



WHEN DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES COME TO LEAD, WE OBLIVIOUSLY FOLLOW.

LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862.

MORE NEGRO.—The Senate, last week, passed a bill authorizing the President to open diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia, and appoint Consuls Generals to the government of each; the salary of the Consul at Liberia not to exceed \$4,000.

THEY "LIE."—Not only the Courier, but the abolition press over the Union, is charging the same thing upon the Democratic papers, viz.—that they "have not a word to say in condemnation of the rebels."

THE "LIE."—The assertion that "we have not a word to say in condemnation of the rebels," is an untruthful lie.

VALLANDIGHAM.—The Republicans are very much out of humor with Vallandigham. The reason is that he is in no wise mealy-mouthed in denunciations of the nigger policy, corruptions, &c.

BEAN TALK.—Vallandigham answered a "scoundrel" last week, in Congress, just to his deservings. Wade, the abolitionist, from Ohio, had the assurance to say in a speech he delivered in the Senate, the following:—

"I accuse them (the Democratic party) of a deliberate purpose to assail, through the judicial tribunal and through the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States and everywhere else, and to overthrow, intimidate, and trample under foot, if they can, the men who hold their own in defense of their country, now imperiled by the rebellion. I have watched it long. I have seen it in secret. I have seen its movements often since that party got together with a colleague of mine in the other House, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—a man who never had any sympathy with the Republic, but whose every breath it seemed to be directed to, just as far as his heart dare permit him to go."

Vallandigham read the extract in the House, and replied to the insult on the Democratic party, as follows:—

"Here, in my place in this House, and as a Representative of the people, I speak in indignation the author of that speech as a liar, a scoundrel, and a coward! His name is Benjamin F. Wade."

The time is about past when disunion scamps can insult Democrats with impunity. It has been carried too far already. The next day the Republicans attempted to pass a vote of censure on Vallandigham for his very proper language in regard to Wade, but the antagonized them in parliamentary tactics, and the matter was dropped.

Counterfeit Ten Dollar Notes on the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, have been issued. They are altered from the same Bank. The vignette is an oval portrait of Gen. Scott.

Wendell Phillips came out to learn something about Western manners, and Cincinnati gave him an egg sample.

BUCHANAN VS. LINCOLN.

When the administration of Mr. Buchanan is charged with a want of vigor in quelling the rebellion when it first presented itself, it will be a sufficient answer that Mr. Lincoln was in power from the 4th of March to the 10th of April before a single offensive measure was taken.

The administration of Mr. Lincoln even tried to seek an agreement with the authorities of South Carolina, whereby no reinforcements were to be sent to Fort Sumter on condition of their allowing it to be provisioned. And Mr. Seward, on the 10th of April, by direction of the President, wrote to Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, that "the President on the one hand, will not suffer the Federal authority to fall into abeyance, nor will he, on the other, aggravate existing evils by attempts at coercion which must assume the form of direct war against the revolutionary States."

Mr. Lincoln also said, on his way to Washington, that he saw nothing wrong on the other side of the Potomac. The hope was by the outgoing administration of Mr. Buchanan, (in which such men as Holt, Dix and Stanton had places), as well as the incoming one of Mr. Lincoln, that peace could be preserved. This hope governed the actions of all until the assault on Fort Sumter. From that day a change took place. The Democrats armed for the standard of the Union with equal alacrity to any others. It was only the disunionist abolitionists that did not change but with a stubborn perseverance held on to their motto—"no slavery or no union."

From the above it will be seen that if the administration of Buchanan was wrong in endeavoring to preserve peace in the land, the administration of Lincoln was equally guilty—more so, because it is known that Lincoln possessed much more positive evidence of the designs of the rebels than did his predecessor. But nothing was done until after the mischief was accomplished.

It seems that the editor of the Courier is reading the old files of the Advertiser. There are but few publications that bear perusal the first time, much less the second. We must be very profuse in the operation,—he certainly is frequently on less instructive and entertaining work. We are also pleased that he finds matter in our old numbers of sufficient interest to lay before his readers—they are frequently less agreeably and instructively entertained. We take the republications of our old articles as quite a compliment. Would he better pleased, however, if we had not been as good a prophet, or rather that our prophecies had been belied. For instance, the Courier says that we said in 1860—

"The steps of the times are that, instead of property being taxed, and a protective tariff being the result of the election of Lincoln, that we shall have financial ruin, anarchy and civil war."

We may not have financial ruin and anarchy, but we certainly have civil war, thus proving us at least one-third a prophet. We wish we had failed entirely in our reading of the future. We trust the Courier may continue to make its selections from the Advertiser.

It will find a vast amount of agreeable information and some other prophecies in its old numbers.

Ben Wade declared, the other day, in the United States Senate that "the Constitution is virtually repealed until the rebellion is crushed." It may be in the opinion of abolitionists, but not in that of the people.

"The last Advertiser has the columns of abuse of its people in the North."—Objection. We do not wonder at the efforts of the abolitionists to bolster up their sinking cause by misrepresentations and abuse of their opponents, but we do wonder that the Courier is not ashamed of itself to utter so glaring a falsehood. A reference to our last paper is all that is required to prove the utter falsity of the charge.

It is just such unfounded charges as these, against the Democrats, that are now weekly filling the opposition papers. They have become reckless, and in their efforts to save themselves stoop to things that to say the least of them, are not manly.

The same Courier says:—"The Breckinridge papers are busy trying to produce the public against paying taxes to meet the expense the government is incurring in putting down the rebellion." It is well known that they now use the term "Breckinridge" the same as they have been using, for years, that of "Loofoco,"—a slang term for the Democrats, and if they are meant by the above we pronounce the assertion another falsehood.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Despatches received at Washington, convey the important information that the City of New Orleans has fallen into the possession of the Union troops, and is once again under the dominion of the United States Government.

The Petersburg Express, of Saturday last, and the Richmond Examiner, of the same day, announce that at an early hour on Thursday morning our troops passed Fort Jackson, en route for New Orleans. The advance created the most intense excitement and consternation, and business was entirely suspended. The torch of the incendiary was applied to all the cotton in the city and vicinity, and such of the steamboats as were not required for the transportation of ammunition and coal were also destroyed.

The information, although emanating from rebel sources, and without detail, can doubtless be relied upon. Our latest authentic advices from Ship Island (April 6th) inform us that Gen. Butler, was at that time, busily at work preparing his forces for the advance upon New Orleans. As usual with such large expeditions, some mistakes had been made in regard to supplies, which were being rectified with all possible alacrity.

The force under Gen'l Butler was about fifteen thousand strong. He was also accompanied by the mortar fleet, under command of David D. Porter, United States Navy, comprising thirty vessels and 2000 men.

One by one are the cities of the South being compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the U. S. Government; and the capture of no locality in the rebel realm could tend so much to demoralize their army, and to show them the utter hopelessness of success, as that of the "Crescent City."

From Burnside's Command.—On Thursday, the 17th inst., Gen. Reno left Newbern and proceeded to Roanoke Island, from which place he took about two thousand men, and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be entrenching themselves.

On Saturday an advance was made upon the rebels. The enemy opened fire with their artillery as soon as our troops made their appearance. Our troops immediately formed in line of battle, and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire. Our troops then took possession of the town, and after remaining there for a few hours, retired to the main army.

The force of the rebels consisted of a Georgia regiment, numbering eleven hundred men, a portion of Wise's Legion, and two batteries of artillery. The enemy was totally routed, with a loss of about sixty men. Our loss is about 12 killed and 48 wounded.

Sixteen wounded prisoners were returned to our care at Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, by the rebels. They were taken in an expedition sent out by Gen. Burnside, under Gen. Reno, to destroy certain locks on the Great Dismal Swamp Canal. Having performed the work, they retreated, but were harassed by the rebels, who claim that we lost 250 men, while their loss is estimated at 180.

THE REBEL LINES AT CORINTH.—WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24, 1862. An officer from Corinth, according to the Atlanta Confederacy, reports that the Confederate lines extended over the recent battle ground, and that the Unionists are nine miles beyond that. Active preparations are being made by both armies for the grand decisive struggle near at hand. Beaufort is being heavily reinforced. Very little is known in regard to the Unionists, further than that they too are being reinforced.

SKIRMISHES DAILY occur between the advance guards. The telegram from Augusta says that it is believed at Corinth that the enemy is evacuating his position, and going to his gun boats.

PRISONERS TAKEN.—Thursday, April 24, '62. A reconnoitering party, under Gen. A. G. Smith, left this morning and attacked the enemy's pickets, 150 strong, who left in great haste, leaving knapsacks, blankets, and everything else. The party proceeded on foot to Pe. Ridge, and there found 8,000 or 4,000 drawn up in line of battle, who at the first fire of our artillery, also decamped, leaving tents, baggage, private baggage, and other things, and other things, indicating a great surprise.

Enough tents were left to accommodate a division. Everything was burned. We captured 60 prisoners, some of whom expressed regret at being captured. They said the people of the South were getting sick of the war. The roads are improving fast.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 24, 1862. From Pittsburg we have intelligence of a skirmish with the enemy, in which Gen. Granger, with 600 Cavalry, participated. About two miles from our pickets they came in contact with the rebel pickets, and drove them in and encountered a strong force of rebel cavalry. After fighting for an hour, both sides retired with an inconsiderable loss.

A special despatch to the Chicago Times, from Pittsburg, says that Gen. Mitchell's division has arrived at Tusculum, Ala., and that he has now possession of 200 miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburg on the 22d inst.

THE LATEST.—EVACUATION OF CORINTH. Deserter from Beauregard's army report that the rebel General has evacuated Corinth and marched a considerable portion of his force to Memphis, with the intention of assisting in the defence of that city.

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From McClellan's Army.

Near Yorktown, April 24. The weather is again pleasant, and the roads are beginning to improve. The preparations for carrying out the plans of the Commander-in-Chief are being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

Two deserters from the Sixth Alabama regiment came within our lines yesterday. They were from Pennsylvania. They represent the rebel forces at 100,000, and that they are busily constructing works in the rear of their present lines. They had no knowledge of the arrival of Jeff. Davis.

LATER.—WASHINGTON, April 27. A Rebel Battery at Warwick Taken. A despatch, received by the War Department, from General McClellan, states that a Rebel battery near the head of Warwick creek was carried at an early hour yesterday morning by a company of the First Massachusetts Regiment. As soon as our men were seen approaching the parapet the Rebels, with their usual bravery, ran. Our loss was three killed and thirteen wounded. The rapid movements of the Rebels appear to have saved them from the bullets of our gallant soldiers, as no mention is made of loss upon their side.

About ten o'clock to-day the enemy opened a brisk fire on our men near York river, without doing any damage. One of our gun-boats shelled the Rebel works near Yorktown this afternoon for about an hour. The enemy responded, but without doing any harm.

Two officers of the 93d New York, Col. Cracher and Major Cassidy, got outside the pickets to-day, near Lee's Mills, and were either taken prisoners or gave themselves up as deserters. A mystery hangs over the affair.

Startling Rumor from Yorktown. It is rumored here from Yorktown that the Rebels, appreciating the mastery strategic movements of McClellan, recently executed by his Generals, have offered to capitulate upon certain conditions. It is generally believed here that the fate of Yorktown is sealed, and it will be ours in a very few days.

THE TRUE REASON.—"If we had no slavery in this country we should have no rebellion."—Republican Paper. This correct reading of the above is this—if we had no abolitionists in this country we should have no rebellion. Slavery existed in the country at the time of the formation of the government and still exists, but we had no rebellion in consequence of it. But no sooner did abolitionism raise its head, than we have rebellion, civil war, bloodshed, carnage and devastation throughout the length a breadth of a once peaceful and happy country.

From the Chicago Times. Effect of Wendell Phillips's Lectures West. The joy in Chicago over the victory of the Union arms at Fort Donelson, was scarcely greater than that manifested last night over the Union victory won in the municipal election yesterday. Bonfires burned in all directions, the streets swarmed with happy faces, and the air was filled with jubilant shouts.

Great as the victory was at Ft. Donelson, we doubt if it was of so much value to the Union cause as will be the civil victory of yesterday in this city. The one was a victory over rebels in arms; the other is a victory over men who are really more dangerous enemies of the Union than rebels in arms. It was a victory over abolitionists.

Since the reception of Wendell Phillips in this city, the men who brought him here, and who applauded his treasonable utterances in Bryan Hall, and who have defended him since his departure, have grown bold, and as the municipal election approached, they determined to seize the machinery of the Republican party, and convert it to the uses of placing before the voters a ticket peculiarly their own. This they accomplished under the leadership of the morning abolition newspaper sheet. The climax of their boldness was in calling their ticket a "Union ticket."

This done, the Democracy and other conservative citizens had no alternative but to bring out a Democratic ticket. Such a ticket was brought out on Saturday, headed by Francis C. Sherman for Mayor, and yesterday he was elected by one thousand one hundred and eighty-two majority. Seven, and perhaps eight, of the ten wards elect Democratic Aldermen.

It is emphatically the victory of the Constitution and the Union—the old Constitution and the old Union—alike over Southern secessionism and Northern abolitionism.

LO! THE POOR WHITE WOMAN.—The town of Norfolk, which gives an Abolition majority, lets out the support of its poor white people to the lowest bidder. We learn from the Gazette that a soldier's wife was found, a few days since, wandering over a hill-side in a cold, windy spot, on which she had gathered her last part of coal, and knew not where to look for more. Does any one suppose there is a negro slave in the South as destitute and uncaared for as this poor white woman?—New Haven Register.

"ONE IDEA" OF LIBERTY.—The Radical Abolitionist's idea of Liberty is—"No Church that is not my Church." "No God that is not my God." "No Bible that is not the Bible, as I understand it." "No Constitution, that is not as Wendell Phillips or Charles Sumner expounds it."

SIRAS OF YORKTOWN.—It is not a battle but a siege that is going on at Yorktown. We must expect to hear of all the mutations of fortune that attend such a contest—approaches and repulses, assaults and resistances. These kept the world nearly a year awaiting the fall of Sebastopol. We have no apprehension of such a protracted struggle, but only of delays that will irritate the public anxiety, and keep the longed for victory, suspended yet a while longer, beyond our grasp.

This is not to be prepared till the summer, but to Richmond from Central Virginia.

Advices from Com. Foote

to the 18th inst., at which time the bombardment of Ft. Wright was still proceeding. The firing on the day previous had been very heavy on both sides. On Friday the firing was not so brisk. There appears to be no expectation of an immediate reduction of the Fort, as the present high stage of the water in the Mississippi, prevents co-operation on the part of Gen. Pope's forces.

Fort Wright, formerly called Fort Pillow, is the rebel fortification below New Madrid. It is near the mouth of Hatchee river, a few miles below Osceola, Arkansas, on the opposite bluff, known as the first Chickasaw bluff, some twelve miles above Memphis.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, a distinguished medical professor of Philadelphia, has been nominated by the President as Surgeon General of the army, under the new law regulating the Medical Department.

An attempt was made some days ago to destroy the buildings of the Ephrata Mountain Springs, Pa.—In one of the untenanted rooms, known as the baker's room, a fire had been kindled in an old box, containing shavings, blankets, &c. Several boxes of matches were found near, but had not yet been ignited. As to who may have been the perpetrator nothing is known.

Fortress Monroe, April 22.—They report that the Merrimac is still at the Gosport Navy Yard. Workmen were engaged in placing iron shields over her port holes. It was supposed that the improvements would soon be completed, and the Merrimac would be again in two or three days. She was aground on the last day she came out, as was generally supposed here.

Nothing was said in Norfolk about the bursting of a gun on board the Merrimac, and that supposition was undoubtedly incorrect. Capt. Buchanan is thought to be still alive, having only been wounded by a rifle shot in the thigh. It was only a flesh wound.

A SINGULAR PROPHECY.—The following circumstance, says The Richmond Wig, recently occurred at Pensacola, and its truth is vouched for by a trustworthy officer of the army:—A soldier in the Confederate service fell into a long and profound sleep, from which his comrades vainly essayed to arouse him. At last he woke up himself. He then stated that he should die the next afternoon at 4 o'clock; for it was so revealed to him in his dream. He said in the last week of the month of April would be fought the greatest and bloodiest battle of modern times, and that early in May peace would break upon the land more suddenly and unexpectedly than the war had done in the beginning. The first part of the prophetic dream has been realized, for the next day at 4 o'clock, p. m. he died. Will the rest be in April and May? Let believers in dreams wait and see.—Mobile Advertiser.

THE COST OF EMANCIPATION.—Pennsylvania's proportion of this "nigger trade" would be over \$7,000,000—SEVEN MILLIONS of dollars, which would exceed forty dollars for every man, woman and child in the State! If, when this purchased, the slaves are to be colonized, they would have to be maintained, in part at least, by the State; and this would involve an enormous annual expense. But if they are not to be colonized, they must be distributed over the Northern States, wherever the people of those States will permit. It is well known that they would not be tolerated in the West, and most of them would therefore be thrown upon the Middle and Eastern States. But supposing they are distributed over the North in proportion to population, Pennsylvania's share of the four million negroes, would be over three hundred thousand!

Do the people of this State want to pay seventy-two millions of dollars to free the slaves of the South, and then take three hundred thousand of their home to be supported mainly as paupers? If so, let them support Republicanism and they will probably be gratified in this.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

General Shields has been nominated as Major-General.

A writer in a New York paper recommends that the beds in a man's house be taxed.

A New Orleans paper of March 26th, states that a company of 103 young girls, armed and equipped for the war, was to embark the next day from that place.

The Richmond Inquirer thinks it difficult to say which side whipped at Winchester. It is very easy to say which side ran.

The Postmaster General has signed the contract for the construction of the new Post Office building in Philadelphia. It is to be located on the Bailey lot, adjoining the Custom House, and will be commenced forthwith.

The Convention of Republican Editors of Pennsylvania met on the 7th of May next, at Harrisburg.—Exchange.

Wonders if they will call themselves Republican Editors after the adjournment takes place.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Itch, Ringworms, Boils, Blisters, and all Skin Diseases.

DAKOTA, Ind., July 1860. J. C. AYER & Co. Gentlemen: It is my duty to acknowledge that your Sarsaparilla has done for me, having induced Scrofula, which it is my duty to mention in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it caused internal distress, and at other times it was in my system, and I was obliged to use it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it caused internal distress, and at other times it was in my system, and I was obliged to use it in various ways for years.

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