

lower down upon the ground, burst even hotter and faster than before. Spreading from shed to shed, and finding fuel at every step, the fire ran on; and in less than two hours the whole square on which the great manufactory once stood was a raging red-hot volcano. The great wheel had caught fire, and went blazing round, the outer rim quenching itself in the water at every turn, only to catch flames as it rose. Like a huge revolving firework, it went blazing on, until the outer rim was consumed; and then the long arms and beams burst on like a great skeleton of fire until they, too, gave way. Nothing now stood but the outside walls, shut in by the huge iron gates, that by this time were nearly red-hot, and burst from their frames, and tottering, at last fell crashing inward. This brought the counting house at length in view; and in the mad desire to do something to stem the sweep of devastation that was going on before their eyes, the firemen turned on the full power of the engine on the office, and poured a ceaseless stream of water on it, that cracked and spluttered and hissed off in clouds of steam. This lasted till the morning; and by that time the flames sank down, exhausted by sheer lack of fuel, and the fire burst below it, leaving nothing but a huge square full of black ashes where once had stood the famous factories of Horn and Kronheim. When the alarm first sounded, they had sent for Kronheim; but he was not at home—had not been for some hours.

It was evening, before the fire had so cooled down that any one had ventured in. At last a group of workmen, with some timidity, went cautiously in through the opening left by the fallen gates, and made their way towards the counting-house. They found it nearly or quite in ruins; but a safe, or strong-room built deep in the walls, of solid stone blocks, with a foot deep of fire-brick on every side of it, was still intact. The roof had fallen over it, and shut it in; but when that was cleared away one of the workmen crept in with a light, and gave a great cry, and came out quickly, with a white face, and a terrible fright in his eyes. The man gasped and pointed, but could not speak. So they tore away the rest of the rubbish, and laid the little room open to the light. And there was the body of Karl Kronheim; the back of his skull shattered and blown out, and a pistol still firmly grasped in the dead man's hand.

The side walks in some prominent abolition localities. The difference in the conduct and manliness of the two parties in this place is made very apparent on occasions of celebrations. We will take two examples. Those participating in the procession on Saturday evening were enthusiastic, but passed along harming no one, while they were assailed with taunts, hisses and stones, from the opposite party. Last fall the opposition had an evening parade; they were not molested nor insulted nor assailed by the Democrats, while their procession not only insulted the Democrats as they marched along, but even assaulted their residences with stones and pistol shots.

We have been informed that men of intelligence in this borough, are asserting that Fremont is a Democratic candidate, and that another Democratic convention is to be held to reconcile the difference between the friends of Fremont and McClellan. Such falsehoods only become worthy of notice when uttered by men whose assertions are likely to be believed. Fremont is the ultra Abolition candidate; it is supported by the abolitionists and those in the opposition party who are dissatisfied with Old Abe. He expects not, nor is it believed, that he will receive a single Democratic vote. On the other hand the defection from Lincoln to Fremont is so great that the propriety of holding another convention to reconcile the differences between the friends of Lincoln and Fremont has been seriously discussed. The opposition are divided, while the Democrats are united to a man, and any assertions to the contrary are void of truth.

In the procession on Saturday evening we were pleased to see quite a number of soldiers, and also many persons who heretofore were identified with the opposition, and others who had voted for Mr. Lincoln, but who now intend voting for George B. McClellan.

The great ratification meeting, of Eastern Pennsylvania, of the friends of McClellan and Pendleton, will be held in the city of Lancaster, next Saturday, the 17th inst. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham will positively be present.

The Democratic County Convention, on Monday presented to the people a most excellent ticket. It is headed by ADAM RISE for the Legislature, a man fully competent, in every respect for the position. He is a hard-working mechanic, and has been such all his life. He is known as extensively as any man in this county, and everybody that knows him, respects him. Should he be elected, as we hope he will be, the interests of his constituents will be well cared for.

Lebanon Advertiser.

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES COME TO LEAD, WE OBEY TO FOLLOW.

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Geo. B. McClellan,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Geo. H. Pendleton,
OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. MYER STROUSE.

The friends of Gen. McClellan in this place had a very handsome display and parade on Saturday evening, in honor of the nomination of their favorite for the Presidency. The assemblage of people was immense, and the enthusiasm manifested was of the most cheering kind, and augured well for the approaching elections. A number of large transparencies, with appropriate mottoes, and hundreds of small lanterns of colored paper having inscribed thereon inscriptions of various kinds, together with torches, flags, &c., gave a beauty and effect to the scene the like of which was never heretofore seen in Lebanon. At about half past seven the crowd was formed into a procession in front of the Club room by chief Marshal L. C. Shirk and his assistants, after which, preceded by the *Perseverance Band*, a grand parade through our principle streets was had. Cheer upon cheer for McClellan varied the music of the Band, and encouraged by the waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, wherever the procession passed, the whole route was made one grand ovation to our noble standard bearer. The people were addressed by S. T. McAdam, Esq., in front of the Market House, after which, as many as could get into our large Club room, returned there, when, after the reading of McClellan's letter of acceptance and the singing of several patriotic songs, a dismissal took place. It was without any exception the most cheering and handsomest parade that ever was held in Lebanon, and pleased everybody, except those who pelted the procession and tore their transparencies with stones as they passed along. At several places along the route we were also hailed by very young women with hisses which, aside of their inappropriateness and disgrace to womankind, reminded us that the "snake" was outside the crowd, not in it. If they do call us "Copperheads," it is a slang term and has no meaning in it, but the venom and spite of the Blacksnake was very apparent on Saturday evening on

the side walks in some prominent abolition localities. The difference in the conduct and manliness of the two parties in this place is made very apparent on occasions of celebrations. We will take two examples. Those participating in the procession on Saturday evening were enthusiastic, but passed along harming no one, while they were assailed with taunts, hisses and stones, from the opposite party. Last fall the opposition had an evening parade; they were not molested nor insulted nor assailed by the Democrats, while their procession not only insulted the Democrats as they marched along, but even assaulted their residences with stones and pistol shots.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system, while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, Army and People, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system, while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, Army and People, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Washington. Seeing the utter impossibility of a restoration of the Union with the "Old man of the Mountains" in the Presidential chair, they are determined to elevate a man to that important position who fully comprehends the magnitude of this rebellion, and who possesses the necessary qualifications to entitle him to the respect of all honest and patriotic men—South as well as north. In our candidates we have men who have been tried—one on the sanguinary field of battle, and the other in the halls of our National Congress, and they have acquitted themselves admirably, always standing up boldly and fearlessly for law and order and against the unconstitutional and impracticable measures of this usurping Administration. They have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of their friends, and for purity, honesty and sound statesmanship they find poor equals in the persons of Lincoln and Johnson.

"quene was that some of the men became intoxicated and did some damage in his property." In view of the facts contained in the foregoing report, no further action can be taken in regard to your claim by this Department.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for the new Treasury Notes, payable three years for seven per cent. interest, and three months for five per cent. interest, and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from date, at the discretion of the holder. They will be issued in denominations of \$10, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 1st, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest from the date of deposit to the date of the deposit. The notes will be convertible at the option of the holder into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from date, at the discretion of the holder. They will be issued in denominations of \$10, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

THE SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank that pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying its depositors in the most desirable form of money, and that it is giving them the best security. It is also a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank that pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying its depositors in the most desirable form of money, and that it is giving them the best security.

REMOVAL NORTH LEBANON Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE.

REMOVAL NORTH LEBANON Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

REMOVAL NORTH LEBANON Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

REMOVAL NORTH LEBANON Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

REMOVAL NORTH LEBANON Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

REMOVAL NORTH LEBANON Saddle and Harness Manufactory.