

Job Printing:

ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENNA. This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the demand increases.

Lebanon Advertiser

VOL. 14--NO. 46. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863. WHOLE NO. 724.

Lebanon Advertiser. A FAMILY PAPER, PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY WM. M. BRIDGES.

To Rent. TWO Rooms in 2d Story, Walnut Street, formerly occupied as an Attorney's Office.

Special Notice. On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of carrying the present issue of "Lebanon Advertiser" to the National Fair will be suspended.

April 8, 1863. Will be sold at Private Sale. THE PROPERTY OF LEONARD, situated in Long Lane, near the borough line.

Public Vendue. WILL be sold by Public Vendue. ON WEDNESDAY, 11th INST., at the residence of the undersigned in South Lebanon.

Howard Association. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHOEA, NEURALGIA, &c.

Removal. A. STANLEY ULRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has removed his office to the building, one door east of Leander's Store.

Removal. S. T. MCADAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, opposite the Lebanon Bank.

Removal. JOHN H. BOWMAN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY. HAS REMOVED his office to the building, one door east of Leander's Store.

CYRUS P. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in Walnut Street, near the Borough Office.

Dr. Samuel S. Healy. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity.

Dr. Samuel B. Light. OFFICE at the old residence of Dr. Geo. H. Keldner, opposite the Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.

Dr. Abiah H. Light. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity.

Dr. C. L. Kreider. OFFERS his professional services to the community of Lebanon and vicinity.

George Clark, Dentist. OFFICE at the Eagle Hotel, Lebanon.

Blanket Shawls. COTTON WOLLEN CLOTHING of all colors, dyed flat Black or Blue Black, pressed, the good warranted and goods turned out equal to new.

PINKNEY. DR. GEO. P. PINKNEY, having been appointed by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, at Washington, to receive applications for Penitentiary in this State.

TAKE NOTICE. BUILDERS will do well by calling on J. H. BRIDGES, Agent, as he is preparing to build a large and good assortment of all kinds of TIN WARE.

READY-MADE VEHICLES. SUCH AS HORSE, ROCK-AWAYS, CHAIRS, CARRIAGES, SULKIES, &c.

Coach-Making Establishment. THE undersigned, at his MANUFACTORY, in Lebanon, Pa., has on hand a large stock of READY-MADE VEHICLES.

READING RAIL ROAD: SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT THROUGH LINE FROM THE NORTH AND NORTH-WEST TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, HARRISBURG, &c.

Choice Poetry.

SLOVENLY SUSAN. Little Susan, though really a beautiful child, was always disgusting to see.

Miscellaneous.

THE DECOY. One clear, bright morning in the fall of the year 1785, a small boat was passing slowly down the river Ohio.

WALTER'S MILL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has entirely rebuilt the Mill on the little Switzer, formerly known as "WALTER'S MILL."

TOVES STOVES.

NOW is the time to buy your TOVES Stoves. Cold winter is here, and the best and cheapest place to buy is at the Lebanon Store.

George Hodgman's TRANSPORTATION LINE.

By Lebanon Valley Railroad. PARTICULAR attention will be paid to Goods shipped by the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rivers.

HENRY & STINE.

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR LARGE AND VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BOOKS & STATIONERY. A NEW FIRM. WALTZ & HOUCK.

WOULD inform the Public, that having bought and consolidated the Book and Stationery Stores of H. H. HOOD, in Philadelphia, and J. H. HOOD, in Lebanon, Pa., they will always have on hand a large and well selected supply of School, Blank and Family School Books.

Lebanon Female Seminary.

RACHEL, F. ROSS, Principal. THE 11th Session will commence September 3, 1863. This school is designed to create the standard of female education, and to offer superior advantages at a moderate cost.

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an' was forced to lie down, whar I've been ever since, all the time gettin' wuss and wuss.

'Are there any Indians hereabouts?' 'I should think not--leastways, I hain't seen nor heard anythin' o' eny, an' it's partly likely if there was eny o' 'em 'round 'bout yere, I wouldn't be alive as long as I have.'

'That's a fact,' said Parton to Derrick. 'I guess we can venture ashore and help the poor fellow. Ask him wharabouts he is, exactly.'

Derrick complied with the directions of his companion, and the three on shore described his position as accurately as he could.

The next moment the boat was started toward the Ohio's bank, and a few minutes later, Derrick and Parton, with their wives, jumped out and made their way in the direction which had been indicated to them.

They had not advanced any great distance, however, when the loud report of several guns boomed out upon the still air.

Almost immediately, too, Derrick and his wife were surrounded by a score or more of hideously painted, fiendish looking savages.

That was a sight to have shaken a nerve of iron. Mrs. Derrick screamed fearfully, and clung to her husband in an agony of fright.

Derrick, himself, turned as white as a corpse, and yet he was neither a weak nor a cowardly man.

Whoooping and yelling in a manner entirely indescribable, the red-skins danced around their intended victims.

'Great God!' exclaimed Derrick, 'we have been led into a trap.'

The speaker stepped forward from the circle of savages, and the base-hearted wretch presented even a more fearful appearance than the red-skins themselves.

'And by you, a bastered renegade? a cussed white Injun?' cried Derrick, recovering himself and uttering his deep indignation in the first words that came to his tongue.

'Ye've larned somethin' then, stranger,' responded the renegade between his set teeth.

Derrick, however, was too indignant, too much appressed to think of anything like prudence, and it is a question whether he could in any way have bettered or prejudiced his chances of safety.

'Black-hearted villain!' he cried, 'may the curse of God blast you in your base and iniquitous course!'

'Oh! husband! husband! you are besides yourself,' gasped Mrs. Derrick in detached syllables.

Without heeding, or perhaps, without noticing his wife's remonstrances, the outraged and indignant man kept his burning eyes fixed intently upon the white villain who had basely lured them to destruction.

'I'll ask who it was that called,' said Derrick to his male companion.

'Perhaps the poor creature's too far gone to make any further noise,' suggested one of the women in tones of heavenly sympathy.

'Look har!' cried the renegade, advancing toward Derrick, threateningly, 'I'll har any more o' that blasted talk, I'll brain ye in the spot. I will by---!'

'Oh! let us hasten!' exclaimed the woman simultaneously.

'Slow and sure,' rejoined Derrick; 'that's the safest; isn't it, Parton?'

'Turning his face toward the near shore, Derrick again called out: 'Are you hurt, friend?'

'No, I'm not hurt, but I'm dyin' o' sickness an' starvation!' was the faint, moaning reply.

'Poor fellow,' murmured the women to each other.

'How did you get in such a condition?' pursued Derrick.

'I'd been a prisoner 'mong the Injuns, an' 'scaped from them 'bout a week ago, I should think. Wanderin' 'bout, tired o' safety, I took sick say something more, but just then

happening to turn round and meet the wild, appealing, supplicating looks of his frenzied wife, he bit his lips deeply and desisted.

After taunting and ridiculing Derrick and his wife for some time, the renegade turned away from them and rejoined the savages.

A conversation was now carried on for a few moments in the Indian tongue; and then the party took up their march, inhumanly driving Mr. and Mrs. Derrick along before them.

For several days they continued to tramp along, occasionally halting to eat or rest, and finally they reached an Indian village, where they were welcomed by a numerous party of men, women and children.

As may well be supposed the agony of Mr. and Mrs. Derrick was indescribable. With clasped hands and staring eyes they gazed at each other in mute despair.

At length the pines were lighted, and the savages began their demoniac dance; and no one who has not seen the Indians under similar circumstances can begin to imagine the scene.

Whoooping and singing in their wild and untutored way, jumping up and down, whirling themselves around, throwing their bodies backwards and forwards, the savages danced their dance and sang their song.

Meantime, from some cause or other, the fires burned up but slowly, and yet fast enough to cause the poor victims excruciating agony.

Suddenly, in the midst of their dreadful orgies, one of their number, more excited than the others, sprang forward, and seizing Mrs. Derrick by the hair, cut her scalp from her head.

'Ugh! pale face no like!' exclaimed the Indian, as he tauntingly held up the bleeding scalp.

Derrick was maddened and with all of them--and deserve a sousing in cold water or half a day in the pillory for their cant and hypocrisy.

The savages uttered a wild yell, and before he could reach his wife's side, he was seized by a dozen brawny hands.

Derrick struggled wildly, madly, and in burning language upbraided the Indians and the renegade, with their cruel, bloody work.

'See har!' said he roughly; 'we've postponed burnin' you up for the present, though I tell ye now, it goes mighty agin the Indus feelin'.

'It matters not now,' responded Derrick with calm desperation.

'You can't do worse than you have done, for the worst you may. For yourself, fiendish villain that you are, with my dying breath I'll heap my bitterest, deadliest curses on your head.'

'They don't hurt nor nuthin'. But, if yer know when yer pony well off, yer'd drop the ugly words when yer talkin' to me, 'case I don't like sich things, and never take 'em quick.'

'Without waiting for a reply, and without giving any further explanation of his seemingly strange conduct, the renegade turned away, and rejoined the Indians.

After a short time, Derrick was removed to one of their lodges, and placed under a guard. The next morn-

ing another scouting party came in, bringing along several white prisoners. As usual, men, women and children turned out to welcome them, and during the momentary abstraction, Derrick, by a bold stroke, was fortunately enabled to make his escape.

Suddenly and quietly springing upon his guard, he choked the savage to death before he had the chance to create an alarm.

After much wandering and many hair-breadth escapes he at length reached a settlement and found himself in comparatively safety.

The sum and substance of all the speeches made at Union League gatherings, the backbone thows and sinews of every Abolition editorial, that this war is to be prosecuted to the bloody and bitter end--that it is to be "fought out,"--that there is to be no effort at peace until the rebellious States are subjugated, reduced to dependent provinces, held in check by bayonets and governed by military satraps.

This is the chorus shouted, in the highest key, from the White House on the banks of the Potomac to the granite hills of New Hampshire.

Now, the question is, why don't they do what they profess so loudly their inclination to do? Why don't they fight it out? Who hinders them? They have the whole government in their hands--they have an army numbering hundreds of thousands of brave men--they have carte blanche from Congress to manufacture as many hundreds of millions of dollars as they want--they have a President invested with dictatorial and despotic powers--why don't they push the war? why don't they crush the rebellion, subjugate the South, and free the negroes? Who hinders them? They have everything in their own hands, and it is contemptible to bellow and blow to fame and fuss and brag and bluster, and never make even an attempt despoiling the name to do what they tell us they have determined upon and are going to do.

The truth is, they are a set of arrogant impostors--the President and all of them--and deserve a sousing in cold water or half a day in the pillory for their cant and hypocrisy.

It requires nothing but sheer impudence and a gib tongue to tell the nation what they propose to do, but it requires patriotism, and brains, and honesty, and firmness to do what ought to be done--and in all these things they are deficient; and therefore, nothing is done; therefore, rebellion flourishes and ruin threatens, while these fools and impostors talk and swagger.

The President and His Surroundings--It is right the people should have every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the habits and customs of their Chief Magistrate and the great men by whom he is surrounded, and in a great measure directed. Our Abolition follow-citizens, who are generally pious people, are particularly interested in the moral character and standing of Uncle Abe and his distinguished official associates.

Twenty one persons sat down to dinner at an inn, with the landlord at the head of the table. When dinner was finished, it was resolved that one of the number should pay for all, to be decided as follows: A person should commence counting the company, and every seventh man was to rise out but one, until all were counted. The individual who should pay the whole bill, one of the waiters was selected to count the company, who, pining his master's grudge, resolved to make him the martyr, who should have to pay. How must he proceed to accomplish this?

Strength of the Army of the Potomac--Commenting on Dr. Lettman's letter to General Hooker, the Rochester Union says:--'The ratio of sick for the whole army is 67.64 per 1000, and the whole number of sick is 10,777. While Dr. Lettman was about it, he might as well have stated the total strength of the army at 159,328; and thus save the trouble of ciphering!'

Only a few days ago the publisher of a newspaper at Alexandria, and a petty officer in the army, was tried by court martial for obtaining and publishing unofficially the strength of some division or corps of the army, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment and banishment upon the fortifications; yet here is an announcement of the total strength of the whole army, its sick and well, stated and proportioned to the fraction of a hundred, published by permission and with the approbation of the War Department! Let such an act patient view this statement make their own comments.

Five Hundred Miles in One and a Half Hours--It is said that some of the most distinguished engineers in France have approved a plan for a railway from Paris to Marseilles, by which the journey, which now consumes eighteen hours, may be made in one hour and a half. The plan has been submitted to the Emperor for his approbation. The hydraulic system, in which sliding is substituted for running on wheels, is that proposed.

The Force of Volcanoes--Cotopaxi, in 1798, threw its fiery rockets 3,000 feet above its crater, while in 1744 the blazing mass, struggling for an outlet beyond so that its awful voice was heard a distance of more than six hundred miles--in 1767 the crater of Tuncurugui, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud, which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes, the valleys of a thousand feet wide, made deposits six feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius which, in 1737, passed through Torre del Greco, contained thirty-four millions cubic feet of solid matter; and, in 1794, when Torralta Greco, was destroyed, a second time, the mass of lava amounted to fifty-one millions cubic feet.

In 1670 the crater of Etna poured forth a flood that covered over eighty square miles, and measured one hundred and twenty millions cubic feet. On this occasion the sand and scoria tormented the Mount Rossi, near Nicolosi, a cone one thousand feet high. The stream by Etna, thrown out in 1810, was in motion at the rate of a yard per day for nine months after the eruption, and it is on record that the lavas of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, were not thoroughly cooled and consolidated ten years after this event.

In the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the scoria and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain; while in 1850, Etna discharged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has thrown its own ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; it hurled stones eight points in weight, to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, while similar masses were hurled up a distance of two thousand feet above the summit.

Cotopaxi has projected a block of three hundred and twenty-seven feet in volume a distance of nine miles; and Sumbawa, in 1815, during the most terrible eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, over a distance of three hundred miles of surface, and out of a majority of twelve thousand souls only twenty-six escaped.

Set Him Again--A very worthy fisherman, by the name of Grizzle, was drowned some time since, and all search for his body proved fruitless. After it had been in the water some months, however, it was discovered floating on the surface, and taken to the shore; whereupon Mr. Smith was dispatched to convey the intelligence to the much afflicted widow.

'Well, Mrs. Grizzle, we have found Mr. Grizzle's body.'

'You don't say so?'

'Yes, we have; the jury has set on it, and found it full of eels!'

'You don't say Mr. Grizzle's body is full of eels?'

'Yes, it is; and we want to know what you will have done with it?'

'How many eels do you think there is in him?'

'Why, about a bushel!'

'Well, then, I think you had better send the eels up to the house and set him again?'

THE LANDLORD TRICKED--A correspondent under the signature of "Dutch Corner" sends us several problems and puzzles from which we select the following; will some of our young friends give us a demonstration:--

Twenty one persons sat down to dinner at an inn, with the landlord at the head of the table. When dinner was finished, it was resolved that one of the number should pay for all, to be decided as follows: A person should commence counting the company, and every seventh man was to rise out but one, until all were counted. The individual who should pay the whole bill, one of the waiters was selected to count the company, who, pining his master's grudge, resolved to make him the martyr, who should have to pay. How must he proceed to accomplish this?

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