



WHERE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW.  
WM. M. BRESSLIN, Editor and Proprietor.  
LEBANON, PA.  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1863.

At the meeting of the Conservative Union National Convention [Bell and Everett] in Philadelphia, on Friday last, General GEO. B. McCLELLAN was formally nominated for the next Presidency, and Governor WM. B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency. Hon. AMOS KENDALL presided, and speeches were made in English and German. The conservative element of the people of the United States were invited to participate in the movement.

A law has passed Congress that no bounties are to be paid to any person enlisted after the 5th of January, except such as are provided by law, viz.: \$100 authorized by section five, of the act of July, 1861. The administration has been disregarding the law in offering bounties as it does in almost everything else, and driven it in this matter so far that Congress was obliged to take some notice of it.

**ABOLITION "JOBS!"**—One of the precious "loyal and patriotic," in the shape of Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, having been caught taking bribes for using his official influence, the abolitionists have taken to their usual custom of passing laws to prevent the like rascality hereafter. Ever since they are in power they have just done the same. When one is unearthened the rest make a great ado, which every time amounts to "fuss and feathers" and nothing else.—There is more rascality, more stealing, more bribery, more corruption, in one month of the present administration than during the whole term of Mr. Buchanan.

The Reading Journal says that many persons, (Copperheads especially,) suppose that the Stamp and Revenue Law is a new thing in the history of the country; and that the editor recently saw a bond for two hundred pounds, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1801, with a fifty cent Internal Revenue Stamp. The Journal is mistaken in its assertions. Copperheads, especially, are aware that Stamp Acts have been in existence heretofore in this country, that in "the good old times of our fathers and grand-fathers" they were of short continuance. The presents is the third time that the same party has imposed Stamp acts upon the people, and we trust the end of the present will prove similar to the other two. The first was imposed by an arrogant and grinding despotism. A brave and patriotic people! [will the Journal deny the terms?] refused submission thereto, and after seven years of suffering, blood and death, made good their cause and established themselves a free and sovereign nation. Thus went the Stamp Act of 1765 which lost to Great Britain the brightest jewel in her crown.

The second Stamp Act was enacted under the administration of John Adams in 1798-9, and was in consequence of the war with France, and not, as the Journal incorrectly asserts, "to meet the expenses incurred in the Revolutionary War." The Stamp Acts; the alien and sedition laws, the federalism, and the despotism of the elder Adams were as unpopular with the people as were the similar acts of the "mother country," and the result was, a second time, resolution, this time, however, political only. President Adams and his party were ousted from power, in consequence of the passage of the act which imposed the very stamp seen by the editor of the Journal. Since that time the stamp party had but limited tenures of office until now, and hence we of 1863, nearly an hundred years after the passage of the first stamp act, are oppressed by a third. Copperheads opposed the first, Copperheads opposed the second, and they don't like the third.

Congress adjourned over on Wednesday to the 5th of January.—Except the passage of the \$20,000,000 Bounty Bill, and a joint resolution of thanks to General Grant and the soldiers under his command, nothing worth mentioning has been done during the brief period the Houses have been in session.

#### REMARKS OF MR. STROUSE.

On the Draft Bill, made in the U. S. House of Representative, on the 21st inst.—

I am in favor of the amendment submitted by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Brooks.] We know that upwards of \$10,000,000 have been raised by what is called commutation money under the conscription bill. There is nothing improper or wrong in appropriating this money to aid in raising volunteers, because it was raised for that purpose. And I will say here, that whatever our individual opinions may be in regard to the conduct of the war or the acts of the Administration, I solemnly protest, upon the part of this side of the House, against the aspersions made by certain gentlemen upon the other side as regards a factious spirit, throwing impediments in the way of the Administration, and to prevent the wheels of the Government from rolling smoothly. Something has been said by the gentlemen from Illinois [Mr. Lovejoy] about the recent elections, charging us on this side of the House with having no constituencies. I desire to say that I represent here one of the largest districts in the United States, and that I am not opposed to favoring the Administration in all just, legal, and constitutional demands. I have the honor to represent a district which sent the first company of volunteers to this capital for its defense in the dark days of April, 1861. And we have sent from that district since the commencement of the war seven thousand able-bodied men for the support of the Government, the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

I am in favor of appropriating as large a sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying liberal bounties to the men who volunteer, and thus avoid all drafting or conscripting of our citizens. I am opposed to the principles of conscription. I most solemnly protest against the attacks which are made here on the exercise of the right to criticise the acts and conduct of the Administration. It is a privilege we have and will maintain. We are the trustees of the people. We are sent here as the representatives of all classes, and not to represent the tories. I trust, therefore, that gentlemen now in this house and in this crisis of our country, will rise above the mere politician and make some effort, at least, at statesmanship. I trust they will occupy a platform that lifts them above the mere local purists, to a position that will stand up right, without a check, and end in a decisive victory. The Times concludes by asserting that prize fighting is more revolting than full fight, and ought to be discouraged.—Tom Sayers was one of Heenan's seconds.

I stand here in no spirit of faction. I do not care whether I am designated as a Democrat or as a Copperhead. It should be beneath the dignity of a national legislator to indulge in partisan epithets. Let us be patriots, in the true sense of the term. Let us restore the country to its former position among the nations of the earth. Let us act in the best possible manner for the interests of the people and for all sections of the country. Let us show to the potentates of Europe and to all foreign Governments that the problem of self-government is not a failure, that there is still some wisdom in the national councils of America.

What is the amendment of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Brooks?] Here we have a waif of \$10,000,000 of commutation money. It is so much flotsam.

Here is \$10,000,000 of money some where, and why not apply that sum first to raising volunteers before making the appropriation of \$20,000,000? I am willing to appropriate the \$10,000,000 raised under the conscription act, commonly known as commutation money, because the act provides that that money shall be used "for the procreation of substitutes." I want to pay those who volunteer liberally, so as to avoid all drafts. Let us fill the Army, if it must be done, with volunteers, for one volunteer is worth five drafted men; one volunteer is worth at least five of these compelled soldiers of the draft. It is said that we will have to pay these men. Of course we will. But we do not pay them bounties for the purpose of infusing patriotism into them. You do not put patriotism into a man because you pay him a few dollars. That money is necessary to keep their families whom they leave behind them when they go to suffer the hardships and dangers of the battle-field. We ought to be more than—we ought to be generous to our volunteers. If necessary, we can raise a large army of volunteers. Let us give bounties for that purpose, and avoid odious conscriptions. Let us vote these \$10,000,000, raised by commutation, first to that purpose. All we ask is that the money shall be placed under the control of some competent authority. Let us know how much is needed, and who is to expend it, and how it is to be disbursed. I trust that this money, now in the hands of the agents of the Administration, will be appropriated. Let us unite to restore our country to its former greatness, and the Government, under the Constitution, to its former glory and renown.

It is said that Russia has ordered a conscription of twenty men on every ten thousand inhabitants for the whole empire.

That's just what our "government" does every sixty days almost, with the exception that ours is five times as heavy as the draft in Russia. It's a glorious thing to live in a free country.

Near New Castle, Indiana, the beginning of this month, Abe Lincoln's Home Guards killed a Dunker preacher, because he was a Democrat. They first broke into his house, and then fired two shots at him, one passing through his head killing him instantly. His name was Crist.

For the last time previous to the 5th of January, we call upon all who voted in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war" to enlist. It is the last chance. After the 5th they will have to run their chances, and perhaps mess and march with Copperheads, traitors, secessionists, and all that class of fellows. Go, go, go—

#### THE PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN HEENAN AND KING.

King Declared Victor—Heenan's Shoulder Reported Broken.

The steamship Jura, at Portland, brings an account of the great fight between Heenan and King, which took place on the morning of the 10th at Tunbridge. King won in twenty-five rounds, the fight having lasted thirty-one minutes. The Times says there was but little science displayed on either side. Heenan's game, throughout, seemed to be to close and put the lung on, so as to crush his antagonist at once by dashing him violently to the ground. King's tactics were different and more creditable—it is rumored that Heenan's shoulder is broken.

The fight had been the all-engrossing topic in England, and the papers give elaborate accounts. King's victory is naturally received with great exultation. There was no interruption, and the fight was fairly fought. The London Times devotes a leader to the affair, and publishes a graphic special account. It editorially says that Heenan's game throughout was to close and to put the lung on so as to crush his antagonist by dashing him to the ground. King's tactics were different and more creditable—it is rumored that Heenan's shoulder is broken.

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Round 3—Roosters, Lieut. and Col., so giddy that they actually thought the "earth goes round," and being unable to reach the scratch, both claimed first blood, but being shocked to hear the word "blood," made flight through several alleys, to the next hotel, to give an account of their patriotic proceedings, and dream of Quartermaster Clerkships and plucky examinations before going into military service.

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For the Advertiser.

#### LETTER FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Headquarters, 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, Dec. 30, 1863.

I will give you a correct account of our late move. We left Camp on Thursday, November 26, and crossed the Rapidan River the same day.

We had a little Skirmish, but it did not amount to much, and then we encamped on the ground we gained.

The next morning the Rebels were gone further back, when the 84th Regiment, P. V. I., was deployed as skirmishers. It was supported by skirmishers.

The 2nd Brigade formed in an open place, and moved to the left of the 1st Brigade; and the 3rd Division to the left of the 2nd Brigade, when the 84th charged and drove the Rebels back for about two thousand yards where we got one Battery in position.

The firing closed for about one hour, when the skirmish line moved into the woods. The rebels were forming General Ewell's Corps which was commanded by General Early at the time. Then they charged and drove the skirmish line.

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