

to grass, asp of tongue, Patti gibbon a la Enals are, chicken rat a la Parisienne, Filet de beef, stuffed turkey with truffle, quails, partridges, canvas back ducks, Charlotte Rouse a la Perse, Marizetes, chateaubrienne chocolate Bavian, compietis, fruit game, bon bou, orange glaze, biscuit glaze, fancy cakes, rich mottos, flower mottos, sandwiches, fruit and grapes.

In the center of the table was a looking-glass and along it were ranged the fancy pieces of confectionery. At the head of the table, was a large helmet of sugar, signifying war; then a large, fancy basket of sugar; a pagoda temple of Liberty; a large pagoda coronilla covered with sugared fruits and frosted sugar; and a large fountain of frosted sugar; and setting around the candy glasses apparent-ly full of frothing beer, four bee hives, a handsome Swiss cottage in sugar and cake, and a Chinese pagoda. On a rude table was a very large fort named Fort Pickens, made of cake and sugared; and the inside was filled with quails, candied; and the whole presented a perfectly gorgeous appearance, the tables fairly groaning with expensive luxuries, heaped one upon another. At twelve the dining room was thrown open for inspection, and members passed through and viewed it preparatory to its demolition. About eleven o'clock General McClellan and lady and General Gentry and daughter came in. Gen. McClellan soon had a crowd around him, which prevented him from moving around. Every body wanted to shake his hand. All the border state members and Senators were present and their ladies and most of the members and Senators from the Northern States. Governor Morton, of Indiana, and lady, and ex-Governor Newell, of N. J., with Mrs. Don Platt, were among the Governors we noticed. Nearly all the Generals of the army were there.

General Hooker, came at a late hour. All the foreign Ministers of any note were present. Lord Lyons was particularly gracious, and chatted for some time with Mrs. Lincoln. Only about half the gentlemen had dress coats, and but few were dressed in party dress; the ladies were, however, dressed to the height of fashion. Up to one A. M. there has been no dancing, but we are assured there will soon be, and then again we are told there will be none. None are leaving, however, and the promenade goes on. Mrs. Lincoln was dressed in a magnificent robe of rich white satin, with full train, and richly plated in broad bands over the bosom. The skirt was looped up with white ribbon, with black borders filled with bows; around the lower edge of the skirt was a broad row of black thread lace, nearly twelve inches wide.—She wore a head dress of artificial white dry anthemium, sparingly interspersed with real roses. She wore no other jewelry than a heavy pearl neck lace, earrings and brooch, which glistened in harmony with the ample folds of her white satin dress. Her whole dress was in exquisite taste, and her manner, as she received her guests, was in thorough keeping with the gentle qualities of her heart.

Miss Kate Chase appeared, leaning on the arm of her father. She was attired in a dress of heavy blue silk, with a bunch of jessamines in her bosom, and her hair perfectly plain. Mrs. Stanton wore a beautifully falling dress of heavy black silk, relieved with loops of white ribbon with black edging—a semi-mourning.—The exquisite taste displayed in her simple adornment was in pleasing contrast with the more gaudy and high colored dresses around her. She was much addressed, and many ladies sought an introduction to her. Mrs. Senator Chandler was dressed with great taste in crimson moire antique.

Mrs. Secretary Welles was becomingly dressed in a heavy dress of black velvet, with deep color. She wore a rich head dress lace, with heavy folds falling over the temples.

About 11 o'clock Gen. McClellan and his lovely wife entered the room and were immediately the stars of attraction. General Fremont and Mrs. Jessie Fremont came in at almost the same time, and as they advanced towards the middle of the East room, President Lincoln stepped into their midst and introduced the Commander-in-Chief to the "Pathfinder." They met for the first time, but, of course, needed no introduction. They grasped each other's hands, as brave men only can, and began a pleasant chat. In the meantime Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Jessie Fremont were introduced, and in a few seconds seemed as though their friendship had begun in their childhood.

Mrs. McClellan wore a rich robe of white satin covered with white illusion, and trimmed with red velvet. Around the skirt were three narrow figures, looped with red velvet flowers. She wore a veil of illusion falling over her shoulders.

Mrs. Fremont wore a dress of white tulle, very rich and full, with her hair perfectly plain, and looked very interesting.

Mrs. Senator Simmon wore a robe of heavy black velvet, with a head dress of ostrich plumes.

Colonel Charles Bidde and lady were prominent; the latter wore a rich dress of canary satin, trimmed with roses and geranium leaves, and a head dress of the same. Judge Kelley and lady were also there; the latter wore a dark silk dress, which was very becoming.

Ex-Mayor Berret and lady. The latter wore a dress of pure white tarlatan, with ornaments. Miss Stewart, niece of Assistant Secretary Scott, wore a beautiful dress of white tarlatan, and on her head was a wreath of lillies of the valley.

Mrs. Senator Sherman wore a handsome necklace of pearls, set in black velvet, with pink silk dress, with boucles of white lace.

Mrs. Frederick Conkling wore a blue silk dress with two heavy boucles, and deep collar of point lace.

A religious malady called the "jerk," prevails in some counties in Illinois. It is said to be no epidemic, but is supposed to have a divine or supernatural influence, and is propagated in prayer. The symptoms are, alternated, and don't know what to do about it.

# Lebanon Advertiser.

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES COME TO LEAD, WE COME TO FOLLOW.  
W. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.  
LEBANON, PA.  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

Is the *Courier* for the Union as it was?

NOTABLE.—The only opposition the President receives at present in his policy of conducting the war comes from his own party.

It took Congress sixty-five days to get to the beginning of a bill to provide means for carrying on the war, and in that time the debt was increased \$180,000,000. It may take sixty days more to perfect and pass the bill, and in the mean time another \$120,000,000 to be provided for stares them in the face.

The United States Senate has refused to strike out the legal tender clause in the Treasury Note bill, as passed by the House. There are still some differences to reconcile, however, between the two Houses before the bill becomes a law.

Messrs. Ames and Fish, the commissioners recently sent by our Government to relieve our prisoners in the hands of the enemy, have returned, the rebels refusing to receive them; important arrangements were however made by which all the prisoners in the hands of the rebels will be exchanged and released.

It is reported that the rebels evacuated Bowling Green, in Kentucky, last week, and that they threw 20,000 men from that place into Fort Donelson, previous to the attack by our troops on the Fort.

The bill assuming the direct tax apportioned on our state by the National Government, has been passed by our Legislature and received the Governor's signature. So there will be no National tax this year, unless Congress should lay another tax to meet the interest on the Treasury notes to be issued.

"This is not a war on the part of the government to abolish slavery, no more than it is to perpetuate it."—*Courier*.

The above was either written inadvertently, or interpolated without the knowledge of its editor. It is precisely what the Democratic party has said all along. It is what the President says; and in that he has gained the support of those who voted against him, and lost that of most of those who voted for him. In other words: let the war be conducted under the Constitution, to put down rebellion, enforce the laws, and restore the Union. The abolition or perpetuation of slavery has nothing to do with it. Hence, if the *Courier* is satisfied with that position why ding-dong week after week for just the contrary? If the large body of the Republican members of Congress hold that position, why spend their time in long speeches against slavery and for emancipation?

The Emperor Napoleon, in his speech, at the opening of the French Chamber, expressed himself as neutral in the affairs of this country, and hoped an early termination of our difficulties.

The National Government has just contracted with a Reading firm for 250,000 fire bricks.

VIRGINIA SENATORS.

On the 23d ult., R. M. T. Hunter was elected Confederate Senator by the Virginia Legislature, on the first ballot, by a very large majority. William Ballard Preston was elected on the second ballot as Mr. Hunter's colleague. Mr. Preston was a member of President Fillmore's Cabinet. Hon. William C. Rives is named to fill the vacancy in the Confederate Cabinet, vice Hunter, chosen Senator.

The Republican Journals everywhere in the North are preserving an unusual silence in relation to the enormous frauds and corruptions, which have been reported to Congress. They neither publish the reports or make any allusion to them.

Romey, Va., is now held by Gen. Lander, the rebels having abandoned the place.

Savannah has been attacked, and its capture may be the next good news.

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A LETTER FROM JON A. DIVEN. Washington, Jan. 15, 1862. Mr. DEAR Sir: I am writing you of the 15th. I will make a very short reply. First, as to my army does not strike at some other point than the one you are talking about. We can not withdraw any considerable force from the army of the Potomac without weakening our line, and we have a vigilant foe ready to take advantage of our weakness. We can not afford to have their wings turned, if they can force our centre. Trust, my dear Sir, to the skill of men who are anxious for victory as either you or I can have. We must, however, by the means by which it can be attained. A joint committee has been in session for the last few weeks. It was created by those opposed to the manner in which the war has been conducted. It opposed it, but that was my mistake. It has done good; the plans of the army have been disclosed to this committee. They must keep the secrets of the committee, for now they are more satisfied with the plan. It has been before them. The President stated the other day in my presence, that there was probably not one man in the country more anxious for a battle than himself, and that man was McClellan. He repudiated in words of withering rebuke to those who make the charge, that he or Mr. Seward or Gen. McClellan were incapable of deciding on any consideration for rebel or Union troops, or that they indulged any thought of ending the war by any means other than conquest on the battle field. I have every man in our land could have heard him. This brings me to the second subject of your letter: That this rebellion must be put down by force of arms. That is exactly what you and I (while we appear to agree) differ. I have, you believe that the sword must settle this rebellion. This is not only the best way, but it is the only way to it, and the only one that the Government has the right to use. You would seek to do it, I understand you right, by passing laws, and by decrees and orders of the President. I am not a fanatical abolitionist, but I believe that a law or order of the President is inoperative while that property is in the hands of an armed enemy. You would prosecute it. It is no question of the right of the war is over, I would leave the people that should be left in any and all the States in possession of the land. The rebel army should be left to the rebel army. You would reduce a portion of the States to dependence on the Government, and you would not know that a law or order of the President is inoperative while that property is in the hands of an armed enemy. You would prosecute it. It is no question of the right of the war is over, I would leave the people that should be left in any and all the States in possession of the land. The rebel army should be left to the rebel army.

The Illinois Eighteenth regiment suffered severely, and the Iowa Seventeenth sustained considerable loss. Seward's battery, which was taken by the rebels, was recaptured by our troops. The rebels were wounded and two killed. The loss is heavy on both sides. The upper fort was taken at four o'clock and the Union flag now floats over it. Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—Dispatches received at headquarters say that the rebel gunboats are pretty near the city. The rebels have a battery of six guns on the river. The rebels were wounded and two killed. The loss is heavy on both sides. The upper fort was taken at four o'clock and the Union flag now floats over it. Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

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Our loss is 400 killed and 500 wounded.

VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Capture of Roanoke Island.

Roanoke Island has been captured by the United States forces. The rebels were driven from the island, and the Union flag was hoisted on the fort. The rebels were wounded and killed.

The fighting commenced on the 17th instant, at about 11 o'clock, and was continued until dark. The following morning it was reported that the rebels were in retreat. The Union forces were victorious.

A report has just been laid before the French Emperor, calling the Emperor's attention to the singular prevalence of insanity among the scientific branches of the French army. The reports quote returns, from which it appears that one in ten of the officers of the artillery and engineers end their existence in a lunatic asylum, and ascribes the fact to the severe mathematical training they are put through at the Polytechnic school, before their brain has acquired its full development.

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The St. Louis was hit by sixty-one shots. Two of the gunboats were disabled. The enemy's firing was very accurate. They have three times shot at our boats, and a half fifty feet above the second.

One of our rifled guns burst, killing six men. A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday at three o'clock p. m., and reached here at noon today, says that the fight had been going on since the evening of the 13th.

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CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH. WASHINGTON Feb. 17, P. M. Official dispatches have been received from Gen. Sherman, announcing the capture of Savannah.

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**TAKE NOTICE.** BUILDERS will do well to call on J. H. BRADEN, Agent, as he is prepared to do all kinds of TEA, COFFEE, SPICES and JOB WORK generally, at the very lowest prices. He also has on hand a large and good assortment of all kinds of TIN WARE, and all the most improved Range and COOKING STOVES, and the latest improved RANGES and STOVES, of all kinds. He also keeps constantly on hand a large stock of all kinds of ROOFING, SHEATHING, and Siding, and all the materials for the same, and all other articles that they can be bought of any other store in the county. WARE-ROOMS—One door South of the "Buck Hotel," N. Main Street, Lebanon, Pa. Lebanon, December 25, 1861.

**Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.** Now a winter time to buy your STOVES before cold and winter sets in, and the best and cheapest place is at the Lebanon Store, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory of James N. Rogers. Next door to the Lebanon Bank, where you can find the largest and best assortment of all kinds of RANGES and COOKING STOVES, ever offered in Lebanon, Gas burners for Ranges and