Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

THE ABOLITIONISTS ABOUT.

Forney's *Press* gives the following copy for a petition to Congress for the emancipation of the slaves. It says that such petitions are now being circulated in Chester, Lancaster and other counties :—

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States residing in the county of——, in the state of——, respectfully represent to your honorable body that they believed that the best and quietest way to end the present rebellion against the Government of the United States, and establish a permanent peace, will be for Congress to authorize the executive to take the proper steps to declare and enforce the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the revolted states of the Union. If, in the execution of such act of emancipation any slaves of loyal citizens should be freed, your petitioners would ask Congress *to provide means by tax to pay for the same*, your petitioners being willing to bear their share to the same."

If these fellows are so anxious to have the niggers free, let them pay themselves for their liberation. Loyal people will have enough to pay in the shape of taxes and otherwise for the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of the rebellion in a legal way, without being taxed, in addition, for the purpose above indicated. The present war is not for the abolition of slavery. The government does not conduct it for that purpose; neither do the people furnish means and volunteers with a view to that object.

The following resolution was passed by Congress, at the extra session, by a nearly unanimous vote, which expresses the voice of the nation; has the approval of the administration ; is the true standard of loyalty; and shows what the war is for, as well as, *that it is not* to set the slaves free :—

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Large numbers of fugitive slaves are reaching Philadelphia from parts of Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. On Tuesday night alone, thirty-seven came by way of Wilmington, from what is known as the "Peninsula" formed by these States. The Philadelphia *Press* estimates the entire number of these fugitives at 700.—Ex.

☞ What is to be done with them? These fugitive slaves will soon be a costlier prize on our hands than was the elephant won in a raffle, to his owner. If they should be set to work, 700 fugitive slaves will take just that amount of work from white laborers. If they are to be kept in idleness, they will have reached the nigger's elysium in this world, without any exertions of their own and by their white *friend's* folly.

☞ Spain, taking advantage of the troubles in this county, is fitting out an expedition to attack Mexico, and win her back to allegiance. France and England countenance the proceeding, and the *Courier* of this place is elated in consequence. We presume if England were to undertake to win back *her* old Colonies in America, she would not be without sympathizers. So far as principle and right is concerned the difference between Spain and England endeavoring to regain their lost Provinces is only length of time of separation, and hence, we may infer, that those who are elated with the action of the one would not be deeply pained if the other were to do likewise. The fight for Liberty and Independence in Mexico has been an intense and prolonged one; the patriots of that unhappy country, heretofore have not despaired of ultimate success. They relied on the United States to see that they had fair play in the struggle. Now, however, when our hands our full with our own rebellious subjects, the enemies of Mexico are not only to have their own way, but receive sympathy and encouragement in this country. Mexico is not only to be subjugated, but become a slave to that worst of all despotisms,—Spain. We hope not.

☞ The preparations for other expeditions to the Southern coast are progressing rapidly. We learn from Boston that about Thursday of this week three thousand of Gen. Butler's New England Divisions will embark on the new steamer *Constitution* and other transport for some destination not announced. The troops now collected at Annapolis, who are understood to be under the command of Gen. Burnside, are also expected to take their departure soon. Our Southern friends will be likely to be kept busy during the coming cool season.

☞ GOVERNMENT is rapidly and quietly organizing another naval expedition, which will be ready to sail within a week. The success of the armada now operating in the Bay and Islets of Port Royal has encouraged the loyal State in the belief that by this means the war may be brought to a speedy close. Quick and terrible blows will be struck at all vulnerable points on the Southern coast. It is supposed that the Lebanon County Regiment will be detailed to take part in one of these movements. This would certainly be preferable to being cooped up, in inactivity and idleness, in some of the out-of-the-way camps watching, and being watched by the enemy. They want a lively campaign, but no blunders.

☞ The attempt to defraud Ewing out of the Sheriffalty of Philadelphia, has failed. His certificate of election was granted to him on Saturday.—Judge Ludlow had considerable trouble in compelling the Return Judges to perform their duties, but he succeeded in the end.

☞ Knowing, as we do, the bravery of our noble sailors, we always felt that when once really called into action there would be no blundering.—It was the sailors that done the work of driving out the rebels from the batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point,—the land forces not being called into action at all. Having served several years in the Navy, we feel proud of our old associates in that branch of the service—not that the sailors are any braver than our noble soldiers, but because of old associations. This action is the first really serviceable and successful one of the war. Capt. JOHN RODGERS, the first man ashore after the fight, was one of our Lieutenants on the "United States," in 1846-7-8-and 9, and we know him well as an exception to many others of the officers.—He is a kind, generous, unassuming, and brave man. There is no bluster about him; but his calm, cool courage was so well known that in the trying emergencies of a storm, he was one of the few, when in command of the deck that maintained or restored confidence of safety in the men. His retinency is such that we had entirely lost sight of him, until this week, when his actions as usual speak for themselves. This is characteristic of the man. When talking is to be done he is in the background; but when action is called for he is the first man, and it matters not what the service or the danger, his brave heart is equal to the emergency. Mr. Rodgers is now in command of the steamer *Flag*, one of the blockading squadron off Charleston. The prospect of a lively time at Port Royal induced him to lend a helping hand, "just for the fun of it," as sailors have it.

Battle at Piketon.

Glorious Victory !

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.

Gen. Nelson met the rebels under Gen. Williams at Pikeville, Pike co. Ky., on Friday last, and gained a glorious victory.

Col. Luke Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with three thousand eight hundred men, while Col. Harris, of the Second Ohio Regiment, with six hundred men, attacked them in the front—Col. Harris falling back and Col. Moore pressing forward, until the enemy were brought into the midst of Gen. Nelson's brigade, when our forces pressed them on all sides, killing four hundred of them and taking a thousand prisoners.

The balance scattered in all directions. The federal loss is small.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 12.

A courier from Gen. Nelson's brigade, with dispatches for Gen. Thomas, reports that the fighting at Pikesville lasted two days. The rebels lost 400 killed and 1,000 prisoners.

[LATEST.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.

The battle at Pikeville lasted Friday and Saturday, and the victory was complete.

Gen. Nelson—The Battle at Piketon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

Gen. Nelson, who won the great victory at Piketon, was relieved from his duties as Lieut. in the Navy, at the special request of the President, who sent him to Kentucky to talk Unionism, to distribute arms to the Union men to form a camp of instruction and finally to command as Brigadier General. The dispatch from Paris touching the battle, which we sent you yesterday, is regarded as perfectly trustworthy. It sets the number of prisoners at 2,000 instead of 1000. With Gen. Nelson victorious at Piketon, and East Tennesseeans cutting of rebel communications by railroad and telegraph, Zollicoffer and Cumberland Gap will soon be ours.

The Piketon Victory

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

The latest dispatches concerning Gen, Nelson's victory which have been received at the War Department represent the number of prisoners as 2,015. The number of rebel dead found on the field was 400.

The Piketon Victory.—The Above Report a Hoax—Maysville, Ky., Nov. 15.—Reports from headquarters, dated 13th, received this evening thro' a reliable gentleman that was at Piketon, says our forces attacked the rebels, one thousand strong, posted on a hill, killing eighty-five or ninety, and taking fifty prisoners. The rest were scattered. Col. Williams was taken prisoner. Six of Col. Marshall's men were killed and fifteen wounded. His horse was shot under him. Fifteen of Col. Fife's men were wounded and nine killed. The above is said to be reliable.

The Naval Expedition.

The Victory at Beaufort—The Town in Our Possession—The Whole Army Landed—No United States Vessels Burned or Sunk—Failure of a Plot to Blow Up the Magazine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12, via Baltimore.—The steamer *Bienville* has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning, and brings cheering intelligence: She proceeds at once to New York, where she will be due to-morrow evening.

Captain Steedman, however, left her at this place, and proceeds direct to Washington, with despatches and trophies of victory—two brass cannon and rebel flags.

He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been severe. The steamers *Union* and *Osceola* went ashore and were lost, as previously reported.

The steamer *Governor* foundered at sea, but the *Isaac T. Smith* succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few marines.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst. On Tuesday the smaller gunboats sounded and bouyed out the channel, under a fire from the forts, which did no damage.

On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., the men-of war and gunboats advanced to the attack.

The action commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was hotly carried on upon both sides, and lasted four hours, at the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works, and beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss was only eight men and only one officer, the chief engineer of the *Mohican*. About twenty men were wounded.

The rebel loss is unknown. Fifty-two bodies were found by our men, and buried. All their wounded, except two, were carried off.

Two forts were captured—Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, mounting 23 guns, and Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns. The guns were of heavy calibre. They were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything—arms, equipment of all kinds, even to the officers' swords and commissions. All the letters and papers, both public and private, order books, and documents of all kinds, were left in their flight, and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information.

Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be "Port Royal."

[Query. Who was the traitor ?]

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the *Seneca* and two other gunboats, under the command of Lieutenant Ammen, proceeded up to Beaufort, and found but one man in the town, and he was drunk.

All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted, except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, as the boats passed; came down to the shore with their bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be taken off.

All the letters in the Beaufort post office were seized.

After the capture of the forts, the whole army, about 15,000 strong, were safely landed and established on the "sacred soil" of South Carolina.

The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells.

The force of the enemy, as ascertained by their papers, was from 3,000 to 4,000 men, under Gen. Drayton, of S. Carolina.

Our victory is complete, the enemy leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running.

J. S. Bradford, of the Coast Survey, bearer of despatches, and Lieut. R. H. Wyman, commanding the *Pawnee*, also arrived in the *Bienville*, and take the boat to-night for Baltimore.

The boats from the *Wabash* were the first to land after the fight, and Capt. John Rogers was the first man on shore.

The boats returned loaded with valuable trophies of all kinds. One of our officers found a valuable cavalry sword with a solid silver scabbard.

Swords, pistols, &c., &c., were scattered about in every direction, and in any quantity. But four prisoners were found, two of them being wounded.

All hands connected with the fleet are represented as acting in the most gallant manner.

The United States steamer *Pawnee* lost six killed and two wounded. This vessel suffered more injury than any of the fleet, but was not disabled. A round shot went through the ward-room and damaged the second lieutenant's room.

The frigate *Wabash* had her main-mast "badly wounded," as her sailors say, with a round shot.

The steamer *Pocahontas* had but one man injured.

The chief engineer of the gunboat *Mohican* was killed, and an assistant engineer was badly wounded, but his name could not be ascertained.

When our troops took possession of the forts they found the rebel flag flying at Hilton Head. The rebels had mined the works, and fixed the halyards of the flag so that when the flag was hauled down by our troops the mine would be sprung.—But in this the rebels were disappointed. The halyards sprung a mine in the house used by the officers, but it did very little damage, and hurt no one. The magazine did not explode.

In addition to what has been mentioned as found in the forts, the rebels left behind the contents of their magazine, including a large amount of powder, with large quantities of English ammunition and projectiles.

Notwithstanding the heavy calibre of the guns in the rebel forts, and their abundant supply of ammunition, as the subsequent discoveries proved, not a single vessel of our fleet was either sunk or burnt and none were seriously injured or even disabled.

General Sherman has hundreds, perhaps thousands of negro laborers at his command to work on the new entrenchments.

A terrible panic prevails at Savannah, and it is believed that the capture of that city could be easily effected.

The gunboat *Pawnee*, which rendered efficient service in the fight, suffered more severely than any of the war vessels engaged, and yet she was not disabled in the slightest degree. A round shot went through her ward-room, and another ball damaged the second lieutenant's room, causing some havoc among the furniture, but doing the ship no material damage.—The ship lost six killed and two others of her gallant fellows were wounded.

The *Susquehanna* had three men wounded. The list of casualties, as before stated, gives only eight killed and some twenty wounded, only a small portion of whom were considered seriously or dangerously hurt. All the wounded were doing well, and a great part would be sent home in a few days

The town of Beaufort was entirely deserted, except by the negroes. The troops had not occupied it when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position

It is understood that General Sherman will improve the defences of his position before making any forward movement.

In the forts was a large supply of ammunition and stores of the best description.

Commodore Dupont will immediately survey the harbor, place buoys and erect lights; and the position will be made a permanent base of operations.

Every one entered into the fight with the determination that the forts should be silenced, though it should cost the entire fleet.

The fleet stood between 800 and 1,000 feet of the forts, and used five second fuses, and poured shell into them at the rate of 2,000 per hour. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in a ship

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, General Sherman issued the following proclamation :

To the people of South Carolina :

In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of national troops. The dictates of a duty which, under these circumstances, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasentest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful rights, or your social and local institutions beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina: The civilized world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother, the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations.

You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your own country.—You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals, and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders, and with this property you are in arms and waging a ruthless war against your Constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existence of a Covernment which you are bound by the terms of a solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existance, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized man.

Fellow citizens : I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts. If the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our proporty, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land. are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain, result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State.

Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war, and can you imbrue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen—your friends, your kinsmen—for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the Confederacy of a great people—a Confederacy established by your own hands—in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity, or quietness.

Carolinians : We have come among you as loyal men, fully expressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State. These obligations shall be performed as far as is in our power. But be not deceived. The obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier General Cammanding.

Headquar' Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 8, '61.

Rebel Accounts of affairs at & around Port Royal, S. C.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.

By the Old Point boat Charleston papers of the 12th inst., have been received. The following are among their contents:

General Lee is making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort, which place has not been occupied by General Sherman. The negroes are engaged in removing the cotton and other property.—Two Yankee gun boats are aground near the village.

The Charleston *Courier* states, that there is very little cotton stored at or near Beaufort. Messrs. Pope and Bayard, who reside on Hilton Island, set fire to every building on the premises, and also their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them. The guns of the Lady Davis and the Huntress have been placed in battery at Port Royal ferry, under command of Col. Donovant, where a stand will be made. A large number of families have left Savannah for the up-country.

On Saturday last, according to Charleston papers, there were no signs of General Sherman taking possession of Beaufort.

The Rutledge mounted riflemen started for Beaufort on Sunday morning, and also a detachment of additional mounted riflemen of Col. Clingman's North Carolina regiment was on the way.

The Charleston *Mercury* condemned the manner in which the Confederates have neglected to prepare for the emergency.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which allusion has been made, since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that Gen. Lee has received orders from the War Department, urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, which will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina, and that the same course will be pursued which Govenor Wise adopted at the time of the John Brown raid, saying: 'When we are done with the invaders the Confederate Government can have them.'"

MASON AND SLIDELL CAPTUBED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.

The United States steamer San Jacinto has just arrived from the coast of Africa via the West Indies, where she has been cruising some six weeks

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that she has now on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were going abroad as ministers of the Southern Confederacy to England and France. They were taken from an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas.

The San Jacinto will soon proceed to New York with her distinguished prisoners.

Commodore Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to Washington to night.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST.

The name of the British vessel from which the prisoners were taken, connot be ascertained. Passengers by the Old Point boat, state that all the private papers, documents, and instructions of Slidell and Mason were seized.

The families of the prisoners were allowed to proceed on their voyage. The Captain of the British vessel is said to have delivered them up on protest.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—Mason and Slidell were aboard a British mail steamer.

Commander Wilkes of the San Jacinto, sent aboard and demanded their surrender.

The reply was that there was not force enough to take them.

Commander Wilkes then sent an additional force and put the San Jacinto in a convenient position, whereupon Slidell and Mason were surrendered.

The officers of the English steamer state that they took them aboard, not knowing who they were, their destination or business

Captain Wilkes is understood to have acted on his own responsibility.

General Wool has granted Slidell and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends.

The San Jacinto leaves for New York direct, this evening.

[LATER]

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto sailed to-day for New York with Messrs. Slidell and Mason as prisoners.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

The proposals to furnish the Government with beef cattle on the hoof were opened on Friday by the Commissary Department. The advertisement called for three lots of four thousand cattle each, to be delivered by the 30th of November, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at Washington, at Harrisburg, and at Chambersburg or York. The bids for Washington ranged from $3 30 to $5 01. But three bidders were below $4, and the lowest prices offered at which the bidders responded were $3 70 and $3 90. For the Harrisburg lot, the bids ranged from $3 39 to $6—$3 55 being the lowest sum in which the bidder responded. There were twenty bids below $4 for the lot to be delivered at Harrisburr, Chambersburg or York. The rates ranged from $3 25 to $4 95—the lowest bidder responding being at $3 38. The awards have not yet been made.

☞ The Greek Professor in the Rochester University has wit as well as words, and often delights the students of that institution with his clever and sparkling *bon mots*. The man who can make his own verbal blunders an occasion for a good jest is certainly a lucky fellow ; and Prof. K. is one of that sort, as appeared the other day in the course of some remarks in the recitation room. The Professor spoke of "a calf *nine* years old."—The remark struck the class as an odd one, but before the general smile had broken out in laughter, the Professor added, "That's a *bull!*" Well, so it was; and the boys thought it a remarkable fine one.

TAKING A FAIR VIEW OF THE MATTER.—George Bromley, of Presion, Conn, while sitting on the railroad track a few days since, was struck by a passing train, and pitched into the bushes. Upon the train backing up to ascertain his injuries, he came forward and told the conductor that if he had damaged the engine any he was ready to settle for it, and left for home.

☞ A special order has been issued by General McClellan, relieving those members of Gen. Fremont's Staff, who were appointed from civil life, from duty, and discharging them from further service in the army. The order also discharges all those persons appointed into the military service by Gen. Fremont, whose appointments have not been sanctioned by the President.

COMMERCE ON THE LAKES.—Commerce on the lakes has this season been better than was ever known before. The conveyance of grain from Chicago and other Western ports to the East employs every vessel that can be had, and at the close of navigation a large quantity must remain behind. At the latest dates, there were more than 2,500,000 bushels at Chicago and it was constantly accumulating.—The consequence is that vessels obtain whatever freight they ask, and while corn has been selling in Illinois as low as ten cent per bushel, the frieght from Chicago to Buffalo has been as high as 20 cents, and for a long time stood at 19 cts. Many a vessel carrying 20,000 bushels would thus for a single trip Eastward receive $4000 when she might not be worth more than $5000.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. John Earnest, an influential citizen of Norristown, died, a few days since, of hydrophia. He was bitten about a month since by a dog, which had no apperance of being rabid, and which was accidentally strangled a short time after.

At times, during the convulsions and spasms of the deceased, it took the united strength of four or five men to hold him. When not in convulsions he was sensible, and fully conscious of his awful condition. During his lucid intervals he would warn his attendants to be careful so that he would do them no harm. From the first moment of his attack till his end, he declared that there was no hope but in death.

SIGNING TREASURY NOTES.

Forty clerks in the Treasury Department are now employed in signing demand Treasury Notes. Each signs daily about three thousand notes, making one hundred and twenty thousand notes signed each day.—Twenty-five ladies are employed in cutting the notes. Men formerly did this service, but the ladies perfoming the work more readily and neatly, the men were sent off.

Gen. McClellan and his Movements.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1861.

There is as much secrecy observed now as to the future movements of the commander of the army of the Potomac, as there was in fitting out the armada and withholding from the public its place of destination. Gen. McClellan's plan of operations is not beyond his immediate circle of advisers, and is most successfully preserved by them from all outside inquiry. Officers high in rank do not know anything of the future movements of the army.

The Rebels Falling Back.—Reconnoitering parties sent out during the past thirty-six hours report the rebels rapidly retreating. A party from the 2d New Jersey struck the rebel pickets at a distance of ten miles from their camps, which is twelve miles from Alexandria, and three miles beyond the outposts they occupied three days ago. Army officers believe that the South Carolina and Georgia regiments have been withdrawn to the relief of Beaufort.

Failure of the Rebels in their attack on Gen. Rosencrans' Position.

The War Department received a despatch from Gen. Rosencrans to-day in which he states that he was still at Gauley Bridge. The rebels having utterly failed in their attacks, had resumed their former position, and were waiting for our forces to attack them. Gen. Rosencrans does not doubt his ability to maintain himself in his position, and when he is ready he will give the enemy an opportunity to try their fighting qualites.—Both armies had been quiet for some days.

Strange Conduct by a Major.—Advices from St. Louis state that Major Finney, who left Springfield with Gen. Fremont, brought away the chest, containing about $300,000, having failed to pay off the troops. The money has been secured, and the Major arrested and returned to Springfield under a strong guard.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter dated Camp Muddy Branch Friday Nov. 15, says that the rebels picket fires have been visible for several nights past opposite the track lying between the Seneca and Muddy Branch, but the rebels are invisible during daylight. It is believed there are no strong bodies nearer than Leesburgh. Everything was quiet along Gen. Stone's command yesterday and last night.

The river pickets of the two extending armies have apparently abandoned the revengful feelings aroused by the Ball's Bluff affair, and hold agreeable conversation with one another across the river. No leaden compliments have been exchanged there for some time past.

Cotton to be obtained by peaceable means.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The government has issued permits to parties in Rhode Island to trade with loyalists along our Southern coast.

Vessels are now fitting out for that purpose, loaded with supplies of various kinds, among which is salt, clothing and other articles of prime necessity, which, it is expected, will be at once exchanged for cotton. This is a new feature in government policy and war, and may lead to important results.

Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, it is said, has been the principal mover in this matter. It may be, however, that these vessels and others now fitting out will also follow the expedition, and as soon as an opening is made by the expedition, and a permanent footing obtained in South Carolina or Georgia, cargoes of cotton will be at once shipped to Liverpool and other points. This is a very important movement, and has the full sanction of the government.

WHY LEFT BARRELS EXPLODE.—In a journal entitled *Feuille de Tout le Monde*, an explanation is given of a fact which has puzzled sporting men, namely—why the left barrel of a gun bursts so much more frequently than the right? The explanation is this: The sportsman, on going out, loads both barrels, and, on seeing a bird rise, fires naturally the right one; he reloads that barrel, and, when he again sees a bird or hare, he fires it again; and so he does perhaps twenty times in succession. But each firing gives a shock to the charge in the left-hand barrel, and at last the succession of shocks separates the wadding from the powder and shot; the consequence is that a vacuum ensues between them, and when the second barrel is fired it frequently bursts. To prevent this danger, the recommendation is made that whenever the right-hand barrel is loaded, the charge in the left-hand one should also be rammed down.

A TEST OF ROUGH WEATHER.

One day, on the voyage down to Port Royal, while many men were down sick, the wind was by no means high, nor was the sea at all obstreperous in fact. According to the sailors, it was the pleasantest of pleasant weather. But it is always very hard to get from a sailor any admission that the present blow is violent—it is only when it is all over that he will speak of it as "a heavy gale," or a "tough time."

Accidentally, I to-day got at the gauge of rough weather, as set by the steward's department, the cooking force of the ship, which is original and curious. "The weather is not rough, sir, untill the saucepans jump off the galley, sir; the tea kettles fly about the place as if they was shot out of a gun, sir, and the ship rolls the fire out of the grate and all over the floor; then, sir, it is rough weather, sir."

So that when our soldiers in their expected Sea voyage have doubts, they need only go the galley, where they can decide by the flying tea-kettles if the weather be rough.

DEMOCRATIC GENERALS.

As the abolition sheets are laboring very hard to create the impression that the Democrats are acting in bad faith toward the government, it may not be amiss to give the public a list of the general officers of the army who are and were members of the Democratic party, viz: Major Generals—George B. McClellan, John A. Dix, Benjamin F. Butler, and Robert Patterson. Brigadier Generals: Wm. J. Rosencrans, Frederic W. Lander, Isaac I. Stephens, Andrew Porter, George Cadwallader, Daniel E. Sickles, Burnside, Heintzleman, Hunter, Franklin, Lyon, McDowell, Blenker, Robert Anderson, Prentiss, Morris, Smitte, Sturgis, Sweeny, Wright, and a host of others, whose names we are unable to call to mind.

Special Notices.

Prevention is Better than Cure.

TO ladies of delicate health or impaired organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the old world for the past century. Although the article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of $5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for the small sum of $1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store, for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, and thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of $1, by addressing

Dr. J. C. DEVERAUX,
P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Conn.

August 7, 1861-1y.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of the soldiers. Not many years since officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

A REWARD IS OFFERED for the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated *Holland Bitters* is put up in half pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. Fahs, Jr., blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful *Aroma* has been received by Americans, with the favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy. [August 7-1m.

☞ HUNNEWELL'S COUGH REMEDY excels in one of the most important characteristics, namely, that of containing no materials of opium or antimony, which are so debilitating to weak constitutions. When by its perfect simplicity it is done with the Cough or Lung Complaint its splendid Tonic qualities exhibit themselves in giving strength to weak systems, weakened by disease, a peculiarity very important, but often lost sight of. In a preparation like the Universal Cough Remedy may be found a great necessity for every nursery, every medicine chest, or counting room, and from infancy to age it may be used with perfect impunity. See advertisement and read pamphlet. [November 6-1m.

☞ COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of these portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific.—Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all druggists in the world. ☞ See advertisement in another column. [November 6-1m.

The Lebanon Market.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

Leb. Mills Ex. Fam	$6 25	Eggs, ⅊ doz.,	14
Smith's " Extra	6 25	Butter, ⅊ lb.,	12
Leb. Val. Super. Fine	5 50	Tub on salted butter,	10
Prime White Wheat,	1 35	Lard,	8
Prime Red Wheat,	1 20	Tallow,	8
Prime Rye,	85	Ham,	11
Corn,	50	Shoulders,	9
Oats,	30	Sides,	9
Clover-seed,	3 50	Soap,	7
Timothy-seed,	1 75	Bees-wax,	25
Flax-seed,	1 25	White Beans,	3
Dried Apples, ⅊ bu.,	1 00	Mixed Kags,	1
Dried Apples, peeled,	1 50	Flax, ⅊ lb.,	12½
Peach "Halves,"	2 50	Bristles, ⅊ lb.,	40
Peach "Quarters,"	1 25	Feathers, ⅊ lb.,	62½
Cherries,	1 50	Wool, ⅊ lb.,	40
Onions,	37	Soap Beans, ⅊ qt.,	5
Potatoes, ⅊ bus,	40	Vinegar, ⅊ gal.,	12½
		Apple Butter, ⅊ crock,	45

The Philadelphia Market.

SATURDAY, Nov. 16.—The Flour market, although devoid of spirit, is quite firm. There is not much inquiry for export, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at $5 62½ per barrel for good superfine, $5 75 for extra, and $5 94 for extra family. The sales and the retailers and bakers range from our lowest figures up to $7 50 for common and fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue scarce. Small sales of the former at $3 87½@4, and the latter at $2 88 per barrel.

Grain.—The market is very poorly supplied with Wheat, the receipts by canal being cut off in consequence of the damage by the late freshet, and it is in demand at the advance noted yesterday. Sales of 2000 bushels prime Penna. and Western Red at $1 35 ⅊ bushel—part in the cars and part instore, and 10,000 bushels do., to arrive, on private terms. Rye is wanted with sales at 73 cents for Penna. Corn is active, and one cent higher. Sales of 1000 bushels old Yellow at 65 cents. Old White is worth 71@72 cents.—Oats are active, with sales of 6000 bushels Delaware, afloat at 30 cents; 700 bushels Penna. in the cars, at 40 cents.

Cloverseed is in steady demand at $4 50@4 62½ ⅊ 64 lbs., Small sales of Timothy at $1 75.—Flaxseed is wanted for crushing at $1 85@1 87 ⅊ bushel, which is a further advance.

CATTLE MARKET.—The market for Beef Cattle was very dull to day, the receipts and sales reaching about 1800 head at Phillips' Yards, and prices ruled 25c. the 100 lbs. lower than last week, ranging from $5 to $8, the latter for extra quality; the bulk of the sales were at from $6½ to 7½ the 100 lbs. Cows—About 75 were disposed of at from $20 to $30 for springers and $25 to $40 for cows and calves as to condition, which is a decline. Hogs—The receipts and sales were large this week, reaching nearly 7000 head at from $4½ to $5 for still, and $5@5½ the 100 lbs. net for corn fed; included in the sales were 4,526 at Imhoff's, and 2,450 at the Avenue yard.—Sheep—Some 3,000 head sold at prices ranging from 7 to 7½c per lb. net, as to condition.