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls.—*Reading Journal.*

☞ President Lincoln, Major Hay (his private Secretary,) and Horace Greeley, (editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*,) were the "Copperheads." That their "Caucus" was "treasonable" there is no doubt, as a law of last Congress expressly declares such conferences to be treasonable. Will Old Abe arrest Lincoln and his fellow traitors? Food for Fort Lafayette!

☞ The milkmen of Albany have raised their price to eight cents, in consequence of the scarcity of water.

☞ The abolition crop this fall will disappoint Abraham's expectations after it's thrashed.

☞ Some of the administration papers, since the recent call for 500,000 more men, have the assurance to repeat their fiftieth time told falsehood, that this will now finish the war, that the rebels cannot raise another army, and that a few months service of the new men is all that will be required of them, as the rebellion will then be suppressed. If there are any folks foolish enough to believe such stories they should list with the marines, who are said to believe anything. This war has been ended on paper every thirty, sixty and ninety days since its commencement, and to-day, instead of taking Richmond we are just recovering from a fright occasioned by rebels around our own capitol. Those that volunteer, and the people, must not expect to get off from their engagements before the full time of their bond has run, unless Old Abe and his plundering blood-thirsty hordes are swept out of office by the coming elections.

☞ When we see the anxiety of the people just now to get out of the impending draft, and the indisposition of everybody to go and fight, it is surprising that there should still be a single individual in favor of the war and opposed to peace. Of the hundreds in this county who are still for the war to go on—in favor of Abe Lincoln's policy, and who delight in blood and carnage, hardly a single one is willing to go and fight. They say war! war! but they wont go and fight. They shed tears for the niggers and want him set free but they can't be brought to shoulder a musket. Like dogs barking at the moon, they damn the rebels at a safe distance, but they will not expose their precious carcasses south of Mason and Dixon's line. Let them practice their preaching or hold their tongues. The country is tired of them.

☞ Sherman's army is still besieging Atlanta, Georgia, but the place has not yet been taken, as was reported several times last week. Some pretty heavy engagements have been fought, but with no decisive results. Sherman, also, recently, captured fifty *women*! Thus far about 400 have been captured. They will be sent beyond the limits of the United States.

From General Grant's army there is little of interest. On Saturday there was considerable skirmishing in front of Burnside's position, but no injury is reported. By an order of General Grant the 10th Army Corps has been assigned to General Birney. General Ord has succeeded to the command of the 3d Division. Other changes, it is rumored, are in contemplation.

☞ The Boston *Herald*, which has been supporting Abe Lincoln thus far, has the following sensible proposition. It is quite Democratic:—

If we understand the Southern leaders, they will not return to the Union upon any terms. They inaugurated the war to establish a Southern Confederacy, and will be content with nothing short of that. If this be true, can we prevent it, and compel them to a submission to the old Union? If we cannot, and the people are satisfied upon this point, it is useless to fight any longer, but hold on to what we have got, and wait for time to determine the future.—We warn those in power that a crisis is rapidly approaching that will hurl them from their seats, unless they bring this war to a close, or convince the people that they have the power to do so before long.

☞ Mr. Lincoln will not have peace unless his terms are acceded to, a principal one of which is

"*The Abandonment of Slavery.*"

500,000 more Northern white men are to be made conscripts of, or taxed to buy men to be made soldiers of, *only* to free negroes. Lincoln says so. See his

"*To whom it may Concern.*"

PRIME samples of Circassian women bring $300 at Trebizond.

☞ Equal to a white man here.

INCORRECT.—The rumor circulated last week, that President Lincoln had made his escape to Harrisburg in disguise, proves to be incorrect. His Excellency finding that the roads leading north were in the hands of the rebels, and that all means of escape were cut off, nerved his resolution to the utmost, and—hid himself in a cellar.

A HEAVY WAGER.

The San Francisco Alta California, gives the following account of a strangely constituted wager. About ten months since, two gentlemen of that city agreed to the following conditions:

If the Federal forces did not capture Richmond within thirty days from that date, he was to give his opponent a single sound eatable apple; if Richmond held out sixty days, he was to give him two apples, and anon, doubling the number for each month until Richmond was taken—to the end of time if that event did not occur before. Nine months have passed since the first apple was handed over, and the list of apples delivered at the end of the successive months is as follows: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256,—total, 512. Thus far, it is all a good joke, and the loser has paid forfeits regularly, with a good grace, but yesterday it ruined a $10 piece to meet the demand. (Apples are 15 to 20 cents per pound, and it took a fifty-pound box.) Should Richmond be taken within the present month, he would get back all the apples he has lost and one more, which, as the price will then be at the very highest notch, would make him more than even; but, should it hold out a year longer, and he continue to pay his losses, his last payment would cost him $40,960, and he would be $81,000 out, in three months more, he would be out $686,340; and, should the war last from this date as much longer as it has already lasted since its commencement, no nation on earth could begin to meet the terms of the wager, even allowing it to be reduced to a cash basis, and the payments to be made in greenbacks.

[From the Cleveland Leader of Friday.]

A Terrible Death—Four Children Smothered in a Chest—The Story of the Old Oak Chest Realized.

A terrible realization of the tale of Ginevra, which Rogers has immortalized in verse, was discovered in the township of Newburg yesterday.—On Wednesday afternoon last a man named Schoger, living near the Buckeye House, (better known as Edward's Tavern,) on Kinsman street road, left the house with his wife to go into the field to work. Their four children, aged from two to ten years, remained at home. On returning to the house, the parents sought in vain for their children.—Search was made around the premises, over the farm and through the woods, the whole neighborhood turning out to join in it, but without success. Yesterday morning, however, their own house was searched; and in it, in an old German chest, the children were found, smothered to death, their faces black from suffocation. In their play the children had got into the chest, and, the lid falling and the spring catching, had been imprisoned in a living tomb.

A SOLDIER'S OPINION.

When the 13th Indiana Regiment returned home from the war, it had a public reception at Indianapolis, at which Governor Morton and some Federal officers made partizan speeches. A soldier comments upon the speeches, in a letter in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, as follows. The letter is addressed to "Gov. Morton, Gen. Carrington, Col. Baker, and Capt. Farquhar.

"Your speeches at the reception of the 13th Indiana Regiment will be long remembered. Your partizan appeals ought to damn you all. You are wanting in every attribute of a soldier. Three of you are candidates before the people for office, and you basely seize upon the time and occasion of a reception to war-worn soldiers to advance your interest, and secure votes. You are mistaken.—You are fully appreciated by the soldier who has stood amid the leaden hail of many a battle. One of your number, at least, has been repeatedly ordered to the field, and has never gone, and none of you ever will.—The soldiers know you, and will remember you all. Your patriotism is affected. Talk about fighting! When did either of you ever see a fight, or even smell powder, unless at a reception or a review? But you would pile up the bones of your fellow-citizens all over the country to bleach on a thousand sanguinary fields, and keep your precious bodies at a safe distance. You are known, and you are understood, and notice is now on you that at least one true soldier will remember you at the polls.

"UNION SOLDIER."

☞ THE late skirmishing near Fort Stevens has developed some kind of ammunition used by the rebels. Among the missiles picked up is a conical musket ball of lead in three divisions. Another is a brass chain shot, five inches in length, with a conical brass ball, three-fourths of an inch in length at each end.—The chain part is three and a half inches in length, formed of two stout brass wires twisted together, and permanently rivited to the ball at each end. This is evidently intended as a "flagstaff-ball," to be fired from the rifle to cut the staff. It is a fearful device. If fired at the neck of a soldier, it would most likely decapitate him, or, if wounded, poison him, and if it struck an arm or leg it would strip off the flesh. The wound would be certain death.

☞ Missouri is in a sad state.—The guerrillas are doing just as they please, and large portions of the State militia called out to fight them, go bodily over to them. The Federal commanders are in such straits that they are issuing proclamations calling out the citizens, but the citizens do not respond.

☞ Our exchanges all give the same report of the action of the Abolition League during the late invasion: They drummed and fifed and rallied, and all staid at home.

HOW IT WORKS.—A Junior partner in a firm on India street, Boston, concluded to raise a substitute and applied to a slate darkey who was standing on the opposite corner, when he received this reply:—"Lor bless you, I've got eight hundred dollars home for to buy a white man for myself."

Five boys, between fifteen and twenty years of ago, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, recently left home and friends, without stopping to say good-bye, to enlist in the army.

An old lady, 78 years old, living in Schuyler county, Illinois, gave birth to twins—two girls— two weeks since. Mother and daughters are doing well.

☞ The Fremonters appear to be really doing a big business in political campaigning. Their recent ratification meeting in Syracuse is represented as a large and enthusiastic gathering. An artillery salute of fifty guns was fired on the occasion.—The Ex-railspliter, from present indications, will have a powerful antagonist in the Pathfinder.

FATAL AFFRAY IN HARRISON COUNTY.

We learn that a most painful tragedy occurred near Mauckport, Harrison county, Indiana, yesterday (Sunday). The facts, as we heard them, are these: A young lady by the name of Miller went to the church wearing some sort of a "butternut" emblem. This created a considerable feeling among some of the Republican ladies of the congregation. After the services were over, Mrs. Timberlake, wife of Henry Timberlake, nephew of Col. John Timberlake, volunteered to go and take away the emblem. She rushed toward Miss Miller, and a general fight occurred among the women, when Col. John Timberlake came into the crowd, apparently greatly excited. A young man named Henry Lohmire, who accompanied Miss Miller to the church, warned Timberlake not to interfere. Lohmire himself endeavoring to seperate the lady combatants.

Timberlake replied to Lohmire, "you are nothing but a d—d rebel, anyhow." Lohmire warned Timberlake not to repeat the language. Timberlake replied, in a still more defiant manner, "you are a d—d rebel———;" and some accounts say struck Lohmire in the face and put his hand to a side pocket as if to draw a weapon; whereupon Lohmire drew a pistol and shot twice, both shots taking effect. The first ball passed through Timberlake's hand and into his shoulder; the second entered his side and passed through the heart, causing instant death.

The affair, as may be imagined, caused great excitement in the neighborhood, where a bad feeling had prevailed for some time. Timberlake was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 81st Indiana. Lohmire was a young man—a mere boy, in fact—who is said by those who know him to be of gentle disposition. He at once proceeded to Corydon, where he surrendered himself and was put in jail.—*New Albany Ledger, July 11.*

☞ A remarkable arrest was recently made in the Tyrol. A man named Gasser had threatened to kill his wife. She fled to a neighbor, whose dog was thereupon shot by Gasser. Two *gens d'armes* were sent to arrest him.—These he shot. A person coming up to take away the corpse of the one killed was also shot. This roused the neighborhood and authorities, who laid regular siege to the culprit in his house. Several of them were also shot and mortally wounded. One hundred balls were fired at his house during the day and night, but Gasser still remained uninjured.—The next day two cannon were brought up and discharged; still without results, until the storming party, taking courage from the lull in Gasser's fire, rushed into the house and found their man bleeding and wounded on the floor, entirely exhausted, his veins opened at the wrists, and flowing forth his life-blood. The scene took place at Lanterach.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, July 24.—A terrible accident occurred at the Phœnix Colliery on Saturday evening which resulted in the instant death of twenty-one men, who were on a slope car coming out of the mine from their day's work. When at the top of the slope the chain broke, allowing the car to run back a distance of 600 feet, on a slope of 75 degrees. Every man in the descending car was killed.

The mother of the Viceroy of Egypt has brought many rich presents, on her visit to Constantinople, to the Sultan and to the court. Conspicuous among them is a superb diamond, valued at £60,000, and a single ring diamond, valued at £15,000.

George P. Morris received twenty-five dollars for his song, "Woodman, spare that Tree," of which millions of copies have been sold, and which has been a tit-bit in the *repertoire* of every vocalist of note for nearly half a century.

☞ A SHOCKING DISASTER occurred at the Blockley Alms House, Philadelphia, early on Wednesday morning, caused by the falling of a partition wall, and the falling in of all the floors to the roof in the female Lunatic Asylum. 18 insane women were killed and 20 wounded. There were 229 inmates in the Asylum.

ON the banks of the Ganges, the Brahim priest, bride, and groom perform the ceremony by holding on to the tail of a cow.

☞ The Massachusetts papers boast that cotton mills are earning enormous profits, instancing the James mills, at Newburyport, which on a capital of $250,000 has actually divided $377,500! These profits coined from the blood and tears of the country, go into the pockets of the "loyal" shoddyites.

☞ The Administration is opposed to involuntary servitude for the negroes in the South, but it has no hesitation in conscripting all the white men in the North for involuntary or forced service in the army.—Compulsion for the white man, but non-compulsion for the negro, is their motto.

AGAINST HIM.—Fremont is against Lincoln, the Germans are against him Chase is against him, the people are against him, the army will be against him, the Lord is against him, (if we are to judge from appearances,) and the civilized world is against him; so he cannot, in any event, be re-elected President by a fair vote of the people.—*Washington Register.*

☞ From present indications Lincoln will prove himself capable of splitting other things than rails.

☞ The exclusive privilege to sell newspapers along the line of the New York Central Railroad has been sold to L. N. Shear for $5,000.

☞ Of four hundred soldiers that recently passed through Portland, one hundred and thirty had each lost a leg.

☞ GEN. BRADLEY JOHNSON BURNED HIS OLD HOMESTEAD.—A despatch from Washington says, when Bradley Johnson entered Frederick, during the recent raid, he directed his steps to his old dwelling, where he and his family once resided. He found his old homestead occupied by a Northern man, who had purchased it from the Government. He asked for the occupant, who appeared, and after a few pertinent inquiries, Johnson informed him that he was the rightful owner of the house, and at once demanded the rent of $1,400, at the rate of $100 per month, the man having resided in it for fourteen months. He gave him thirty minutes to collect the rent, which was done. Bradley asked him if he wanted a receipt. The occupant said he did not, and then Bradley gave him two hours to move his goods out which being done, the house was set on fire and in a little time was a mass of ruins.

Teachers' Examinations in Lebanon County.

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

CORNWALL.

9 TEACHERS—6 MONTHS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Excelsior School House, on *Saturday, September 3, 1864.* JOSEPH MEILMAN, President.
JACOB WEIMER, JR. Secretary.

NORTH ANNVILLE.

11 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on *Monday, September 5, 1864.* JOHN FRANK, President.
HENRY EBERLY, Secretary.

LONDONDERRY.

9 MALE AND 2 FEMALE TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Palmyra, on *Tuesday, September 6, 1864.* HENRY BOMBERGER, President.
ANDREW CLENDENIN, Secretary.

SOUTH ANNVILLE.

9 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Insitute, on *Wednesday, September 7, 1864.* JOSIAH KREIDER, President.
JOEL FELTY, Secretary.

NORTH LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

12 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Double School House, on *Thursday, September 8, 1864.* JACOB KELLER, President.
WM. LIGHT, Secretary.

EAST HANOVER.

10 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Washington School House, on *Friday, September 9, 1864.* DANIEL MAYER, President.
JOHN H. SHUEY, Secretary.

SWATARA.

11 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Jonestown, on *Saturday, September 10, 1864.* NICHOLAS THOMPSON, President.
DR. COOPER, Secretary.

MILLCREEK.

8 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Newmanstown, on *Tuesday, September 13, 1864.* FREDERICK SHULTZ, President.
JACOB G. ZUG, Secretary.

HEIDELBERG.

13 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Shafferstown, on *Thursday, September 15, 1864.* JEREMIAH STEINMETZ, President.
HENRY B. ISS, Secretary.

SOUTH LEBANON.

9 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Moravian School House, on *Saturday, September 17, 1864.* E. DUNDORE, President.
MOSES STROHM, Secretary.

UNION.

9 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Union Forge, on *Monday, September 19, 1864.* PETER BASHORE, President.
DANIEL W. GEEDERICH, Secretary.

BETHEL.

13 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at Fredericksburg, on *Tuesday, September 20, 1864.* ISAIAH LIGHT, President.
SAMUEL WEIDER, Secretary.

JACKSON.

19 TEACHERS. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Myerstown Academy, on *Saturday, September 24, 1864.* IS. TIOE, President.
CYRUS SHIRK, Secretary.

N. B.—Observe the following Rules:—

1st. Applicants will furnish themselves with pen, ink and paper, and be in readiness at 8 o'clock.

2d. No private examinations to be held except in such cases as are specified by law.

3d. Applicants must present themselves in the Districts in which they intend to teach.

4th. Those who have certificates of last year are requested to present them.

5th. Those who are strangers to the undersigned must bring with them testimonials of good moral character.

6th. Certificates, to be legal, must have a five cent stamp affixed, which the County Superintendent will furnish. Teachers will please make the change.

7th. As heretofore subscriptions will be taken for the Pennsylvania School Journal.

The Directors and the public are invited to be present.

HENRY HOUCK, Co. Supt.

Lebanon, July 13, 1864.

NORMAL CLASS.

THE NORMAL CLASS will be re-opened by the undersigned, in 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, we believe, 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 WEBSTER'S, or, (at the option of the recipient,) a WORCESTER'S UNABRIGED DICTIONARY will be presented to the student who shall have spelled correctly, the greatest number of words out of a list of five hundred, to be selected by the teachers, and written out by the Class; as a Dictation Exercise: and Certificates 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.

EXPENSES—for Board, Washing, and Tuition, for the Term—$20.

Boarding 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

W. J. BURNSIDE, Principal, at Annville, or to
H. HOUCK, County Superintendent, at Lebanon.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the account of John L. Saylor, assignee for the benefit of Creditors, under a voluntary deed of assignment, of LEVI SAYLOR and WIFE, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, of Lebanon County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said County, on the *Third Monday of August*, next, for confirmation and allowance, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

HENRY SIEGRIST, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, July 13, 1864.

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the account of George Rigler, assignee for the benefit of Creditors under a voluntary deed of assignment executed by DANIEL HENNING and WIFE, of North Annville township, Lebanon County Pa., has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, Lebanon County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said County, on the *Third Monday of August*, next, for confirmation and allowance, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

HENRY SIEGRIST, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, July 13, 1864.

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Jonathan Zerbe, Committee and Trustee of ISAAC HOFFMAN, an habitual drunkard, of Heidelburg township, Lebanon County, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, of Lebanon County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said County, on the *Third Monday of August*, next, for confirmation and allowance, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper

HENRY SIEGRIST, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, July 13, 1864.

Letter of Advice for Ladies.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

HAS information never before published. Sent free in a sealed envelope for ten cents.

Address DR. STANFORD, Box No. 4,652 New York P. O.

July 13, 1864.—3m.

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the account of Isaac Hoffer, assignee of CHARLES SCHRIVER and WIFE, late of East Hanover township, (now Borough of Lebanon,) has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, of Lebanon County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said County, on the *Third Monday of August*, next, for confirmation and allowance, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

HENRY SIEGRIST, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, July 13, 1864.