



WM. M. BRISLIN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

MORE CANDIDATES.

Not satisfied with the nomination made at Cleveland by the opposition, a parcel of office-holders, contractors, speculators, &c., met at Baltimore, last week, and renominated Old Abe for the Presidency.

The following is the substance of the principal resolutions adopted by the Convention at Baltimore, last week:

War to the last man! No compromise! Complete extirpation of slavery!

Hannibal Hamlin of Maine was floored in the Baltimore Convention. So, under any contingency, we shall be rid of that much of the present Administration after the 4th of March, next.

The President has recommended to Congress the repeal of the \$300 exemption clause in the Conscription Act. Fry, the Provost Marshal General complained to Stanton that nearly all the drafted men paid their commutation money, and recommended its repeal.

The "Government" was renominated for the Presidency last week at Baltimore. Now suppose, as is very probable, that the "Government" should not be re-elected, would the real Government cease to exist?

The abolitionists have already two nominated candidates for the Presidency in the field—Fremont and Abe Linkum.

THE BLOODY MONTH OF MAY. The Richmond Examiner, of June 2, has a computation of losses by the Federal and Confederate armies during the month of May.

It is a pertinent and frequently used expression by the opposition, that the Democrats oppose the administration because they want the offices. That argument, if it may be called such, is easily disposed of, by pointing out that Democrats can now obtain offices more readily than the abolitionists, themselves.

HA! HA!—Fornoy's Press, in speaking of the renomination of Lincoln, says:—"He has so performed his high and awful duty that men trust him, and believe that under his leadership we shall have a happy, free and united country!"

A bold thief walked into a large jewelry store in Cincinnati last week, and attempted to regulate his watch. At that moment, when he was unobserved, he quietly opened a door of the show case, abstracted a tray of forty-eight diamond rings, worth altogether ten thousand dollars, and complacently walked off.

Hon Alexander King, of Bedford county, has been appointed Judge of the sixteenth Judicial District, in place of Judge Nill deceased.

A few days in Philadelphia, last week, convinced us fully that Abolitionism and Abelinism have seen their best days. People are beginning to defy the terrorism and despotism of the Administration, and speak out in plain terms in regard to its acts and incompetency.

The Courier must have been in a terrible passion last week on account of the nomination of Fremont, or something else. Its columns are filled with personalities, abuse and low slang against the Democrats, against Strouse, Stiles, Ancona, Miller, &c.

The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness to make every sacrifice demanded of them, their forbearance and silence, under the suspension of everything that could be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity of the President to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed.

The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation, but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confiscation extended to the property of all Rebels, is practicable, and, if it were so, I don't think it a measure of sound policy.

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LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

The following is Gen. Fremont's letter accepting the nomination tendered him by the Cleveland National Republican Convention:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the letter which I have had the honor to receive from you on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer me the honorable and difficult position of their candidate in the approaching Presidential contest.

Very honorable, because in offering it to me you act in the name of a great number of citizens who seek a great number of things the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in view.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created, and no contest could have been possible.

If, as we have been taught to believe, those guarantees of liberty, which made the distinctive value and glory of our country, are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against the arbitrary violation, which had not even the excuse of necessity.

It must not be supposed, that because Johnson, Dickinson, Dix, Butler, &c., recreant Democrats, are constantly before the public that there are many other Democrats who have also gone over to the opposition. Nearly all that have gone over are either in prominent offices, or violent and in that way make more noise and uproar, than their numerical strength warrants.

"Vote for Curtin and avoid the Draft!"—Almost every country paper we have opened for the past ten days, contains long lists of drafted to fill up the "last call" of Abe for men to put down the rebellion.

Singular superstition.—In one of the rural districts of Massachusetts lives a little weakened, nervous man, of remarkable lingual developments. This old man, though near a railroad junction, never set foot on a car, or was more than fifty miles from home.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation, but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose.

The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single element in the way of its attainment. This element was Slavery, may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendment of the Constitution to make its extinction complete.

With this extinction of Slavery, the party divisions created by it have also disappeared. And if, in the history of the country, there has ever been a time when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a wellgrounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there

should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support.

My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to indorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with the view to prevent the misfortune of his reelection.

In this contingency, I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make this sacrifice only to regain liberty of speech, and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me.

With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquit me with the actions of the Committee.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT. New York, June 4, 1864.

Andrew Johnson, four years ago was a Breckenridge Democrat.—He has since slipped about from one position to another, and out of one office into another, until now he finds himself on the ticket with Old Abe for Vice President.

There has been a Federal victory in the Shenandoah Valley. Staunton is a town in the valley, forty miles west of Orange Court House, and twenty-five west-northwest of Charlottesville. Twelve miles north of Staunton, is Mount Crawford.

General Morgan has begun his raid into Kentucky. He has entered the State with twenty-five hundred men, and has captured Paris. He is advancing towards the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, over which Sherman's supplies are carried.

General Grant on Saturday afternoon, still held his line from Coal Harbor to Bottom's Bridge. The cavalry north of Coal Harbor had been out on a reconnaissance. Some skirmishing had taken place, but with no important result.

General Grant has not yet passed the Chickabominy. General Warren advanced about half a mile from Despatch Station to the edge of the hill where he could look down upon the railroad and Bottom's Bridge, crossing the Chickabominy.

General Grant, since Tuesday, has done nothing, except it be to dig towards Coal Harbor. The enemy are in front of him, disputing every passage.

John Morgan in Kentucky, is besieging Frankfort. He has, it is reported, summoned the town to surrender, but has been refused. In Louisville the militia have been called out, and there is great consternation.

The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained, but it is thought from what has been learned that at least forty persons have perished, mostly burned to death in their state rooms. No one is believed to have escaped from the ladies cabin!

Blanks for Bounty and Invalid Pension Claims just printed and for sale at the Advertising Office.

THE WAR.

Our latest accounts of the war published in the Advertiser of last week included the battle of Friday, the 3d inst., which caused severe Federal losses. The northern Federal flank retreated to Bethesda Church; the southern flank maintained its position below Coal Harbor.

On Saturday nothing was done. On Sunday, Grant began making new dispositions. Hanover Town and New Castle were given up. The roads running from those places to Mechanicsville and the Chickabominy were no longer picketed.

Major Western, 24th Missouri, received \$560 for furnishing guards for the protection of cotton.

Capt. Jerome Bradley, A. Q. M., and Capt. Robt. Gorman, half profits on 102 bales, \$2,500.

Capt. Hayden and Lieut. Wright, 3d Iowa Battery, Lieut. Baker, 38th Ill.; Lieut. Flint, 10th Mo. Battery, and Lieut. Murdock, 15th Ohio Battery, to whom permits were shown to have been granted for cotton trading by Generals Grant, Curtis, Steele, Gorman and Washburne.

McClellan in Eastern.—General McClellan visited Eastern on Tuesday of last week, very unexpectedly, on private business.

Police Officer Drowned.—On Friday evening last, Albert A. Messenkop, Constable of the South East Ward, was drowned in the Conestoga, just below the breast of the dam at the fifth lock, above Safe Harbor.

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FRAUDS IN THE WEST.

The report of the military commission presided over by Major General Irwin McDowell, and charged with an examination into alleged frauds in the Western Department, was transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate this evening.

The court proceeded to inquire as to what officers were engaged in traffic in cotton or produce, to what extent and under what circumstances.

In the case of Saunders and Woodson, the Cotton was all accounted for excepting \$275. The White cotton was accounted for, excepting that gold was received for it while at 17 per cent premium and currency paid over in its stead.

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his way to Mr. Chase's bedchamber, and took his gold watch and pocket book containing about \$40, and made his escape without disturbing the Secretary, who was sound asleep.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, that in consequence of losses by the burning of a building, an assessment of \$100,000, has been levied by the Board of Managers, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of April 13, 1859.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Charter, to be designated as section four, as follows:

Section 5. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature which shall confer any special privilege, or grant any special power, or confer any special honor, or any other benefit, upon any individual citizen of this Commonwealth, except as provided in this article.

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