Lebanon Advertiser.

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

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

☞ The Army of the Potomac is still burried in deep mud, though its advance may be anticipated in a very short time. Nearly everything seems to be in readiness for the movement. General BURNSIDE's portion of the expedition, however, is not yet prepared to move. The first portions of his western reinforcements, which will amount in all to perhaps ten thousand men, passed through Pittsburg last week, bound for Annapolis, where his expedition is rendezvousing. It will be some days before he will be ready to sail, and this will very likely detain the column on the Rapidan. Culpepper is to be made a permanent depot of supply, and is to be surrounded by fortifications. It is almost certain that GRANT will divide his army in the attack against Richmond—part going by the James River, part by Culpepper.

It is the general impression that General LEE has been largely reinforced; that he has decided upon an active campaign; and that he is in possession of all GRANT's plans. The correspondents now say he has ninety thousand men. Three weeks ago they would not allow him twenty-five thousand. The guerrillas are in great numbers near Fairfax Court House in the Federal rear, though they have not yet committed any depredations.

☞ A parcel of rowdies lately attacked the house of a Democrat in Clearfield, provided with tar, feathers, &c., intending to tar and feather him. Failing to gain an entrance into the house, they broke the doors and windows, stoned the house hitting the children in the inside, and then fired a pistol at his wife. He stood inside the door with an axe, the sharp edge of which prevented them from carrying out their designs. Next day he prosecuted them, and at the last term of the Court they were convicted, but immediately on the rendering of the verdict a pardon from Governor Curtin set them at liberty. Comment is unnecessary, only the outraged man no doubt regrets that he trusted to the law for justice.—However, this would not be *a free* country if the "loyalty" had not the right to attack the houses of peaceable Democrats at night, fire pistols and throw stones at the women and children, and tar and feather them.—It would not be the "best government on the face of the earth" if such acts were punished.

☞ It is said that owing to the scarcity of copper the U. S. "Government" intends hereafter to use brass in the coinage of cents. "Our government" is smart at expedients, and generally successful. Its a pity that Jeff Davis don't pattern after us. If he did he would have gone to the dogs long ago.

☞ Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston has announced himself as unconditionally for Fremont for the Presidency. He made a speech before a very large meeting on Thursday last, in Pittsburg, starting the Fremont ball in Pennsylvania. The enemies of Old Abe, in his own party, are becoming thick as hops.

☞ Of course this is a *free* country—people, especially the military people, are allowed to do just as they please, which is freedom in the estimation of the abolitionists. If freedom does not mean to do as you please, they contend it is not worth having, and does not the Declaration of Independence say that "all men are *created free!* If an abolitionist desires to oppress a "Copperhead" and is not at liberty to do it, he is not *free.* As they are carrying on the war to free every man, woman and child in this free country, it is not surprising that they sometimes practice the freedom they are fighting for. Last week a Massachusetts regiment passed through Philadelphia. They desired to gut out a tavern on their route. At once the Colonel ordered it to be gutted out. After they had executed that "freedom," they ironed the proprietor and took him along to Baltimore, shaving his head on the way,—for the fun of the thing, we presume, and to carry out their ideas of freedom. Of course, if people defend themselves against such recreations they are Copperheads, traitors and secessionists and do not deserve the blessings of Liberty so fully enjoyed by the abolitionists just now.

☞ The Pennsylvania Senate has passed a resolution—yeas 19, nays 10—to remove the seat of government to Philadelphia. The city has offered one million of dollars as a free gift for the erection of the necessary buildings in case the removal should be definitely agreed upon.

AT IT AGAIN.—The *Courier* is again at its old game of insidiously inciting the "good men" of its party to violence. It even finds fault with Democrats for defending themselves against the charge of "disloyalty." In an article last week, giving a one-sided view of the troubles in Illinois, it jumbles in a parcel of stuff like the following, which has not, although pretending to have, the least connection with the subject of its article:—

"There are men all through the North who affect great indignation when the loyalty of any portion of the "Democratic" party is questioned, and when the term Copperhead is used to distinguish disloyal persons. They would convey the idea that they are only hostile to Mr. Lincoln's administration, yet they give daily evidence that they are in full sympathy with the rebels, and all their actions go to encourage those wicked men. * * * * * * The Copperhead talk that we hear every day, in almost all sections of the country, should be promptly rebuked; and good men should make the authors of such talk understand that they are traitors, and that such sentiments are unfit for a latitude outside of rebel lines. In conversation recently with a gentleman who had been in the South, he informed us that he had heard expressions commonly made, since he had come North, that would not for a moment be tolerated in such Southern cities as New Orleans, Nashville, St. Louis, and Baltimore."

The effect of just such stuff like the above has been seen in a thousand instances all over the north, during the past few months, and was the cause of the awful tragedy in Illinois. Who is advised to "promptly rebuke" Copperheads for defending themselves against the misrepresentations and insults put upon them? No one, and hence any one, drunk or sober, is at liberty to imagine that it is his duty to carry out the advice of the *Courier.* If the "Copperhead talk" is disloyal and deserves to be "promptly rebuked" why don't the *Courier,* or some of its responsible friends, do it by course of law or otherwise, instead of meanly insinuating, and maliciously inciting others to do it, while they coward-like stand in the back ground, shaking in their boots, as has been the case. We say stop it before it is too late. If treason or disloyalty is in our midst, the Counts are open, and Judge Pearson and a Lebanon county Jury will do justice, if not in justice, to all such.—But for God's sake foment no more riots and probable bloodshed.

☞ Mr. Stevens, in the U. S. House of Representatives, plays the bagpipes, and no matter what tune he strikes up the abolition members jump right into it. He manages them just as a showman manages his puppets. Last week he was engineering the Bank Bill through the House. Every proposition he proposed his puppets endorsed and carried, until every one thought that the bill would become a law. All of a sudden, however, for some cause or other he changed his tactics, and moved to lay the bill on the table, which was equivalent to killing it dead, and lo and behold, that carried without a why or a wherefore. In less than two minutes he veered from being a supporter of the bill to its deadly opponent, and his friends veered with him. We make this note not because we are sorry that the bill was killed, but to show that the abolitionists have only one member in Congress who has a mind of his own. They might as well all go home except Stevens, authorizing him to vote for them on all questions. He carries them in his breeches pockets, and does with them as he pleases.

☞ The abolition papers are assuming that if Richmond is captured in the coming campaign that the rebellion will be squashed, but if it should be a failure that peace will follow and that McClellan will be our next President. We earnestly hope that the one or the other may be the upshot of this Summer's operations.

☞ We frequently hear republicans expressing themselves that the war cannot be stopped; that no settlement can be made of our present national troubles; that fighting must continue to the bitter end, &c. The reason of it is that the present administration has not got the brains either to stop it, settle it, or fight it out. That's not to say, however, that others could not do it. As a farmer allowed the other day, the administration is too dumb to stop the war and settle our troubles.

☞ The whole civilized world is expressing its astonishment and disgust at the recently announced assumption of the abolition party of the doctrine of amalgamation, or, miscegenation, as its called to hide its revolting features.

☞ The "Government" moved its armies on to Connecticut last week, and achieved a splendid victory.—They defeated the Democrats at the polls handsomely. The beauty of the thing is that the Democrats of Connecticut, as well as of the other States, contribute their money to the "government," when it is used for the purpose of accomplishing "endorsements" which they detest.

☞ Since the abolition party has adopted amalgamation, as a party principle, they have christened it with the new name of "miscegenation," to hide its revoltingness.—There are thousands and tens of thousands of their own party who believe that such a monstrous principle can never be adopted as a party doctrine, and that it is only a misrepresentation of the opposition. To such we will show the specious pleading of their leaders in favor of it, and we warn them that the only way they can save themselves from becoming endorsers, if not advocates of it, is by leaving the party whose leaders and nine-tenths of its rank and file are already crazy on the nigger. The masses of the Republican party did not at first, and at once endorse the "Helper book." Their leaders did and speedily the party wheeled into line. The masses of the republican party did not at first endorse abolitionism. Their leaders did, and very few of the rank and file are now outside the pale of what was for so many years contrary to their feelings. So with amalgamation. They do not yet approve of it; but their leaders do, and they must toe the mark or break loose at once from such an abominable, aye, disgraceful, organization. The following are among the reasons given by the advocates of the new doctrine why the whites and the blacks should intermarry:

"The white people of America are dying for want of flesh and blood.—They are dry and shrivelled for lack of the healthful juices of life. In the white American are seen unmistakably the indications of physical decay. The cheeks are sunken, the lips are thin and bloodless, the under jaw is narrow and retreating, the teeth decayed, the nose sharp and cold, the eyes small and watery, the complexion of a blue and yellow hue, the head and shoulders bent forward, the hair dry and straggling upon the men, the waists of the women thin and pinched, telling of sterility and consumption, the general appearance gaunt and cadaverous from head to foot. You will see bald heads upon young men. You will see eye-glasses and spectacles, false teeth, artificial color on the face, artificial plumpness to the form. The intercourse will be formal, ascetic, unemotional. Turn now to an assemblage of negroes. Every check is plump, the teeth are whiter than ivory, there are no bald heads, the eyes are large and bright. Our professional men show more than any the lack of healthful association, with their opposites of the other sex. They need contact with healthy, loving, warm-blooded natures to fill up the lean interstices of their anatomy."

Our readers will see at a glance how deceptively the position is assumed, and how dangerous it is to those who do not fully investigate it, especially when, as in this instance, it is to be made a party principle. The members of the abolition party are disposed from association and habit to endorse anything put forth by their leaders, and they will this. The only way to avoid becoming advocates of it is to dissolve at once their connection with the party. We know persons personally who a year ago would become intensly indignant if charged with being abolitionists, who now glory in it. So it will be with the principle of "miscegenation."—Moreover, it is false that the negro man or woman is better than the white, as is assumed in the extract above quoted, and for the evidence you need only look to the men or woman of any locality, or of the country.

☞ Some of the abolitionists, ashamed of the indecency of the abominable doctrine of amalgamation recently adopted by their leaders as a party principle, deny that it is such. We will allow that the abolitionists are not as yet all amalgationists, but it is very certain that all the amalgamationists are abolitionists!

☞ In New Orleans, Gen. Banks, by order of the "government" at Washington, is opening schools for the education of colored children, and providing libraries for the grown niggers. A tax is levied on every owner of real and personal property to keep the schools open one year, and an additional tax of $2 50 for every adult negro in the district for the library. In the same district are full two thousand white children who have not had the benefits of schools for a year. O, nigger, what crimes are committed in thy name.

☞ If our quota is not filled by Friday, drafting will take place.—When the abolitionists told the people last fall to "elect Curtin and avoid the draft," they were slightually mistaken. They said the draft would be avoided by voting for Curtin, whereas it is done by the payment of $300. Of course they didn't lie; they were only *mistaken.* They don't lie. Not they!

"STERN LOYALTY."—The Shippensburg *News* congratulates its readers that "its subscription list is now almost entirely free from Copperheads, and that its stern loyalty has effected so desirable a result." It says further that the patronage of the Copperheads was at best not worth having. That editor will never die where rebel bullets fly.

☞ In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. Long of Ohio, made a speech in which he charged the leading members of the Abolition party, including Lincoln, Seward and Stevens, with being guilty of treason in their violations of the Constitution, and that between a recognition of the South and a continuance of the war for subjugation he preferred the former. Great excitement among the abolitionists was the consequence, and on Saturday the Speaker, Mr. Colfax, left his chair and moved the expulsion of Mr. Long. A long debate was the consequence, in which Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said that he endorsed every word said by Mr. Long, when the anger of the abolitionists fell upon him, and Mr. Washburne moved the expulsion of Mr. Harris, which was not carried however. A resolution declaring Mr. Harris "to be an unworthy member and that he is hereby censured," was then carried by a vote of 93 yeas to 18 nays,—the Democrats generally declining to vote. Among the 18 nays we find the name of Mr. Strouse of this district, for which vote he deserves the thanks of all true Democrats in the country. The dodgers may answer their constituencies, and so may Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and a few other Democrats, who voted with the abolitionists to censure Mr. Harris.—The truth of it is, there is too little back-bone in too many Democratic members of the present Congress.—The abolitionists may declare their treason to the Constitution openly in and out of Congress, as Thad. Stevens frequently has done, and hardly a word of denunciation is heard from the Democratic side, but when a Democrat freely talks the sentiments of the masses of the people and is assailed by the abolitionists, his political friends cower like whipped dogs under the clamor. If Mr. Cox represents the opinions of the Democracy of Ohio in his action on Saturday last, they deserve to be beaten by 100,000 majority, as they were last fall. Mr. Colfax's resolution expelling Mr. Long, was finally postponed to Monday, when we presume Abolition "fairness and honesty" will carry the resolution:

"—— let the hurricane roar,
It will the sooner be o'er."

☞ Mr. Seward's new emigrant bill, it is said, provides for the encouragement of immigration by Government bounties, to be a lien on the labour of the emigrant. In other words the Government is to own them till they pay their passage money. This is treating the poor white laborer worse than the negro freedman. This is a sort of white coolie trade.

☞ On the outside of this paper we copy an article from the New York *Nation,* a Fremont organ, giving its views about Abe Lincoln and his administration. We are sure that nothing more bitter, and at the same time more true has appeared in the Democratic papers against the Administration since the commencement of the rebellion, and yet, when Fremont papers express themselves thus freely we hear no cries of "sympathizers, secession, traitors," and all that. The article is headed "The Truth Told," and should be read by Republicans, Democrats and all others.

☞ When Seward proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict," he said that the United States must be all free or slave. How speedily his idea has been verified. There is not one square mile of free soil now in the American Republic! It is slave Territory from the Aristook to the Columbia.—Every slave of us may be thrown into prison, by a stroke of the pen of A. Lincoln or his hirelings, without trial or conviction, our homes pillaged, our property destroyed, and if we escape with life we may consider ourselves safe. We are all slaves, with the exception, perhaps, of a few niggers.

☞ A man obtruded himself upon the presence of Abraham the first, at the White House, last week, without going through the usual Court ceremonies, and was promptly arrested by the guards and sent to the guard-house. They now say he was crazy, which is very likely, as he imagined that the Republican simplicity of old was still in vogue at Washington.

Professional Slaughter.

THE ONLY SAFETY FOR THE SICK.—When an Emperor of China issues an important decree, he usually appends to it these words—"Respect this. A vermillion edict." The style in which the great guns of the medical profession deliver their opinions is little less authoritative and dictatorial. It is of no use to remonstrate with them. Byron, in his last sickness, told his medical adviser (medical dictator is the more appropriate term) that he was bleeding him to death, but the remark was unheeded; and the lancet was used again and again, until the professional homicide was completed. We verily believe that thousands of sick personsare killed every year by the various modes of violent depletion in vogue among "regular" practitioners. This murderous work cannot, we would fain hope, last much longer. A salutary revolution is in progress. Since the introduction of HOLLOWAY'S celebrated Pills and Ointment into this country, a new light has broken in upon us. We have begun to discover that the disordered action of the great internal organs can be regulated and health restored, without a resort to mineral poisons. That instead of mercury, which in the end withers "marrow, bones and all," Holloway's Pills, which are exclusively vegetable, are all sufficient for the cure of liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, and all diseases arising from indigestion. We have also found out that scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, and cancers, abscesses and all kinds of ulcers, heal and are radically cured by Holloway's OINTMENT. The reign of calomel, caustic and other medical destructives, drawn to a close, and we may possibly live to see the day when Holloway's life sustaining remedies will be the *alpha* and *omega* of the people's *materia medica.*—*Boston Journal.*

ANOTHER STARTLING REPORT.—A "reliable" gentleman, who saw the man that told it to him, has given to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Union* the following trustworthy anecdote about General McClellan. It has not yet appeared in the *Courier,* but will, in due course—the large number of stories of the same kind which the honest paper has on hand having unavoidably prevented its publication:—

"It has been ascertained here that General McClellan after he was superseded by General Burnside, went down to Richmond in a balloon and had a long interview with Jeff. Davis; that the result of this interview was that McClellan, in disguise as the rebel commander, fought and repulsed Burnside at Fredericksburg and Hooker at Chancellorsville. Horace Greeley's partiality for McClellan has induced him to be silent till now."

LEATHER COMING DOWN.

SNYDER CO., PA., Feb. 9, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—In vain have I been looking over the columns of your paper for a notice of an incident which should not go unnoticed, and which occurred in Freeburg, Snyder co., some weeks since. Having been an eye witness to the fact, I consider it a part of my duty to inform the people of the county what transpires in our midst. Not many weeks ago, a certain *so-called* Doctor, living in Freeburg, and who is now taking a course of Lectures at one of the medical Institutions of Philadelphia, came home on a visit and brought with him part of the skin of a *negro wench* and is now getting it *tanned* at George Hilbish's *tannery.* Any one doubting my words will please call on Doctor John Brown, when he can get all necessary information, as he is the individual that brought the skin from Philadelphia and is getting it *tanned* for a pair of Driving Gloves. Buck skins are now sold at half price, and in the course of six months or a year will be worth nothing—as I understand that is the object of *Old Abe,* freeing the niggers for their *hides!*

OCCASIONAL.

☞ Hon. John Banks, died on Sunday a week, in Reading. Some twenty years ago, Mr. Banks was the Whig Candidate for Governor, and subsequently appointed President Judge of the Berks District.

☞ Col. A. J. Glossbrenner, Senior Editor of the *Age,* is announced as a candidate for the Twenty Ninth Congress, in the York, Cumberland and Perry District. Mr. G., was a candidate for Congress, in 1862, and made a creditable campaign. We should rejoice in the election of Mr. Glossbrenner.

A Great Comet Predicted.—The following, says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne: "Professor Newmager, on a three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth; and should it not attach itself (as one globule of quicksilver to another) nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train."

Tragedy in Allentown.—A bloody tragedy was enacted in Allentown, Lehigh county, on the 2d instant.—There had been some difficulty, growing out of domestic relations, between Mr. David Seem, of Emaus, and Mr. Wm. Keck, of Allentown. Seem, it appears had married a Mrs. Shoemaker, widow of Capt. Shoemaker, who died in the army, and Keck had made some observations on the subject which Seem did not like. He had, some time before the occurrence which we are about to relate asked Keck to retract his assertion, which the latter refused to do. On Saturday Keck visited Emaus for the purpose of summoning witnesses in a trial pending in court, and while there went into the store of Tool & Son, where Seem happened to be at the time. The two men did not speak to each other, and pretty soon Keck left by one door, going, as he said, to summon a Mr. Laubauch. Seem followed by another door and the two men met in front of the store. A few words passed between them, when Keck drew a pistol and shot Seem through the heart, killing him instantly. Keck was immediately apprehended, and is now in Allentown jail.

☞ Ben. Wade, of Ohio, lately excused himself for carrying an umbrella on a sunny day, saying he had heard the Army of the Potomac was in motion, and it always rained within twelve hours after that army made a move.

☞ It is a penal offence to give an exhibition of ventriloquism or sleight-of-hand in Vermont.

☞ A German in Poughkeepsie, in writing his name in the gas company's registry-book, put down his occupation as the "drie-guts bisness."

☞ A short time since the Thirty-eighth Ohio went home as a veteran regiment to recruit. Among others they enlisted a sharp looking fellow in Dayton. He was paid the usual bounty, dressed up and returned to the front with the regiment. A few days since he went on picket and was put on an outpost, as he seemed a very shrewd soldier. Soon after he was missed and inquiry being made it was found that he had deserted to the enemy. The affair caused some talk, and was almost forgotten, until a few days ago a flag of truce came in and among other business it was stated that "Captain ——, late of Johnson's Island, sent his compliments to Gen. Baird and hoped he was well."

The captain was an escaped prisoner who had been wandering, and taken this means to get back into the rebel lines. He had become thoroughly posted regarding matters in our army.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—A boiler at the foundry of Merrick & Sons, on Washington street, Philadelphia, exploded on Thursday morning.—Nine men were killed and about twenty were wounded. Considerable property was destroyed, and an entire suspension of the works was rendered necessary.

☞ A New York penny-a-liner writes to a London paper that there is not a negro barber in New York who is not an aspirant for the presidency.

☞ Butler has issued an order, in his province, that every fourth dog shall be slain, and a brigadier general, at $3,000 per year, has been put at the work.

☞ During a search at a house in Gloucester, Mass., for goods stolen during the recent fire, a ready made coffin was found—stolen from one of the dealers—with the top knocked off, and rockers upon the bottom, making a serviceable cradle, in which a babe was comfortably snoozing.

☞ Mrs. Lucretia Clay, wife of the late Hon. Henry Clay, died on Thursday night at the residence of her son, John M. Clay, near Lexington, aged 83.

CONTINENTAL MONEY.—The first issue was made in 1775. The depreciation began in three years afterwards, and went on as follows:

March 1778, $1 in coin was worth $1 75 in paper.

September, 1778, $1 in coin was worth $4 in paper.

March, 1779, $1 in coin was worth $16 in paper.

September, 1779, $1 in coin was worth $19 in paper.

March, 1780, $1 in coin was worth $40 in paper.

December, 1780, $1 in coin was worth $100 in paper.

May, 1781, $1 in coin was worth $500 in paper.

Not long after these days the holder of government money paid twenty thousand dollars for a ham, and ten thousand dollars for a half a pound of tea. Nobody could complain that the debt was not fairly contracted.—But failure and repudiation were none the less inevitable.