Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

☞ Among the latest sensation rumors we have is one that the Rebels are evacuating Richmond.

Another, that the rebels attacked Williamsburg and were repulsed.

A third that Fort Sumter is being bombarded.

A fourth that Fort Greenwood has been captured by Admiral Porter and Generals Ross and Quimley.

And fifth, we have rumors of fresh disasters to the Union fleet near Vicksburg.

All the above reports are likely to prove untrue, including, we hope, the last, which, however, would be contrary to the general conduct and success of the war.

☞ The contributions which foolish Americans recently got up for the suffering English (just as though we had no poor and suffering here,) reached Manchester lately in the shape of 15,000 barrels of flour. It was then announced that 15,000 loaves of bread, would be distributed among the poor, but the "poor" took the bread from the pans and threw it into the mud where it was tramped under foot.

☞ Forney has confessed that the object of the "Union Leagues" is to elect an abolition President in 1864. This must be consoling to weak-headed Democrats who join them from "patriotic" motives. Judge Woodruff made a speech at a "Union League" meeting in Cincinnati, on Friday evening of week before last, when he confessed that the "League's object is to carry the coming elections, and to organize so as to *carry them by bloodshed* if necessary."

☞ A gentleman from East Hanover writes to the *Courier* that he signed the "peace petition" under a misapprehension. When he saw it he didn't understand it, but when he didn't see it he understood it, and so he came to sign it and afterwards retract. We wonder those circulating the petitions allow such folks to sign them? The strong of mind as well as of body are only of account in the present emergency.

☞ A soldier informs us that many of the letters sent north condemning the Democrats purporting to be written by soldiers, as well as the resolutions published in Northern papers, are manufactured by *Officers* and Office-seekers, who toady to the administration in this manner, and that they are without the knowledge or consent of the soldiers. This is just as we expected. The soldiers seeing Abolitionism in all its true deformity, are sending home letter after letter repudiating that party, and embracing the cause of Democracy, as the only true Union party, and to counteract this influence the officers congregate to manufacture, and flood the north, with resolutions and letters, falsely attributing them to the privates.

THE TRUE NIGGER-HEAD DOCTRINE.—At an abolition meeting in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, a "Reverend" Albert N. Gilbert made a speech in which he said:—

"This is a war for the abolition of slavery.—Why should we longer attempt to hoodwink one another? Why should we deny what we know to be a fact? From the first of January, 1863, "every true and loyal American is an abolitionist, every American army an Abolition army, and wherever it advances, carries in one hand the sword or the gun; in the other, freedom to the negro."

An evening or two previous at a meeting at the "Union League house,"—a meeting similar to the one held at the Court House, in this place, on Friday evening last,—the same Reverend blood thirsty demon, advocating the Emancipation Proclamation, made use of the following language, as reported in Forney's *Press*:—

"But its inhumanity is urged. They are many. We know they speak the truth when they say that the negro slays everything within his reach when he rises in insurrection. We have all learned the History of St. Domingo, and it would be terrible to have a St. Domingo Massacre re-enacted upon our soil. But the President has declared this a military necessity, and if blood must flow, we must not dread the consequences; blood must flow in this war.

"But so impressed am I with the greatness of the interests engaged in this Rebellion, and its suppression, so satisfied of the inconceivable importance of the struggle that opens up before us in this dispersion of this Rebellion, that I speak it meaningly, and as a Christian, deliberately and calmly, that I would rather see every woman and child in the South perish than that the Southern Confederacy should succeed in attaining the objects of its leaders."

Comment upon such unchristian and atrocious sentiments is unnecessary.

☞ Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, offers $50 bounty for negro soldiers, and $25 for white volunteers, or such of the soldiers of Massachusetts now in the service as may hereafter re-enlist. Negro recruits are at a premium, but the darkies say if Governor Andrew wants soldiers he may go hisself.

The Blood-Thirsty Villains!

The word "League" pronounced in German means a "lie," and sure enough the "Loyal Union Leagues" are "lies." Disloyalty and maliciousness are taught by the speakers at their meetings. They inculcate sentiments which tend not only to perpetuate the present national disunion, but will throw the whole country into disorder, bloodshed and ruin.—Can any one read remarks like the following and fail to resolve not to be ruled, browbeaten and intimidated by such villains as Lane and his party, no matter where his endorsers live:—

In Kansas, where I live, a Copperhead is not allowed to remain in the State. If he doesn't leave when he is ordered to, he is shot down. ["That's the way," and applause.] I am informed by the Governer of our State, that no further back than last Saturday, a Copperhead, having refused to promptly obey an order to leave the State, was the same day, before night closed up on him, found with two bullet holes through his body. ["Good," and applause.] I have been told that Union-loving men in this community have been compelled quietly to hear secession language day by day. ["That's so."] But I trust that before the time comes when I will be so weak as not to be able to properly resent an insult of that sort to my country, God will take me home. [Laughter and applause.]

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As far as I am concerned, I would like to live long enough to see every white man now in South Carolina in hell, and the negro occupying his territory. [Loud applause.] All this may sound to you very wicked, ("not at all!") but to me there is no place on earth that, I think now, ought to be desecrated by a traitor. [Applause.]

I bid you God speed in cleaning out sympathizers with treason in the District of Columbia. (Applause.) It would not wound my feelings at any day to find the dead bodies of rebel sympathizers, pierced with bullet holes, in every street and alley of the city of Washington. (Vociferous applause.) I would regret, however, the loss of the powder and the lead. (Laughter. Applause.) Hang them! and save the ropes.—That's the best way. (Loud applause.) Let them dangle until their stinking bodies rot, decompose, and fall to the ground piece by piece. (Enthusiastic applause.)

The above is an extract from a speech delivered in Washington, on Saturday evening a week, probably within hearing of the President of the United States, by that bloodthirsty villain Lane, the U. S. Senator from Kansas. It was vociferously applauded by the "Loyal Union League," the same kind of an association as that organized in the Court House, on Friday evening last, in this place. The only difference between Lane and his brethren the members of the League, is that he belches forth in public the secret principles and purposes of the association, while they are more discreet, and keep the clover-foot in the background.

APOLOGISTS.

We occasionally meet with a "conservative" who is disposed to apologize for the violations of law by Abe Lincoln, on account of the difficulties surrounding him. They must bear in mind that the difficulties are mainly of his own seeking and making, and that while they would extend the veil of charity over him, he and his friends never spared James Buchanan or the Democracy, neither of whom have such blots upon their records as have the present President and his party. No terms of reproach were too vile for them to fling against Mr. Buchanan,—even yet their venom is unexhausted—and he never violated the constitution or the laws and afterwards asked Congress for indemnification, as the present powers that be have done.

Why Lie so?

Just before the election took place in New Hampshire, the persons having control of the *telegraph for military purposes*, (?) sent broad-cast reports of the capture of Yazoo city, twenty-eight rebel steamboats, the evacuation of Vicksburg, &c., &c., but no sooner is the election over, than it all turns out to be a wicked and wilful fabrication, and for what purposes let those who circulate such lies, tell.

It is also asserted by some, and plausibly, that the false reports were started by the administration to enable Secretary Chase to obtain the loan, for which he was then in quest of in New York. It strikes us that if such means are necessary to keep up the credit of the government and carry elections, that the sooner the "no peace" cry is buried down deep in their throats the better. The administration might very appropriately now adopt the old motto of "discretion is the better part of valor," act up to it and save as many of the pieces of a broken country as possible.

☞ Pamphlets abusive of General McClellan, are published in Washington, and circulated over the country by the abolitionists. "Little Mac" will live down all the worst calumnies his enemies can bring against him.

SALE OF NEGROES AT LOUISVILLE.—The Sheriff sold, in front of the Court House, recently, the following negroes, at prices named, to wit:

Mary, aged 18,	$516
Dave, aged 24,	719
Eveline, aged 16,	620
Sam, aged 35,	705
Sarah Jane, aged 21,	501
Howell, aged 14,	915
Aaron Green, (unsound,)	285
William, aged 35,	555

COMMODORE STEWART.—A third commission as Rear Admiral has been sent to Commodore Stewart. He has returned two, saying that he has been disgraced by the action of the Naval Board of 1854, retiring him from active duty.

DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

The following joint resolutions up the State of the country, were agreed upon at a Democratic caucus of the Legislature, on Wednesday last, at Harrisburg, and passed the lower House on Friday, by a strict party vote. They are the true doctrines, and if party bitterness and expediency did not dictate the course of action of the abolitionists, would have received their support also:—

JOINT RESOLUTIONS UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTY.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That as our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box, policy as well as principle requires that our people shall await the process of reform which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our free institutions.

Second. That this General Assembly declares that this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future, devotedly true to the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government established by it, and is determined to maintain them with her utmost power against both domestic and foreign foes.

Third. That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between the Administration of the Government and the Government itself.—The one is *transitory*, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the *conduct of the same*; the other is *permanent*, intended by its founders to endure forever.

Fourth. That this General Assembly, in the exercise of its right to differ with the Federal Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional, and void.

Fifth. That this General Assembly declares that the power, which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free Government.

Sixth. That the General Assembly in behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, declares its determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the Treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

Seventh. That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare that it, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and would, in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

Eighth. That Pennsylvania will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution, and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

Ninth. That this General Assembly hails with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

Tenth. That it is the judgment of this General Assembly, whenever it becomes practicable, to obtain a Convention of all or three fourths of the States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain the instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

Eleventh. That while this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the Administration and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, it does also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of Government, and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power under the Constitution to maintain and defend it.

Twelfth. That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see that, by all constitutional means, this end shall be obtained.

Thirteenth. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of this nation. Their country called, and nobly, did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to each posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered up their lives on their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

Fourteenth. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Governors of the several States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The vote was taken upon the first resolution, and it was passed by a strict party vote.

Mr. Shannon offered the following amendment to the second resolution:

"And further, that we declare it to be our settled purpose to aid the Administration in all the efforts to suppress the rebellion."

Mr. Brown, of Northumberland, moved an amendment to the amendment, by inserting the word "constitutional" before the word "efforts," which was agreed to. The amendment then passed, and the resolutions as amended were afterwards passed.

Gen. Hookor did not say so.—We have the best authority for stating that the report that Gen. Hooker replied to a question propounded by the Committee on the Conduct of War in words to this effect, viz: that he attributed the failures of the Peninsular campaign to the incompetency of the commanding General (McClellan), is *wholly* false. Gen. Hooker did not give any such testimony.—*Washington Republican.*

☞ The above is a sufficient answer to ONE of the many lies originated and circulated by the Abolitionists against Gen. McClellan. The *Courier* gave circulation to the lie editorially; we will now see if it will give the contradiction the same prominence.

☞ Gold, on Monday, in Philadelphia, was up to 42@44 per cent. premium.

☞ Telegraphic dispatches from late rebel papers indicate that a large army under Longstreet is pushing into Kentucky. Skirmishing was going on at Camp Dick Robinson, where a grand engagement was expected to come off soon.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Lancaster county met on Wednesday, and delegates to the State Convention, with the unanimous instruction to support the claims of Hon. George Sanderson for Governor, were appointed.

"Loyal Union Leagues."

We warn all democrats, all laboring men, all lovers of liberty, and all opposers of the abolition jobbers and robbers of the present abolition party, to beware of and stand clear of the abolition Loyal Union leagues which they are trying to form. It is the abolition party. They see that their organization is gone. They dare not come into a contest under their old names. They are forced to resort to a new Know Nothing, Wide Awake trick, stupid as it is, to maintain the least show of success. Let laboring men remember that it is the old Abolition, Know Nothing party. The party that drew geographical lines and formed sectional parties.—The party that called the democrats "Union savers," and ridiculed the idea of the very disunion and civil war they were making. The party that got up the Wide Awakes to march liberty and bread out of the poor man's possession. The party that promised good times, high wages, honesty, reform and low taxes, and immediately refused measures of adjustment and began the most stupendous system of party robbery, fanaticism and corruption ever known in this country. The party that has banished gold and silver, justified mobs, tried to suppress newspapers and gag the very men whom they are now seeking to entrap. It is the party which make the negro the equal of the laboring man, which seeks to override National and State Constitutions which bribes men in State Legislatures, and which seeks a centralized despotism. The old Democratic party—the party of the Constitution and the Union, is good enough. It is the party that gave us greatness, prosperity, hard money, good wages, cheap goods and national security. Let no new fangled hocus pocus entrap you again. Their effort is already a failure. The honest people are against them. Beware of the Abolition "Loyal Union Leagues."—*Sunbury Democrat.*

The Emancipation Proclamation.

The *Metropolitan Record*, the organ of the Roman Catholic church in New York, makes the following statement of the effects of the proclamation, which seems to be a document entirely retroactive in its operation:

WHAT THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION HAS DONE.

It has divided the North.

It has created discontent among the soldiers of the Union army.

It has raised the premium on gold to over 160 per cent.

It has strengthened the Southern Confederacy by proving to the loyal people of the South that this is a war not for the Union but for emancipation.

It has placed two of the Western States in an attitude of determined hostility to the Administration.

It has rendered foreign Powers still more unfriendly to the Union.

It has nullified the repeated pledges given by the President that the institution of slavery is not to be interfered with, on the ground that he, the President, had no authority in the matter.

It has reduced the Constitution to a nullity, by a direct violation of its provisions regarding slavery.

It has put a premium of 20 per cent. upon the lowest coin in the country.

It has made the Administration contemptible in the eyes of all sensible men by the very fact that it is inoperative.

It has rendered the organization of another army utterly impossible, unless the Abolitionists can be induced to fight.

It has established the precedent that on the plea of "military exigencies" the supreme law of the land can be suspended.

It has proved the Administration to have been guilty of the most cruel deception in enlisting men to fight for the Union, and in sacrificing them to the emancipation theory.

It has rendered useless the immense amount of treasure and the seas of blood that have flowed since the war began.

It has proved to the people that their public servants at Washington are determined to act in defiance of their clearly expressed desires.

It has established the fact that the abolition of slavery is one of more consequence in the eyes of "our rulers" than the interests and liberties of the white man.

And whilst it has done all this, we defy even its most strenuous advocates to prove that a single benefit to the cause of the Union has resulted from its promulgation. But there is one thing more it has done, and which should not be omitted. It has so far estranged the people from the Administration as to render all laws for conscription or draft utterly inoperative.

"MURDER WILL OUT."—On the 20th of October, 1858, an unknown man was found lying on the railroad track at Altoona, with life entirely extinct. There were no marks or bruises about him, other than a fracture of the skull, which had evidently been inflicted by a slung shot or some other round, or blunt instrument. Some $30 in money, and a ticket from Chicago to New York were found in his possession. His name was supposed to be D. T. Bernier. On Tuesday morning last, Nicholas Ehringer, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Altoona, was arrested, on oath of Martin Harman charged with the murder of the man above referred to. Harman made oath that he saw Ehringer put the man on the track the night previous to the morning on which he was found; that he told Harman that he had killed him, and that he gave, or promised to give, Harman money to say nothing about it. The case will undergone a full investigation at the next term of court.

Murder or Suicide at Washington.

Mr. Pratt has been supplying horses for the Government for some time, and on his late trip to Washington, the boarding house being crowded, he was placed in a room with Lieut. Lewis Graham, of the 16th Vermont Volunteers. During the night he was awakened by his roommate falling out of bed, and on lighting a lamp discovered to his horror that Lieut. Graham had his throat cut, and was already dead or dying. He immediately called up some of his friends from an adjoining room, the landlord, &c., who examined the case, found a considerable sum of money under the Lieut's. pillow, his penknife, &c. Subsequently a man representing himself as a public officer got into the room, sent the persons in it away, and then under some pretext left himself. When the room was again entered, the money had disappeared. An inquest was held on the body at which these circumstances were elicited, and the conclusion came to that the Lieut. had committed suicide. His Brother and some friends were sent for and came on, who discredited the supposition that he had committed suicide, pushed the investigation, and the Washington Star of Saturday thus sums up the conclusions arrived at:

"The belief is now that he was murdered by mistake for a person who occupied the same room, and who had a considerable sum of money about him, the proceeds of a sale of horses.

"The supposition is that the murderers were on the trail to get this money, and entering his lodging room attempted to kill him, as they supposed, but striking at Lieut. Graham instead, and that on observing another person in the room they decamped precipitately, leaving their work half accomplished. A confederate was sent it is believed, however, to get away the money, (with an assumed errand,) who managed to carry off Graham's money, but not the larger amount they were in quest of.

Have We a Central Despotism?

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a Citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the Imprisonment of a Citizen of New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England in her Dominions, do as much?"

Copperheads.

While we have never objected to this euphonious appellation applied to us by the "Niggerheads," as Bennett calls the Abolition tribe, we confess that we did not fairly understand why it was applied to us. Greely gives us a little light on the subject. In the *Tribune* of Tuesday week we find the following:

A distinguished gentleman of Philadelphia, in the course of a private letter, says: "At M'Coy's lecture at the Opera House on Thursday evening, after cheers had been given most heartily for Butler, Burnside and "Fighting Joe Hooker," somebody in the upper tier called out, "Now three cheers for Gen. McClellan,—a proposition that was met with deep silence, broken only by some hissing and by some one below calling out, 'Why there is a Copperhead.'"

From this it appears that the friends of Gen. McClellan are thus designated.—We are happy to know it. We are a large party, we Copperheads, a vast multitude, comprising three-fourths of the army and a large majority at home.—And we will be larger still. Like Aaron's serpent we will swallow up the rest.

Preachers to Fight—The Conscription Bill.—If, under the operation of the conscription bill, as it passed the Senate, and which does not exempt ministers of the Gospel, the Beechers, the Bellowses, and Cheevers shall be drafted into the service, we don't know that we shall be sorry, though it is difficult to conceive of a place where such men will be properly situated—in this world.—*St. Louis Republican.*

That hope is vain! Men who receive such salaries as do the Beechers, and Cheevers, and Bellowses for base subserviency in the pulpit and forum to the behests of abolitionism, have under this conscription bill only to draw their check for $300 to escape the conscription. It is the poor devil who has not three hundred dollars to draw upon that must go. It is the poor mechanic, the poor laborer, the ill-paid clerk, the editors, publishers, printers and devils of country papers, who have perhaps after years of toil got a home worth three or four or five hundred dollars, who must either sacrifice their homes to go homeless upon the world or be conscripted!

An Editor sentenced to the Rip Raps.—The general court martial over which Col. Korponay, of the twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, presided, by order of Major-General Heintzelman, has been dissolved, that body having completed the business for which it was convened. Among those who were tried by this court was Mr. D. Turner, editor of the Alexandria *Daily Evening News*. The charge was that Mr. Turner had published the roster of Major General Heintzelman's command, for February, 1863.—Mr. Turner plead guilty to the charge, and court sentenced him "to be confined at hard labor at the Rip Raps, or some other military station to be designated by the General Commanding, for the space of twelve months." This order was, however, subject to the approval of the Major-General Commanding. Private Henry Vanderwarter, Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers, was tried at the same time and by the same court, and convicted of furnishing this roster to Mr. Turner for publication.—He was sentenced "to forfeit to the United States all pay now due, or that may become due for the space of three years, and to be confined at the Rip Raps, or some other military station, to be designated by the Commanding General, during the same period of three years."

The National Conscription.—It is supposed that the national draft, or conscription, will be ordered early in April or perhaps May. The local provost marshals are being selected, and a provost marshal general has already been announced. They say the first call will be for half a million of men. This number will be taken from the mass of able-bodied citizens between 20 and 35 years of age, and the unmarried ones between 35 and 42. The payment of $300, or the supply of a substitute, will alone excuse a citizen so drafted (unless exempted by law) from serving as a soldier on this occasion. In the meantime, no citizen liable to conscription can leave the country without filing a bond in $300 to appear or find said substitute.

A Pig shooting a Hawk.—Week before last there happened a case in Tulpehoccon township, Berks county, the like of which has probably never happened before:—a pig shooting a hawk at a distance of several hundred yards. and killing it. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Mr. Joseph Shade, fixed up, some time ago, a contrivance to shoot hawks and crows, by placing in his field, several hundred yards from his house, a small platform, and one hundred yards nearer to the house, he placed a rifle, pointing it straight at the platform, and attached to its trigger a cord, which went back as far as his pig pen. On the platform he put some meat offal as a bait, and succeeded in that way in killing quite a number of crows and hawks. One day, week before last, he saw another hawk on the platform, and was just going towards the cord when to his astonishment the rifle was discharged, and the hawk fell dead from the platform. Looking for the cause of the discharge, he found that he had carelessly left the cord lie on the ground, and that it had been seized by the pig, and pulled, thereby causing the discharge of the rifle, and the death of the hawk.

☞ The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 24th, in giving their account of the situation in the Southwest, says:—"The last papers from the United States are jubilant over false reports of the success of the Yazoo expedition. Our own reports are several days later than theirs, and represent the expedition as thoroughly whipped, and in full retreat by the way they came. Thus far the enemy has utterly failed in every one of his last moves.—Farragut was whipped at Port Hudson; Banks broke down before he got there, and fell back without a fight; the Yazoo expedition ends in chastisement and flight; at Vicksburg they are drowned out."

☞ Mr. Vallandigham, M. C., arrived at his home in Dayton, Ohio, on Friday afternoon, and although but two days' notice was had of his coming, received one of the greatest ovations ever given to any man in Ohio. Two bands of music enlivened the occasion; while a cannon in thunder tones of welcome awakened the valley of the Miami. The crowd was so dense that it was almost impossible for Mr. Vallandigham to reach his carriage.

New Hampshire O. K.! Clear Majority for the Democracy in the State.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, Republican, expresses the opinion that Col. J. S. Cheney, the Democratic candidate for Railroad Commissioner, is elected. As there were but two candidates for this office, the result will afford, perhaps, the most decisive test of the politics of the State. We hail the triumph of the Democracy in the "Granite State" as the most significant victory that has occurred of the elections in the free States. It is encouraging indeed. It will, we trust, nerve and sanctify efforts of truly loyal men to restore the government and perpetuate the Union, under an incoming Democratic administration. God speed that auspicious hour!

Copperheads vs. Blacksnakes.—The Black Republicans, remarks a contemporary, excessively fond of applying pet names to their opponents, are now very industriously applying the term "Copperheads" to the Democrats. We like it much. There is an applicability about it which speaks out boldly and has a palpable meaning.

The "Copperhead" is peculiar to this country: a fearless, independent snake that knows its power, and when disturbed or interfered with, uses it; it is a brave snake, and, therefore naturally tolerant, harmless and passive; but take care you do not trample upon it, for it never runs, except to attack its foe, and its bite, when once aroused, is awful.

Now, the representative of the Republican, opposite to the Copperhead, is Black snake. And here, too, the analogy is complete. The blacksnake is a cowardly, hissing, thieving reptile. He possesses somewhat the power to charm, but he always charms the innocent to destruction. He robs birds' nests, visits the barn yard and sucks hens' eggs, and will often be found curled round the legs of a cow sucking her milk, just as Black Republicans contractors, jobbers, and office holders are now doing with Uncle Samuel's cow.

☞ "Millions for the Constitution, but not one cent for emancipation" was the motto displayed at a great public meeting at Chicago a few days ago; and no better parody has ever been made of the old and honored cry—"Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute."—This conveys the exact feeling of the Country—willing to spend wealth and life to put down rebellion and maintain the integrity of the Country, but determined to do neither in order to carry out the pet plans of a pack of abolition disunionists.

Mrs. Lincoln's Brother.—The rebel officer who called the roll of the released Federal prisoners of the Harriet Lane, at Houston, Texas, was Lieutenant Todd, a brother to the wife of Mr. Lincoln. He is represented by the released prisoners as tall, fat, and thinks the Abolition Administration of his brother-in-law, Abraham Lincoln is helping them along nicely.

☞ The abolition traitor, Wendell Phillips, in a speech recently delivered in New York city, used the following treasonable language: "Liberty to the slave, or death to the Union."

☞ Nearly one third of the women in England never marry, and three millions of females are thrown upon their own exertions for support.

☞ *White* man and Black man had a talk in Baltimore. *White* told *Black* "this is your war: you ought to fight." Black retorted, "Nigger has nuffin to do wid dis war. Two dogs fight over a bone. Did you ever see the bone fight?"

☞ The Duke de Levis, who died recently in France, claimed to trace his descent from a first cousin of the Virgin Mary.

Political Dissensions in the Army.—Several of the Indiana and Connecticut soldiers are sending home letters denouncing the attempt to present them to the people as supporters of certain party resolutions which they are represented as approving. If party men chose to introduce political discussions into the camp, they cannot fail to be injured by the debate. We do not advise such discussions, but if they are unwisely forced upon the soldiers by the Republicans, the Administration will soon be sorry for it.

What has already given great offence is declaring that they approve of certain men and resolutions which they have been prompt to condemn.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of April.

HARDWARE AT COST.

THE subscriber offers his large and well selected stock of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH.

☞ Parties who have settled their accounts to April 1, 1861, will be allowed a liberal credit on purchases. Those who have not settled will find their accounts with A. S. Ely, Esq., for immediate settlement and collection.

D. M. KARMANY.

Lebanon, July 17, 1861.

NOTICE—APPEALS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Lebanon, March 2, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lebanon county will hear Appeals by all persons rated for State and County Tax, for the year 1863, for the several Townships and Boroughs of said county, at the COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, in the Borough of Lebanon, on the following days, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear at the time and place specified:

BETHEL,	MONDAY,	APRIL 13.
SWATARA,	do.	do.
UNION,	do.	do.
COLD SPRING,	do.	do.
EAST HANOVER,	TUESDAY,	APRIL 14.
LONDONDERRY,	do.	do.
NORTH ANNVILLE,	do.	do.
SOUTH ANNVILLE,	do.	do.
SOUTH LEBANON,	WEDNESDAY,	APRIL 15.
MILLCREEK,	do.	do.
JACKSON,	do.	do.
HEIDELBERG,	do.	do.
CORNWALL,	THURSDAY,	APRIL 16.
N. LEB. BOROUGH,	do.	do.
N. LEB. TOWNSHIP,	do.	do.
LEB. BORO. EAST WARD,	FRIDAY,	APRIL 17.
LEB. BORO. WEST WARD,	do.	do.

☞ The Appeal on Militia Fines attended to on the days. All persons enrolled not subject to fines can attend, if they deem proper.

ROBERT EVANS, JACOB BUCHER, THOMAS LESHER, } Commissioners of Lebanon County.

Attest, CYRUS SHEAR, Clerk.

Lebanon, March 4, 1863.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners' Office, for the erection and construction of TWO BRIDGES across the Swatara creek: one at Harper's and one at Swatara, near The Big Run, on the day, April 6, 1863. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Commissioner's Office, on and after the 23d day of March, 1863.

ROBERT EVANS, JACOB BUCHER, THOMAS LESHER, } Commissioners of Lebanon County.

Attest, CYRUS SHEAR, Clerk.

Lebanon, March 18, 1863.

A GREAT BATTLE

Is soon expected to take place in Virginia. Notwithstanding this, the people

MUST HAVE CLOTHING,

And we would respectfully set forth our claims to

PUBLIC ATTENTION!

as follows:—

I.

Because we keep a large well assorted stock of Clothing on hand, which we can confidently recommend.

II.

Because our Goods are made up, in our own Establishment in the city, and in a manner that takes down the country, and gives all Customers a city appearance.

III.

Because, by the facilities we have in buying piece goods, we are enabled to sell our clothing 25 per cent. cheaper than anybody else in this neighborhood.

We have just received a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, and invite our Friends and Customers respectfully to call at

REIZENSTEIN BROS.,
Opposite the Court House.

Lebanon, April 24, 1862.

HENRY KRAUSE

SUCCESSOR TO

B. F. SWARTZ.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has just received and opened, at his store, in Market street, Lebanon,

A LARGE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, &c.

which will be sold at very low prices for CASH.

He would respectfully invite all to give him a call and examine his stock, feeling assured that, as regards quality, beauty of style and cheapness of prices he cannot be surpassed.

THE FARMERS

of Lebanon and vicinity, are also invited to call and see his stock, and bring their PRODUCE, for which the highest Market price will be allowed.

Being a new beginner he hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, a share of the patronage of the public.

Lebanon, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE BEST GOODS.

CHEAPEST STORE — THE FINEST GOODS — THE LARGEST STOCK

GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

All about the New York cheap cash Store. New GOODS just received from the NEW YORK and PHILA. AUCTIONS.

Ho ye Economical Housekeepers why don't you go to the New York Store and Save 30 per cent on all you buy.

20 pieces Magnificent Fancy Dress Silks, very cheap, will answer exactly for wedding dresses.

10 pieces Black Gro Du Rhine Oil Dolnt at figures defying Competition. An elegant variety of Black and Mourning dress goods, any kind and at all prices.

1000 pieces of Fancy Dress Goods in an endless variety of colors.

Plain and Figured French Merinoes, all wool Delaines, Coburgs, Cashmeres, &c.

Broche Shawls, Blanket Shawls, Black Figured long Shawls, Stella Shawls, Misses and Children's Shawls.

1000 Handkerchiefs from 6¼ cts. up

HEM STITCHED,—SILK,—LINEN,—and CAMBRICK.

White counterpanes very cheap, just from Auction.

Stockings for the million—Black silks, Black bearing, cotton Fleeced, all kinds of Misses and Children.

2000 pairs of Silk, Cotton, Lisle thread & Silk mixed, cashmere Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, from 6¼ cts. up. Nails, Ruffings, collars, sleeves, and dickey. Shaker Flannels, Denims, Checks, Tickings, Batting Flannels, Furniture checks.

Bleached muslin and sheeting, unbleached muslin and sheeting, very cheap.—no one can beat them. Domestic and French Ginghams, very cheap

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, cheaper than any living man ever saw them.

Queensware, beautiful and lovely to look upon, in sets very cheap, will suit young persons just going to housekeeping exactly, and the very best kind of Ware, as well as 30 per cts. cheaper than it can elsewhere be bought.

Groceries. Sugars of all kinds, and cheaper, Syrup for 8, 12½ and 16 cts., than can be found in the country. Come one come all, our motto still is Small Profits and Quick sales and no misrepresentations.

GOODYEAR & DIFFENBACH.

January 29, 1863.

STOVES. STOVES.

NOW is the time to buy your STOVE before cold winter is here, and the best place to get one is at the Lebanon Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory of James A. Rogers,

Two doors South from the Lebanon Bank, where can be had the largest and best assortment of PARLOR, HALL, and COOKING STOVES, ever offered in Lebanon, Gas Burners for Parlors or Bed Chambers of his own make, with a general assortment of Parlor Stoves, and a large variety of the best Cooking Stoves in the county or borough, which he warrants to bake or roast, and the best material.

COAL BUCKETS, Scuttles and a general assortment, the heavy iron, and the best made in Lebanon.

Also, a large stock of TIN WARE, of the best material and in a workmanlike manner. As he is a practical Workman, and has had an experience of twenty-five years, he feels confident that he can give general satisfaction.

He takes this method of returning his thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal support, and he hopes, by strictly attending to his own business and letting other people's alone, to still receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES A. ROGERS.

☞ Particular attention paid to all kinds of Jobbing such as Roofing, Spouting, &c., and all work warranted.