in the following letter to the President, dated July 21st, A. D. 1864:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, July 21, 1864.

His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States—

SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the National force with an especial view to its defence. The Potomac River can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective states a volunteer force that shall be sufficient with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all.

We ask the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several states on the call last made, and be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that as a general rule well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the imperiousness of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas of Maryland was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. These regiments were raised but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would, with great respect, but most earnestly urge upon Your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

(Signed) A. W. BRADFORD,
A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1st, A. D. 1864, is the only reply received up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1st, 1-64.

His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21st, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted.

In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved February 18th, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

MEM.—*Similar letter sent His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, this date.*

How the reasons given for the refusal to act on this proposition, can be made consistent with the enlistment of men for one hundred days, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland and at Washington and vicinity, it is hard to perceive.

On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication dated 22d July, 1864, was made by Major Gen. Couch, to the Secretary of War: (Copy:)

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, PA., July 22, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SIR:—During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it. Citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed and went down to the Northern Central Railroad to guard the bridges or hold their town. This is stated in order to show you that the "border citizens" are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary raiding party. Enclosed, I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with his endorsement upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed. If 10,000 men can thus be organized, its existence would be a protection and give confidence.

I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted.

It is believed that the new militia law of this state will practically prove no value excepting that an enrollment will probably be made. I am sir,

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

[Signed,] D. N. COUCH,
Major General Comd'g Dept.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, Aug. 4, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Assistant Adjutant General.

On the same day I approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 22d of August. I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1, 1864 to the proposition of Gen. Couch:

(Copy.) WAR DEP'T ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

Major General D. N. Couch, Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "Special Corps" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannot sanction the issue of the clothing in question.

I am, General, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, Harrisburg, August 6th, 1 64.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin.

JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Assistant Adjutant General.

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863, and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization, we have been obliged to resort entirely to the volunteer militia, and with few exceptions to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is, I think, for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had; but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, approved by him of a board of examination, of three Major Generals for each division, of whom the Major General of the division shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officials shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision shall be made for drafting the militia when required. The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer force in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority and appointments of meritorious privates has produced harmony and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form, either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia to consist in due proportion of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments to be styled "Minute Men," who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years—who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force will be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised, and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistence and pay in getting to and from the border.

A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain and army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give to the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government, when it became necessary to call into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defence of the State, I of course cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and economical, than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to cooperate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern Armies, Col. F. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place, and also for the South Western Armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers of their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these governments, can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessaries, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of 30th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by Banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the legislature passed the act of 4th May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.

The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to reimburse the funds advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The Revenue Bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention.

A. G. CURTIN.


# The Advertiser:

TERMS, - - - - - - $1 50 A YEAR

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.


# HOME AFFAIRS.

## Rates of Advertising.

The publishers of Lebanon have agreed upon the following charges for Advertising, viz:—

| Size. | 1t. | 3t. | 3m. | 6m. | 1y. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Square, 12 lines, | $ .50 | $1.00 | $3.00 | $5.00 | $ 8.00 |
| 2 " 24 lines, | 1.00 | 2.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| 3 " 36 lines, | 1.50 | 3.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| For Executor's and Administrator's Notices, | | | | | 2.00 |
| For Assignee, Auditor and similar Notices, | | | | | 1.50 |
| For yearly Cards, not exceeding 6 lines, | | | | | 5.00 |
| For column advertisement, 1 year, | | | | | 50.00 |
| For ½ column " " | | | | | 30.00 |
| For ¼ column " " | | | | | 18.00 |
| For Announcing candidates for office, in advance, | | | | | 2.00 |
| For Announcing sale, unaccompanied by adv't. | | | | | 1.00 |
| For Local Notices, Society resolutions, &c., 8 cts per line. | | | | | |
| For Bishops or Special Notices, 80 cents per line per year. | | | | | |

Yearly advertisements for Merchants and Business men as agreed upon.

FOR CONGRESS,

## HON. MYER STROUSE.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Mr. Benjamin Bicher, Auctioneer sold recently 7 acres of land and improvements, late the estate of Henry Yeingst, in Jackson township, to Ferdinand Kline, for $2275.

John Blouch sold 7 acres of land and improvements, in North Lebanon township, to Jacob Fitterer, for $800.

A grand Pic-Nic will take place at Cornwall to-morrow, (Thursday,) by the Perseverance Engine and Hose Company, by invitation. The train will leave Lebanon at 7½ o'clock A. M. It is desired that all the members, both active and honorary should participate. They will meet at the Engine House at 7 o'clock. They will no doubt have an unusually pleasant time of it.

FIRE.—On Monday night of last week our neighbors of the pleasant village of Annville were again afflicted by a fire at the hands of a villainous incendiary. The barn belonging to Mr. Simon Crall, together with a considerable quantity of hay, &c., was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about $1000, on which there is an insurance of $475 in the Jonestown Insurance Company. The barn of John N. Smith, adjoining, was saved by the untiring exertions of some of the citizens. It seems to be a certainty that there is an incendiary in Annville, and the great pity is that he is not discovered. It is supposed that the fire was kindled by camphene balls and fuses, as one such contrivance was found in a stable near by, which had fortunately not ignited.

We had a taste on Monday of the most luscious Grapes that mortal palate can desire. They were from the hot house of John W. Mish, Esq., of this borough. They are both native and imported, and equal to any out-door grapes in size and beauty. As to flavor they must be tasted to be appreciated. Mr. Mish is an experienced Horticulturist, and the great pity is that he cannot incite his own enthusiasm on the subject into more of our citizens, who have the time and means to devote to that noble art.

The following are announced as candidates for the abolition nominations in this county, this fall, for the offices named.

Capt. John S. Bassler, Jackson, for Prothonotary.

William Leffler, Swatara, for Sheriff.

Daniel B. Clymer, Swatara, for Sheriff.

Adolphus Reinoehl, North Lebanon Borough, for Prothonotary.

Peter L. Stouch, Lebanon, for Sheriff.

It is announced that Mr. Wm. B. Reinhard, the Agent from this county to recruit in the rebel States has succeeded in filling the quota of this borough at Norfolk.

The Seminary property, corner of Walnut and Water streets, was sold at public sale, on Saturday evening, to Mr. Michael Kreider, for $2,700.

The offerings of BEEF CATTLE in Philadelphia continue large, reaching about 2300 head, 600 less than last week. The markets was dull and prices rather lower.

Cows—About 150 were offered, and sold $30 to $50 each for Springers, and $35 to $65 for Cow and Calf.

Hogs—Only about 1280 head were received, and all disposed of at previous prices, ranging from $15 to 16c the 100 lbs net.

SHEEP—were steady but dull, and the offerings, some 8200 head, taken slowly at from 6 to 7½ per lb. gross.

## Congressional Conference.

The Conference of the 10th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Lebanon and Schuylkill, met according to appointment on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Public House of Henry Siegrist, in the borough of Lebanon.—Messrs. Charles D. Hipple and Isaac Ward, of Pottsville, and Cyrus Moore, of Minersville, on the part of Schuylkill, and Messrs. S. T. McAdam, of Lebanon, A. Wilhelm, of Cornwall, and John Bassler, of Myerstown, representing Lebanon. After the usual exhibition of credentials, &c., Charles D. Hipple, Esq., was called to the chair, and Samuel T. McAdam elected Secretary.

On motion of Samuel T. McAdam, Hon. Myer Strouse was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress from the 10th district, and the President was instructed to notify him in writing and request his acceptance.

*On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Conference be published in the Democratic papers of the District.*

Adjourned.

SAM'L T. McADAM, Secretary.

LEBANON, August 10th, 1864.

HON. MYER STROUSE:

DEAR SIR:—We are much pleased to inform you that you have been unanimously renominated for Congress, by the Conferees of Schuylkill and Lebanon counties, in the 10th Congressional District of Penna.

Permit us simply to add, your renomination with such unanimity is truthful and conclusive evidence of the confidence the Democracy have in you, and a very proper appreciation of your integrity and trustworthiness, as a faithful and able Representative in Congress.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. D. HIPPLE, *Chairman.*

S. T. McADAM, Sec'y.

POTTSVILLE, August 11th, 1864.

*To Charles D. Hipple, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Conferees of the 10th Congressional District:*

SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 10th inst., informing me of my renomination as the candidate of the 10th District—composed of Lebanon and Schuylkill counties—for the honorable position of their Representative in the National Halls of Legislation. I deem it, Sir, more a tribute to the principles of the party, which it has been my pleasure and first duty to support, than to any personal merit I may possess. But for the honor thus conferred and for the high terms of compliment in which you have chosen to speak of me, I most respectfully tender you my sincere and heartfelt gratitude. When you were pleased two years ago to nominate me as your standard-bearer, I pledged myself solemnly and sacredly to the support of the Constitution of the United States and to the extent of my power and ability to resist the slightest attempt to violate that hallowed instrument. I need not speak to you of the many efforts to revolutionize civil liberty which characterized the last session of Congress, and of the bold and manly resistence which was made by the Constitutional Democrats. My record is before you. And without the fear of being charged with egotism I can refer to it—Since that time we have suffered much, seen many changes, and been called upon to bear heavy burdens. We have only one salvation and that is a close and scrupulous adherence to the landmarks of the fathers of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. The wealth and resources of our country have been perverted to the base purposes of despotic and tyrannic power, and it is our duty as freemen to assert our rights and to maintain those liberties which we have so long enjoyed, and without which our homes will be turned into prison houses. What I have already done I conceived to be my duty, and I hereby again pledge myself to the maintenance of true Democratic principles, and of truth, justice and right. Should I again be elected to represent the 10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, I will bend my energies to demonstrate to my respected constituents that their confidence in me has not been misplaced, and will manfully and earnestly strive to overcome the enemies of our country and restore the republic to its former peace and prosperity. Again assuring you of my deep gratitude for the honor conferred upon me, I am with great respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,

MYER STROUSE.

We have received but three copies of the Philadelphia *Age* in the past two weeks?

The Congressional Conferee meeting last Thursday was made the occasion by a number of gentlemen to visit Lebanon. Among them we had the pleasure of noting Hon. Myer Strouse, of Pottsville, Hon. George W. Stein, Senator from the Northampton and Lehigh District, Messrs. Potteiger and Missemer, of Berks, Weaver, of Schuylkill, and Long of Carbon, all members of the Legislature. They were highly pleased with Lebanon and its surroundings, and would have been better pleased if they had prolonged their stay.

QUOTAS OF LEBANON COUNTY SUB DISTRICTS.—The following are the number of persons enrolled in the several sub-districts of Lebanon county and the quotas fixed upon under the last call for 500,000 men:

| | Enrolled. | Quota. |
|---|---|---|
| Cold Spring | 15 | 2 |
| East Hanover | 238 | 39 |
| Union | 196 | 32 |
| Swatara | 227 | 39 |
| North Lebanon Township | 298 | 49 |
| Bethel | 289 | 48 |
| North Lebanon Borough | 167 | 28 |
| Lebanon | 479 | 80 |
| Jackson | 416 | 68 |
| Mill Creek | 225 | 37 |
| Heidelberg | 282 | 46 |
| South Lebanon | 215 | 35 |
| Cornwall | 227 | 37 |
| South Annville | 197 | 32 |
| Londonderry | 292 | 48 |
| North Annville | 257 | 42 |
| Total | 4020 | 662 |

**Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. Only 25 cents per pot.** 233

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similiar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes, incurable. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

A barn, with its contents, on a farm adjoining Mt. Hope, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night a week.

William J. Carver, of Co. F, 93d Regiment, P. V. was arrested as a deserter at Fredericksburg, by Deputy Provost Marshal Shantz, of this place, on Wednesday morning last. He was confined in our jail for a day and then taken on to the army. Mr. Carver thinks that his arrest was entirely unnecessary, and that the only merit in the case was the $30 transferred from his pockets into those of the Provost Marshal. He was with his Regiment in Maryland, and having straggled was cut off by some rebel cavalry. Being unable to reach the army he arrived at York with the intention of delivering himself to the Provost Marshal there to be forwarded to the Regiment. But a desire to visit home overcame him, and he reached Fredericksburg on Sunday. He made no secret of how he got home, that he had no furlough, and that he intended to go back on Thursday morning. Some *kind* friends of his there, who will never shoulder a musket, sent word to Lebanon, hurried up the Marshal, and had him arrested for a deserter, only a few hours before he intended to leave of his own accord, as was well known. This is the treatment soldiers receive. We do not blame the Provost Marshal, for the part he took in the matter, it being probably his duty, but as the circumstances were, a little delay to see if the soldier would fulfill his expressed intentions, would have harmed no one, and saved the transfer of $30 of his hard earned money to other pockets.


[From the N. Y. Examiner.]

THE 7-30 GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Many of the advantages of this loan are apparent on their face, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them there are,

ITS ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities. Banks of issue and Savings Banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any better or safer. Savings Banks already have a large part of their assets invested in Government securities. As a rule they allow but five per cent. interest, in Greenbacks or bills of State Banks,—for every note or bond held by them and due before the resumption of specie payments is payable in Government legal tender paper. Banks of issue and discount can not *ask or get* anything better in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U. S. Treasury becomes a Savings Bank for the people. There are none stronger—none more solvent, and not one that pays so liberally for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in, the more you will aid and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi annually. If you lend in mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and will finally have returned to you the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and will pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT. BOND.—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28). Before the war, U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate—and were once bought up by the U. S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less that twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent.—Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country. Can greater inducements be asked for than these we have enumerated?

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "buy money at the highest rate necessary to command it; that he should sell his obligations for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at 90 in August, he would demand a concession of another ten per cent. in September, and twenty in October, until he would finally only offer to lend the interest and keep the principal. If Government securities are worth anything, they are richly worth all their face calls for in gold, and the country is not so poor in spirit or purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Shylock demands.—There is but a limited supply of money seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loans. —1t.


QUESTION.—Hollo! there Dick and Nancy, where are you going, that you are in such a hurry?

ANSWER.—Why we are just on our way to Daily's Photograph Gallery, to have one pictures taken. He takes splendid pictures, and his Gallery is nearly all the time crowded, so I said to Nancy we will go early this morning before any body else gets there, or we will have to come away again without getting any.

QUEST.—Yes! I have heard so that Daily's Gallery is nearly all the time crowded, and so why don't you go to some other Gallery?

ANS.—Oh my! we could not think of such a thing.—We admire the true and beautiful picture that Daily takes, so much that we would not go to another Gallery if we could get them for nothing. He has seven years experience in the business, has a complete sett of improved instruments, an excellent sky-light, and there fore takes the best pictures in town, and so of course every body that wants a good picture goes to him.

QUEST.—What kind of Pictures does he take?

ANS.—He takes Photographs from miniature to life-size, plain or colored. His card pictures have been pronounced more truthful and life like than some that have been taken in our large cities. His Ambrotypes are beautiful, and can't be beat. He also excels in copying pictures from nearly DECEASED PERSONS, and enlarging them almost to any size.

QUEST.—Where is this Gallery? I must give him a call too.

ANS.—Just come along with Nancy and I, and we will show you. It is in Stine's New Building, next door to the Lebanon Deposit Bank. He has constantly on hand a good assortment of Gilt and Rosewood Frames, Cases, Albums, &c., which he sells cheap.—For good and cheap Pictures we advise all to go to Daily's Gallery, Lebanon, Pa. March 11, '63.


**Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Powder, Caps, &c.**

ATTENTION SPORTSMEN.—J. G. AULENBACH would respectfully inform the public that he continues the business of manufacturing and dealing in

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, POWDER, Caps, Wads, and all kinds of gunning and gun material, at his Store, on Market street, a few doors North of the L. V. R. R., Lebanon, Pa.

☞ All kinds of Repairing done at the shortest possible notice and in the best style of workmanship.

Lebanon, June 24, 1863.—1y

# Special Notices.

*Editor of Advertiser:—*

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free,) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegatable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York.

July 20, 1864.—3m.

**A Card to the Suffering**

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by

JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A Box of Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

July 20, 1864.—3m.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, one Dollar per box. Sent postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address,

JAS. S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

July 20, 1864.—3m.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Tetter, Ringworm, Tumor or Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, &c.

*Syphilis or Venerial Disease* is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left in comparative health.

*Female Diseases* are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have tried Ayer's medicine, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all the druggists in Lebanon and dealers in medicine everywhere.

June 22, 1864.—2mo.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the receipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

June 1, 1864.—3m.

**Terrible Disclosures.**

SECRETS for the million! A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings, DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 25 cents in P. O. stamps, or 3 copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

Sept. 3, 1863.—1y.


# Religious Notices.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—Service next Sunday morning and evening, in the English language. Lecture on Wednesday evening.

Preaching in the M. E Church every Sabbath, both morning and evening. Also services on Thursday evening.

German preaching next Sabbath morning, and English in the evening, in Zion's Lutheran church.

English preaching next Sunday, at 10 A. M., and German at 6 P. M., in the Moravian church.

# Married.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. J. E. Hiester, Capt. JOHN K. LANDIS, to Miss FRANCES HARNISH, both of Hempfield, Lancaster Co.

On the 28th, by the same, Mr. JOHN GRUNDEN, to Miss ELIZABETH EBY, both of South Annville.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. THOMAS HILE to Miss ELIZABETH HOOSZ, both of South Annville.

# Died.

On the 25th of June, 1864, at the Finley Hospital, Washington, D. C., of a wound received at Cool Harbor, Va., on the 5th of June, FRANKLIN J MILLER, son of Mr. Isaac Miller, of Womelsdorf, Pa., aged 15 years 1 month and 14 days. ☞ The deceased enlisted in February last, in Co. B, 55th Reg't, P. V. V.

On the 5th inst., in Sereno, Columbia county, of Typhoid Fever, GIDEON L. RICHIE, formerly from near Belleview, this county, aged 25 years.

On the 31 inst., in North Lebanon, PETER YORDY, in the 86th year of his age.

## The Lebanon Market.

*Carefully Corrected Weekly.*

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extra Family, | $11 50 | Eggs, ⅌ doz., | 22 |
| Extra Flour, | 10 50 | Butter, ⅌ lb., | 32 |
| Prime White Wheat, | 2 50 | Tub or salted butter, | 10 |
| New Red Wheat, | 2 40 | Lard, | 20 |
| Old Red, | 2 30 | Tallow, | 15 |
| Prime Rye, | 1 65 | Ham, | 20 |
| Corn, | 1 65 | Shoulders, | 18 |
| Oats, | 80 | Sides, | 18 |
| Clover-seed, | 8 00 | Soap, | 7 |
| Timothy-seed, | 2 50 | Beeswax, | 25 |
| Flax-seed, | 2 50 | White Rags, | 6 |
| Dried Apples, pealed, | 2 00 | Mixed Rags, | 3 |
| Peach "Snitz," | 2 50 | Flax, ⅌ lb., | 12½ |
| Peach "Hutzels," | 1 62 | Bristles, ⅌ lb., | 40 |
| Cherries, | 1 75 | Feathers, ⅌ lb., | 62½ |
| Onions, | 1 50 | Wool, ⅌ lb., | 40 |
| Potatoes, ⅌ bus, | 1 00 | Soup Beans, ⅌ qt., | 7 |
| Apple Butter, ⅌ crock, | 45 | Vinegar, ⅌ gal., | 25 |

# New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY

**Philada. and Reading R. R.**

IN accordance with the provisions of the New Internal Revenue Law, all Goods delivered at the above Rail road for shipment, must have a Two cent Stamp affixed to the Receipt demanded therefor, said Stamp to be at the expense of the Shipper.

For all Receipts taken by above Company, said Stamps will be furnished and paid for by the Company.

W. G. BOWMAN,
Lebanon, Aug. 17, 1864.—2m. Freight Agent.

**ATTENTION!**

THE MEMBERS of the Lebanon County Association for the detection of Horse Thieves, and the recovery of stolen horses, will meet at the public house of JOHN HAYNISE, in Lebanon, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The Annual Election for officers will take place, and an important Amendment to the By-Laws will also be proposed. A full attendance is requested.

JOHN KELLER, President.
PETER STEINER, Secretary.
JACOB WITMER, jr., Treasurer.

Lebanon, August 17, 1864.

**New Boot and Shoe Store!**

THE undersigned announce to the public that they have removed their New Boot and Shoe Store to *Cumberland Street*, Lebanon, in John Graeff's building, one door west of the Confectionery Store, where they intend keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's

*Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c.,*

all of which will be made up in style and quality to be surpassed by any other workmen in the country. No effort shall be spared to please and satisfy all who may favor them with their orders, and their charges will be as reasonable as possible, compatible with a fair remuneration.