

of rubbish and bricks. Nothing remained but the tall spire looking chimneys. The noble looking trees that shaded the streets, the flower gardens that graced them, were blasted and withered by fire. The streets were full of rubbish, broken furniture and groups of cowering, despairing, weeping, helpless women and children.

The park and lunatic asylum, as affording the greatest chance of safety, were crowded with these insupportable outcasts. In one place I saw a lady richly dressed, with three pretty little children clinging to her. She was sitting on a mattress, while round her were strewn some rich paintings, works of art and virtue. It was a picture of hopeless misery surrounded by the trappings of refined taste and wealth. General Sherman ordered six hundred head of cattle and some stores to be left for the nans and the destitute.

The Advertiser.

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE GRASP FOR "LOYALTY."

WM. M. BRISLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865.

Richmond being now taken and the rebel army put to flight, we trust that peace may speedily dawn upon our distracted country. We hope that all the good news we have just been receiving in avalanches, may not prove, as too often heretofore, then mere shadows of successes and the preludes to further Drafts and slaughters. Tens of thousands of good and brave hearts are again sleeping the long sleep, or mutilated for life. The sacrifice is great—may good be derived from it; and if it should be the last clash of arms in mortal strife, we shall shout with the loudest, be gay with the gayest.—Richmond is ours. Will peace also be ours.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, (Abolition,) we observe is very jubilant over the probability that it was the negro troops who took Richmond.—Not a word for the white soldiers.

Our losses in the battle of the 25th ult., before Petersburg, according to the statement officially made by Gen. Grant amounted to 2080 in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Lee in his report of the same battle

Gen. Robert Anderson will raise, on the 14th of this month, on the ruins of Fort Sumter, the same flag he was compelled to lower on the same day four years ago.

In Bradford county, in this State, the number to be drawn for the present draft is 4,602, including 100 per cent, additional, while the entire enrollment only foots up 4,600 names.—Where is the deficiency to come from?—Exchange.

From Democratic counties, of course, where the enrollments are honestly made. Bradford is very "loyal"—having given "Old Abe" 4000 majority. The enrollment is done on the same principle as the Income returns are made—Democratic districts returning twice as much as Republican. Berks, for instance, returned last year, \$88,583, while "loyal" Lancaster returned only \$41,284. Is anybody fool enough to believe that Bradford has only 4,090 persons liable to enrollment? It is only another evidence that the "loyalty" prefer to speak for the war. They don't like fighting.

The N. Y. Tribune calls upon the President to offer terms to the rebels, and Forney's Press copies the call—led. Are these "loyalists" getting a surfeit of blood, or is it merely because they are already gorged with spoils?

The amendatory tax law passed by the last Congress, reduced the duty five per cent on foreign jewelry, and gew-gaws, which is for the benefit of the rich; while it increased the taxes on cigars to such an extent as to prevent many a poor man and woman, who made a precarious living, by making and selling them, from following the business. The principles of the opposition party were always in favor of discriminating in favor of the rich, but latterly they not only do that, but oppress the poor.

The "colored people" of Rhode Island have nominated Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, as their candidate for Governor. Hope he may be elected.

One of the most necessary appendages of a New York bounty brokerage bureau is a fictitious mother, being a woman apt at disguising herself, and ready to express and certify her consent to the enlistment of any number of minor sons. Col. Baker's investigations found several estimable ladies following this profession, and making about \$100 a day thereby.

Gold on Monday 148.

Terrible Battles!

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.

5 Days Fighting.

12,000 PRISONERS and 50 GUNS CAPTURED.

"All seems well with us."

General Grant has gradually closed his lines around Petersburg. The Confederates have abandoned their works defending the Southside railroad, and all those east and west of Petersburg. They still hold the inner line defending the city. The fighting has been continuous since Wednesday, and at half-past four on Sunday afternoon was still raging.

The Federal expedition against the Southside railroad is commanded by Generals Meade and Grant in person. The expedition is sixty thousand strong, and was ordered to start on Wednesday last. Two divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps, from the north bank of the James, crossed the river on Tuesday and were sent to Hatcher's run to occupy the Federal entrenchments. On Tuesday night these troops held the works and the Second and Fifth corps, in the rear of them prepared for the movement next morning.

Along the Boydton and White Oak roads, the Confederates have a formidable line of works parallel with and defending the Southside railroad.

Grant's object was to capture these works. The Fifth corps had a severe contest on the Quaker road and lost four hundred men. It succeeded in beating back the Confederate advance however. On Wednesday night rain fell in torrents, and the Confederates availed themselves of the storm to get their troops into position, and to feel the Federal lines in front of Petersburg.

On Thursday the rain continued. The Federal troops made no attack. They lay in camp all day. The Confederates brought up reinforcements, strengthened their works, and assumed the offensive. On Friday morning before daylight, they concentrated a strong force in front of the Fifth corps on the Federal left. The Fifth corps was attacked, and, after stubborn fighting, was driven back a mile. At noon it was on the Boydton road. Grant sent large bodies of troops from the Second corps to reinforce the Fifth, and the Confederates were driven back to their line of works on White Oak road.—On Friday night they were in their works, and the Federal line was again advanced to the position occupied by it on Thursday. The battles of Friday were bloody, and resulted in the Confederates still holding the works along the Boydton and White Oak roads. There had been no serious attack made against these works, and at no point were the Federal troops within five miles of the Southside railroad. The loss of the Fifth corps in Friday's battle

attacked. Sheridan advanced from Dinwiddie Court House and Warren's Fifth corps was moved some distance westward so as to support the cavalry. The line of attack along the Quaker road was abandoned. The Federal troops advanced and succeeded in penetrating between the Confederate main body and three brigades of infantry, that were some distance to the westward. The battle raged with great fury. The Second corps was not engaged and in the afternoon it was reported that Sheridan had captured the three brigades with their trains. Still the Confederates held their works and could not be driven out of them.

On Sunday the contest was again renewed. To assist the attack, all the Federal line in front of Petersburg, and the Appomattox, and on the north side of the James, was ordered to advance. At noon it was reported that the troops in front of Petersburg had penetrated the Confederate lines and captured some of their works. Along the Boydton and White Oak roads, however, the Confederate line was still unbroken.—Sheridan moved to the eastward again, and the entire Federal line—the cavalry, the Fifth and Second corps—turned to the eastward, and moved towards Petersburg. A short distance west of Petersburg, the Sixth corps succeeded in breaking through the Confederate line and reached the Southside railroad. The troops at once began destroying it. The Federal lines gradually closed around Petersburg, pushing the Confederates before them. At half-past four on Sunday afternoon the line had moved up and extended from the Appomattox river, three miles west of Petersburg, around to the Appomattox east of the city. The Confederates abandoned all their works east and west of the city, and held only the forts immediately in front of the town. General Grant states that he has captured fifty cannon and twelve thousand prisoners.

Great Victory.

RICHMOND IS OURS!

PETERSBURG IS EVACUATED!

On Monday morning at half-past 8 o'clock, Gen. Weitzel entered and occupied Richmond, the rebel Capital. The enemy left in great haste and many guns were captured. The city was immediately discovered to be on fire, the rebels having applied the torch themselves before they left.—Lee and his army escaped in the direction of Danville, and Grant is reported in pursuit to cut off the retreating foe, if possible. Sheridan fought Longstreet on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and finally put him to route, capturing 4000 prisoners, 20 cannon, his wagon train, &c.

Our losses are said to be ten to 12,000 while that of the enemy is said to be 20,000 to 25,000. Gen. Potter of our army is mortally wounded.

The President is down with Grant and probably to-day in Richmond.

DEMOCRACY WILL FINALLY RULE.

The "loyal" Lebanon Courier is scolding the N. Y. Post, Philadelphia Press, and other papers "with Democratic antecedents," for intimating that the Democratic party, "by casting off some of the viler of its modern leaders may be able, in time, to gain to command power, and once more rule the destinies of the nation." These "intimations" sorely displeased the "loyal" Courier, which insists that—

"It will not do to tell us certain men are responsible for perverting the principles of Democracy, for the party was worse than its membership."

How a "party" could exist—much less become "worse"—without a "membership" we are not informed, but it doesn't much matter, for the writer evidently didn't know any more about what he was writing than he does about the principles of the party he undertook to vilify and slander. After some of the "usual gross Abolition abuse of James Buchanan and Franklin Pierce," it is stated that—

"With these crimes, then, upon its history, why should any good man desire to revive the Democratic organization? Where is there a pool with water of sufficient virtue in which the stains can be washed from its garments? If there is an unpardonable sin it has committed it."

It may be sufficient answer to this immaculate "loyal" writer to state that the Abolition "pool" has had "virtues" sufficient to wash out all the "stains" that ever polluted it. All the "pap suckers," "leeches," "gormorants," "shysters," and scoundrels of every shade and degree, have naturally gravitated to, or been purchased by, the Abolition leaders, so that the Democratic party stands out now short of its parasites and consensers from the impurities which a long series of successes and dominion had thrown around it. The Abolition party is now feeding and feasting those sly-headed excessives of Democracy, in addition to the thousands of its own villainous parasites who are fattening on the public wealth and growing rich upon the woes of the nation.

It certainly requires a large amount of presumption to enable a writer with the history of the past four years of Abolition misrule before him—stained as they have been with not only fraud and corruption, unexampled, but rendered everlastingly ignominious with wrongs and persecutions of Northern freemen—to write of the "crimes" of Democracy. To presumption or ignorance alone can be attributed the allusion to Democratic "crimes" while the record of a single week of Abolition rule develops more real crime than the whole series of years of Democratic administration. The "crimes" of Democracy of the present national experience, they grow "white as wool." Truly, if national robbery and humiliation continue for a little while longer, will the Democratic party again command power, and once more rule the destinies of the nation?—Patriot & Union.

Mr. Editor.—The late Bounty law passed by our Legislature empowers the School Directors or other authorities of every district to levy for Bounty purposes a tax of two per cent on real property per annum. It therefore follows that as we have districts that have for the late draft levied a tax of two and some more than that percentage on real property, so that in the event there is another draft, which is not improbable, within the present year there can be no tax assessed on real estate for that purpose, and consequently those drafted will have to go or furnish substitutes themselves. It is important, I conceive, that this information should be made known through the columns of the LEBANON ADVERTISER so that the people of the County may regulate themselves accordingly in case the unwelcome news should come sooner or later, that another draft is ordered. Also please publish the following from the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, of Saturday.

A VOTER.

THE NEW BOUNTY LAW.—As it is possible that the present draft may not be the last, notwithstanding the military situation would seem to indicate a speedy termination of the war, it may not be amiss to refer to the provisions of the bounty law passed by the last Legislature, in order to ascertain distinctly what our citizens may or may not do to make the pressure as light as possible. The law empowers the school directors or other authorities of any township, ward, or borough, to pay not exceeding \$400 bounty to all enlisted men, the tax to be levied as directed by the law of last year. An relation to persons subject to draft, the present law provides that, in addition to the tax of \$20 per capita; aliens between the ages of twenty and forty-five to pay the same. Not more than two per cent per annum can be collected for bounty purposes on the valuation of property. The law authorizes the local authorities to pay a bounty of not over \$400 to drafted men, or to their families, in such sums and at such times as they—the local authorities—may determine, leaving them at liberty to exercise a wise discretion in the matter. The law is not compulsory—the authorities may or may not pay bounties—and if they determine to pay they may fix the sum at \$40, or any other amount not exceeding \$100. As, under the amended conscription law, men must be credited to the districts in which they are enrolled, each district is at liberty to act in the matter of bounty as it pleases, without any danger of being interfered with by higher bounties in other districts. These

seem to be the main features of the act, and, bearing them in mind, our ward, borough, and township authorities will have a clear chart by which to steer in the future.

AN INTERVIEW WITH EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—C. Chauncey Burr, Esq., editor of the Old Guard, thus describes an interview recently had by him with Ex-President Buchanan:

"We lately had the pleasure of spending a portion of an afternoon with the venerable Ex-President, James Buchanan, at his home at 'Wheatland.' At the age of 84 years he is in the enjoyment of good health, with his faculties unabated, and his spirits apparently as fresh and joyous as when we last saw him, the night before he sailed for England as minister to the Court of St. James, twelve years ago. We have met no man that evinces a profounder interest in the affairs of our country than Mr. Buchanan, and none who is more perfectly posted in all the political movements of the day. Even the local politics of the various states seem to lie, as in charts, before his mind. To those who are dependent of the ultimate redemption of our country from the abolition spoilers, a visit to 'Wheatland' will prove a great relief. Mr. Buchanan entertains no doubt of the final triumph of the Democracy, and of the consequent salvation of our country; and he gives such reasons for this faith, as will go far to remove the doubt of the most desponding. For our own part we have never feared for the ultimate triumph of truth and liberty, nor doubted the overthrow and punishment of Lincoln and the partisans in his despotism.—But we know of many who do doubt—a visit to Wheatland would go far to reassure them. Mr. Buchanan has prepared a documentary history of the latter part of his Administration, which will be published the coming summer. It will thoroughly explode the whole arsenal of lies which has supplied powder for the Republican party for four years, by the publication of documents, figures, which will not and cannot be disputed. Such a history is most timely. It will do much to unmask the hypocrisy and crime of the despots in power and to save our country."

It has lately been ascertained that eighteen friends and relatives of Mr. Lincoln have received the exclusive privilege from the Administration to purchase and get out from the South 760,000 bales of cotton, 40,000 boxes of tobacco, 13,000 barrels of rosin, 35,000 barrels of turpentine, 23,000 barrels of tar and pitch, and 2,000,000 feet of lumber. All of these eighteen men "support the government" by howling for a "vigorous prosecution of the war and no compromise," and this, together with a constitution "loyalty" of the modern Abolition school.

"Loyalty" covers a multitude of sins for the "loyal" abolition party. They can steal to their heart's content, if they only steal in accordance with the abolition chatelism. Senators not only get as drunk as Vice Presidents, but they steal with a nonchalance that is really refreshing, even at a period when we are being used to, as well as sick and tired of, recording thefts by "loyal" officials. We will however record a few trifling peccadilloes on the part of United States Senators. When Congress adjourned a few weeks ago, Senator Sherman drew from the Treasury \$530 40 to pay his fare to Mansfield, Ohio, when any ordinary traveler could get there for \$25, not taking into account that Senators generally travel on free passes. Johnson, a member of the House, who lives in the same town, manages to get there for \$140—\$90 less than Sherman.—Now, isn't Johnson "smart," or has Sherman, as well as Johnson, cheated the government.

Jim Lane lives in Lawrence, Kansas, and swears it cost him \$2,160 to Washington, while the representative from the same town travels over the route for \$1,273. (He probably boarded himself.) Senator Pomeroy lives about fifty miles north of Washington, but it costs him exactly as much to get there as the latter. So he swears. Senator Dooley lives in Racine, Wisconsin. It costs him also \$2,160 to get to Washington. He must have traveled alone in Lane's company. It costs Grimes and Harlan about as much. These facts are copied from the records and when the seeker after information in regard to the present enormous cost of traveling applied for a second batch of items at the Treasury office, (Harlan Secretary!) he was informed that Senators' accounts were private!

A member of the New York Assembly sent up the following resolution one day last week: "Resolved That the Clerk of this house furnish a copy of Webster's unabridged Dictionary to each member." Let them have the dictionary.

Mr. Lincoln was not worth \$5000 on the day of his inauguration. He now confesses to be worth \$5,000,000. American Volunteer.

The First National Bank of Attica, N. Y., failed last week. Cause outside speculation.

In New York people pay \$25 to any person who will tell them where there are apartments "to let." A new idea.

A CONSISTENT ABOLITIONIST.—M. D. Conway, the pioneer abolitionist of Massachusetts, and editor of the Boston Commonwealth, comes out in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He argues that negro slavery is out of the way, and there is therefore no pretext for continuing the war. As for the Union, he never regarded it as anything but a bond of iniquity, and does not consider its preservation worth fighting for. Strange to say, the Tribune and other journals of that class do not shout "traitor" at their abolition friend. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

RETIRED SENATORS.—The terms of the following State Senators expired at the close of the late session:

- 2 Jacob E. Ridgway, Rep., Philadelphia.
- 2 George C. Biddle, Rep., Philadelphia.
- 1 William J. Farrell, Rep., Susquehanna.
- 12 J. B. Stark, Dem., Luzerne.
- 13 S. F. Wilson, Rep., Tioga.
- 18 George H. Becher, Dem., Cumberland.
- 19 William M. Barry, Dem., Adams.
- 22 Thomas S. Clark, Rep., Indiana.
- 23 William A. Wallace, Dem., Clearfield.
- 25 J. L. Graham, Rep., Allegheny.
- 27 C. M. Candless, Rep., Butler.

The Senate now stands 14 Democrats to 19 Abolitionists. Of the retiring Senators, 4 are Democrats and 7 Abolitionists—leaving 10 Democrats and 12 Abolitionists holding over.

A BURNING DISGRACE.—The N. Y. Tribune publishes the letter of a soldier's wife to her husband in the Army of the James, in which she tells him his two children, for the want of bread at home, have been taken from her by the county poormaster to the poor house. The cause of their poverty was the fact that the husband had not been paid for six months.—Contrast this poor woman's condition with that of thousands of contractors who are fed and clothed at Government expense, and are comfortably installed in Arlington and other farms and villages around Washington city.

A terrible disaster has visited the City of Port au Prince, the Capital of Hayti. On the 28th of February last, at the close of the carnival, there was to have been a performance in the evening at the theatre; but, in lighting the lamps, through some carelessness, the scenery caught fire. The building was soon destroyed, and the flames spread from house to house, until four hundred houses were destroyed, involving a loss of forty or fifty millions of Haytian dollars, and depriving hundreds of persons of their homes. The fire, though lasting only six hours, destroyed the most active business part of the city. There were only a few fire engines, and such a scarcity of axes that hardly anything could be done to arrest the progress of the flames. The Government is taking measures to assist the sufferers, and a general subscription has been opened for their benefit.

A number of negroes from Wheeling, Va., attacked Bridgeport, Ct., a few days ago, but were driven off.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, in front of Richmond, says the rebels are doing a rushing business in recruiting negroes. About twenty thousand are already assembled at Camp Lee, near Richmond, and the number is constantly increasing. Twenty-two regiments are in process of formation, which is exhibiting the rebels greatly.

From an inspection of the Stratford register, it is found that Shakespeare's widow subsequently married a shoemaker of the town, named Richard James.

An abolitionist in Boston calls his newly born son, "Constitutional Amendment." The boy ought to be an amendment of the father.

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

JOSEPH KARCH, Esq., Treasurer, in account with Lebanon Borough, from March 21, 1864, to March 14, 1865.

To cash received from P. Hauer, collector for 1864,	4102 85
To cash received from Market House and Carb Rights,	429 00
To cash received from Circus License,	32 90
To cash received from Temporary Loan,	1681 25
To cash received from J. Heishold, curbing,	12 50
To cash received from A. S. Ely, fence,	2 50
To cash received for Building permits,	1 00
To cash received for Loan Union Fire Company,	1250 00
Balance due Treasurer March 14, 1865,	1886 16
CR.	\$9,977 83

By cash paid sundry persons on orders issued as follows, to wit:

G. Walter, for counterfeited Bill,	10 00
W. C. Faber, Blacksmith work,	3 95
John Sowers, blacksmith work,	11 25
A. S. Ely, qualifying officers,	1 50
A. H. Emblich, serving election notices,	1 50
Copy of Special Act of Assembly,	1 00
Ely & H., expenses on master roll,	1 00
C. W. Queen, secretary's in-charge,	151 40
J. T. Young, gas burner,	21 00
J. A. D. Garman, record-keeper,	11 94
D. M. Karmany, Hardware, Hadden & Co., dark lanterns	2 50
H. Siegert, entering Liens, R. L. Lemberger, removing curb stones,	1 25
P. Kalo, Hauling,	2 20
G. Rowe, matches, oil, &c.,	14 16
H. K. Karmany, Hardware, Lousser & Son, lanterns, &c.,	100 00
A. Grittinger, ground rent, on U. P. Co., stamps, &c.,	24 72
Loan for 1864,	200 95
Lebanon Valley Bank, Jan., for 1864,	1700 00
Fire Company, 1864,	14 00
D. M. Karmany, do coal,	7 00
A. Kise, Treasurer for Jan. howling meeting, 1864,	10 00
Jos. L. Lemberger, do do,	25 00
C. Henry, Treasurer of U. P. Fire Company,	12 45
Zimmerman, do do, for U. P. Fire Company,	98 00
D. M. Karmany, coal for U. P. Fire Company,	13 50

Jantor's salary, U. Fire Company,	10 00	37 13
William Shirk, interest for Coupon Bond, interest for January, 1865,	222 20	
Coupon Bond interest, for 1865,	208 50	780 22
Mrs. Messy, land damage, 100 00		
G. A. Huber, damages	411 52	
H. T. Reichold, do	14 00	
J. C. Hagerty, do	201 50	756 57
Cost on same, do	19 50	
G. Karch, painting Market House,	1 00	
Krick & Gropf, pump do	3 25	
C. G. Gately, shad do	30 00	
John Good, do do	35 00	
John H. Moore, do do	15 00	
Peter Hauer, clerk of market,	74 00	
Reinhold & Meily, lumber, Krick & Gropf, labor,	144 57	
J. & D. Walter, labor and material, electric lights,	21 52	
A. Gerbard, painting,	31 55	
J. T. Young, gas fixtures,	2 00	
D. M. Karmany, hardware	14 67	
J. T. Young & Co., do	1 75	
Daniel Weaver, blacksmith work,	13 95	874 91
Lebanon Gas Company, do assumed,	438 22	
E. L. Wheat, police,	92 50	
Jos. Shantz, do	92 00	
Henry Shirk, do	270 00	
Geo. Shiry, do	270 00	
Special, do	49 00	755 50
Jos. Arnold, for household pavement curbing	11 95	12 50
J. H. Berger, station beam	11 95	
Longacre & Gable, lumber,	41 89	
A. Gerbard, painting,	2 00	25 84
Wm. M. Breslin, printing,	26 00	
J. T. Young & Co., do	15 00	
H. R. Hartman, do	4 50	
Worth & Reinhold, do	68 50	
John H. Sowers, do	4 50	118 50
Berger, St. Gomis's, Market Street,	24 00	
Cumberland Street,	3 00	
John H. Sowers, do	350 50	
Hubert " "	13 12	
Hubert " "	718 99	
J. H. Berger, lumber for bridge,	119 57	
Geo. Berger, lumber for different streets,	217 32	
Geo. Berger, lumber for Partridge alley,	15 00	
Geo. Berger, lumber, for Doon alley	47 12	1498 67
Balance Bonds and Interest paid Loan to Union Fire Company mortgage	1250 00	
John Darks, High con's, Channing street,	8 36	
John Darks, High con's, clearing market house, years	50 00	
John Darks, High con's, clearing market house, years	54 75	
John Darks, High con's, clearing market house, years	20 00	
Henry C. Wittinger, Surveyor's salary	70 00	
Peter Hauer, Collector's salary 1864	12 50	
Peter Hauer, Di. tributing Appeals notices	12 50	
Joseph Shultz	4 00	
Tam. Hofer, Surveyor, for 2 years	145 50	
A. Grittinger, Chief Surgeon	30 00	
Joseph Shultz, as a Assistant Surgeon	30 00	
P. L. Weimer, Councilman	1 00	
G. H. Reinhard, Councilman	10 00	
John Darks, Councilman	10 00	
Joseph Shultz, Councilman	10 00	
Michael Smith, Councilman	10 00	
D. Miller, Clerk, calculating appeal notices, and 2 Duplicates	18 00	
John Darks, High con's, clearing market house, years	54 75	
John Darks, High con's, clearing market house, years	25 00	
Balance due Treasurer March 21, 1864,	344 00	
CR.	\$997 3	

OTTTANDING TAX.

Peter Hauer, Collector for 1864, do interest, a minimum and a maximum to be deducted

1864	\$167 63
1865	81 20
3 Bonds of Wm on Shirk	300 00
1 Bond of D. Seibert	14 50
1864	\$11,891 20

BOROUGH INVESTMENTS.

Union Fire Company mortgage, \$1250 00

We the subscribers, appointed by the Council of the Borough of Lebanon, to audit and settle the Borough account of money received by Joseph Karch, Esq., Treasurer, as well as the amount paid by him, do report that we have examined said account, and find the balance in favor of said Treasurer, of Eight hundred and eighty six dollars and 16 cents (\$886 16).

ADAM GRITTINGER, Chief Burgess.

Attest—P. E. MILLER, Clerk.

BOUNTY TAX OUTSTANDING.

Peter Hauer, collector, do duty and collect to be done

To cash received from Temporary Loan	\$17,751 00
CR.	\$28,021 91

BY CASH PAID FOR PERSONAL SERVICES.

J. H. Berger, do duty and collect to be done

J. H. Berger, do duty and collect to be done	00 00
T. W. North	300 00
H. R. Hartman	300 00
H. R. Hartman	300 00
D. M. Karmany	300 00
D. M. Karmany	300 00
Daniel Gerber, county Treasurer, acting as such	200 00
Daniel Gerber, expenses to see Treasurer, for 30 months, at \$200 each	600 00
Discount on money loaned to Union Fire Company, at 3 1/2 per cent	24 00
A. Grittinger, drawing bonds, making loans and paying receipts	50 00
Balance in the Treasury, March 11, 1865	1380 90
CR.	\$28,021 90

Hollo! Hollo!

ROTHSCHILD

WILL OPEN HIS BANK TO Invest a Large Capital in Groceries and Provisions, at Diller's old Stand, Lebanon, Pa.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Double Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, which have taken the premium at the Great London Fair, and at hundreds of other Fairs, are sold at a low price, together with a general variety of Sewing Machines, and all kinds of Family Sewing and Tailoring. Three different numbers of the Machine will always be kept on hand, which can be examined at her store, and she will give instructions in the manner of using it.

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