Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

☞ It is said that quite a number of gentlemen of the opposition party in this town are expressing themselves, in confidence, that the rebellion cannot be put down by force of arms; that the division of the Union is a fact for the present, and that the sooner we recognize the true state of affairs the better. Now, if they really believe so, and which is only what Democrats have believed and told them for some time, why not take a bold and open stand with those who believe as they do, and endeavor to bring this ruinous war to a close. Hundreds of thousands of lives have been sacrificed and untold millions expended, and yet as Mr. Vance, the "Union" Governor of North Carolina recently said in a speech, we are not one foot nearer Richmond than we were the first day of the rebellion, "while the bones of our dead men would make a macadamized turnpike from Richmond to Washington for them to drag their cannon over." The rebellion remains, while the awful cost of the endeavor of the administration "to wipe out the cause of it," may be ascertained from an examination of the following table prepared by the Philadelphia *North American*, made up to the 1st of September, 1863:—

CONFEDERATES	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	1,250	3,953	2,772	7,987
1862	14,556	47,204	16,776	77,646
1863	12,321	48,300	71,211	131,832
Total	28,147	99,459	89,859	217,465

Confederates died of disease and sickness from commencement of war to present time 130,000.

FEDERALS.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	4,724	9,791	9,144	23,709
1862	20,879	68,973	46,534	136,386
1863	15,363	53,981	33,281	102,625
Total	40,966	132,745	89,009	262,700

Federals died of disease and sickness during same time, 290,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Federal losses in battles, &c.	262,700
" by sickness, &c.	290,000
Federals' total loss in three years	552,720
Confederate losses in battles, &c.	217,464
" " by sickness, &c.	130,000
Confederate total loss in three years	347,465–347,465
Excess of Federal loss	205,255

The New York *Times*, an abolition paper, last week published a long article, accompanied by all the evidence, proving that a very extensive trade has been going on in the west with the rebel authorities, supplying them with clothing, provisions, hardware and other articles, in exchange for cotton. It is charged that if the administration and its agents are not directly interested in the trade they could not have avoided knowing of it; in fact it was carried on to an enormous extent under their very noses. It is surely scarcely worth while to keep an army of soldiers in the field to fight the rebels, if an army of office holders is also in the field feeding them.

FREMONT IN THE FIELD.—It is positively stated by gentlemen who enjoy unusual means of information on political subjects, that Fremont has determined to announce himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency, and that the radical Germans have pledged him their support.

☞ The Waldron Story of the interview between McClellan and Lee, it is plain, was purposely fabricated by radical politicians. Waldron now says that *he was offered money by an agent of the War Department to make an affidavit*, who kept him under the influence of liquor and got him to *make the statement.*

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION PASSED.

The Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, allowing soldiers to vote in the field, &c., have passed both branches of the present Legislature. An act has also passed providing for a special election at which the people are to decide upon the proposed amendments.

Section first of this act provides that the Governor shall issue writs of election to be held on the second Tuesday of August, 1864, and that the people shall then vote upon the adoption or rejection of three proposed amendments to the Constitution, viz:

First. Allowing soldiers to vote.

Second. That the Legislature shall not pass upon matters over which the Courts have jurisdiction.

Third. That no bill before the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject. These three amendments are to be so arranged on tickets as to be voted upon seperately by the people.

Section 2. provides that the election shall be conducted as other elections.

Section 3. That a board of Canvassers shall assemble to publish the returns.

Section 4th authorises sheriffs and commissioners to perform all necessary duties.

☞ There is in the state of New Jersey, a "lucky dog." Three years ago he was a butcher—not a well-to-do-butcher, but a starving fellow, who peddled cheap meats through the country. He went into the war a captain. One month after he left home he sent back two boxes of solid silver ware which he "found" in Virginia. He became a major, and was so successful in *finding* things that he has purchased property to the amount of $20,000. The boys in his neighborhood understand matters, and when they have occasion to speak of a *thing* they call him a "*finder!*"

☞ A correspondent, from Memphis, Tenn., says "that when Generals Grierson and Smith returned from their late expedition, they brought in 400 or 500 negroes, varying in ages from four months to one hundred years, for which they *exchanged* all their cannon but one piece." It must be profitable business to exchange good artillery for old and broken down negroes.

☞ A terrible occurrence took place in Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, last week, owing to the despotic and arrogant interference of the military with the people in the enjoyment of their lawful rights. It was Court week, when the democrats took occasion to hold a meeting, which was addressed by the member of Congress from that district, who was at home on Court business. The abolitionists incited some soldiers to interfere and break up the meeting, when a general town fight ensued in which fire arms were freely used.—Seven persons were killed and about a dozen wounded. The military were called on to suppress the riot.—The abolitionists are striving hard to make it appear that "Copperheads and rebels" were the originators of the outrage, but from the frequent experience we have lately had in such scenes, the true state of the case may readily be inferred, it being as is stated above. Quiet has again been restored.

☞ The abolition papers are publishing with great gusto a paragraph to the effect that the full-length portrait of Franklin Pierce, Ex-President, for a number of years in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, has been removed by the administration and "thrown among the rubbish."—The "present administration" is guilty of acts of vandalism equal to any recorded in History as having been committed when the barbarians overran civilized Europe and sacked Rome.

THE STATE QUOTA.—It is stated that an adjustment of the credits due this State at Washington, reveals the fact that we have an excess of ten thousand over our quota under previous calls, and that it will require but sixteen thousand volunteers to fill our quota under the last call for two hundred thousand men. Governor Curtin, it is now rumored, has reliable intelligence to this effect; and if so, no doubt it will be officially promulgated at an early day. Sixteen thousand is a small number to raise in this great State; and, with proper effort, the quota can be filled before the time designated for the draft to commence.

☞ The New York *Nation*, a Fremont paper, says "Lincoln is, of all the citizens of the United States the least honest and the most dangerous." Rather a hard dig to come from Abe's own party.

☞ The belief gains ground that General Lee will take the initiative in the coming campaign. If so the administration had better stop sending the soldiers from one state to another to carry the elections, thereby constantly weakening Grant and disarranging his plans, or some morning when the Administration may be controlling the elections in some out of the way New England state, the rebels may be gobbling up the administration.

☞ One of the pall-bearers of the body of the late Owen Lovejoy was a negro.

☞ A party of soldiers, instigated by abolitionists, visited the store of Mr. McKee, a democrat, last week, in Keokuk, Iowa, stealing, burning and destroying goods to the amount of about $20,000.

☞ The 29th Pennsylvania, on their way to the front, stopped at Franklin, Indiana, and while there completely gutted the *Herald* office. As the soldiers were strangers there, of course, they were directed and urged on by abolitionists of the place. Gen. Grant, who happened to meet the regiment at Vienna placed it under arrest.

Such scenes like the above are transpiring almost daily in the northern states at present. Is it a wonder if democrats arm themselves, defend themselves, and retaliate, as they had the courage to do at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, last week? The whole North will yet be thrown into rebellion, if protection to life and property is not secured to the whole people by the Lincoln despotism.

☞ What the "social equality" between the whites and the blacks, advocated by the abolitionists, will bring us to, if successful may be gathered from the following incident in Hayti, where the "social equality" does prevail to some extent:—

"On the 18th inst., there occurred a public execution. Eight persons, negroes and negresses, were shot to death in the public square. It is not this that will startle you, but the crime for which they suffered death. They had been convicted of *steating, killing, cooking, and eating children.*—This fearful feast was held some fifteen miles in the interior. Your mind will probably revert to the history of the siege of Jerusalem, when starving women ate their infants.—But in this case, the pangs of hunger had nothing to do with the horrible deed. It was part of a religious rite, a ceremony ordained by the feticism that prevails among the negroes of the island.

☞ CHARLES KESSLER, Esq., for many years editor and proprietor of the *Reading Adler*, having disposed of the establishment to Messrs. Ritter & Hawley, took a final leave of its patrons on Tuesday of last week.—He was connected with the office for nearly half a century, and in all that long period the confidence of the Democracy in the *Adler*, was never for one moment impaired in the slightest. The best wishes of the fraternity, as well as of the Democracy, follow Mr. Kessler into private life.

☞ It turns out that Mr. Lincoln made another blunder, so far as "loyalty" is concerned, in foisting upon the people of Louisiana Mr. Hahn as one of their Governors. The New York *Tribune* and the *Independent* both denounce Mr. Hahn as "disloyal" and an unsafe man. Mr. Lincoln had better stop his actions in making States and supplying Governors, as each effort in that direction is a miserable failure. In fact, he had better resign and go home to Springfield, post haste, as he and his administration can well be dispensed with by the people, and leave the direction of affairs to better and abler hands.

☞ It is said that the reason for the passage of the resolutions by the Abolition League of Philadelphia against the *Inquirer* of that city, an abolition paper, was the publication of the contradiction of the charge that McClellan had met Lee after the battle of Antietam. If so, the *Inquirer* stands guilty, according to abolition principles. When the *Inquirer* had published the lie it was in duty bound, to preserve its "loyalty," to stick to, and, if necessary, swear to the lie. What right has it, when the administration makes a man drunk and induces him to put forth a falsehood—what right we say, has the *Inquirer*, or any other lick-spittle to the powers-that-be, to contradict it? They have no right to be manly, to be honest, to be fair. When their master says wiggle-waggle they must wiggle-waggle, and the *Inquirer* should have known this. Not knowing this it *was* guilty of "disloyalty." The North American, the Bulletin, the Daily News, or the *Lebanon Courier* would never make a contradiction of a falsehood. They are too "loyal" to do that, and it is well for them that they are so, or mightily quick would they find themselves *hoisted* out of their places as organs of the "loyalty;" as was the *Inquirer*.

LATER.—We see that the *Inquirer* is eating dirt, and trying to get back into good-standing with its masters at Washington. All we have to say is,—let it take care hereafter how it speaks the truth.

☞ The army of the Potomac is now composed of three corps, commanded by Generals Warren Hancock and Sedgwick. Each of these corps numbers about twenty-five thousand men. General Burnside's command, which is concentrating at Annapolis, will be composed of whites and blacks, and will embrace all the Western reinforcements, together with whatever troops can be spared from Maryland, Delaware and Fortress Monroe. It may reach forty thousand men.

☞ The Philadelphia Daily *News* an abolition sheet, calls McClellan a *traitor!* Perhaps the time will come when the News will wish that the ink on its pen had dried up before the word was written.

☞ The abolition editors are daily and weekly writing articles to prove to the people that "the war must be vigorously prosecuted for a restoration of the Union," and yet with the same pen and ink and on the same sheet say the "restoration of the old Union is neither possible nor desirable." They are not sincere in either position, but want the war to go on because it pays well to office holders and contractors, impoverishes the people, and tends to centralization, despotism and a KING!

☞ One of the main differences just now between the Democrats and many of the Republicans is, that the former want to preserve our republican form of government, while the latter want a King.

☞ An abolition paper calls Washington "the capital of the *moral* situation!" That sink of iniquity; that pest to morality and civilization; the modern Babylon, Sodom and Gomorrah combined in one, to be called the *moral* capital, is—well, its funny!

☞ Gen. Grant visited Fortress Monroe last week. If the rebels do not take the initative, it will be some weeks yet before the Army of the Potomac is ready to advance. In West Kentucky the rebels are doing just as they please.

☞ Our forces have evacuated Brownsville, in Texas, and in consequence that State is to all intents and purposes again under rebel sway. While the evacuation was going on, 34 soldiers of the 60th Indiana were drowned by the swamping of their boat.

☞ There are about twenty thousand contrabands in the city of Washington who will be made voters if the contemplated legislation by the Abolitionists of Congress in consummated. If they are made voters, however, they cannot vote for President in the District of Columbia, but only for local officers.

☞ A Detroit paper, mentions a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind, who has kept a careful record of the desertions from the Confederate army since the first Bull Run, as they have been reported in the journals from time to time, and the sum total shows that three million three hundred thousand soldiers have abandoned the Confederacy, and come within the Federal lines. The above is nothing though to the number that have been killed wounded and otherwise captured. Twenty million would not cover the sum total.

☞ We make the following extracts from a letter recently received by a friend, dated

U. S. STEAMER MIAMI,
OFF PLYMOUTH, N. C.
FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

* * * I hope it (the rheumatism,) will continue getting better until I am perfectly well, for good health is a great blessing these times, especially on board of a black-ball packet like this Ship is. I certainly never was so discontented in my life as I am at the present time. To be sure I have no room to growl, for I volunteered to come here. I was told time and again that I would rue the day that I ever put a foot on board of a man of war, and certainly have found it to be the case; but thank God, this will be the last man of war that I will ever go in again if I can help it. It is not the hard duty that makes me tired of it, but it is the idea of being ordered around and humbugged by things called officers, men that I would consider beneath my notice if I was out of the service; and the greatest thing of all is being shipmates with a lot of those contraband niggers. The half of our ships company is composed of niggers at the present time, and will soon be all niggers if they keep on, for every white man that leaves there is a nigger put in his place. You can imagine what kind of a smell there is on the birth deck of a night. Why, it is as bad as any stinkee-puss that you ever smelt. They come in right off the plantations; they are filthy, dirty, lazy and lousy. They are so dumb that a man can neither learn, club nor beat any thing into their monkey-faced cocoanuts, and yet they will stand up and give a white man check, and he has got to stand and take it, for if he strikes him he is court-martialed for it.

* * *

ESCAPE OF REBEL PRISONERS FROM CAMP DOUGLAS.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday, says: "On the night of the 22d inst., twelve rebel prisoners made their escape from White Oak prison, Camp Douglas, and have not yet been retaken. They were confined in the second story of the prison, next room to a guard, and made use of the same holes in the floor above and below that the rebels escaped through during Col. De Dand's stay at the camp. Their manner of concealing their work was most ingenious. While part of them were at work filing off nail heads so that the floor might be raised, the others sang loudly, rattled chains and otherwise engaged the attention of the guard in such a manner that not the slightest suspicion of their proceedings ever entered the minds of those over them. Reaching the ground they burrowed their way in a zig-zag direction under the fence, depositing the dirt in an old sink, of the existence of which Col. Strong was ignorant. They commenced to prepare for their escape nearly six weeks ago. At the time of their leaving twenty-five of the rebels were in the prison, and why only twelve chose to escape is a mystery.

"The day before the escape of these prisoners two rebels were discovered digging a tunnel under the new barracks just erected in the southwest portion of the grounds. Of course, they were put into the prison. And a lucky change it was for them, as they were among the missing the next morning."

HOLDERS OF U. S. SECURITIES ASSESSED.—Commissioner Lewis has decided that holders of United States securities will be assessed for an income tax of 1½ per centum upon income derived, from them. Where interest upon such securities is paid in gold, only the amount actually received is to be treated as derived from them. If the gold is subsequently sold at a premium, the amount of profit must be returned as income from business.

MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SISTER.—We must in justice apologize to the *Tribune* for refusing our credence to its story, that Mrs J. Todd White a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, who lately went South by way of Fortress Monroe, abused her pass and carried contraband goods in several large trunks, so giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The facts are as the *Tribune* stated them—are even worse; and in apologizing to that journal for an incredulity which its habitual mendacity regarding political opponents has created and fostered in our minds we have no other alternative than to restate the facts precisely as they are, painful as it is to any loyal American to join that fanatical journal in any course, or to indorse its impeachment of the chief magistrate of the United States for assisting openly in giving direct aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the Union. The facts, then, are these, and we make no comment upon them; for if they do not, in themselves, make the heart of every patriotic Northern man and woman shudder within them, then the fanaticism of the time has drugged the North into an insensibility which nothing can arouse:

Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. President Lincoln, was a rebel spy and sympathizer. When she passed into the Confederacy a few days ago, by way of Fortress Monroe, she carried with her in her trunks all kinds of contraband goods, together with medicines, papers, letters, etc, which will be doubtless of the greatest assistance to those with whom she consorts.

When General Butler wished to open her trunks, as the regulations of transit there prescribe, this woman showed him an autograph pass or order from President Lincoln enjoining upon the Federal officers not to open any of her trunks, and not to subject the bearer of the pass, her packages, parcels, or trunks, to any inspection, or annoyance. Mrs. White said to General Butler, or the officers in charge there, in substance, as follows: "My trunks are filled with contraband, but I defy you to touch them. Here," (pushing it under their noses,) "here is the positive order of your master!"

Mrs. White was thus allowed to pass without the inspection and annoyance so peremptorily forbidden by President Lincoln in an order written and signed by his own hand. And to-day the contents of his wife's sister's trunks are giving aid and comfort to the enemy.—*N. Y. World.*

☞ The late Massacre of Negro Soldiers near Vicksburg is now said not to have been a rebel outrage, but quite otherwise. The negroes went to a hotel where there were only white women and children with their servants, committed the grossest possible outrages on the women, and then burnt the house. An Indiana regiment heard of the affair and attacked and killed the negroes. No rebels were concerned in the shocking affair. Admiral Porter said in a late report: "The negro troops near Vicksburg have been committing many outrages."

CONSCRIPTION IN A NEW FORM.—Mr. John Fritz, Superintendent of the Bethlehem Rolling Mill and Furnace, received a compulsory call from the government, about ten days ago, to proceed at once to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to erect a Government Rolling Mill at that place. The Government has about 11,000 tons of railroad rails at that place, which are to be rerolled. The Government has also taken possession of massive machinery in Philadelphia designed for the Bethlehem Mill, which is also to be transferred to Chattanooga.

☞ Fifty German soldiers arrived at Portland Saturday, in the America, sent out by an agent from Boston, who recruited them in the fatherland for the purpose of filling the quota of the Ninth Ward of Boston. Some difficulty occurred at Portland, as other recruiting officers had discovered the prizes, and enlisted several of them. A Boston committee in attendance to receive these distinguished foreigners, explained to the mayor of Portland that about one thousand five hundred men had been engaged in Germany to come over and enlist. Who says Massachusetts will not furnish her patriotic swarms?

SOLDIER'S VOTING.—As it is quite certain that our State Constitution will be amended so as to allow soldiers to vote, we would commend to the attention of the Legislature the subjoined capital suggestions of the New York *Tribune*. If they be adopted, the most weighty objections against the amendment would be removed; HORACE GREELEY should certainly be a good authority with an Abolition Legislature:

* * * * * Each soldier, by the plan we prefer, incloses his ballot in a sealed envelope, transmits that envelope, duly authenticated, to his most trusted friend, and instructs that friend to open the envelope in the presence of the Inspectors of election, take out the ballots and cast them in the absent voter's behalf. We should like to see the wives of soldiers in each Election District walk in procession to the polls and cast the votes transmitted to them by their respective husbands. If any one does not know that they might do so amid universal deference and respect, unassailed by even a coarse word, his thought grossly slanders the legal voters of our State.

If this is disallowed—and we see not why it should be—then let each soldier seal and transmit his ballot to the Inspectors of Election in his district, and let it be opened by them in public, on the day of election, and the vote polled like others, after the right of the voter has been established by proof. Why should this be objectionable?

We wish the vote of every elector polled but no others. And how can it be established in Virginia or Tennessee that John Jones, of the 157th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry is an elector—in the first district say of Somers, Westchester county, or Carmel, Putnam county? At his home, his right may be established, or his false pretense exploded, by a dozen witnesses; in camp, it cannot be. Do let us have a law under which the legal majority of a county cannot be swamped by votes cast a thousand miles away by persons never heard of in that county, and at polls over which her inspectors and magistrates have no sort of control.

☞ The Ohio Senate passed a bill on Friday prohibiting the marriage of first cousins.

☞ The Boston *Post* has detected philosopher Greely in a flirtation.—The object of his ardent attachment to Miss C. G. Nation.

A CENTENNARIAN.—Mr. John Robbins, of Chillisquaque, Northumberland county, died recently at the advanced age of one hundred and five years. He had eaten a hearty dinner and was out on his farm shortly before he died.

☞ A Wisconsin recruit, coming in on a railroad track, was struck by an engine and thrown a distance of nearly sixty feet, and had both legs broken. When picked up, he would not be carried off till he had seen the engineer, and promised him a whaling for not ringing the bell.

☞ A company of Frenchmen has been formed in Chicago, for the purpose of catching rats, curing their skins, and exporting them to Paris, where they are made up into the finest quality of kid gloves. There's a fine opening for the company in this town.

☞ If the best man's vices were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

☞ "Corn bread?" said the Irish waiter, "we havn't got it; and isn't it corn bafe ye mane?"

THE IDOL OF THE ARMY.—We are favored by an old Democratic friend, with a vote recently taken in the 50th Regiment, Pa. Vols., at Knoxville, Tennessee.—The Regiment contained 810 men, the vote stood:

For McClellan,	777
" Lincoln,	33
Majority for McClellan,	744

McClellan is the soldier's man, and will be the people's President.

Artemus Ward stopped at Leavenworth and lectured on his way home, after which the printers gave him a supper, where he made a speech, in a notice of which the Leavenworth *Bulletin* says: "In view of Artemus's muss with the Red Man, and the noble defence of himself, with a carving knife in one hand and a demijohn in the other, he was unanimously elected a Kansas Martyr, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining."

☞ A woman has been carrying on a rather strange confidence game in Milwaukie, Green Bay, etc. She dresses in male attire, marries some young lady, and then decamps with her bride's money.

Rude white boy—Clear the track nigger!

Small American citizen of African descent—Now you jus' luff me alone! I guess you'll wish you was a nigger yourself afore dis war is over.—*Exchange.*

☞ A female soldier has been arrested in Green Bay, Wis., who sports a light moustache, speaks two or three languages, circulates counterfeit money and don't like her husband well enough to live with him!

NOTICE—APPEALS,

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE
Lebanon, March 2, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lebanon County will hear Appeals by all persons assessed for State and County Tax, for the year 1864, 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 11
SWATARA,	do	do
UNION,	do	do
COLD SPRING,	do	do
EAST HANOVER,	TUESDAY,	APRIL 12
LONDONDERRY,	do	do
NORTH ANNVILLE,	do	do
SOUTH ANNVILLE,	do	do
SOUTH LEBANON,	WEDNESDAY,	APRIL 13
MILLCREEK,	do	do
JACKSON,	do	do
HEIDELBERG,	do	do
CORNWALL,	THURSDAY,	APRIL 14
N. LEB. BOROUGH,	do	do
N. LEB. TOWNSHIP,	do	do
LEB. BORO. EAST WARD,	FRIDAY,	APRIL 15
LEB. BORO. WEST WARD,	do	do

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

THOMAS LESHER,
PETER FORNEY,
JACOB BRUB CHER.
} *Commissioners of Lebanon county*

Attest—CYRUS SHIRK,
Commissioners' Office