Rome hopes that at some future day some future and present party shall find itself obliged openly to sell itself to her. If so, and another rebellion arise in consequence of its ruin or success (and either would bring it on,) mightier means on this side of the Atlantic, and certain recognition on the other, will attend its very opening."

Villainous is the only word that can describe the meaning and intent of such language as this. The Catholic can readily find means to retort by showing that there have been Protestant as well as Catholic despots and assassins, and that neither political ambition, nor intolerance, nor cruelty have pertained exclusively to one denomination. But the great objection to such sectarian assaults is that they tend to provoke the very evils they are professedly directed against. Nothing is more to be deprecated than the creation of hostility and suspicion between the sects into which our communities are divided, and especially the attempt to introduce the proscription of any denomination into politics. When the Catholics, or any other sect make an assault upon our free institutions, it will be met. It is monstrous injustice to attempt to excite suspicion and ill against them in advance. We can secure ourselves in no such way.—Our safety lies in the education of the people. The peril growing out of the large addition of foreigners to our voting population comes not from their religion, but their ignorance.—We must educate the whole people. We must insist upon intelligence as a qualification for the ballot. Then, whether the voters are black or white—Catholic or Protestant—they will know enough to vote for their own welfare and that of their children, and will jealously resist the first approach of despotic power, come whence it may. Let us have no attempts to excite denominational passion and prejudice and no monstrous predictions of sectarian civil war.

The Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

☞ In Massachusetts no one, white or black, is allowed to vote unless he can *read and write*, and yet the republican fanatics of that State, under the lead of Butler and Wendell Phillips, want the right of suffrage conferred upon the negroes in the South, and are ready to make war to do so. They do not seem to know that they should sweep before their own doors first, (give the negroes votes in Massachusetts,) and that even if President Johnson had the disposition, he has not the power to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro—that being a power entirely and exclusively in the hands of the States.

☞ There is great dissatisfaction among the one year troops about to be mustered out at Harrisburg, in consequence of the order from the War Department reducing their bounty twenty-five per cent.

RESTORATION OF NORTH CAROLINA. A proclamation has been issued by President Johnson, appointing W. W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, with power to call a convention of people who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the State Constitution, and also with "authority to exercise within the limits of the said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore the said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence."—The necessary military protection is also ordered.

☞ General Sherman on Tuesday issued his farewell address to the Armies of Tennessee and Georgia. In it he traces briefly the career of the armies under his command, from the cliffs of Lookout Mountain, down through Georgia to Savannah, and thence northward through the Carolinas and Virginia. He advises his men, about to return to their homes, not to yield to the temptation of seeking "new adventure abroad," for it will lead "only to death and disappointment."

☞ Somebody wanted to know where John Mitchell is. He is in New York.

☞ As those New Yorkers who presented a carriage and span to President Johnson and got snubbed therefore, profess to be very disinterested and patriotic, let them show it by giving their costly present to Mrs. Lincoln. They will hardly do that however, as she has no patronage at her disposal.

THE EXTREMISTS OF NEW ENGLAND---WONDELL PHILLIPS ADVOCATES A REPUDIATION OF THE WAR DEBT.

BOSTON, May 31.—The New England anti-Slavery Convention met to day, and was very fully attended.—Rev. J. F. Sargent was chosen as President, and Wendell Phillips as Chairman.

The business committee reported a resolution to the effect that it is the settled opinion of the convention that the reconstruction of the rebel States without negro suffrage is a practical surrender to the Confederacy, and will make the anti-slavery proclamation of the late President, and even the expected amendment to the Constitution, utterly inefficient for the freedom and protection of the negro race.

Mr. Phillips supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. He also said there was but one way in which the people could still hold the helm of affairs and that was a declaration of the repudiation of the entire war debt. Such a party would have his voice and vote until God called him home. He would constantly oppose every step of reconstruction that did not place the negro upon an absolute equality with the white man. There were but two parties in the country, the sycophants of Jeff. Davis and the lovers of liberty. Every man who supported the North Carolina proclamation was a Davis sycophant. Better, far better would it have been for Grant to have surrendered to Lee than for President Johnson to have surrendered to North Carolina.

Hon. Amasa Walker followed, in a full endorsement of Phillips' speech.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 19, 1865.

DEAR BOWMAN.—I am just arrived. All my army will be in to day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time. Yet on arriving at the "settlements" found I have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me.

I have made frequent official reports of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, whilst the most ridiculous nonsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well! you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been too long fighting with real rebels with muskets in their hands to be scared by mere noncombatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station.

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead; but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot now reach the act, but Shakspeare records how poor Falstaff, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a feigned death, stabbed again the dead Percy and carried the carcass aloft in triumph to prove his valor. So now when the rebellion appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause, and to appropriate honors for deeds that never were done.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no rewards; but I *dare* the War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me.

I do want peace and security, and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for state reasons beyond my comprehension. It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal Courts; but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offense to an enlightened and free people. But when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own bidding. But there is consolation in knowing that though truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverance enough to get to that bottom.

Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

☞ Gov. Bigler of this State, paid a visit to Washington a few days since, and had a long interview with the President, The Governor and the President are old friends, and were Senators together, and, as the record proves, voted together in favor of the Crittenden Compromise and all other public questions tending to peace. We are glad to learn that Gov. Bigler was cordially received by President Johnson, and that their views harmonize. This is a good omen.

☞ The War Department has announced that soldiers enlisted under the act of July 4, 1864, if discharged before the expiration of one-half of their term, will not be entitled to the second instalment of the government bounty. Recruits of 1863 discharged before the expiration of their term, will be entitled to the full bounty.

GENERAL BANKS SHELVED.—General Banks, like General Butler, has been ordered to report at home, in Massachusetts. Cotton operations are said to be the cause of this order. They are undergoing examination.

☞ The major generals of the regular army, it is reported, will be assigned as follows: General Halleck to command the Pacific States; General Sherman, the Division of the Mississippi; General Meade, the Atlantic States; General Sheridan, the trans-Mississippi; General Thomas, Virginia and North Carolina.

INDICTMENT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS---THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.—At 2 30 o'clock this afternoon the Grand Jury for the District of Columbia reported to the Supreme Court of the District an indictment against Jefferson Davis, of which the following is a copy.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, TO WIT:—The jurors of the United States of America, within and for the county of Washington aforesaid, upon their oath present; That Jefferson Davis, lately of the county of Henrico, in the State of Virginia, Yeoman; being an inhabitant of and resident within the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, wickedly devising and disturbing the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America, to disturb the Government of the said United States of America, and to stir, move and excite rebellion, insurrection and war against the said United States of America on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, with force of arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, and traitorously did compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the said United States of America, in the county of Washington aforesaid in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and in order to fulfill and bring to effect the said treacherous compass, imaginations and intentions, the the said Jefferson Davis, afterward, to wit, on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, being there and then leagued in conspiracy with a large number of insurgents and false traitors against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the Government of the said United States of America, and being then and there the leader and Commander-in-chief of the said insurgents and false traitors, with whom he, the said Jefferson Davis, was than and there leagued in conspiracy as aforesaid, and being then and there acknowledged, recognized, and obeyed by the said insurgents and false traitors as their leader and commander-in-chief in the prosecution of the said war against the said United States of America for the subversion of the Government of the United States of America, did unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously order and command a great multitude of such insurgents and false traitors, who were then and there, to wit, at the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, on the day and year last aforesaid, unlawfully and traitorously assembled and banded together to a great number, to wit: to the number of twenty thousand persons and upward, and who then and there acknowledged, recognized and obeyed him, the said Jefferson Davis as their leader and Commander-in-chief as aforesaid, but whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to march and proceed in a warlike manner—that is to say, with drums and colors, with cannon, muskets, carbines, swords, outlasses and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, from the said county of Henrico, in the State of Virginia aforesaid; to the county of Washington, aforesaid, in the District of Columbia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this county, unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously to carry on war against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the said United States of America, and to enable the said insurgents and false traitors to march and proceed to invade the said county of Washington, and there to levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the said United States of America, and to aid and abet them in so doing, he, the said Jefferson Davis, afterwards to wit, on the said first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, did provide, furnish and supply said insurgents and false traitors so banded together as aforesaid, with a large number of horses, mules, wagons, and ambulances, and large numbers of warlike weapons, to wit: Common muskets, carbines, pistols, swords, outlasses and other warlike weapons; and with a large amount of ammunition, to wit: powder, shot, shells, cartridges, percussion caps, bullets, and other munitions of war; and with drums and colors; and also with a large amount of corn, oats, beans, and other provisions, for the subsistence of the said insurgents and false traitors, so banded together as aforesaid, during their march to and while carrying on warfare against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the Government of the said United States of America, in the said county of Washington, in the District of Columbia aforesaid,

The indictment goes on in the same quaint style to enlarge upon the same charges, and is signed with the following name:

E. C. CARRINGTON,
United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

On the back of the indictment is the following indorsement:

United States vs. Jefferson Davis, Treason. Witnesses—Francis P. Blair, Sr., John R. Claggett, General M. D. Hardin, Thomas F. Maury, M. D., George E. Kirk, John H. McChesney.

"EMBARRASSING THE GOVERNMENT."—The favorite phrase of the "loyal" office-holders will be found to have a notable significance in the following letter, written by Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, in reply to one from certain colored men of North Carolina asking "a few plain directions" as to the proper stand for them to take in the matter of re-establishing the State Government:

"WASHINGTON, May 13.

"GENTLEMEN:—I am glad that the citizens of North Carolina are ready to take part in the organization of government. It is unquestionably their right and duty.

"I see little chance of peace and tranquility in any rebel State unless the rights of all are recognized without distinction of color. On this foundation we must build.

"This article on reconstruction to which you call my attention proceeds on the idea of slavery, that persons with a white skin are the only "citizens." This is a mistake.

"As you do me the honor to ask me the proper stand for you to make, I have no hesitation in replying that *you must insist on all the rights and privileges of a citizen.* They *belong* to you, and *whoever undertakes to rob you of them is a* USURPER AND AN IMPOSTER.

"Of course you will take part in any primary meeting for political organization, open to citizens generally, and will not miss any opportunity to show your loyalty. Accept my best wishes, and believe me gentlemen,

"Faithfully yours, CHAS. SUMNER."

It has been pretty accurately understood that President Johnson is unalterably opposed to negro suffrage—and, God bless him if he stands by that principle—and yet Senator Sumner writes to the negroes of North Carolina to insist upon their "rights and privileges" as "citizens," and to oppose as a *"usurper and an imposter" whoever* undertakes to rob them of the "rights" of citizenship. If this is not embarrassing and opposing the Government, please inform us what it is.

It will be remembered that Senator Sumner was one of the most bitter denunciators of Vice President Johnson just after the inauguration ceremonies, and now, since Johnson has become President, is endeavoring to lay every obstacle in his way in the work of reconstructing the Union and reconciling the people.

The sensation reports last week spread before the public by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, about riots in Schuykill county, were entirely without foundation. There is not a particle of truth in them.

GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS REPORT OF HIS MILARY OPERATIONS AND NEGOTITIONS.

Information Given to th Public and Withheld from Comanders.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITRY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, INTHE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 28, 1865.—*General*:—Since you eft me yesterday I have seen th New York *Times* of the 24th, containing a budget of Military news, authenticated by the signature of the Secretary of War, which is grouped in such a way as to give very erroneous impressions. It embraces a copy of the basis of agreement between myself and Gen. Johnson, of April 18, with commentaries, which it will be time enough to discuss two or three years hence, after the government has experimented a little more in the machinery by which power reaches the scattered people of the vast area of country known as the South. But, in the meantime, I do think that my rank, if not past service, entitled me at least to the respect of keeping secret what was known to none but the Cabinet until further inquiry could have been made, instead of giving and drawing inferences at variance with the truth.

I never saw or had furnished me a copy of President Lincoln's despatch to you of the 5th of March, until after the agreement; nor did Mr. Stanton, or any human being, ever convey to me its substance or anything like it. But, on the contrary, I had seen General Weitzel's invitation to the Virginia Legislature, made in Mr. Lincoln's very presence, and had failed to discover any other official notice of a plan of reconstruction, or any idea calculated to allay the fears of the people of the South that after the destruction of the armies and civil authorities they would be left without any government at all. We should not drive a people into anarchy and it is simply impossible for our military power to reach all the resources of their unhappy country. I confess I did not wish to break General Johnson's army into bands of armed men, moving about without purpose, and capable only of infinite mischief. But you saw on your arrival that I had my army so disposed that his escape was only possible in a disorganized state, and as you did not choose to direct military operations in this quarter, I infer you were satisfied with the military situation. At all events, the instant I learned, what was proper enough, the disapproval of the President, I acted in such a manner as to compel the surrender of General Johnston's whole army on the same terms you prescribed to General Lee's army when you had it surrounded and in your absolute power.

Mr. Stanton, in stating that my orders to General Stoneman were [illegible] Davis to Mexico or Europe, is in deep error. Stoneman was not at Salisburry then, but had gone back to Statesville. Davis was supposed to be between us, and therefore Stoneman was beyond him. By turning towards me he was approaching Davis, and had he joined me, as ordered, I would have had a mounted force greatly needed for that and other purposes; but even now I don't know that Mr. Stanton wants Mr. Davis caught; and as my official papers, deemed sacred, are hastily published to the world, it will be imprudent for me to state what has been done in that respect, as the editor of the *Times* has. It may be logically and fairly drawn from this singular document the conclusion that I am insubordinate. I can only deny the intention. I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an order, though many and many a time have I risked my life, my health and reputation, in obeying orders or even hints to execute plans and purposes not to my liking. It is not fair to withhold from me plans and policy, if any there be, and expect me to guess at them, as facts and events appear quite different from different stand points.

For four years I have been in camp dealing with soldiers, and I can assure you that the conclusion at which the Cabinet arrived with such singular unanimity differs from mine. I conferred freely with the best officers in this army as to the points involved in this controversy, and, strange to say, they were singularly unanimous in the other conclusion; and they will learn with pain and amazement that I am deemed insubordinate and wanting in common sense; that I, who, in the complications of last year, worked day and night, summer and winter, for the cause and administration, and who have brought an army of seventy thousand men in magnificent style across a country deemed impassible, and placed it just where it was wanted almost on the day appointed, have brought discredit on our government. I do not wish to boast of this; but I do say that it entitled me to the courtesy of being consulted before publishing to the world a proposition rightfully submitted to higher authority for adjudication, and then accompanied by other statements which invited the press to let loose upon me. Is it true that non-combattants—men who sleep in comfort and security while we watch on the distant lines—are better able to judge than we poor soldiers, who rarely see a newspaper, hardly can hear from our families, or stop long enough to get our pay.

I envy not the task of reconstruction, and am delighted that the Secretary has relieved me of it. As you did not undertake to assume the management of the affairs of this army, I infer, on personal inspection, your mind arrived at a different conclusion from that of the Secretary of War.—I will, therefore, go on and execute your orders to their conclusion, and when done will, with intense satisfaction, leave to the civil authorities the execution of the task of which they seem to me so jealous; but, as an honest man and soldier, invite them to follow my path, for they may see something and hear something that may disturb their philosophy. With sincere respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—As Mr. Stanton's singular paper has been published, I demand, that this also be made public, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and my proper superiors.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

ROAD CATTLE.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

There are few greater annoyances to a farmer, than what are ordinarily denominated Road Cattle. These animals are let out upon the highway by their owners every morning, and left to shift for themselves, which, like most vagrants, they generally manage to do, at the expense of other people. Their ingenuity in letting down fences and opening gates, and their activity in leaping almost every species of enclosure, are too well-known to require us to enlarge upon. Every one [illegible] has had woful experience upon his own crops. Not very many years ago a race of highway *men* set public justice at defiance, but were at last forced to yield to the determination of their fellow-citizens; these cattle however with no better character, have succeeded in setting us at utter defiance. Has not the time come when this should no longer be submitted to, and are there not enough public spirited citizens to put a stop to it?

Our object in this article is to look a little into the law of the matter, and to suggest to those who are suffering from the depredations of these animals, their rights and remedies.

By the common law, a person had a double remedy for any trespass committed by cattle upon his property—an action of trespass for damages—or taking up the animals doing the damage and impounding them until satisfaction was made.—In so far as these remedies have not been restricted by act of Assembly they remain in full force. The action of trespass remains untouched; the right of distraining cattle has been regulated, extended, and would probably be held by the courts to have done away entirely with the old common law process, and that any one now taking up cattle must proceed according to the act of Assembly. Fitzwater vs. Stout, 4. H. p 22.

By the acts of 1700 and 1729, it is provided that fences shall be of sufficient rail or bars four feet and a half high, the distance from the ground to the bottom not to exceed nine inches; and "whoever not having their ground so enclosed shall hurt, kill, or do damage to any horse, kine, sheep, hogs or goats of any other persons, by hunting or driving them out of or from said grounds, shall be liable to make good all damages sustained thereby, to the owner of the said cattle." By the act of April 13th, 1807, a mode of proceeding is pointed out which may be pursued where any trespass is committed upon improved and enclosed land.

So that where a farmer finds cattle doing damage upon his land, enclosed as directed by the act regulating fences, it is only necessary for him to pursue this act relative to strays.—But the question often arises, what remedy have I for trespass upon my unenclosed land, my land not fenced according to act of Assembly, my grass on the side of the highway? You have the right of your action of trespass under the common law.—Addison Reports, p. 258. That law recognizes no fences. It adopts the great principle "sic utere tuo ut alienum non lacdoes"—so use your own property as not to injure your neighbor. I am not bound to protect my land from his cattle; he must keep his cattle from my land. The man who keeps a cow, a dog, a horse, must so keep him that he injures not his neighbor. He is not to let him loose upon the community and put every man to the expense of protecting himself against his incursions.—He must keep him up, and if he does not, he is liable for the damages he commits. A man has the right of passage with his cattle over the highway. He has no right to turn them out to pasture along its sides; and if he does I can bring on action against him, for the damage done to my property over which the highway passes.

The owners of land on each side of a public highway, own to the centre of the road. They have the exclusive right of passage in the public.—They are entitled to all remedies for its injury. The title to the soil, stone, wood, or grass, continues in the owner of the land. They may carry water or pipes underneath the highway, and make every use that is consistent with the easement over it. Kent's Commentaries, Vol. 3d. p. 432.—Chambers vs. Furney, 1 Yeates, 167.

In the case of Lewis et. al. vs.—Jones et. al., 1. Barr, 336, decided in 1847, these principles are referred to, and a party who deposited fence rails on a highway, was held guilty of trespass against the owner of the soil. The court holding "no principle more familiar or better settled "than the right to the soil of a high-"way resides in the proprietor of the "land over which it has been laid; "and that a citizen has no more than "a license to pass along it with carriages and cattle; an abuse of which "like the abuse of any other license "given, not by the party, but by the "law, makes him a trespasser against "the proprietor from the beginning." The highway is therefore merely an easement over the land of the owner, and his legal rights in relation thereto are the same as to any other part of his property. In fact they should be particularly favored, as the law presents his protection of this property by a fence, even should he desire it.

Our remedies therefore for injuries by cattle to "improved and enclosed land," are distress or action at law; to uninclosed land, action at law alone. Neither of them sufficiently prompt or severe for those who intentionally let their cattle loose upon the public, although very proper for cases of accidental damages. At the present day, there are no commons, at least in our locality, and the mere letting loose of any animal upon the highway, except to drive it along it, should be visited with a severe penalty. In the city of Philadelphia, you are protected by ordinance, but in the rest of the State, the value of the grass eaten would be the measure of punishment for the trespass.

REMARKS.—The above article is from a legal gentleman of high character, and we commend it to the attention of every reader. He has undoubtedly given us the law bearing on the question, so that every person aggrieved in the manner above recited, can understand and pursue his remedy. We heartily thank our correspondent for the information communicated, which is of sufficient importance to be reproduced in every newspaper in the Commonwealth.—It is time that the abominable nuisance of allowing cattle running at large on the highway should be abated; and we trust in every neighborhood where the grievances exists there will be a united action among farmers to that effect.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.—It is our painful duty to record one of the saddest calamities that has occurred in this county for many years. On Friday night last, the house of Mr. Joseph Maybetty, near Graysonville, was burned to the ground, together with all it contained. Seven interesting little children lost their lives in the flames, and the father and mother were only able to escape with their night clothing upon their backs. The particulars of this sad affair, so far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: The family retired to bed at the usual hour, and shortly before midnight the mother was awakened by the crying of one of the children and found the house in flames. She at once aroused her husband, who repaired to the first story to secure some things of value, thinking there was plenty of time to get the children out. The mother found the flames gaining on her; and taking the youngest child aged about four months in her arms, sought egress by means of a porch. She gave the young child to the oldest, a little girl of fourteen, to hold while she raised the window and gained the porch, intending that all the children should be passed out to her and lowered to the ground. Just as she gained the roof of the porch, the whole house fell in, a mass of ruins, burrying beneath the burning embers all her little family. Oh, what a moment of dreadful agony that must have been to father and mother, to see their little ones meet such a horrible death, and they powerless to save them! Every effort was made by the parents and the neighbors who had gathered there to rescue the little sufferers, but in vain; the flames had made too rapid progress. After the fire was extinguished, seven burned and charred little bodies, were taken from the ruins and interred in the garden. So great has been the loss of life, during the last four years, that men have almost ceased to regard even such domestic calamities as this,—But there is something peculiarly sad and affecting in this bereavement. It is heartrending to think of a whole little family being swept into eternity so suddenly amidst such unutterably agony.

It is not known how the house took fire, unless it were from the oven in which they had been baking the evening before.—*Shippensburg Sentinel.*

A MAN WHO DID NOT SLEEP FOR MORE THAN THREE MONTHS.—The Mechanicsburg *Journal* gives an account of a man named William Starr of Upper Allen Township, Cumberland county, who did not sleep for more than three months. He enlisted in September last, and when at Petersburg, took onterile fever which for four weeks affected his brain.—When the fever left him, his nervous system was in such a condition as to prevent him sleeping from December last, until a week ago. He now takes an occasional doze, but even then is partially conscious of what transpires around him. He has no craving for drink, but does not know when to stop eating. His attendants must judge when he has eaten a sufficient quantity. Starr is not confined to his bed, but is able to take moderate exercise.

THE CASE OF CONGRESSMAN HARRIS.—The finding and sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Congressman Benj G. Harris, of Maryland, recently tried on the charge of advising rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, but to return to the South and continue the fight, have been made public. He was found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and forfeiture of all public rights.—President Johnson has approved the finding, but remitted the sentence, and Mr. Harris therefore goes free.

☞ The Veteran Reserve Corps, it is said, will be preserved for provost duty, and the regular army, which has been much depleted by the war, will be recruited to its full strength.

SUICIDE.—A maiden lady, 63 or 65 years of age, named Nancy Geip, residing in Manheim township, Lancaster county, about a half a mile from the village of Millport, committed suicide, Tuesday afternoon a week by hanging herself in her bed chamber.

REPORTED DEATH OF DAN RICE.—A special despatch from Detroit announces it is reported there that Dan Rice, the famous showman died at Almont, Laplace county, Michigan, where he was exhibiting, on Saturday week.—His death is said to have been caused by accidental poisoning.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.—A frightful and stupendous catastrophe occurred in Mobile on the 24th ult.—An explosion, the origin of which is not known, took place in the main ordnance depot, causing a shock which rocked the entire city to its foundations, completely demolished eight blocks of buildings, and to some extent injured nearly the whole place. One account states that three hundred persons were killed, many wounded, and thousands buried under the ruins. Two steamers were destroyed, and all on board were killed. The loss is variously estimated at from three to eight millions of dollars.

☞ The meeting of the Democratic Convention of this State has been postponed to Thursday, August 24.

☞ The trial of Jefferson Davis will take place on or about the 19th of this month. Charles O'Conor, Esq., of New York, will act as his counsel. Davis will be placed in the Old Capitol prison.

☞ There is a report that members of the British Parliament will present to General Lee a house in London, with a competency for himself and family.

☞ Major General Cadwalader commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, has issued an order prohibiting the sale of liquor on all lines traveled by troops returning to be mustered out of service, and at the respective rendevous for their discharge, until all such troops are dispersed.

Persons violating this order will be arrested, and the liquor found in their establishments will be emptied out upon the ground.

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(RABER'S BLOCK,)

Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa.

CALL and see the largest and best selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and at the lowest price. Cheaper than the cheapest, so cheap as to astonish the world. Call and see for yourselves.

All Shades of	6-4 all wool delains,	
do	3-4 all wool delains,	
do	5-4 all wool shepard plaids,	
do	5-4 silk poplins,	
do	5-4 paul de chevis,	
do	5-4 mohairs,	
do	5-4 alpacca,	
do	5-4 Manchester delains,	
do	5-4 Pacific delains,	
do	3-4 Lancaster delains,	

Dress goods of all descriptions,
Ladies' coats, circulars and basques,
do fancy and black silks.
A full line calico at all prices,
do bleached muslin, at all prices,
do unbleached do do
Best assortment of Thibets, Broacha, and all kind of Summer shades.
All kinds and prices of Ticking, flannels, Balmorals, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Gentlemen Wear.

A full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, VESTINGS, Jeans, Cottonades, all prices and very cheap.

Best Stock of MOURNING GOODS in the country, as we pay particular attention to this Department.

6-4	Black all wool delains, very cheap.		
3-4	do	do	do
5-4	do	canton cloth	do
5-4	do	Persian cloth	do
5-4	do	alpacca	do
5-4	do	bombazines	do
	do	crape veils	do
	do	zone veils	do
		hosiery, gloves, &c.,	do

Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Molassas,

Spices, &c., all at LOW PRICES.

☞ Call one and all, and look through our Large and well Selected Stock of Goods, and get the prices, as it is no trouble to show Goods. Our Motto is *"Small Profits, and Quick Sales, and Good Value."*

GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH.

Lebanon, May 3, 1865.

NEW GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES!

HENRY KRAUSE,

Market Square, Lebanon,

Has just received a General Assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware, &c.

WHICH will be sold at the reduced prices of the times.

Particular attention is directed to his large assortment of

Ladies' Spring Coats, and Hoop Skirts!

Which for quality, price and variety, are not to be surpassed.

☞ Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

P. S.—CASH paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Lebanon, April 19, 1865.

READING RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

NOVEMBER 7th, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows; At 3.00 and 8.15 A. M and 1.45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 and 10.00 P. M., passing Lebanon at 3.53, 9.08 A. M., and 2.50 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and Sleeping Cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M, and 1.45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Stations only Passing Lebanon at 9.08 A. M., and 2.50 P. M.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7.25 A. M. and 4.40 P. M., Passing Lebanon at 8.35 A. M., and 5.53 P. M. Returning: Leave New York at 9 A. M., 12 noon, and 7.00 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8.50 A. M. and 2.35 P. M; Tamaqua, at 8.10 A. M. and 2.15 P. M., and Reading at 1 midnight, 7.35 and 10.45 A. M., 1.38 and 6.05 P. M., passing Lebanon at 2.00, 8.54, 11.58 A. M., and 2.35 and 7.24 P. M.

Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.40 and 11 A. M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia 3.15 P. M., Pottsville 7.30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M. Harrisburg 8.15 A. M., passing Lebanon at 9.08 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg, passing Lebanon at 1.05 A. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced Rates.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds allowed each Passenger.

S. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

November 23, 1864.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, (being lot No. 1 in Uhler's addition of Lebanon,) located on the Old Forge Road in the North-Western part of said borough.—For particulars apply to

JOSEPH H. UHLER.

Lebanon, January 25, 1865.