

portant result which this experiment has supplied. To the farmer who expands a large farm in the support of horse-power, there are two points in this experiment clearly established, which in practice must be profitable; first the saving of the food for the amount of 6 lbs. per day; and secondly, no loss of horse power arising from that saving.

Lebanon Advertiser.

Wm. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.
LEBANON, PA.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

TO GOVERNMENT BOND HOLDERS.
Capitalists who have invested in Government securities should favor a speedy termination of the war. Their interest, says the *Age*, clearly lies in that direction; and they are certainly no exception to the rule that governs human conduct. The sooner the accumulation of debt is stopped, the better for them; for if the war be continued until the national debt reach such gigantic proportions as to weigh us all down, they will all the rest, must be engulfed in a common ruin. So far, perhaps, they have made a good thing; they have, possibly, made an investment which may prove secure and remunerative—considerations of the highest import with capital. It should be constantly remembered that the war is now prosecuted exclusively upon credit; that every hour of its continuance adds to the already frightful mass of debt; and should it be protracted until the debt reaches such colossal dimensions—a thing by no means improbable—as to be beyond our means of liquidation, what would five-twentieths or any other species of Government securities be worth then? Rags would be just as valuable.

THE TWO GREAT EVILS.
We have two great evils in the land—slavery according to the Republicans, and war according to the Democrats. The Republicans, having the power, use the latter evil in the vain attempt to "wipe out" the former. The Democrats want the evil of war, which we can as yet manage, abated and the other evil left to its fate. Which, now is the course of wisdom? War has and does afflict us;—Slavery never troubled us, at least not to any such extent as to make it an evil to us of the north, and certainly not to the people of the south, because, if it were they would have got rid of it long ago. It will not do to say in reply to this that the people of the south are opposed to it, and have suffered from it, but that a few leaders, by power, intelligence and ingenuity maintained it, for the reason that a sufficient answer to that is the fact that we now find them in arms to a man in its defence,—at least the Republicans tell us that they are fighting for slavery, and we take them at their word. Abe Lincoln made a condition precedent that if they will "abandon" their evil he will listen to propositions of peace; they simply say that they are willing and ready to come to an arrangement which will abate our evil. The question then comes is slavery so great an evil that all the sacrifices of blood and money expended in a gigantic war, of brother against brother, like ours, are of trifling moment. If the people of Lebanon county—the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, think so they will vote for Lincoln next November—and of course should they "nauseate and gose fight,"—if they think war is a greater evil to them than slavery; if their own lives and the lives of their children are worth more than the freedom of negroes, they will vote against Lincoln, who made this the naked question when he told the rebel commissioners in Canada a week ago, that no propositions of peace would be listened to unless they embraced "the abandonment of slavery."

It is asserted that when the Republican Convention at Baltimore, threw Hamlin off, it thereby upset half of the "Government." It would be well if only half were upset. We are afraid the whole team is smashed up.

The President has determined that there shall be no peace unless the rebels "abandoned slavery." The people never authorized him to exact such a condition, nor did Congress. His determination is the act of a despot. Are the farmers of Lebanon county prepared to support Lincoln in his determination that no peace shall be made until slavery is abolished? If so, they will vote for him this fall. If, however, they think that their interests, the interests of their children, and the interests of humanity, are superior to the interests of a parcel of negroes, when it even remains a question whether they be benefited or harmed by emancipation, they will vote against him, and that with a will.

THE TWO GREAT DOCUMENTS.

The Democracy believe that the greatest document in the country is the Federal Constitution; the Republicans believe that the emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln is the greatest. The former was made for the benefit and welfare of the white races of the country; and the latter for the negro. Mr. Lincoln and his party want the latter substituted for the former, and to accomplish his object has sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, expended untold millions of dollars, and is willing to expend more lives and more treasure for the same purpose. His declaration that he will not make peace unless the "abandonment of slavery" is one of the conditions, is equivalent to this. The great constitution of the revolutionary fathers is to be abandoned, and his proclamation, which produces perpetual war so that the negro may be made the equal of the whites in rights and citizenship, to sit at our board, to marry our daughters, to vote with us, substituted in its place. The question now arises, for the people to decide, whether they prefer to live under the old Federal Constitution or under the emancipation proclamation of Lincoln. For our part we prefer the former, and, if living, shall make our vote tell next fall in its favor.

FACTS ABOUT PEACE.

The late conference at Niagara Falls has established two important facts:—
1st. That the South is willing and desirous to treat for peace.
2d. That Lincoln has preemptorily refused to listen to any propositions that do not embrace the unqualified "abandonment of slavery" by the South.

The character and position of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, leave no room to doubt that when they sought a safe-conduct to Washington, it was for a serious purpose, and under authority, entitled at least to respect, to propose some sort of terms of Peace. And the remarkable document, addressed "To all whom it may concern," and signed by Abraham Lincoln, clearly proves the fixed purpose of the present Administration to listen to no overtures that do not, at the very outset, indicate a readiness to submit to terms of its own dictation. This, of course, precludes all hope of peace by negotiation.

These being the facts, it becomes the imperative duty of the people to decide whether they will consent to continue in power those who have abandoned the original and only lawful and just object of the war, and now defiantly proclaim their determination to prolong it, for the destruction of slavery—a purpose for which there exists not the shadow of authority under the Constitution; or whether they will, by a change of rulers, decide that the profers of peace which the South may be disposed to make, shall at least have a hearing. If they be such as we can honorably accept, well; and why fight any longer? If not, we shall be no worse off than we are to-day.—*Reading Gazette.*

The Invasion.

[From the *Age*.]
The Confederates after their recent expedition into Maryland, and to Washington, retreated from Rockville across the Potomac to Leesburg, and through Snicker's Gap into the Shenandoah Valley. They were followed by General Wright's troops, a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, and Crook's cavalry. Snicker's Gap is a short distance west of Leesburg. Co-operating with Wright, Generals Hunter and Averell moved south west from Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg along the valley. The Confederates withdrew rapidly and Wright followed as a swiftly. At Snicker's Gap, Crook, who led the Federal advance, captured a Confederate wagon train. The Confederates turned upon their pursuers, drove them off, and recaptured all but two of the wagons.—Wright followed them through the gap a short distance, to the Shenandoah River. The authorities at Washington seeing the Federal pursuit so apparently successful, and wishing to send Wright and his troops back to Grant's army, sent a courier to recall him. Before the courier arrived, Wright reached the Shenandoah, and found the enemy drawn up on the western bank. He tried to cross it, but was repulsed. He then endeavored to outflank the Confederates, when they suddenly broke up their camp and marched southward along the valley to Manassas Gap.
As Wright was preparing to follow them, the courier reached him. The orders to return to Washington were accompanied by the 19th Corps, which were ordered to march through Snicker's Gap towards Leesburg. General Crook covered the rear. The march was not molested. Crook, as soon as Wright's troops had passed through Snicker's Gap, was ordered to go northward along the valley and join Hunter and Averell, who had halted at Winchester. At the same time the Confederates began a swift march northward. Wright was out of the way, and having been heavily reinforced, they anticipated an easy conquest of Hunter. They came up with Crook just south of Winchester, and on Saturday week drove him into the town. An attack was unexpected, and Hunter hastily abandoned Winchester, leaving the greater portion of his baggage in the enemy's hands. On Sunday morn-

ing he was again attacked, north of Winchester. He was almost surrounded. One regiment was cut off from another. There seemed to be no orders given except for retreat. The Confederates captured four cannon and eight hundred prisoners. They broke up Hunter's column, and his troops completely disorganized, rushed to Martinsburg. Crook tried to protect the rear from the Confederates' pursuit, but was unsuccessful.—Averell did what he could, but the road was complete. Hunter had lost the confidence of his men, and could no longer control them. No stand was made at Martinsburg. The road north to Williamsport was taken by the fugitive army, and a halt was not made until the Potomac was crossed. Col. Mulligan was killed, Gen. Averell wounded, as also a number of other general officers, in the battle of Sunday.

The Confederates captured Martinsburg. The road taken by Hunter's men was covered with all sorts of abandoned material. The woods were filled with Federal stragglers. The enemy did not advance in force north of Martinsburg, though pickets were sent out. Hunter, when he reached Williamsport, found an order relieving him from command. Crook succeeded him. Wright, as soon as he reached Washington, was sent westward towards Harper's Ferry. The authorities saw their mistake in recalling him from the Shenandoah Valley, and on Monday a week his troops began marching from Washington to the north bank of the James, and Foster was attacked both in front and flank. On Tuesday night he was driven back a half mile, though with but a small loss. At the same time the Confederates began a furious cannonade upon Birney, Martinsburg and Burnside, which kept them from crossing to Foster's aid. There were no available troops to send to him but Sheridan's cavalry, and on Tuesday night Sheridan crossed the James with two divisions. On Wednesday morning he reached Foster and joined his line of battle. The Confederates continued the concentration of troops in front of Foster, and more aid was necessary. Barlow's Corps was taken away from below Petersburg and sent across the river.

Grant's Army.

We think the siege of Petersburg is ended. The Confederates have made a movement which has very probably, compelled its abandonment. Four days ago the Confederates began a movement. A large force was sent to the north bank of the James, and Foster was attacked both in front and flank. On Tuesday night he was driven back a half mile, though with but a small loss. At the same time the Confederates began a furious cannonade upon Birney, Martinsburg and Burnside, which kept them from crossing to Foster's aid. There were no available troops to send to him but Sheridan's cavalry, and on Tuesday night Sheridan crossed the James with two divisions. On Wednesday morning he reached Foster and joined his line of battle. The Confederates continued the concentration of troops in front of Foster, and more aid was necessary. Barlow's Corps was taken away from below Petersburg and sent across the river.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAIN INVADDED.

Chambersburg Burned
From the *Harrisburg Patriot & Union* of Monday.
At an early hour on Saturday morning intelligence was received here that the Confederates in heavy force had entered Chambersburg in three columns, and commenced destroying the public buildings of the town, and that General Couch and staff, as soon as they were apprised of the rebellion, hastily changed their base to Carlisle. This news, fully confirming the statement that the Confederates had crossed the Potomac in large numbers, spread throughout the city with telegraphic rapidity, causing a general panic among our people paralleled only by that of July, 1863, when the rebel legions approached within a few miles of the State Capital and threatened its destruction. General Curtin, then on a visit to Bedford Springs, was immediately informed by telegraph of the perilous state of affairs, and started in a special train for this city. In the meantime the excitement and alarm continued to increase, all the public halls were wrung, and a town meeting was called to take measures for the defense of the city, in case the invaders should advance this far. The meeting then adjourned to await the arrival of the Governor, and the work of recruiting immediately commenced. About this time a dispatch was received to the effect that telegraphic communication between Chambersburg and Shippensburg had been suspended by the cutting of the wires, and that the Confederate pickets were gradually moving toward the latter town. This looked as if the enemy intended advancing in force down the Cumberland valley, and increased the alarm and excitement previously existing here. On the arrival of the Governor at three o'clock another town meeting was convened. His Excellency appeared and delivered a brief address, which he declared it to be his duty to do, and the object of the rebel invasion was the capture and destruction of the capital of Pennsylvania, and closed with an earnest appeal to the people to rally in its defense. During the progress of the meeting a dispatch was received and read, announcing that the Chambersburg Bank building, and the private mansion of Col. A. K. McClure had been fired by the rebels, who were still pursuing their work of devastation and ruin.

During the evening intelligence was received that a greater portion of the town of Chambersburg, comprising some two hundred and sixty buildings, had been burned by the bold invaders, but that in the midst of their incendiary work Averell's troops arrived and drove them from the town. The report that the rebels had left Chambersburg was fully confirmed yesterday, and the alarm and excitement caused by an anticipated attack upon the State capital at once subsided. They did an immense amount of damage, however, and carried away with them millions of dollars worth of plunder.

The "scare" in Cumberland valley was fully equal to that caused by the Maryland invasion. On Saturday evening the stream of frightened refugees commenced pouring through this city, continuing without cessation throughout the night and until yesterday afternoon. Persons who came down the valley informed us that the roads were literally lined with horses and wagons, presenting an almost unbroken procession between this city and Shippensburg. Yesterday morning a portion of Averell's wagon train, consisting of thirty or forty wagons, also reached here. What became of the balance of the train is not definitely known. We hear rumors of its capture and destruction by the rebels, but cannot vouch for their accuracy.

Among the rumors that yesterday was one to the effect that a party of rebel raiders passed through Fulton county early in the morning, whose destination was supposed to be Mount Union or some other point on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, with a view of committing depredations on the track and suspending railroad communication between the east and west, preparatory to an invasion of the western part of the State by the rebel forces. Whether this rumor be true or false, it is known that an artillery battery consisting of eight pieces, and a large quantity of ammunition, went west over the Pennsylvania road yesterday afternoon. Whatever news the State and military authorities may be in possession of they keep to themselves, leaving the people mystified in relation to events that are now transpiring, but which will be fully developed in due time.

The rebels that burned Chambersburg were under the command of Gen. McClausland. He demanded \$100,000 in gold, or \$500,000 in greenbacks. His demand not being complied with he applied the torch, and 265 houses were destroyed. In their retreat they passed through McConnellsburg and effected a crossing at Hancock, without losing a man.

The Rebel Albert Pike's Library, destroyed by our soldiers, is said to have been worth \$100,000.

General Sherman has been repulsed and compelled to fall back from Atlanta. Wednesday a week was the first day of fighting. The Federal army was in the ravine formed by Peach Tree Creek. They assaulted the Confederate works on the hills making the southern slope of the ravine. The Federal line formed a semi-circle. The western flank was three miles north of Atlanta; the eastern flank was six miles east of Atlanta, at Decatur. On Wednesday and Thursday, Sherman assaulted the Confederate works, but could do nothing. His attacks were all repulsed, and on Thursday night his army was in the same position it occupied before the battle began. None of the Confederate works had been captured.

On Thursday night, however, Gen. Hood began a movement. Hardee with a strong column was sent to attack the Federal eastern flank at Decatur. Wheeler with the Confederate cavalry accompanied him. On Friday morning the new contest began. Hardee surprised Blair and Logan, whose corps were at Decatur.—Wheeler made a stout stand and got in front of Atlanta at once began an attack upon the Federal center and western flank, to prevent aid being sent to Blair and Logan. At noon on Friday, after a severe battle Blair and Logan were compelled to abandon Decatur. They were driven from their works and the Confederates occupied them. Wheeler came upon their rear and captured the greater part of their wagon trains.—The Federal troops retreated across Peach Tree Creek. In this retreat McPherson was killed, and the Confederates, besides many prisoners, captured sixteen cannon and five hundred wagons.

As soon as the Federal eastern flank was broken the Confederates attacked the center. A column under Cheatham began an assault at four o'clock on Friday afternoon. After a severe contest the Federal troops abandoned their works and retreated across Peach Tree Creek. They lost six cannon on the retreat. On Friday night the contest ceased. The losses on neither side are reported. The Confederate General Hood in his official report states that he captured two thousand prisoners, twenty-two cannon and five hundred wagons. General Stoneman, with the Federal cavalry, who was sent around the west side of Atlanta, to destroy the railroad leading to Macon, found the enemy in too strong force to accomplish his purpose. The Confederates now hold the railroad running east from Atlanta, and also the village of Decatur. Every railroad running out of Atlanta, except the one north to Dalton, is now in their possession. At last accounts the Federal army, with the exception of the western flank, was posted along Peach Tree Creek. The western flank was on its southern bank. The Confederates now oppose the crossing of the creek, and the Federal line extends from a point three miles north of Atlanta to a point two miles north of Decatur. Since Friday week, General Sherman has acted on the defensive. Various Confederate attacks have been made upon his position on the north bank of Peach Tree Creek. They were feeble, however, and easily repulsed. Sherman has not yet made any attempt to recover his former position on the south side of the creek.

LATER.
General Grant has mined and blown up a Confederate fort near Port Walthall. The situation in front of Petersburg is so changed, however, that the town is no longer seriously menaced. Since Friday week the troops have held a position extending from Petersburg across the James. His army is divided by the James and the Appomattox into three nearly equal divisions. These are connected only by pontoon bridges, and if there be any thing in the maxims which point out the danger of allowing a water course to divide a camp, Grant must be in a perilous position. The late contests on the north bank of the James resulted in the capture of five or six cannon and fifty prisoners.—The Confederate position there was not captured, and is still held.—Grant's line now is materially altered from what it was some days ago. All the country on the southern flank has been abandoned. Instead of extending four miles south of Petersburg, it is now extremely doubtful whether Grant's southern flank extends to Petersburg at all. The Jerusalem road which runs southeast from the town has been abandoned. The Confederates have occupied it.—The Federal line has been withdrawn even from the Norfolk Railroad.

At daylight on Saturday morning Gen. Grant exploded his mine. It had been dug under a Confederate fort on the south bank of the Appomattox, near Port Walthall, and a bomb four miles northeast of Petersburg. This was in front of Burnside's Corps, which is stationed near Port Walthall. There were four guns in the fort, and as soon as it blew up Burnside's Corps, assisted by Martin Dale's from the north bank of the Appomattox, attacked and captured the ruins. Some prisoners were taken, but the number is not stated. General Grant's intentions are not yet evident. Whether he wishes to operate on the north or the south bank of the James is not known.—The explosion of the mine was followed by a heavy cannonade from both sides, which continued for some time.

Our loss in the charge was severe, as our men had to cross an open field to reach the rebels.
The Latest accounts we have from Grant's Army are that the operations consequent upon the explosion of the mine were followed by a terrible repulse and slaughter of our troops. We were driven back to our original positions. The negro troops, who were pushed forward in the fight, suffered horribly.

DISCRIMINATING IN FAVOR OF THE NEGRO.
The widows of white soldiers have to prove themselves to be such by a tedious and complex process, in which they are liable to fail before they can secure pensions.
A "colored lady" has only to prove that she has lived with a nigger two years as his wife, and in the event of his death she receives a pension. A white woman, it seems from this, is not quite as good as a black one, if she does behave herself as well.

The Rebel Albert Pike's Library, destroyed by our soldiers, is said to have been worth \$100,000.

FROM ATLANTA.

Look here Mister Pull-dog, I vlinks you three dimes, and every dime I find you de same old pull-dog. Tam your beeches; who cares for your old beeches? My dime is out next months and de country may go to de devil for beeches; so I goes to my denit.

TURNED TO A VALUABLE PURPOSE.
The Philadelphia *News* says: "In one of the days in the early part of last week two boys, of diminutive physical and mental development, were flying a kite at Germantown. They were near the Railroad depot, and the kite not flying as well as they desired, they pulled it down to adjust the bobs of the tail. A gentleman passing by, attracted by the efforts of the boys, came towards them, and examined their work. To his surprise he saw that on the stick was pasted a Five twenty bond, of the value of five hundred dollars. Taking the bond, he accompanied the boys home, and found that their mother had picked it up in the street, and ignorant of its value, had kept it on account of the engraving, which she thought a collection of pretty pictures. It belonged to a neighboring gentleman, who was much surprised at the return of his property,—and still more astonished at the way in which it had been recovered.

THE DRAFT.—We learn from good authority that the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, said, in the presence of several persons in a public house in Harrisburg, that the last draft in Pennsylvania has been made. Whether it was said knowingly, in view of some negotiations of peace, or in a spirit indicating forcible opposition to the draft, we cannot say.—*Westchester Jeffersonian.*

IF RUMOR BE TRUE, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania did make some such declaration in a public house in this city one day last week.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

The remark was publicly made in the "Buehler House," at Harrisburg, and the words used by Adjutant General Russel were about these: "The last draft that can be enforced in Pennsylvania has been made."—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

GEN. SIGEL UNDER ARREST.—A Harrisburg dispatch in Friday's Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "General Sigel stated to several of his friends that he had been placed under arrest."

THE QUOTA OF PENNSYLVANIA under the five hundred thousand call is sixty-one thousand and seven hundred.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT says the Albany *Argus*, adds that he will refuse to entertain a proposition of peace, and will wage war until the "abandonment of slavery" is an usurper, and undertakes to wage war without the sanction and in violation of the Constitution. He has just as much constitutional power to wage war for the establishment of Mahometanism, as he has for the abolition of slavery. The subject of slavery is one which, under the Constitution, belongs exclusively to the States.

The bank of Genoa, which has been in existence hundreds of years, perhaps, proved itself the strongest institution of the kind in the world. It is a remarkable fact in its history, that its administration has always been as permanent and unchangeable as that of the republic has been agitated and fluctuating. No alteration ever took place in the mode of governing and regulating the affairs of the bank; and two sovereign and independent powers, at war with each other, have been within the walls of the city, without producing the slightest shock to the bank, or causing it to secrete any of its books or treasures.

BLACK vs. WHITE.—The community of Washington City were, the other day, shocked by the intelligence that while a white murderer was being hung there, President Lincoln had pardoned a black murderer. The white man had been circumstantially found guilty of having murdered his wife with excessive beating. The negro murdered the husband of a wife with whom he held unlawful relations. Both were recommended by the court for mercy, but the President had no mercy for the white man, and no punishment for the double crime of the negro. How unjustly fanaticism compels its victim to act, in these cases, strongly illustrated.

VARIOUS ESTIMATES are made of the number of the invading rebels, the lowest putting them at 30,000. It is believed in official circles that it is their intention to make Bedford county and the mountains adjacent a sort of general rendezvous.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 30.—The movements of the raiders seem as little known to military authorities as to the general community. Where they are, what doing, or intending to do, we cannot learn from them; but having sounded every fount of information, we can say confidently that they are still in the valley. They have a number of threshing machines in operation at several points, and do not intend to be driven from their work.

WASHINGTON SURROUNDED.—A Providence newsboy the other day was yelling out: "Washington 'tiredly' surrounded!" "What," said a gentleman, "is Washington surrounded by?" "Ports," answered the youth, as he dashed away.

A TEN-POUND MUD-TURTLE, caught recently in the town of Rochester, Mass., laid fifty-nine eggs seven hours after its head was severed from its body. An egg-eat-out story.

COAL MINING PROFITABLE.—Coal mining is said to be remarkably profitable to the miners now. Those working at piece work earn from three to four hundred dollars per month, in one part of the State, or an annual income of forty-eight hundred dollars. When the work is straight forward, from three hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars is thought a fair month's earning, with only pick and shovel.

A MAINE PAPER says: "If Gen. Lee could recruit in this State he would get ten soldiers to Grant's none. We suppose the reason is, that the chances for life in Lee's army is as near to one in Grant's."

FORTUNATE COMBINATION.—We are opposed to proprietary medicine, and it is with some compunction that we see advertisements of them in our columns.—Still we must confess that Brown's Troches are convenient and usful, in certain conditions of the throat and larynx, before speaking.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Teachers' Examinations in Lebanon County.
For School Year, June, 1864—June, 1865.
TEACHERS—6 MONTHS. The examination of 9 Teachers for the School of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

NORTH ANNVILLE. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

LONDONBERY. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

SOUTH ANNVILLE. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

NORTH LEBANON TOWNSHIP. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

EAST HANOVER. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

SWATARA. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

MILLERSBURG. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

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UNION. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

BETHEL. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

JACKSON. The examination of Teachers for the Schools of the above District will take place at the Lebanon Valley Institute, on Tuesday, September 6, 1864. JOSEPH R. BISHOP, President. J. W. WILSON, Secretary.

NORMAL CLASS. will be opened by the Under-Superintendent of the Normal Institute, at Annville, on Monday, August 1st, 1864, and continues in session until the first of October.

This class was established last year for the first time in the county, and has been a complete success. It was attended by twelve of the finest 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 more profitable.

At the close of the term, a **WEDNESDAY** EXAMINATION will be held, at the residence of the Under-Superintendent, on Wednesday, August 10th, 1864. Applicants must present themselves in the District which they wish to teach, on the 4th of August. Those who have certificates of last year are requested to present them.

Certificates, to be legal, must have a five cent stamp affixed, which the County Superintendent will furnish. Teachers without certificates, or those whose certificates have expired, will be taken for the Pennsylvania School Journal.

The Directors and the Institute, invited to be present.
Lebanon, July 12, 1864. HENRY HOOK, Co. Supt.

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AUGUST COURT PROCLAMATION.
The President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the district composed of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and Judges of the County Court of Lebanon, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offences in said counties; the Judge of the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Lebanon; and the Judge of the County Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Lebanon; through their respective Clerks, do hereby certify that the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Lebanon, and the County Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Lebanon, will be held at the usual places, on the 10th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.