

move this, he would administer laetice acid with ordinary food. This acid is known to possess the power of removing or dissolving the incrustations which form on the arterious cartilages and valves of the heart. As butter-milk abounds in this acid, and is, moreover, an agreeable kind of food, its habitual use, it is urged, will free the system from these causes, which inevitably cause death between the seven-fifth and one hundred year."—Doubtless, Methusalem lived largely upon butter-milk. At least we do not remember that we have ever seen it doubted.

Lebanon Advertiser.

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CRASH TO IRON, WE CRASH TO FOLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

"COPPERHEADS."—We have heard many definitions of the term "Copperhead" during the last year or two, but all, it seems to us, missed the mark. In our opinion a real "Copperhead" is one who is constantly urging the war to go on; trying out for drafts, volunteering, &c.; persuading others to go; who wants the last man and the last dollar expended in putting down the rebellion and freeing the negroes, but who does not go himself to help carry out his ideas.—"Copperheads" are the stay-at-home patriots found in Loyal Leagues, who "sustain the government" by talking in its favor, and making money out of it. There are other "Copperheads" however. The "loyal" thieves who cheat the soldiers; defraud the government by shoddy contracts; officials who coin money out of the blood and treasure of the nation; hypocrites and fanatics who would deprive the people of their liberty under the plea of "military necessity," and preachers who desecrate their pulpits and endanger the souls of their flocks by preaching politics instead of Christ crucified, are all "Copperheads" of a malignant type.

ATTENTION SUBJECTS OF OLD ABE!—Unexpectedly, last week, Congress repealed the \$300 commutation clause in the Conscription Act. Heretofore a drafted person who did not wish to go a soldiering could, by the payment of \$300 be exempted. Upon the recommendation of Lincoln this \$300 exemption business was, last week, repealed by Congress, so that now every one drafted will be obliged to go, or furnish an acceptable substitute.

The poor man can now set his house in order and prepare to shoulder Abe's musket, as no man of limited means will be able to buy a substitute at, say \$1000, which they will command.

It is only the rich that can buy substitutes. It is true, as the abolitionists say, that the poor man can go for the rich man, and obtain the money, but we venture to assert that that is a poor consolation to those not adapted to war and fighting, and who regard their lives, their wives, and their children. Many are the curses that have already fallen on the head of the joking despot at Washington, and they will now come to nought. The only remedy we have to avoid the grinding despotism now fastening itself upon us, is by the people rallying under the banners of PEACE—putting a stop to the war and ousting the powers that be at Washington out of office by means of the ballot-boxes, if another chance will be left to us.

MORE TAXES.—The new tax bill has passed both branches of Congress and is now in the hands of the President. The bill makes a number of important changes,—especially in the income tax, which is now raised to five per cent. on all incomes between \$600 and \$5,000; on incomes from \$6,000 to \$10,000 seven and a half per cent., and on all sums exceeding that amount ten per cent. The tax on Whiskey will be \$1.50 per gallon after the first of July and until the first of February next, after which period it will be \$2.00 per gallon. Many of the other taxes are raised in like proportion.

"This war shall not be stopped until slavery is abolished," is still yelled by the abolitionists. They forgot that Old Abe has abolished slavery several times already, by proclamation! If that should not have accomplished the object, as we told them it would not, let Congress abolish slavery to-morrow, and then in God's name stop the war. Enough blood and treasure have been sacrificed on "that line." When the bill to abolish slavery, defeated last week, comes up again, we trust it will be put through unanimously, and after that let the Democrats in Congress and out of it, as well as the people generally, who wish the welfare of their country and its inhabitants, insist upon an immediate stoppage of the war. Slavery will then have been abolished, to the satisfaction of the abolitionists, and this once combining block at least will be out of the way.

Important News.

MARYLAND INVADED.

Another Draft.

General Ewell, with a large force of Confederates, is approaching Western Maryland. He has captured Martinsburg, and General Sigel, too weak to oppose him, has retreated towards Harper's Ferry. Martinsburg is twenty miles south of the Pennsylvania line, and eight miles west of the Potomac at Shepherdstown. The Confederates move in three columns, one towards Shepherdstown; one on a parallel road crossing the Potomac above it; and one on a parallel road crossing below. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been captured, and the moving of trains prevented. Ewell entered Martinsburg on Sunday morning. There was some fighting done, but Sigel's forces withdrew so rapidly that there were very few casualties. At last accounts the centre column was about four miles from the Potomac, at Shepherdstown; the northern column was at North Mountain, three miles west of Falling Waters, on the Potomac; and the southern column was at Leetown, six miles southwest of Shepherdstown. This southern column was the only one at all opposed. A small force was in front of it. The absence of Hunter permits Ewell to do as he pleases. He can easily cross the Potomac, as there are not five thousand Federal troops within forty miles of Harper's Ferry.

The President is about to make another call for five hundred thousand men. The commutation clause has been abolished.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY: Generals Wilson and Kautz, with their cavalry expedition, had returned to the Federal camp, in front of Petersburg. They cut their way through the Confederates who intercepted their march. They abandoned twelve guns to the enemy. Every wagon and ambulance they had fell into the enemy's hands or was burned. From seven hundred and fifty to one thousand men were also lost. Four hundred negroes were safely brought to Grant's camp. Very little has been done by the Federal army before Petersburg. The Confederates have appeared on the north bank of the James, between General Foster's earthwork and Malvern Hill. Another force has appeared on the river above Foster. Batteries have been planted in both places, which throw shells into his camp. General Smith on the south bank of the Appomattox, has made an assault upon the Confederate works in front of him and northeast of Petersburg. He was repulsed and retired to his original line.

Secretary Chase, smelling a rat, resigned his position in the Cabinet last week. The President first nominated David Tod, a reenter Democrat, to the vacant position, but the Senate not feeling disposed to confirm the nomination, Mr. Tod declined the position, and Senator Fessenden, of Maine, was substituted in his place. Chase was seeing that the whole concern, greenbacks and all, was going to smash, took the example of rats deserting a sinking ship, and skedaddled.

Greenbacks, on Friday last, were worth only 87 cents on the dollar gold. The latter standard commodity was rated at 270.

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THE CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS.—Our information from Georgia is to the effect that the efforts of the Rebel sharpshooters to pick off our officers is fearfully successful, much more so, indeed, than ever before. Most of them use a recently improved Whitworth gun, which is said to be superior to anything in use by our forces. It is understood that the rebels pay as much as \$1,500 apiece for these guns. We do not know the kind of money used, but suppose gold or sterling exchange, as Johnny Ball, from whom they were purchased, would probably insist on good money. One of the guns was captured on the other side of Resaca some time since, in this way:

A sharpshooter (Rebel) climbed into a tree, and tied a handkerchief around his waist to prevent his falling in case he should be wounded. The rebel was not more than comfortably fixed before Federal sharpshooter fired a shot through his neck and instantly killed him. He hung in the tree until our lines extended to the spot, when he was cut down and his gun taken.

Major Norton, Colonel Wiles, Captain Sheridan, and many others were shot with the Whitworth rifle.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

Mr. CHASE and the State of New Jersey asked for a loan at the same time. Both loans were for six per cent., but with this difference, that Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase got a part of his taken at premiums varying from 104 to 106. A large share, however, is as much offered as she wanted, and some of it as high as 108. This looks very much as if New Jersey had a far better credit than the United States. The fact that New Jersey is under Democratic rule, and the United States is controlled by the abolitionists, may perhaps explain the reason.

[From the New York Herald.]
THE GREAT QUESTION—SHALL LINCOLN BE RE-ELECTED?

The question of the re-election of President Lincoln is the most important issue presented to a democratic people during the present century. It is an issue which is to decide whether or not the people have sufficient intelligence to preserve their own rights and liberties from the encroachments of ignorant and despotic rulers. This issue has been determined in the negative by the history of past republics. Now it is to be reargued, and a final decision rendered by the citizens of this country, the last and the greatest of democratic governments.

We do not object to Mr. Lincoln because he was once a rail-splitter, nor

far enough and must be again elevated to its former grandeur. It is a sad thing for a republic when its highest representative office degenerates to the level of its most petty politicians; but it is a sadder thing to find a people so degenerate as to again select an official who has proven himself grossly incompetent. We do not hesitate to assert, therefore, that the approaching election will be critical test of the capacity of our citizens to govern themselves. If they unite upon some pure, honorable candidate they will vindicate their title to the freedom bequeathed them by their fathers, and prove to the world that Americans can rise superior to the prejudices of party when politicians seek to use party, ties and partisan power to enslave their constituents.

Killed outright, 26,000
Died of wounds, 10,000
Wounded, 207,000
Died of sickness, 25,000
Incapacitated from further service by disease and disease.

With Gold at 250, the pay of the soldiers would be exactly \$5,20 per month, or \$62.40 per year.

In many of the counties of Pennsylvania where the quotas on the last call for men are not full, they are just now having a beautiful time of it. They make a draft, when all those drafted either are exempted or pay their commutation. Thus no men are furnished, when another draft is immediately ordered to fill up the deficiency. In some counties they have drafted as often as three times in the last two months and are hardly any nearer now of having their quotas full than when they commenced. The people of the United States will soon think of emigrating to—say Ireland, if this war is not speedily closed.

The new bill repealing the \$300 commutation clause in the enrollment bill, also provides that substitutes are to receive no bounty—districts are allowed fifty days after a call to fill up their quotas before the draft takes place. Volunteers are to receive a Government bounty of \$100 for one year's service, \$200 for 2 years and \$400 for three years, to be paid in three equal payments at the commencement, middle and end of the term; a special tax of 5 per cent. on incomes above \$600 has been laid to raise money to pay bounties. The bill has not yet finally passed, and after making them led them to the margin of a small like, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which the water, agitated by the first, had become muddled, and when he bathed, he came out copper-colored; the third did not leap till the water became black with mud, and he came out with its own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages and out of his misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest.—When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labor, the second enwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper, the engines of the mind—the means of mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

A SINGULAR TRADITION.—Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and that after making them led them to the margin of a small like, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which the water, agitated by the first, had become muddled, and when he bathed, he came out copper-colored; the third did not leap till the water became black with mud, and he came out with its own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages and out of his misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest.—When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labor, the second enwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper, the engines of the mind—the means of mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's grave.

IT IS SAID THAT WHEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN BEGAN THE WORK OF FILLING HIMSELF UP WITH THE GOOD THINGS OF THE TABLE AT THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR, HE EXCLAIMED: "I'LL FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE, IF I TAKES ALL SUMMER."

"COME, DON'T BE TIMID," said a couple of silly scabs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourselves at home." "WE SHOULD HAVE TO BLOW OUR BRAINS OUT TO DO THAT," was the reply.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Gen. Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General of Subsistence of the United States Army died here yesterday. He entered the service in 1813, and was a brother of the late President Taylor.

The Senate has passed a resolution calling upon the President to set apart a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

A day of fasting and prayer is doubtless well enough, but the President and the Administration already supplies us with three hundred and sixty-five days of humiliation in the course of the year. We cannot foresee more than two days of rejoicing for the next eight months; one will be when it is announced that Lincoln has been beaten at the polls, and the other when a brain new Administration goes into power in Washington.

PROFESSIONAL BUTCHERS.—As if the battle wounds were not gaudy enough, we read of a surgeon's amputating a leg at the hip joint of a poor maimed soldier who survived the operation only a few hours. That surgeon should be tied down to a board and have his own hip joint divided just to see how pleasant the torture is. The operation is never successful, except in killing the patient, and probably kills him. The result, "surviving only a few hours," being of no consequence to the remorseless "sawbones" who hacked at a dying patriot with all the ardor the pursuit of knowledge could inspire.

THE COST OF THE CAMPAIGN--OUR LOSSES.—When the news first reached us of the two days' fighting in the Wilderness, after Grant crossed the Rappahannock, we spoke of the event as a carnival of blood; and, although this designation elicited howls of derision from the abolition press, we now find in the light of subsequent events, that the language applied to the fighting is expressive, if anything, not sufficiently expressive.

With Grant's advent upon James River, the overland campaign against Richmond may be said to have been concluded, and we are now enabled to judge of it as a whole. It occupied just six weeks and one day; a time which, although short when measured by days, was sufficiently long to have sufficed for the shedding of more blood than was ever shed in a similar length of time in the history of modern warfare. At the very lowest estimate, 70,000 men were either killed or wounded in the Federal army in this movement—a number the purity of his motives. Setting aside motives, however, we only ask a candid consideration of Mr. Lincoln's acts. If the people approve these acts they will have the opportunity of endorsing them in November. If not, they cannot conscientiously vote for Lincoln. Whether they have the intelligence to decide rightly, and the independence to register that decision at the polls, is the issue of the day; and upon that depends the future of this great country.

But if there be those who can contemplate these gigantic losses without faintness, and whose appetite for horror is so great that no amount will grieve them, such persons need not confine themselves to the sanguinary results before Richmond. If there be a sea of blood in front of Richmond, there is a river of respectable dimensions which begins at Chattanooga, and which, deep and broad, flows southward to Atlanta. Forty-five thousand men in killed and wounded have been the cost to our armies of advancing thus far on their road to Georgia, while to the rebels the expenses have probably been no less than from 25,000 to 30,000 during the same period. If to the casualties near Atlanta, and in Georgia we add the trifling ones of Sturgis in Mississippi, Banks in Louisiana, and Steele in Arkansas, we will reach the frightful total losses to both sides in killed and wounded of 250,000 men. Estimating the killed at one in nine, and we have in killed outright alone nearly 26,000,

which list will be largely swelled by those who since have died of their wounds.

This estimate does not include those who have died from disease or have been incapacitated by sickness, which, at the very lowest estimate, has been 5 per cent. of the armies of both sections. Taking the lowest estimates of losses on both sides in the campaign of 1864, and estimating the proportion of the wounded who have died at the very moderate figure of 5 per cent, we have the following:

Killed outright, 26,000
Died of wounds, 10,000
Wounded, 207,000
Died of sickness, 25,000
Incapacitated from further service by disease and disease.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday afternoon, as a funeral was coming toward town, and just as it was descending the hill, at Leinbach's, beyond the Peen street bridge, one of the horses attached to one of the rear carriages, took flight, and ran away, pushing the funeral procession together in the most inextricable confusion, during which one man had his leg broken, a woman had her shoulder put out of joint; several were bruised and all badly frightened, and one horse was killed.—*Reading Times.*

The profligacy in the departments at Washington, is considered the result of the force of example. The Secretary of State having boasted of his little bell, the followers of the Administration provided themselves each with a little bell.

MISS MANDANA TILESTON, daughter of the late Cornelius Tileston, of Williamsburg, Mass., was married a few weeks since, at Oxford, Ohio, to the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, after an engagement of thirteen years. Preparations for their wedding were being made twelve and a half years ago, when Mr. Fairbanks, was imprisoned in Kentucky for assisting slaves to escape, and he has just been released. During all this time Miss Tileston did not relax her efforts to secure his release.

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