

Lebanon Advertiser.



WM. M. BRILLIN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862.

The Courier having refused to answer in the affirmative our question of whether it is in favor of a restoration of the Union to what it was before the rebellion commenced, it from necessity follows that under certain contingencies it is in favor of disunion.

We are not inquisitive, never heless, we should like to know the following:— Is it in favor of the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court? Is it in favor of the "enforcement of all the laws?"

These questions are put in sincerity, and more especially for the Courier's own benefit, there being many people in this county who doubt its unreserved loyalty to the Constitution and the laws as well as to the Union.

It is no doubt has often struck the public that while the Courier is constantly using such slang terms as 'sham democracy,' 'loofocofs,' 'Breckinridgers,' &c., to designate the democracy, we invariably, when speaking of our political opponents designate them by the names they themselves claim, such as opposition, Republicans, or whatever name they may sail under for the time being.

Such patriotic conduct will receive the admiration of the world. We never doubted the patriotism or bravery of our adopted citizens. The Twig Councillors of this place will see in this the injustice of their designs in 1854 to deprive them of their political privileges.

Col. Wm. G. Murray, who fell nobly fighting at the head of his regiment in the victory of Winchester, was threatened by a mob in Hollidaysburg, last summer, that if he did not put out a flag within twenty-four hours, his property would be destroyed, and he himself would be hung on a gallows prepared for him.

THE THEORY OF THE ATTACK.—

People wonder what can be the reason for the fierce and disgraceful onslaught of the abolitionists on McClellan. The explanation is simple. They formed a plot for his removal some weeks ago, and the placing of a radical political general in his place, who would be of political value to their "party."

A new Congressional apportionment is now before the Legislature. This district remains the same as in the bill passed last winter—Lebanon and Schuylkill. Another bill has been reported by Mr. Casana, in which Lebanon is attached to Berks county. The bills will be considered this week.

The abolitionists are hard up when they put sentiments and expressions into the mouths of men like Gov. Sprague, which they never uttered nor believe in.

The steamers Nashville was not burned as reported last week. On the contrary she ran the blockade at Beaufort, N. C., with a valuable cargo of cotton and naval stores and is now out at sea.

An opposition paper asks "what will the Democracy do if the question of slavery is settled before the next Presidential election?" We answer, —elect our candidate for the Presidency by about a million majority.

THE REAL ISSUE.—FOR THE CONSTITUTION OR AGAINST IT?—The Detroit Free Press thinks the time has come when the Republican party must cast off Abolition disunionism—when it must declare for the Constitution or against it. Until it does so the Democracy have a right to hold it responsible for all that Abolition has done to produce rebellion.

One of the great troubles with the Republicans just now is to find a name for their party which will save them from the overwhelming defeat that is in store for them next fall. They would like to call themselves "the Union" party, but, in the first place, the Democrats are as good, if not better, Union men than they are, and were approved as such in many instances last fall, when the true Union Republicans and the Democrats united and defeated the regular Republicans, as in this county.

Emancipation is only the deceptive mask of abolition, and the advocate of the former will as surely drift into abolition as the advocate of the latter is certain to fetch up with his colleagues—disunion.

The fine Hotel property of Daniel Housum, in Reading, was partially destroyed by fire, on Sunday evening a week. The fourth story was occupied by several Masonic lodges, and it is supposed that the fire originated in the ante-room of one of them. Mr. Housum's loss is about \$12,000, including a package of about \$1,000 in money. His loss is fully insured.

The commission appointed by Gen. Wool to inquire into the condition of the contrabands at Fortress Monroe, Camp Hamilton, &c., gives the number at 1500.

Some of the contrabands are employed trading and oystering, and about 100 by officers and sutlers. Some have accompanied, as servants, officers going South, while others have unceremoniously disappeared. Little inclination is manifested to go to work. Comparatively few contrabands now come to our camp.

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TO CHARGE THE ENEMY'S BATTERIES ON THE LEFT, AND A MOST DEADLY ENCOMBER.

Under the storm; but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter and loud cheering capturing two of their guns and four caissons.

Gen. Shields states that his command, 7,000 strong were attacked by a force of rebels, numbering over 11,000. After a desperate battle, the enemy were driven from the field by our forces, which, besides killing 500 and wounding 1,000, captured three hundred prisoners, two cannon, a large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.

The noise of the explosion was heard to a great distance, and hundreds of people hurried to the spot under the impulse of curiosity. Among the throng were the half-distracted parents and friends of those who had been employed in the devastated building, uncertain as to their safety, and searching frantically about for them in the crowd and in the neighboring houses; and, while fearing the worst, searching shudderingly among the fragments of clothing which still clung to the almost quivering remains of the mutilated dead.

The exact number of killed is not known, but supposed to be eight or ten. The number of wounded is upwards of 50, two of whom have since died, and many others will probably die from their injuries.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference was in session, in Philadelphia, last week. The following are the proceedings of Conference relative to Col. McCarter:—

COL. McCARTER CALLED. J. M. McCarter was called, and his Presiding Elder stated that Mr. McCarter served as Chaplain during the three months' campaign. Subsequently he had received from the War Department a commission to raise a regiment, and appointing him as Colonel.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The Democrat's Cairo despatch says that heavy firing and rapid cannonading at Point Pleasant was heard at the fleet, night before last. Point Pleasant is on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, about seven miles below New Madrid. It is occupied by Gen. Pope, who has erected batteries for the purpose of preventing the rebel transports and gunboats from passing to and from Island No. 10.

Captain Maynadier and Col. Buford who accompanied Prof. Steiner in his balloon reconnaissance on Tuesday, discovered that shells from our mortars had generally fallen beyond the enemy's batteries.

The rebels opened upon us from a new battery mounting, it is supposed several 128 pounders. From the activity of the rebels, and the constant additions to their strength daily becoming visible, it is thought that they have no attention of abandoning the position. Four iron-clad gunboats appeared below General Pope's batteries (which now extend for a distance of fifteen miles along the Missouri shore) on Friday. The telegraph neglected to state whether or not they succeeded in ascending the river.

By the latest advices, General Buell's army were within fifteen miles of General Beauregard's army. As several Pennsylvania regiments are in Buell's army, news from that quarter will be eagerly looked for. General Buell has taken the field in person. Morgan's Cavalry have captured a railroad train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, taking prisoners Colonel Curran Pope, of a Kentucky regiment, and several other officers.

WENDELL PHILLIPS MOBBED AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Wendell Phillips attempted to lecture at Pike's Opera House to night. He commenced by avowing himself an Abolitionist and a disunionist. Persons in the galleries then hissed, yelled and threw eggs and stones at him, many of which bit him. The hissing was kept up for some time.

Finally, Phillips made himself heard, and he proceeded until something again objectionable was said, when the storm of eggs was renewed. The aim in many cases was good. Still Phillips persevered, and a third time was heard, and a third time eggs and stones.

The crowd from the galleries then moved down stairs, crying "Put him out!" "Tar and feather him!" with groans for the "Nigger Wendell Phillips." While proceeding down the middle aisle towards the stage, they were met by the friends of Phillips when a fight ensued.

A scene of indescribable confusion occurred. The ladies in the audience were screaming, crying, jumping over chairs, and falling in all directions during the skirmish. Finally Phillips was taken off the stage by his friends, and the audience moved out.

At this hour (10 o'clock P. M.) the streets in the vicinity of the Opera House are crowded with excited people, who are searching for, but unable to find Phillips. No one has been seriously hurt, as far as can be ascertained.

A Letter from Paris to the N. Y. Herald states that since the death of Prince Albert the Queen of England is subject to fits of depression which at times renders it impossible to approach her; that the Prince of Wales has become a confirmed rake, and that his habits are vitiated and depraved; that the Crown Prince of Prussia, who married the Princess Royal of England is a man of dissolute character and a brute. Some time ago her Royal Highness was said to have sprained her ankle, when the truth was that her husband in one of his drunken fits had kicked her down some steps. The Princess Alice after her marriage will live at Frogmore, and she is supposed to have inherited the talents and disposition of her father in a great degree, she will be a real comfort to the Queen. It is further said in the same letter, that it is predicted in very high places that Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, will be the last King of England.

SAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT. CHICAGO, March 27.—An accident occurred at midnight to the special train from Janesville, with the Third Wisconsin cavalry, five miles from this city, on the North-western road, caused by a breaking of the axle of the sixth car. In the wreck made by the cars behind this one running into ten soldiers were killed, three seriously wounded and none slightly. Col. Barstow says about one hundred are more or less injured, but able to continue with the regiment.

THANKFUL FOR SMALL FAVORS.—The opposition row over the result of the municipal election held in Reading, where the Republicans, with a Union ticket, succeeded by 70 majority. As that party, under any name it has ever rallied, has always carried Reading by from 600 to 1,000 majority, we think the result of Friday proves that the Democrats are getting them down to dots. Let them get no more than 70 majority in a poll of 2,000 next fall in that city and Old Berks may be set down at 7,000 Democratic majority.—Ez.

The National Tax Bill, as it stands, will require the appointment of about twenty-six thousand collectors. What an army of office holders! And what a large proportion of the tax will it take to feed them! Why not save the greater part of this expense by giving the collection of this tax to the several States?

The Chairman of the State Committee of the "People's Party" has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee in Philadelphia, on the first of May, to determine upon the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General and to transact such other business as may be presented for consideration. We will soon know whether this committee will call a "Union" or a Republican or a People's Party Convention. It is time to look for a change of name, if not a change of actors. As the Committee meets in Philadelphia, William B. Thomas and his committee will doubtless improve upon it the truth so feeling stated in their memorial that "defeat will hereafter inevitable attend all nominations made in the name of the People's Party"—and we will add—or in any other name that this party choose to assume.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT ISLAND NO. 10.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A despatch was received to-night from Carlo, bringing the latest intelligence from Island No. 10, from which it appears that the main works of the enemy on the main land are overflowed, and also nearly the whole of the Mississippi Valley in that vicinity. This delays effective operations by our forces at present.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The Democrat's Cairo despatch says that heavy firing and rapid cannonading at Point Pleasant was heard at the fleet, night before last. Point Pleasant is on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, about seven miles below New Madrid. It is occupied by Gen. Pope, who has erected batteries for the purpose of preventing the rebel transports and gunboats from passing to and from Island No. 10.

Captain Maynadier and Col. Buford who accompanied Prof. Steiner in his balloon reconnaissance on Tuesday, discovered that shells from our mortars had generally fallen beyond the enemy's batteries.

The elevation of the mortars and the charge of powder have both been too great. This will be remedied immediately, and greater execution may be expected hereafter.

We have advices from Island No. 10 up to Saturday evening. During that and the preceding day the fire was very heavy on both sides. The rebels opened upon us from a new battery mounting, it is supposed several 128 pounders. From the activity of the rebels, and the constant additions to their strength daily becoming visible, it is thought that they have no attention of abandoning the position.

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THE DEATH OF MRS. WATSON, THE FEMALE SLAYER. NEW YORK, March 28, 1862. Mrs. Watson, the notorious female slave city and country, last summer, owing to the pressure brought to bear upon the United States Marshal Murry, recently died in Cadiz, under the most wretched circumstances. About the time that she lived this city three charges were brought against her of having engaged in the slave trade, by way of fitting out vessels. She did not quit, however, until she learned that testimony was accumulating against her. She was born in Frankfort, city, her maiden name being Mary Jane Lackey. Her brother is now a policeman in the fifth metropolitan precinct, and many of her leading associates have been covered by his name. She was divorced from her husband, and as she had undertaken a business requiring masculine effort, so she contracted many of the pernicious habits peculiar to the stronger sex. Information received by the steamer states that having heard of several utter failures of her vessels on this side, that three indictments were hanging over her; and that the registers of the three vessels, which she had chartered at Cadiz had been withdrawn by the consular office, it is supposed that she fell back into her old habits, became too familiar with the bottle, and sank in horror.

Several weeks ago, Gen. Wool, on behalf of the Federal Government, and Gen. Cobb, on the part of the rebels, entered into an agreement that all prisoners captured in battle should be exchanged. Our Government has rigidly kept its part of the bargain, but the rebels have broken theirs. The Federal Government has, therefore, determined that no more prisoners now in our hands will be released until such time as the rebels are willing to execute their part of the contract.

The rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimack, having been repaired, is again expected to make her appearance in Hampton Roads. The tough little Monitor is waiting, steam up, and guns shotted, to give her a warm reception. The commander of the Monitor is said to be confident that he can speedily and signally overcome the rebel monster.