

WHEN DEMOCRATES PRINCIPLES CRASE TO LEAD, WE GRASI

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1862. THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

# PURPOSES OF THE WAR

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, 'passed voice of the Nation and is the true standard of cral of the State governments. He

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Congress, banishing all feeling of more 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 Constitend and minimize the supremery of the constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as seen as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Democratic State Convention In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA WILLIPSE IN STATE CONVENTION, at I ARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'check, A. M., to nominate candidates for Auditor General, and Surveyor General, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the county.
WILLIAM H. WELSH,

Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

MEEPHIS CAPTURED. + Flag officer C. H. Davis, on Friday last, engaged the rebel fleet, comprising eight rams and gun boats, near Memphis, and in ninety minutes after the first gun was fired, had succeeded in sinking or temporarily prolong its existence.-After the engagement, the Mayor of Memphis surrendered the city to our gallant naval commander.

The rebels evacuated Forts Pillow and Randolph, Wednesday night, leav. ing one mortar and two guns to answer us. The work of destruction has been complete. The barracks, hospital, buildings, horse sheds. forage, barns, and three large commissary houses, full of stores, were burned. Over a dozen heavy guns were balance burst, and the carriages de-

iron-clad antagonist to interfere with his progress down that noble stream.

DEMOCRATS, he of good cheer, the day of deliverance from abolition-Republican rule is rapidly approaching. The people are getting heartily tired of the niggerism of the opposition; they now see, although rather late, that the only hope for our country is under Democratic rule. They see consequences, and without the tione of benefit either to the negro or the white men. We could name, on our own knowledge, dozens upon dozens of men in this county, who have invariably heretofore voted with the opposition, who will not do so this fall, and, perhaps, never hereafter .-When they were their caps and capes in 1860 they did not mean to indicate thereby that they were in favor of setting free the negroes in the South and have them overrun the North; they did not mean that a good many other things should go exactly as they have gone. We then say, let Democrats have courage. They will be a power in the land this fall already.

A man named Helper, brother of the "Impending Crisis" Helper," went recently to North Carolina and opened a negro school, contrary to the laws of that State. Upon the arrival of Gov. Stanley, the schools were closed, when Helper wrote an impudent and admonishing letter to him, and offered some advice relative to the General's duties. Gov. S. immediately replied, ordering Mr. Helper to leave the State in the first vessel North, which order was obeyed per

In the Senate, on Friday, after considerable discussion, the tax bill was passed by a vote of thirty seven yeas to one nay. The principal argument was upon the adoption of an amendment proposing to tax persons claiming the service and labor of claiming the service and labor of slaves, two footage and repairs inch. The words to be written microscopically are written in pencil; in ordinary characters, on a sheet of person so claimed, which resulted in pencil; in ordinary characters, on a sheet of person by a work of seventeen person so claimed, which resulted in its rejection by a vote of seventeen year to twenty three nays. Mr. Fession and the course of his remarks in advocady of the bill, estimated the fiscal year, at \$700,000,000, and that the regular, yearly expenses must be greatly increased, as we must hereafter the end of the series of the series of the meditor of the microscopic writing at the top, the slape and the microscopic writing at the top, the slape and the microscopic writing both move in unison, though the motion of the latter its so graduated that a stroke of a millioth of an inch at the bottom is only a stroke of a millioth of an inch at the top, the slape and the top, the slape and the microscopic writing at the top is only with the intr greatly increased, as we must hereaf-ter have a large standing army, and a large navy!

In the House, at Washington, on iers who are fighting the battles .- by the flood will be immense: Employing these negroes impositions where the white men of this country would like to be employed.

The government are issning rations support at an enormous expense, as erable damage was done. Along the enthe following resolution, which expresses the much as it would take to support sevthe government was issuing rations for five thousand negroes in a fort in the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, of forty four cents a head. They are supported everywhere at the expense of the government, where there is a general that will do it—Gen. Hunter has withdrawn his support from the can all be repaired in a few days, at small loyal men and given it to the negroes. expense. The government are clothing the nedisastrons in the Delaware and Lebigh them with the best employment they have to give, and the white man goes bordering on the two rivers was inundatbas made no appropriation to pay a bounty to the widows and children of soldiers who have been killed upon the battle-field. It will appear before the American people that this Congress has legislated for the negro everywhere. The cost of rations is hundred and forty-four thousand dollars per annum. Where do you find that rations have been issued to poor white people? What have you done for the children whose fathers fell on marched through the streets by an capturing every vessel of the enemy army officer; he inquired where they save one, which by superior speed were taken to, and the reply was ley are stopped. The rise of the water

> The Courier has a great deal of abuse to shower upon loyal Democals who have robbed the Treasury to allow the passage of trains. in one year under Lincoln of a greater sum then the current expenses of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

In commenting upon the little meannesses of the Courier, last week, the following paragraph in our comments on the decision of the Su-Another victory upon the Missis. diers and throws out of office men electroped, as they will not be able to get a and they immediately went to the front, sippi, and Captain Davis will find his ted, not legally, it seems, but by the supply of coal. flotilla without a single wooden or popular will." The word satisfaction trate still another little meanness.

The abolitionists, in pursuance of their policy to elevate the negro to an equality with the whites, politically and morally, are endeavoring that the opposition are determined to to have Liberia and Hayti recognized abolish slavery in disregard of the so as to have darkey embassadors flourishing in Court circles at Washington. Messrs. Cox and Biddle, last Canal navigation is stopped for week, gave their views on the sab week for the debate.

### What Congress has done. LET US SEE!

It has been in session six months. It has earned \$1,500 for each member, mileage and pickings.

It has expelled Bright for being a democrat.

It has welcomed Phillips for being a nineteen year disunionist. It has freed all the slaves (black

ones) in Utah-24. It has freed all the slaves in New

Mexico-29. It has freed all the slaves in Kan

sas—none. It has freed all the cooks and cham

bermaids of Washington City. It has violated the Constitution. It has made secessionists of South

ern Unionists.

be abolished.

can't see it just now. It is a disgraceful fact that the abolition Republicans would rather see our army destroyed and the Union dissolved than that slavery should not

A CURIOUS MACHINE.—Among the other curious instruments, exhibited in the Philosophical Instrument Department in the London Great Exhibition, is a machine, exhibited by Mr. Peters of microscopic writing. With the machine of Mr. Peters, it is stated that the words "Matthew Marshall, Bank of England," can be written in two and a half millionth of an inch in length; Geo. Sumper's 2d Corps 183 and it is actually said that calculations made on this data show that the whole Bible can be write Gen. Keyes' 4th Corps 448 1753

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The very heavy rain which commence Monday, Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of ed on Tuesday night, and continued with Illinois (the warm personal and polit- out intermission during Wednesday and ical friend of Douglas,) inade a capi- up to Thursday morning of last week, tal speech. He proceeded to discuss raised the waters in Pennsylvania to an points relative to the conduct of the almost unprecedented degree. The Del-Government in the present war .- aware, the Lehigh, the Schuylkill, the White men cannot visit our camps | Susquehanna, the Juniata, and their tribuwithout obtaining a pass, but negroes | taries, all rose so suddenly and to so great can go without one. The Abolition- a height as to cause terrible destruction ists, by their action in this Congress, of property. The loss along the Delaware have abolished havery in this District, and Lehigh alone, is said to be ten miland laid a large annual tax upon the lions of dollars, which is probably an expeople of the United States. You aggeration. But there is no doubt that are issuing to day rations for eighteen the pecuniary loss will amount to million of the pecuniary loss will amount to million of the pecuniary loss will amount to million of the pecuniary loss will amount a million of the pecuniary loss will amount a million of the pecuniary loss will amount to million of the pecuniary loss will be pecuniary loss w thousand negroes. Where are you lions. Canals, bridges, dams and railissuing rations for the white people? roads have been swept away; towns The people of Illinois were selling have been inundated; furnaces, factories corn for eight cents per bushel to pay and mills have been stopped by the rising the taxes. The Government has four torrents; houses have been swept away, hundred negroes employed as teams. and, worst of all, many lives have been ters, paying them more than the sold. lost. The suffering and distress caused

At Reading, the Schuylkill rose on Thursday morning about 17 feet above the ordinary water level, and within 6 or 8 feet as high as it was in the memorable to negroes in this District for their freshet of September 2d, 1850. Considtire river front, gardens were overflowed, boats broken from their moorings and had it from the best information that sunk; the pit dug for the New Gas Receiver was filled with water, causing much damage and delay to the company; coal yards were overflowed; small bridges a long the canal and river carried off, &c.

There are several breaks in the Schuylkill Canal between Reading and Pottsville, but none of any-magnitude. They

groes everywhere, and furnishing rivers between Easton and Mauch Chunk. At Easton, the lower portion of the town without. This Congress has been in ed, and on River street, along the Delaware, the water reached the second stories of the awellings.

The bridges on the Lehigh, between Easton and Mauch Chunk, have all-been swept away. The Lehigh bridge at Easton is still standing, but can hardly be regarded as anything more than a mere sued to these negroes amounts to one but little injury. The railroad bridge is wreck. The Delaware bridge sustained

The town of Glendon, situate a mile a bove Easton, and inhabited by the employes of the furnace of that name, was the bloody battle field? A few days furnaces, &c., were entirely surrounded wholy inundated. The tenements, offices, ago he saw one hundred negroes by water, which reached hearly to the second stories of the houses.

All the iron works in the Lehigh valwas enabled to escape our flotilla, and they were going to work for the gov- was so rapid as to prevent the escape of many persons from their houses, and many have been drowned.

The damage to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is great, and crats, but not a word against the ras- will perhaps take a week to repair, so as

> The Delaware Canal has probably not been very greatly damaged, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's works were much less injured than by the great freshet of 1841, though it may re- minutes. quire several months to place them in navigable condition.

No trains have run upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad since Wednesday, and it left, a part of them spiked, and the preme Court relative to the army vote chunk has been swept away. Should appeared:—"Our reasons for satisfactinis prove to be the case, the iron furtion are that it disfranchises the sol- naces in the valley of the Lehigh will be

There is no doubt that many lives have should have been dissatisfaction, as we swept from their moorings and dashed to front and to the right on the railroad, had written it. That it was a typo- pieces, and many tenements with their graphical error was, of course, seen occupants were carried away before as them to defend our ground against furby every reader, yet it furnished the sistance could be rendered to them. A ther incursions. passenger who came through from Easton opportunity to the Courier to perpe- last evening, reports that at least two hundred lives have been lost by drowning between that place and Mauch Chunk.

> THE LATEST. . Easton, June 6.—Persons just arrived from Mauch Chunk, give a fearful account of the damage above. The dam at Mauch Chunk, as well as two others, are swept away, and many houses demolished .-

Canal navigation is stopped for the season, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad will ject, in sledge hammer style. We not be in running order for several weeks shall find room in our columns next between Allentown and Mauch Chunk. The portion between Allentown and Easton, on the New York route, is not so much damaged, and will be in running order this week

The whole town of Weissport is washed away. There are but three houses left out of about three hundred. Many families were drowned. The loss of life has been terrible.

CII is said that the president has expressed himself that he will hereafter not yield his assent to any legislation relative to slavery while the war lasts. he will have sufficient firmness to ad to the White House. here to this resolution. If he had thus made up his mind a year ago, dozen of the leading abolition Republicans, there would not be any enemy in arms to-day within the borders of our Union.

If it has done anything else we THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING AT THE BAT. TLE OF FAIR OAKS. OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Washington, June 8.—The follow ing statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at

the War Department. To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON Secretary of War :- Statement of the killed, wounded and missing on the 31st of May and 1st of June, 1862, in

Gen. Sumper's 2d Corps 183 894 146 G. Heintzelman's 3d Corps 259 980 155 921 890 3627 1222

doubt but he will receive sufficient encourage. burg road, when the enemy's pickets the field on that occasion. Lieuts. ment to make it pay.

A TERRIBLE FIGHT Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

On Saturday afternoon, about one o'clock, the Rebels made an attack in force upon our encampments, directly in front of their lines. So sudden was the attack that, although every possible exerartillery, to hold their positions, after a extreme left. The regiments Gen. tire Division vacated its encampment, and five regiments composing the Exceldred yards distant. Here a second stand D. E. Sickles, and the 5th and 6th ing mainly concentrated in front of the enemy and drive them from the wood. line, while the latter were deployed to the right and left, with a view of preventing when Gen. Heintzelman ordered Gen. a flank movement on the part of the Reb- Hooker to attack the rebels in his els at either of these points.

general; and, as our troops fell back, Williamsburgh road; the New Jersey rifle-pits, and into these they rapidly fell, of New Jersey troops took a position and disputing every inch of ground over to the lart, As the Second Regiment, had our men been driven back, and twice, position to the front of the wood, the back the foe with deadly loss. The prin- upon it, killing two or three privates, Division, among which was the brigade those wounded at the first fire of the of Gen. Peck, gallar by defended the rail rebels was Lieut. Lawria. (formerly road on the right, be means of which route an aid to Gen. Sickles) and Capt. the Rebels, were endeavoring to effect an | Nolan. entrar ce en our rear. Here also General Maglee's Brigade made a brave stand, ly became simultaneous along their tintil the overwhelming forces of the Reb- entire line. els caused a momentary check, and caused them to fall back. Yet stubborny troops, on Sunday, when it shall have and persistently the troops previously been detailed, with show that the or-

of much of our fire was thus rendered became demoralized, and retreated. non-effective. The batteries of the First The New Jersey troops fought Pennsylvania Artillery successfully defend-splendidly, loading and firing without ed the encampment of Couch's Division flinching from their position. Gen. long after those of Casey's had evacuated Sickles' regiments did great execution, theirs. Those were Flood's, Brady's, advancing at every fire upon the reb-McCarthy's and Millers's Batteries, and els, masked by the wood. However, the fire hailed in upon the advancing rebit was plainly to be seen the enemy els was of lightning rapidity.

ening to flank us at either point, and thith- of the bayonet. er our force had been diverted. Now the deadlier on the left. The troops on either then forward, according to the effectiveness of either side's fire. The battle was regaining ground almost every fifteen

The battle had now been raging several hours. The reinforcements for which General Keyes had sent were now coming up, those of General Casey's command-of General Heintzleman's corps being in the advance front.

Their appearance was vociferously greeted by the tired and bleeding troops, amidst the raging fire, and nobly endeavored to stem the tide. Barry's and Birbeen lost. Boats with their crews were ney's Brigades were disposed of in the and here a brave stand was made by

Generals Heintzelman, Keyes and Hooker, who were upon the ground, endeavored to stem the retreating current now rapidly setting in, but, in consequence of the superior force of the Rebels and the lateness with which reinforcements ar-

rived, failed so to do. Night was also coming on, and the soldiers were being borne in every direction, and the ambulances were running between Higgin's and Sawyer's houses as fast as possible. So fast did the Rebels advance upon us, prepared as they were to give us battle, and having yesterday set as the occasion for such, and so rapid was the stampede among Casey's troops, that a large number of our dead and wounded were left upon the field. The soldiers had not even time to gather up their knapsacks or haversacks, and these,

with camp utensils, were left upon the ground. Artillery, was captured by the Rebels, and taken possession of by them. The loss in Kearney's Division, who marched as they were, right into the face of the enemy is, no doubt, also large. So soon as our troops were wounded, they were result was that the enemy, who had would not have been greater if we had We trust to God that is so, and that taken to the railroad and immediately sent been wearing faded, worn out home- retaken the camp as bloodily as we had

The One hundred and Fourth Pennsyl- uniforms. This was the cause of vania sustained the first fire of the Rebels, many serious mistakes, our men, unand this regiment, together with the Nine- fortunately, mistaking them for our and Congress had expelled several ty-third Pennsylvania, is terribly cut up. own. There are others in similar condition.

The loss of the Rebels is severe .before the well-directed fire of our sold-

to midnight.

SECOND DAY. The rebel army still occupied the facing Snead's house and wheat field dead rebels in front of a small piece position the rebels held until day dawned on Sunday morning.

Gen. Heintzelman, at 6 A. M., or- Irish brigade were in the action, the dered reconnoissance to be made by 69th, Col. Nugent, and the 88th, Col.

The Negro vs. White Man. DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS. The Battle before Eichmond by turned back and reported to Gen. were both wounded. Heintzelman the close proximity of the enemy.

In the meantime, the other parties enemy in great force in front of our ight and left flanks.

Gen. Heintzelman then ordered out Gen. Hooker's division, part of could not conveniently carry away, which had been left to guard the including the new tents of Casey's tion was made by the infantry, aided by camp, and a certain position on our half-hour's fighting General Casey's en- Hooker brought on the field were the retired in confusion to the rear, a lew hun- sior Brigade, under command of Gen. was made by the troops of Casey's and New Jersey Regiments, Gen. Heint-Couch's Divisions, those of the former be- zelman having resolved to attack the

It was about a quarter of seven

front, and drive them from the woods. The firing of musketry and artillery, The Excelsior Brigade marched out from the Rebel side, now became quite from their camp in the woods to the Our soldiers finally reached the first of the road, while the two regiments which the Rebels sought to pass. Twice Excelsion Brigade, was forming in

The fire of the enemy immediate

mentioned maintained their ground here, der of the commanding general was and, as the sequel will show, successfully carried out to the letter. Among the held the point against entrance by the foe. killed we have a large number of offi-The attack was first made upon the cers. The fire of our artillery was left, and it was here that the heaviest fight terrific in the extreme. At every ing was had. The country beyond our discharge of a piece "streets were encampments, and by which the Rebel made in their ranks." The bravery troops entered, was heavily timbered, and of our troops, with few exceptions, the ground was of a soft and swampy was unsurpassed. One brigade of character. From this reason the foe was Casey's division was an exception. necessarily concealed, and the deadliness During the fight on Saturday they

All this time the rebels had been threat-solved to clear the woods at the point had every advantage, and it was re-

Gen. Sickles rode along the front rattle of musketry was terrific upon the of his men, in the midst of an iron right, and then it became louder and hail which the rebels poured in, and deadler on the left. The troops on either side were running first backward and then forward according to the effective G. B. Hatl, to charge bayonets. No sooner was the order given than the men fixed bayonets. Col. Hall galemphatically a running one on the part lautly led the charge—one of the enemy to the place, and the camp of the most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a man shirked or straggled from the ranks.

The rebels presented astrong front to the gleaming bayonets of our men, not a hundred yards distant.

As the 2d advanced on the double quick, cheering and shouting the rebels held back their fire until our men their line, when they fired a murder- lost, but to win more. ous volley into the ranks of the 2d.proved too low, and few were kill

ed or wounded. Immediately after the rebels fired this volley, they broke ranks and fled through the wood, a few of the bravest remained to resist our passage, but they were soon mowed down by the steel front of the gallant 2d Excelsior.

Major Herbert, of the 8th Alabama Regiment, was captured, after a desperate resistance.

Advance parties scoured the woods on both sides of the Richmond road, scene became truly fearful. Wounded and succeeded in capturing nearly two hundred of the rebels, among them three lieutenants.

The enemy were driven from every position they occupied by our troops The main column rested a mile in advance of their position, at the commencement of the fight.

Prisoners continued to be brought in very fast; we had captured nearly five hundred. They were immediatehanded over to the Provost Marshal Young, of Gen. Hooker's division, Heintzelman's headquarters, at Sav. Bailey's Battery, of the First New York age's station. Many of them were dressed in new clothes, captured in Casey's camp-a large supply having been sent up to Casey's division a few

In company with Gen. Sickles, Col. Graham, Col. Hall, and Lient. Gra-Scores of them were seen to fall during ham, I rode out upon the battle-field third day. the fight, and over their dead bodies their on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.comrades advanced, only to fall in turn The scene witnessed here buffles all description. Caissons, with horses shot dead in their traces, ambulances Towards nightfall the firing on the reb. wagons, &c., filled the road in front of el side ended, and no attack was made up Casey's camp, There were about two hundred of our wounded still lying were they fell on Saturday. Some of these spoke kindly of these rebels. saying they treated them very well camps of Casey's and Couche's divi. Dead rebels, as well as our own men, sions on Sunday morning, with a were lying in every part of the field strong picket force guarding the road and wood. I counted fifty seven extending from our extreme left to wounded rebel was lying on the ground legs. On each side of him lay some our earthworks were located to the dead rebels. As we passed by, he edge of the wood could not have been begged us for God sake to take the more than four bundred yards. This dead men away from him. The stench was intolerable. Two regiments of Gen. Meagher's

a small force on the left of the wood Raker, and they behaved splendidly and to the right, toward the railroad. in the bayonet charge made by Gen. A lieutenant with two cavalrymen, Richardson's division, to which they crossed over the wheat field behind were attached. Major Gen. McClel. Snead's house, and was about to pene. lan personally thanked these two regtrate the wood near the Williams | iments for their gallant conduct in burg road, when the enemy's pickets the field on that occasion. Lieuts. P. S.—We see by the daily papers that the notes of the appeared at his front. He immediate. King and O'Connon, of the 88th, of dealers.

We lost 19 guns in the fight of Saturday. Not one of them has been recovered. The rebels ran a train sent out came in, and reported the down near Fair Oak Station, and carried away our commissary stores,

guns, etc., to Richmond. The rebels destroyed what they and Couch's division.

Gen. Sickles had several harrow escapes; he was always to be found in the thickest of the fight. Had those gifted Senators who refused to confirm his nomination but witnessed the enthusiasm of his troops, when serving under him, and his military qualification for the office, they would do penance until re-elected.

The rebels during the fight had their sharpshooters posted in trees to pick of our officers—a fact discovered in the early part of the action.

The rebel generals, commanding in this engagement, were Gens. Longthose of the Rebels advanced upon us. at 5th and 6th following. The Excelsi-the same time discharging their muskets or Brigade filed in the wheat field in Howell Cobb, Rains, Huger, and five and hallooing in the most savage manner. front of our earthwarks, to the right others whose name I could not learn.

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. OUR LOSS.

Our loss is heavy, and the estimate o fifteen hundred killed and five thousand had they recovered their ground, hurling rebels opened a rapid and heavy fire wounded is believed to be nearly correct, That of the enemy is not known, but as cipal portion of the troops of Gen. Couch's and wounding about six. Among our cannon played on their dense columns with terrible certainty, opening long lanes through them with solid shot, shell, grape, canister and shrapnel, it is thought that

Monday.

On Monday morning our position could be summed up about thus:—Two divisions, much reduced in strength from various causes, had been attacked by a P.S.—Measures taken and work made at short notice. greatly superior of good troops and driven fully a mile from the first point of attack; but by the arrival of fresh troops the enemy's course had been arrested, and his purpose to drive us into the Chickahominy decidedly defeated. . Yet he occupied our camps and the position we had taken.

On Sunday he had again attacked us and been compelled to retire with loss.— But though Richardson's Division had driven him on the railroad, and the Sickles Brigade through the woods on the Williamsburg road, he still held already all, and certainly much the greater part of the ground taken on Saturday. Some men of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment went into their camp on Sunday and Lebason, May 14, 1862

The undersigned, MANAGERS, are ladividually Bable to the extent of their Estates, for all Deposits and other obligations of the Lebason Deposits and other obligations of the Lebason, Deposits and other obligations of the Lebason, Managers, are ladividually Bable to the extent of their Estates, for all Deposits and other obligations of the Lebason, Managers, are ladividually Bable to the extent of their Estates, for all Deposits and other obligations of the Lebason, Menagers, are ladividually Bable to the extent of their Estates, for all Deposits and other obligations of the Lebason, Deposits and other obligations of the States, for all Deposits and other obligations of the States, for all Deposits and other obligations of the States, for all Deposits and other obligations of the States, for all Deposits and other obligations of the States, for all Deposits and other obligations of the States, for all Deposits and other obligations of the States, for all Deposits and other obligations of the States of the States, for all Deposits and other obligations of the States of the States, for all Deposits and other obligations of the States of the Williamsburg road, he still held already brought away a ham; but it was quoted Tenth was in the rear of all Couch's Di-

Tenth was in the rear of all Couch's Division.

So, now, on Sunday morning, we were apparently to begin the week well—to go forward and re-occupy, alive or dead, the position from which the enemy had driven us. Resolution was on every face, and all buckled themselves up with a determination to do a full share of the work, and not only to retrieve what had been lost, but to win more.

It was still dim and misty when the were hardly one hundred feet from and not only to retrieve what had been It was still dim and misty when

lines were under arms, and but little later when the advance of skirmishers was thrown forward. Cautiously the men went on; every step was made completely sure before the next was taken, until a position was gained on the Williamsburg road where a battery could be posted. There a battery was accordingly placed, so as to command the whole road, and again the men went on. Farther and farther, and the enemy fell back, his nickets in sight. It began to look very much tion—was to be a bloodless one.

Camp Re-occupied.

posted within four miles of the Rebel capital, and near to a line of works that we who sent them properly guarded to fancy is, or represents, the celebrated last ditch where the Rebels are to make a final stand.

End of the Battle of the Seven Pines. Thus the affair became complete. We had lost our camp, the enemy held it, and days before the battle, but had not now it was retaken ours once more, been distributed to the men. The and we felt a satisfaction in the result that spun doffed their forms in our genteel lost it. His departure was a full acknowledgement that he had failed, and was defeated in the purpose for which he came, On the Field

Lay even yet a large number of the Rebel dead, and even some of their wounded were yet alive and uncared for on the

An Esquimax Rifleman .- As we were in the, open country, and there was no tangible object to shoot at, he made a circle in the snow of about two feet in diameter, then stepping in the centre raised his gun perpendicular from the shoulder, and fired in the air. After firing he stepped out of the ring, and in a few seconds, to my astonishment, the bullet came down within the circle he had made. He coolly remarked, "We want no target to fire at; and if a man can hold his musket with that precision as to cause the ball to return just where he stands, what need has he FIFTY DOLLARS PER MONTH, to return just where he stands, what need has he of a butt? But the principle reason why they dress chas their shooting is an economic one. Not May 21, 1862. CHAS. BUGGLES, Agent, Derkort, Mics. were our earthworks were thrown up, of woods not forty teet square. One always being able to get bullets they are chary of firing them away, and I have no doubt it is the railroad, near Fair Oak Station. unable to move; he was shot in both for the same reason that so many savage people Cheap Cash Store; and Milling and have the boomarang, or return missile."

have the boomarang, or return missile."

The Northwestern Bank, at Warren, Pa., from some unexplained cause, has ceased to redeem its issue at currency rates in Philadelphia and New York. The issues of this bank, it is said, have been largely beyond the limit prescribed by law, and whether inflated for the purpose of a collapse cannot now be stated. We hope that holders of its circulation will not sacrifice it by selling at heavy discounts and thus contribute to an alleged attempt at swindling the community. The principal owners of the Bank reliated in the purpose of the community. The principal owners of the Bank reliated in the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the community. The principal owners of the Bank reliated in the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the community. The principal owners of the Bank reliated in the purpose of the purpose of the community. The principal owners of the Bank reliated in the purpose of the purpose of the community. The principal owners of the Bank reliated in the purpose of the purpose of the community. The principal owners of the Bank reliated to the purpose of the community. The principal owners of the Bank reliated to the purpose of the community. The principal owners of the Bank reliated to the restablishments. They will continue to their establishments. They will continue to the restablishments. They will continue to their establishments. They will continue to the restablishments. They will continue to their establishments. They will continue to the restablishments. They will continue to their establishments. They will continue to their establishments. They will continue to their establishments. They will continue to the restablis

In Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa

Selling Off: Selling Off
AN INDUCEMENT TO CASH BUYERS.
WILL SAVE SELD PER CENT. LADIES' DRESS GOODS!

French Merino and Coberg.
Fancy and Black Silks, from 50 cents to \$1 50.
Delains from 10 to 20 cents.
Lawns from 9½ to 16 cents.
Mobair Plain from 16 to 37½ cents.
Valencias from 8 to 16 cents.
MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR. MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.
Black Cloth, from \$1 00 to \$4 50.
Fancy and Black Cloth, from \$1 00 to \$1 50.
Ladies' Cloak Cloth, from \$1 00 to \$1 50.
Cottonades, from 10 to 20 cents.
DOMESTICS.
Muslin, from 6½ to 12½ cents.
Check, from 10 to 12 cents.
Toking, from 10 to 16 cents.
Calicoes, from 6½ to 12½ cents.
Chighams, from 10 to 20 cents.
SHAWES! SHAWLS!
Spring Shawis, from \$1 00 to \$4 00.

**NEW GOODS!** 

K. LAUDERMILCH

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Spring Shawls, from \$1'00 to \$4 00.

Black Thibet Shawls, from \$2 00 to \$4 00.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!!

Parasols and Umbrellas, from 50 to \$2 00.

Stockings, from 6½ to 75 cents.

Hoof Skirts, from 52 to \$1 50.

Handkerchiefs, from 6½ to 18 cents.

Linen and Paper Collars.

An assortment of

READY MADE CLOTILING,

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

PROVISIONS.

Sugar Cured HAM and MACKEREL.
FRUITS! FRUITS!!
Dried Apples, Dried Plums,
Dried Plums,
Dried Paaches, Dried Elderbotties,
All sold to suit the times, by
L. K. LAUDERMILCH.
N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Lebanon, April 23, 1862.

## LATEST NEWS

Of the Cheapest and Best Goods EVER SOLD IN LEBANON!! their loss will reach from ten thousand to Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c

their loss will reach from ten thousand to twelve thousand. The fire of our musketry was steady and heavy, and in some places the Rebels were piled three and four men deep—one on the other—dead, with balls through their heads and breasts. They aimed low, and thus the large proportion of our wounded are struck in lower extremities. More than half are wounded in the legs, and often times the feet.

The third Day—What Was Done on Monday.

Hats, Caps, Mats, Caps, &C

THE indersigned has opened one of the BEST ASSORTMENTS of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, and reach strength as opened one of the BEST ASSORTMENTS of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, and all othe best materials, which he will and and of the best materials, which he will be and of the head and of the best materials, which he will be and of the head and of the best materials, which he will be and of the head and of the head a Walnut St., next to the County Prison.

Lebanon Deposit Bank.

Ledanos Heposil Bank.

Cumberland street, one door east of Carmany's Hotel.

Will pay the following RATES of INTEREST on DEPOSITS.

For 1 year, and longer, 6 per cent. per annum;
For 3 months, and longer, 4 per cent. per annum;
requiring a short notice of withdrawal. Interest hald in full for the Deposits from the date of deposit to the date of withdrawal. We will also afford a liberalline of accommodations to those who may favor us with Deposits, payable on demand. Will pay a promium on SPANISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, and also on old Mexican Dollars and Hote Dollars. Will make collections on and remit to all parts of the United States, the Canadas and Europe; Negotiate Loans, &c., &c., and do a general EX CHANGE and BANKING BUSINESS.

G. DAWSON COLEMAN, Rresident.

Take up Your Licenses.

THE attention of all Dealers is called to the follow ing Act passed by the Legislature, An Act Amend-atory of the License Law of this State.

MERCHANT TAILORING. S. RAMSAY, in Funck's building, corner of Cumberland street and Doe alley, has on hand and for sale, either by the yard or made to order, a large CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and

well selected from Good Houses. Good Fits and substantial making guaranteed to all. Also Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Gloves, Hestery, Suspenders, Fancy and Plain Linen Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.

Lebanon, April 9, 1862. ELIJAH LONGACRE, LEBANON

as if the third day—the day of re-occupa- Door, Sash and Steam Planing TOR HILLS

Camp Re occupied.

And so indeed it proved, and our men pushed on step by step, pushing the Rebels on before, with a light exchange of fire but no serious resistance, until we were once more entirely at home.

Farther Still.

Then they pushed on again, through camp and beyond it, and once more they were on the road to Richmond; and they kept on it, and that night our pickets were posted within four miles of the Rebel cap-

In Longacre & Gabel.

Lebanon, April 23, 1862.

P. S.—There is also all kinds of TURNING at the same Mill. Planing, Sawing, &c., promptly done for those who may furnish Lumber.

\$50 EMPLOYMENT, \$100 AGENTS WANTED

SEWING MACHINES!

AT REDUCED PRICES.
\$15 EACH! Our Machine is PERFECT in its Mechanism. It is less liable to get out of order than any other. Diplomas have been awarded it over the Grover & Baker and other high priced Machines.

\$15 EACH!

Our Machine uses a straight needle, and will WORK WITH ALL KINDS OF THREAD, Silk or Linen, mak-ing an elastic seam, free from liabilities to break in washing, and is the BEST and CHEAPEST Machine in

\$15 EACH! Our Machine will HEM, FELL, STITCH, QUILT and BIND, and will sew on all kinds of goods, from the fluest Swiss Muslin to the coarsest Woolen. working with ease through seyral thicknesses of thick Woolen Cloth. ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.

\$15 EACH! IF YOU WANT A GOOD MACHINE, AND NOT HAVE
IT COST YOU ANYTHING, WRITE TO US,
AS WE WANT THE MACHINE TESTED
IN EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE
UNITED STATES:
\$15 EACH!

Employing Agents. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our gents, or we will pay wages at

ABRAHAN BHERK.

A N e w F i f m. Grain Business.