Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863.

JUDGE PEARSON'S CHARGE.

"Do not misunderstand me on this subject. Men have the most unlimited right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the *Nation al Administration*, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to decry the government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union, the destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels or of the rebellion. * * * * The Administration he may entirely condemn; the Government he is bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will sustain or oppose a particular administration, is one in which there should ever be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no man or set of men has any *right, natural or political*, to overturn the government itself. He is bound to support and sustain it, let who will administer its affairs, until the ruler can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution. There certainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of *party*, the former of *patriotism*."

☞ Lieut. Colonel Armstrong, of Northampton county, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, in place of Samuel B. Thomas.

☞ It was openly charged by one of the Speakers at the recent indignation meeting in New York that "Mr. Vallandigham was arrested by the Administration at the instance of Jeff. Davis, Slidell and other disunionists. They said he was doing their cause more injury than the Abolitionists and all other causes combined. The federal armies in Louisiana report that in certain places where they visited they found Vallandigham's speeches in Congress reprinted and privately circulated, and they found Union sentiments in those places *largely preponderating*."

☞ A soldier belonging to a Reading Company of nine months' volunteers is said to have ballanced accounts with his Captain, last week, at the Harrisburg Depot by "giving him a licking." It seems that the soldier had been meanly and unfairly dealt with, as well as defrauded out of three months' pay, while sick by the superior officer.

☞ The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania I. O. of O. F. was held in Philadelphia, last week. A large number of members were admitted, and the election returns counted, which resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen to serve for the coming year:

For M. W. G. Master, I. H. McCauley, of No. 75, Chambersburg; for R. W. D. G. Master, William H. Trinick, of No. 52, Philadelphia; for R. W. G. Warden, John M. Crosland, of No. 63, Pottsville; for R. W. G. Secretary, Wm. Curtis, of No. 28, Philadelphia; for R. W. G. Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of No. 23, Philadelphia; for R. W. G. Representative, J. Alexander Simpson, of No. 110, Philadelphia.

☞ Meetings in denunciation of the Vallandigham outrage are held in hundreds of places daily. The indignation on account of the despotism of the administration in this case is intense all over the country.—It is particularly so in the West.

☞ We had rumors on Saturday by way of New York, that the Army of the Potomac is falling back to the defences of Washington and the upper Potomac.—Gen. Hooker is known to have removed his headquarters.

☞ On Wednesday last, the office of the *Monitor*, a Democratic newspaper published at Huntingdon, in this State, was entirely demolished by a mob of Jacobins. The scoundrels who are guilty of these outrages should be caught and properly punished, if there is any law left in our unhappy country to protect the person and property of the citizen; while the cowardly instigators through Abolition newspapers and otherwise, of these high crimes should also be made to suffer the extreme penalty of their guilt. There is no language strong enough to denounce the lawlessness which pervades the ranks of the Jacobins.

☞ Some of the Abolition newspapers contend that short wars are undecisive, and that long wars are the proper means of settling national difficulties. The scoundrels care not what the sacrifice of life and treasure is, just so that the war continues and money be made out of it. Of course contractors, speculators, and their pimps are in favor of long wars.—Their occupation would be gone if Peace were to be restored.

By the pay-rolls at the Boston Navy Yard, for the months of April, it appears that there are employed 3,763 men, whose aggregate compensation for the month amounts to $148,116 69.

Of course the war must be a long one, and no wonder that New England and the Abolition family in general thinks so. It pays well.

Mr VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Vallandigham was sentenced by the Court-Martial which tried him, to close confinement in some fortress of the United States, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.—Gen. Burnside designated Fort Warren. The President has since commuted the sentence to banishment beyond our lines, in conformity to which it is said that he was last week delivered to Gen. Rosencrans to be thus disposed of.

Mrs. Vallandigham has become insane since the arrest of her husband.

The New York *Herald* contained a long article on the subject of arbitrary arrests and trials by military commission. It takes for granted that the elections in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois resulted in a public condemnation of those violent measures, and that the popular belief that the Administration had taken a warning from them, and that it would not repeat similar outrages in the future, mainly contributed to the results in New Hampshire and Connecticut. Were these latter elections to come off now, both these States would assuredly go Democratic by large majorities.

The *Herald*, in common with the whole press of New York, Philadelphia, and the respectable papers of Boston and New England generally, deprecates the proceedings against the Hon. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and advises the Administration to set him at liberty; but the recommendation is couched in its own peculiar quaint style, more amusing than elegant.—Here it is:

"The fall elections of last year were a grave lesson to the Administration that such acts are condemned by the country. But, like the Bourbons, they are incapable of learning anything or forgetting anything. They then appeared to have abandoned their arbitrary and high handed measures, in obedience to the rebuke of the people; but they returned, like hogs that were washed, to wallowing in the mire. The sooner they repudiate the course of General Burnside, and set Mr. Vallandigham free, the better for themselves and the cause of the Republic."

The Philadelphia *Age* say:—"In spite of the universal indignation at the military arrest, imprisonment and trial of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in a loyal State, where the course of justice was entirely unobstructed by a foreign or domestic enemy, in spite of the condemnation of the act by the whole Democratic press, and by the respectable portion of the Republican journals, and in spite of the reproach and scorn with which that condemnation has been treated by the entire independent press, the condemned *civilian*, has been sent to a fort, to be there incarcerated as a military prisoner during the war! But no! we are informed to-day that his sentence has been commuted into exile!! We do not—we cannot believe that the President has so little heeded the public voice as to offer to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and to the people of the whole country, this deliberate insult."

☞ Nineteen thousand widows have made application at the Pension Office, Washington, for Pension, since this war between the Northern and Southern States began. What an awful proof is this of the sad work war is making!—Nineteen thousand wives made widows on one side alone, and these are only a tythe of the reality.

☞ General Stone, who was arrested and imprisoned after the battle of Ball's Bluff for alleged misconduct, has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. Thus fall the charges against him by a public confession of the administration of its shameful injustice.

A Startling Disclosure.

The Syracuse (New York) *Courier* publishes the following, furnished to it by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. Although a Republican in his politics he was not vile enough to sanction the infamous scheme recommended to destroy the liberties of the country, and consequently has made the exposure. Let our Democratic friends look out. Such secret organizations for the atrocious purposes indicated most probably exist in every State:

"UTICA, April 9, 1863.

"Mr. ——, ——, N. Y.:—You will excuse me for addressing you, a stranger to me; but from what I hear of you we need no formal introduction. We are both loyal men, and as such are friends at sight. My object in addressing you on this occasion is to learn if there can be organized in your town a Loyal League Rendezvous. You are perhaps aware that our Loyal Leagues of this State are to hold a State convention at this place on the 27th inst. I am informed that your League is in process of formation. I dare say you know there are two Leagues—one public and another secret—the former civic and the latter military in its plan; and from what I am told of your peculiar abilities, I especially wish you to take part in the latter. It is essentially necessary that this organization should be speedily effected. The increasing boldness and numbers of the Copperheads in this State are such that they must be put down before the next President election, or they may outvote us at the polls. Their clamor about free speech, arbitrary arrests and the Constitution is misleading the people. We must not be too careful or timid about the measures necessary to keep them under. It may be that the MILITARY FORCES OF OUR INNER LOYAL LEAGUES IN COLORATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT, may be effectively used against them in certain localities.—Having been chosen by our friends in New York city as traveling agent for Central New York, I shall soon give you a call. I am not able to name the day at this time, but will advise you of my visit in time for you to call in a few reliable friends for consultation. Don't invite any squeamish Republicans—none but the most radical. I shall then communicate to you the signs, mystic grips and other workings of our order. Let me hear from you.

"Yours truly, E. L. ROGERS."

☞ Dr. F. R. Mitchell, of Bellefonte, who had joined the Union League there, has come out publicly in a card, and states that he will have no more to do with it. The League business is a grand fizzle.

Highly Important from the Southwest.

Major General Grant telegraphed to Gen. Halleck, under date of the 13th inst., that Jackson, Mississippi fell into our hands after a fight of three hours. The enemy retreated North.

CAIRO, May 23.—The reports from General Grant's army are highly important, and they are believed to be reliable. It seems that after accomplishing all that was desired at Jackson, Gen. Grant marched towards the Black River bridge, burning all the bridges behind him, doubtless with the intention of preventing an attack in the rear. At the Black bridge a heavy battle was fought, and it is reported that we captured twenty-seven guns, a large number of prisoners, and that the rebels were being driven back towards Vicksburg. If the rebels don't escape up the Yazoo river most of them must be captured.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following dispatch was received by the President to-day:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23.—*Colonel Anson Stager, Washington, D. C.*:—Official information from below to Wednesday has been received. Gen. Grant has captured Haine's Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg, a large number of prisoners and fifty-seven pieces of artillery. The battle is still raging, with every prospect of capturing the entire force in Vicksburg. We hold Jackson, Black River bridge and Haine's Bluff. A report is being made up for Washington. W. G. FULLER, Assistant Manager of the Telegraph.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—At 11 o'clock A. M. to day the President received the following telegraph announcement that Vicksburg is ours:

"CLEVELAND, Ohio, Mar 24.—A dispatch from Mr. Fuller, the telegraph manager at Memphis, late in last night, said the stars and stripes now float over Vicksburg, and the victory is complete. I have held this message, hoping to get the confirmation, but the line has been interrupted, and I now give it to you as it reached me. I think the wire will be all right soon."

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Navy Department has information that Admiral Porter has been co-operating with General Grant in the seige of Vicksburg. His fleet cannonading the city and its works still in the hands of the rebels by night, while Grant's army assailed it by day, thus giving the rebels within the town and entrenchments not a moments relaxation from the perils of their situation.—The same department also received official information that Admiral Farragut's fleet is actively bombarding Port Hudson.

☞ It is said that the dead and wounded in the recent battles on the Rappahannock exceed 23,000. 7,000 Union prisoners have already been released from Richmond. Our loss is thus over 30,000, a very different result from the report of General Hooker.

A Home Thrust.

Judge Russel, of New York, having been invited to political brotherhood with the associations styling themselves "Loyal Leagues," took the occasion to send the following destructive bomb shell among them. He understands the matter thoroughly:

No. 39 WALL STREET,
March 24th, 1863.

To Chas. D. Stuart, Esq., Secretary of the Union League.

SIR: I am in receipt of your circular letter of the 18th inst., informing me that I have been elected a member of the "Union League," and asking me to signify, in writing, my acceptance of membership without delay, &c.

I know not to whom I am indebted for the mistaken kindness shown in my election as a member of the association, but I hasten to say that I decline to become a member, or to transmit the initiation fee and annual dues (amounting to $50) for reasons which I will briefly state:

To the abstract principles of the "League," as enunciated in the circular sent me, I certainly do not dissent, but I have no confidence in the political Joseph Surfaces who express these "excellent sentiments." Among the list of your officers and Executive Committee, I recognize but a few with whom I should be willing to associate politically, the great majority of them being well known Abolition agitators, who cannot, in my humble opinion, be "loyal" to any principle of the Federal Constitution. The Constitution is the Union, and without it the Union is neither possible nor desirable. Your League is principally made up of a class of politicians who have for years been advocates of the "higher law," which has contributed so largely to bring about the war. The President of the Executive Committee was an endorser and circulator of that infamous publication, the "Helper Book"—one of your most distinguished members lately preached a sermon which abounded not only with treason, but with sentiments abhorrent to humanity; and whilst you as a body, endeavor to conceal the cloven foot of Abolitionism beneath canningly worded assevorations of fidelity to the Constitution, most of you are known to endorse the sentiments of Thaddeus Stevens, the late leader of your party in the lower House of Congress, who declared: "Never, with my consent, shall the Union be restored as it was under the Constitution!"

In conclusion, without desiring to be uncharitable, I think, that THERE IS A LARGE AFRICAN IN YOUR "LEAGUE," and that its objects are to induce Democrats to contribute money to be secretly used against their friends in the coming Connecticut election, and to reinaugurate a reign of terror, such as existed in the spring of 1861, when every man was denounced as a traitor who dared to think for himself, and when "loyal" Abolitionists[!] paraded the streets decorated with badges, to distinguish themselves, just as show beef is marked in market.

Your obedient servant,
S. P. RUSSEL.

☞ Three Governors and three distinct sets of State Officers will be elected on the 28th inst., in what was, three years ago, known and recognized as the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL.—Out of the one hundred and twenty-three persons appointed Provost Marshals and assistants under the Conscription law, only thirty-five have been in the military service of the United States. This is the way the promise has been kept that these places should be given to worthy, patriotic military men, disabled from active field service.—*New York Express.*

☞ The population of the city of Charleston is about 70,000.

Gov. Seymour's Letter to the Vallandigham Meeting.

ALBANY, May 17.—The following is the letter of Governor Seymour to the Vallandigham meeting last night:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day; in the darkness of night armed men violate the house of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transactions involved a series of offences against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for any offence against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by Government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step towards revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now, the Governors and Courts of some of the Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of the country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decision of the Administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of Government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the Administration will determine in the minds of more than one half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy the free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting at Albany were by no means violent. They point to the loyalty of the Democratic party, to its devotion to the cause of the Union, and its readiness to support the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. But they condemn the assumption of military power in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and assert the right of free discusssion. They say that the election of Governor Seymour was a practical condemnation of the system of arbitrary arrests practised by the Administration, and they call upon the President to restore Mr. Vallandigham to liberty. If it is intended to have any elections at all, the arrest, trial, conviction, and punishment of Mr. Vallandigham, by the military, are the surest means of making Mr. Vallandigham Governor of Ohio. "The blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church!"

Fatal Blunder—Two Federal Regiments Fire Upon Each other.

A letter from Suffolk, Va., published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, gives the particulars of a military mistake which occured near there, by which the 14th Rhode Island and 152d N. Y. Regiments suffered severely. The correspondent says:

The disaster took place at Deserted House, which is about eight miles beyond Suffolk.—Two by roads, branch off the South Quay road, and upon each one regiment was advancing. These were the 14th Rhode Island and 152d New York volunteers. As the roads near each other, they form a short angle, that diverges between, and upon which there is a dense undergrowth.

Across this intervening strip of land the two regiments could but imperceptibly discern each other. One regiment mistook the other for rebels in ambush, and at once opened a galling fire. This was replied to with all the ardor for which the Union troops are characterized. Before the mistake was discovered much mischief had been done. Both regiments suffered to a considerable extent, and it is to be hoped that a subsequent version will throw a more favorable light upon this sad affair.

STILL ANOTHER BLUNDER.—An unfortunate affair occurred near Memphis, on Tuesday. Two detachments of the Third Regulars set out to hunt guerillas, taking different roads. A few miles out from the city they came into collision, and, mistaking each other for rebels, commenced firing, and continued it till one detachment fell back, when the mistake was discovered. Seven men were killed and a number wounded.

☞ It is stated that a large number of the soldiers sent to Connecticut to save the Republicans from defeat, did not return to their regiments. After voting the Republican ticket they put for Canada! It has been ascertained that full 3500 soldiers were sent home to vote for the Abolitionists, every one pledged to do so. In addition to these, more than 1000 were sent to this State, and many thousands to other States. In view of this, it is no wonder that Gen. Foster was surrounded, our camp at Suffolk invested, and our forces everywhere placed on the defensive. When Lincoln marched the troops upon Connecticut and New Hampshire, he gave the signal for the Confederates to march theirs upon our weakened forces. Thus at every turn has the country been sacrificed for politics.—*New Hampshire Patriot.*

☞ An expedition, comprising seven or eight regiments of Minnisota volunteers, has started against the Sioux Indians, who number about 12,000, and are encamped near Devil's Lake. Gen. Sibley, who commands the expedition, thinks they will fall back towards British territory as the expedition advances. One desperate and bloody battle appears inevitable before a final reckoning can be had with these murderous belligerents. A bright future seems now to open to Minnisota. Ten months since an immense agricultural region of unsurpassed fertility was, in large part owned by savages, and all of it at their mercy. The Sioux Winnebagoes then numbered 13,000. Now the southern half of the State is practically clear of them.

Major Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas, fined the editor of the *Times* $20 for criticising General Hooker's campaign. The editor wouldn't pay, went to jail, was *habeas corpused*, and thus the case stands.

☞ A Clevland paper says that between seven hundred and eight hundred horses, for cavalry, have been purchased within the last ten days in that vicinity, and shipped to the order of the Government. Similar purchases are making elsewhere.

ANOTHER JACKSON RAID.—This afternoon a newsboy, in the absence of exciting news wherewith to stimulate purchasers, went through the street crying out, "Nother raid of Stonewall Jackson!" An excited gentleman stopped him with "I thought Jackson was dead!" "Well, so he is; but his ghost is makin' this 'ere raid."—*Washington Republican.*

A New Method of Divorce.—In Berne they have a novel method of dealing with matrimonial disputants. Divorces are freely granted, but first the applicants must go through the following test:

A small room was prepared in which husband and wife were put, the door being then closed, to remain so for six weeks, except it should be set in motion at the urgent and united request of the wedded pair.—There were in the room one stool, one plate, one spoon, a unity of all the requisities, and the solitary bed was of such dimensions that if they chose to use it together they must needs lie very close. Of one thing and one only there was a duplicate; and that was a little treatise on the duties of husbands and wives towards each other. No visitor was permitted to go near them, and they had only a glimpse at intervals of the grim face of the janitor, as he pushes their food through a hole in the door. The Bishop states that the test was attended with the most wholesome results. In most cases the parties were excellent friends in a few days, and very few could stand out for more than a fortnight. Another very gratifying circumstance was that they had scarcely on record a case in which a second application was made by persons who had already gone through the ordeal.—*Bishop Burnet.*

☞ The Springfield *Republican* expresses the opinion that the next move on Richmond will be from the direction of the peninsula, as it appears that large reinforcements are now being sent around for that purpose.

The Olathe (Kansas) *Mirror* says that during the past year every town in the county has been sacked, and one burned; that sixty of its citizens have been killed by bandits; that $100,000 worth of property has been destroyed or carried away, and that a reign of terror has prevailed in nearly all parts of the county during that period.

Fearful Tragedy.—A terrible tragedy occurred on the Bellefontaine Railroad on Thursday night. The full particulars we have not been able to obtain, or the names of the wounded. It appears as the train neared Bellefontaine, a soldier on board, infuriated with anger or laboring under delirium tremens attacked a lady and cut her across the breast, inflicting a terrible wound. She fell, and an officer, a Captain of volunteers, sprang forward to save her, and the maniac struck at him, the knife entering the mouth and cutting clean across the cheek and jaw. The assistant superintendent of the road, John Canby, was the next victim. He was cut across the abdomen, it is supposed mortally. The conductor, John Sipe, at length got hold of the knife after receiving a severe wound, and the man was secured. The wounded and the prisoner were left at Bellefontaine.—*Indiana Sentinel.*

☞ A LARGE WAGER was won in New York, on Monday, in this very peculiar style. From about ten o'clock in the morning until sunset, the Broadwayites were edified with the appearance upon the cross-walk of one of the streets intersecting Broadway just above Grace Church, of a very *distingue* sweeper, whose costume, excepting his hat, coat, and boots, was that of a gentleman.

Diligently he plied his rugged broom before the steps of each person crossing the street in question, revealing a carefully dressed head of hair, as he removed his hat on reaching the curb, and solicited contributions for his muddy labors. Quite a crowd gathered on the streets towards evening, to stare at him, and, though his business had been good all day, it became a gorgeous shower of pennies and postal currency.

At sunset, (or near that,) he suddenly stopped his labors, threw his broom clear across Broadway, jumped into a carriage which had just driven up close by, and was whirled away around the corner of Fourteenth street before the spectators had sufficiently recovered from their astonishment to pursue. Probably you have guessed the sure facts of the case: the mysterious sweeper was a young man of fashion who had made a bet the night before that he should collect twenty dollars in a day from the public, by playing sweeper in the costume I have noted.

The matter was to be a close secret between the two, until the wager was decided, and he who offered the bet pledged himself not to recognize any of his friends who might encounter him during his employment with the broom, nor make any advance or confidences, or give any intimations of which any ragged sweeper might not legitimately avail himself. The amount which he actually collected was $27 15.

The ladies were most liberal in their donations, and sometimes gave him fifty cents and twenty-five cents postals. They pitied him most generously, and on one occasion a lady leaned from her carriage, which was passing slowly, to hand him her contribution. Here is an idea for some one of the more prosperous genuine vagrants; let him get himself up in the regular "reduced gentleman" style, and he can make a fine income—while novelty lasts.—*Ex. paper.*

A Remarkable Mule.—There is now in Wheeling a mule whose remarkable career is deserving of notice.—This mule was drafted into the army shortly after the rebellion, exhibited to full view its gigantic head and was afterwards transferred to the famous Jackson Battery. He was engaged in the battles of McDowell, Cross Keys, and followed Fremont all through the valley of Virginia in his pursuit of Stonewall Jackson.—The mule whose name is Thomas, but is called "Tom" for short, is remarkable for his great coolness under fire. He seems to care no more for the whistling of cannon balls and shells than if they had been so many blue bellied flies. "Tom" has been wounded six times. He has a bullet hole thro' each ear, and a minnie rifle ball shaved off his tail close to his body. At the battle of Cross Keys a ball entered his hip and came out in the middle of his back; but notwithstanding all this he soon recovered again, and was ready for duty.—About three month ago, "Tom" having been transferred from the Jackson Battery to a baggage wagon, found some wild cucumbers on the road which had been thrown from a bottle of bitters, and eating freely of the same, became so much intoxicated that his driver at once dismissed him from the service, and he was sold to a discharged soldier, who paid for him with a badly damaged overcoat. He was thus hastily disposed of under the impression that he was afflicted with the blind staggers. Tom soon recovered from his intoxication and was taken to Wheeling, where he is fast recovering from the effects of his campaign in the mountains. He is in great spirits now, and we understand that he thinks of re-enlisting for the war.

Deny it Who Dare.—We assert, and we challenge any Abolition paper or politician to prove the contrary, that no prominent Democrat in the North has ever proposed a separation of the States, or a cessatian of the war on the basis of dissolution; and that the only members of either party who have urged the breaking up of the Union, have been Republicans.

☞ The Democratic party must save this country yet. The signs of times do not justi y the hope that the present administration has either the will or the wisdom to do it. So far as the restoration of peace and Union is concerned, it does not matter whether we win battles or lose them. Union upon the administration platform is impossible; but, thank God, we are on the last half of this administration. We see no hope but in the ballot box. Let every Democrat stand firm, and patiently await the time when his voice will be as potential as that of Abraham Lincoln. A glorious privilege is the right to vote! if we get the chance once more.

Didn't Want a Stormy Wedding.—Mr. Bailey, of Greenwich Village, Mass., was to be married one day last week. The night before the happy day his sash factory burned down, with a loss of $2000; but Bailey was pluckey, and went and got married, nevertheless. Not quite so plucky was one of his neighbors, of whom the story is told that the preparation had been completed for a wedding, and the guests to the number of two hundred had assembled, but the festivities were dampened and broken up by the non arrival of the prospective bridegroom. The next day the dilatory lover made his appearance, saying, "that he had thought it best not to venture out the previous evening on account of the storm."

An Item for the Leaguers.

Parson Brownlow, the lion of the Abolitionists during his late tour through the North, and who pocketed their dimes and quarters to almost a government contractor's income, uses the following language in a letter to an Abolition Loyal League meeting at Chicago a few days ago. It will be an excellent addition to the Book which the Abolitionists purchased of him so liberally, and we recommend them to paste it in:

"You citizens of Chicago call yourselves loyal; you glory in your loyalty; you proclaim it upon the streets, and herald it in your press, and declare it from every platform; but it costs nothing to be loyal here in Chicago, so far away from danger. Loyalty leads to the field."

This was pretty hard on the stay-at-home Abolition patriots. If the Parson talks that way, he will very soon rank amongst those whom the Abolitionists are pleased to call "traitors."

☞ Emigrant arrivals at New York are very large. Every emigrant ship brings from 300 to 600 passengers, and Castle Garden begins to wear the business aspect of better days.

Four Calves at one Birth.—A cow belonging to Mr. Moses S. Miller, in Windsor township, Berks county, gave birth recently to four calves. Two of them were dead but the other two are strong and healthy.

☞ A duel was fought in Mississippi lately by S. K. Knott and A. W. Shott, the result was, Knott was shot, and Shott was not. In those circumstances we would rather have been Shott than Knott.

Singular Story.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Tallahassee *Floridian* tells the following strange story:

"While speaking of peace, there is a legend connected with a spring near Fredericksburg, which I will relate for the benefit of the curious: According to tradition, this spring was discovered running three months before the Revolutionary war. Three months before a treaty of peace it dried up and ceased to run.—It commenced running again three months before the war of 1812, and three months before its close, as in the Revolutionary war, it again dried up, and so with the Mexican war. Three months before the fall of Fort Sumter it again commenced running, and a short time since dried up. I have for my author for this an aged man who was born and lived near the spring, and who has considerable property, and offers to bet it all that we will have peace in three months from the drying up of the spring.

Japanese Oddities.

One great peculiarity of the people is their mania for squatting; they seem to do every thing in this position, and even when a man is ploughing in the field he looks as if he wanted to squat. Their habit in very many things seem to be so often exactly in opposition to ours, that it almost resolves itself into a rule that everything goes by contraries. When they cook a goose, instead of putting the goose on the fire, they put the fire in the goose, thus making a great saving of fuel. In planing or sawing a board, they plane or saw towards themselves instead of from themselves. When they go into a house instead of taking off your hat, you take off your shoes. Instead of saying John Smith, they would say Smith John, and instead of Mister Brown, Brown Mister. The country is rich in flowers, and vegetable productions. They have carried the art of making paper to great perfection. Dr. Macgowan showed an overcoat perfectly strong and serviceable. In this country we have paper collars, but in Japan they go further, and have paper handkerchiefs, which are very beautiful, and soft, and of very fine texture. But they are more delicate than we, in one respect. After they have used a handkerchief they throw it away, and are thus saved the trouble of a washerwoman. They even weave their paper, and make what may be called paper cloth.

Remarkable Railroad Incident.—An employee of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad informs us of the following remarkable accident and escape:—A day or two since, as a train was going east over the above road, and was moving along at a pretty rapid rate near Harper's Ferry, the engineer observed a two horse ambulance crossing the track a short distance ahead. The engine had just turned a curve, and was so close upon the vehicle that the train could not be stopped. The horses had crossed the track, but the ambulance was just fairly upon it, when the pilot struck the vehicle between the front and hindmost wheels. As strange as it may seem, the horses were instantly separated from the ambulance, and the vehicle was lifted up and squarely seated upon the bumpers of the engine, where it remained until the train was stopped.—The ambulance contained a sick soldier and four or five officers, none of whom were injured in the slightest degree. The horses also escaped unhurt. It was regarded as one of the most remarkable escapes on record.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The $300 Exemption Clause.—There is a conflict at Washington respecting the interpredation of the $300 clause in the National Enrollment Act. The Secretary of War has announced that he had concluded to construe the clause to be permissive and not mandatory upon him, and should ignore it. On the other hand Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War department, deems the act mandatory upon the Secretary: and it is not improbable in view of its exceeding importance, that the question may yet be referred to the Attorney General. Possibly, either in lieu of such reference or in addition to it, the several members of the Cabinet may be called upon to lay their opinions in writing before the President.

It is understood that the views of the Attorney General are diametrically opposed to those entertained by the Secretary of War, and that he holds that the law obliges the Secretary to fix a sum, by the payment of which, to properly appointed persons, the drafted man may discharge himself. The eventual determination of the Administration under these circumstances is, of course, a matter of uncertainty.

☞ Tom Hood speaks of a bird building its nest upon a ledge over the door of a doctor's office, as an attempt to rear its young in the very jaws of death.

☞ The people of Phipsburgh, Maine, have voted to pay every man who may be drafted under the conscription act the sum of three hundred dollars, to enable him to procure an exemption.

☞ It is stated that a draft for 300,000 men will shortly be ordered by the President for the purpose of filling up the old regiments. It is not the present intention to form any new regiments.

A Change of Base.—The following advertisement in the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) *Review*, shows that there has been a general change of base since the accession of the Abolition dynasty to power:

"WANTED.—By a respectable colored family, a bright intelligent white girl to serve in the capacity of house servant.—Such a girl will be paid good wages and be treated as one of the family. References as to honesty and intelligence required.—Address X. Y. Z., Oshkosh Post Office."

SAMUEL REINOEHL. ADOLPHUS REINOEHL. CHAS. H. MEILY

A Friendly Invitation.

To all desirous of purchasing

LUMBER & COAL

To the best advantage, at the old established and well-known

LUMBER YARD

OF

REINOEHLS & MEILY

At the UNION CANAL, on the East and West sides of Market Street, North Lebanon Borough.

THE subscribers take pleasure in informing the citizens of Lebanon, and surrounding counties, that they still continue the LUMBER AND COAL BUSINESS, at their old and well known stand, where they are daily receiving additional supplies of the

BEST AND WELL SEASONED LUMBER,

consisting of White and Yellow Pine BOARDS, PLANK and SCANTLING.

Hemlock BOARDS, PLANK and SCANTLING.

RAILS, POSTS, PALINGS, and FENCING BOARDS.

ASH, from 1 to 4 inch; CHERRY, from ⅝ to 3 inch; POPLAR, from ⅝ to 2 inch.

Poplar and Hardwood SCANTLING.

Oak and Maple BOARDS and PLANKS.

Roofing and Plastering LATHS.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!! Also, Pine and Hemlock SHINGLES!!!

COAL!! COAL!! COAL!!!

A large stock of the best quality of Stove, Broken, Egg and Lumbermen's COAL; and also, the best Allegheny COAL for Blacksmiths.

☞ Thankful for the liberal manner in which they have heretofore been patronized, they would extend a cordial invitation for a continuance of favors, as they are confident that they now have the *largest, best and cheapest* stock of LUMBER on hand in the county, which will be sold on a reasonable percentage.

☞ Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REINOEHLS & MEILY.

North Lebanon borough, May 7, 1862.

$225! Employment! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. May 13, 1863.