

Lebanon Advertiser.

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES COME TO LEAD, WE COME TO FOLLOW. W.M. M. BRUNNEN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT. Geo. B. McClellan, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Geo. H. Pendleton, OF OHIO. FOR CONGRESS. HON. MYER STROUSE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. Assembly. ADAM RISE, Lebanon. Prothonotary. JACOB WITMER, Jr., Cornwall. Sheriff. W. C. SOLLIDER, Scenery. Commissioners. RUDOLPH HERR, 3y, South Annville. MARTIN MANDERBACH, Jr., 2y Jackson.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, March 4th, 1861. I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful power to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

We direct the particular attention of our friends to that section of the law providing for the soldier's voting, published on the outside of this paper, which requires that every soldier has his name on the Assessment Lists and that his taxes are paid. Attention to this matter in time will give Gen. McClellan thousands of votes.

The abolition papers tell us that Secretary Stanton is making active preparations to secure the exchange of negro prisoners held by the rebels. We wish Secretary Stanton would make some efforts to secure the release of the white prisoners held in Libby prison at Richmond, for several years already.

Daniel S. Dickinson, the traitor Democrat, of whom the Abolitionists have made so much ado for the past four years, having made all that he is likely to make out of Abe Lincoln, now refuses to support him for re-election.

We shall no doubt next hear that Ben Butler, too, is forsaking his master. If he does we trust the Democratic party will never allow him even to be a dog catcher in its ranks. These men acted with the Democracy while in power, for the spoils. When Abe became King they joined his clan, also for the spoils, and now they smell a rat, and believing that he is played out, they are arranging to join the big heap, and again for spoils. They join any party where they think the likelihood of obtaining the spoils the best.

While we are pleased to welcome to the ranks of McClellan all who believe that his election will be for the benefit of the country, no matter what party they heretofore belonged to, or how they voted, we protest against scamps like Dickinson, Butler, Stanton, and that crew joining us. They come for no good and we are better without them than with them.

The abolitionists are very anxious that Gen. Fremont should withdraw as a candidate for the Presidency, and have been extensively publishing that he intended to do so. But he has not done so yet. They are divided hopelessly, and Fremont won't clear the track, and if he does it won't help Old Abe.

NOT A PARTIZAN NOMINATION. In one sense the nomination of Gen. McClellan can scarcely be looked upon as having been made by a party. He was long since the candidate of a large portion of the people. He was first nominated by the "National Union Party," an organization composed almost wholly of our old Whigs and moderate Republicans.

Ex-President, Fillmore, and fighting Joe Hooker have both announced their intention of supporting Gen. McClellan for the Presidency. McClellan is for the Union without condition. Lincoln is only for the Union in case slavery is abolished. Let the people choose.

A magnificent car, sixteen wheels, and costing \$80,000 has just been finished at Alexandria, for the use of Abe Lincoln. The money, of course, comes out of the Treasury. Who can fail becoming indignant at such a squandering of the people's money? Heretofore he rode in a carriage guarded by a troop of blacks, now as he strides to royal power, the people must pay \$80,000 to furnish him a car to ride in on the railroad.

General Grant is now at Burlington, New Jersey, where he has a son and daughter at school. A Democratic meeting to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution, was held in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on Saturday. At about five in the afternoon, just as the speaking for the day had concluded and the meeting was dispersing, a party of twenty dismounted cavalrymen charged upon the crowd with drawn sabres. After wounding some six citizens, among them a returned volunteer who had served for three years, and fighting for about five minutes, the cavalry suddenly withdrew.

Governor Seymour of New York has been re-nominated by acclamation for the position he now holds. If all the people of the great State of New York knew their interests they would also re elect him by acclamation. The election in Maine was held last week. Of course the Republicans elected their candidates, but their majority is becoming beautifully less every year. In 1860 their majority was 25,600; in 1863 17,000; in 1864 about 13,000. In about two months it may be nothing at all.

A WORD MORE ABOUT THE SOLDIER'S VOTE. In another part of this paper we suggest a plan by which Democratic tickets might be supplied to the soldiers in the army in abundance, by means of a little foresight and care on the part of their friends and acquaintances at home. There is necessity that the work be done, and done speedily. Let it not be forgotten that in three weeks our State election occurs. We expect to carry the State by a large majority of the home vote, and if proper means are used to supply our soldiers with tickets we do not believe the army vote will hurt us, provided gross frauds and impositions are not practiced. If they are we shall be able to ascertain that it has been done, and to know how it was accomplished, and our people keep up a close correspondence with their friends in the ranks. But there is one important point to which we desire especially to call the attention of the people. No man can vote in this State, and no Pennsylvania soldier can vote in the army, unless he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which must have been assessed at least ten days before the election at which he proposes to vote.

SOLDIERS MUST BE ASSESSED. And their tax must be paid if they are expected to be allowed to vote. This can be done in accordance with the law, by any of their friends at home, and a receipt for their payment forwarded by mail. Let this be remembered and attended to. Of course this only applies to such as are over twenty-two years of age. Any soldier can vote on age in the army just the same as if he were at home. Little fairness as we expect to see in the polling of the soldier vote we advise all to open a correspondence with their friends in the army immediately. Only by some such means can we stand the slightest chance of securing any portion of their vote, and in no other way can we surely learn how much rascality has been practiced as by letters received after the election is over. We hope our suggestion will be universally acted upon, and acted upon at once.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER ON GEN. McCLELLAN'S NOMINATION. We commend the following article "to all whom it may concern," but more especially to those who once gloried in the name of "Whig." Read it, ye old line whigs, who once so proudly followed the leadership of the immortal Clay and god-like WEBSTER; and hear what the recognized National organ of your then glorious old party has to say of the nomination of General McClellan. Read it, and then hand it to your whig neighbor to read:

General McClellan's Resignation. Some of our Republican exchanges, and the Courier among them, have been distressing themselves about McClellan's resignation. If it will be any consolation, we would inform them that McClellan resigned his commission before accepting the nomination. Why, no announcement of its acceptance has been made, perhaps Mr. Lincoln can tell.

HOW CAN WE SECURE THE SOLDIER'S VOTE AS THEY PLEASE? We can think of no plan which would be so effective, and so little liable to failure, as for every Democratic man or woman in this State who has a friend in the army to send, enclosed in a letter, at an early period in the campaign, so that they will be sure to get through in time, a full supply of Democratic tickets. To enable all to procure them, tickets for both the State and Presidential elections should be sent to some good, reliable Democrat in each township, so that every Democrat who has a friend in the army can procure the desired number of tickets, without having to put himself into any serious inconvenience.

GENERAL CASE. On their way to Chicago, Gov. Seymour and others of the New York delegation visited General Case at his residence in Detroit. The correspondent of the Albany Argus says: "Foelix in body the aged statesman seemed to be clear in intellect and hopeful in spirit. He realized to the fullest the calamities that had befallen the country; and yet he had faith in the future. He had seen so much accomplished by the patriotism and energy of the people, that he felt there was nothing impossible in the future—his first residence in Detroit was 54 years ago, as a military officer. He had sailed with Indian guides, in a bark canoe, along the site of Chicago, when his inhabitants were but a single family. He had made treaties, held councils, and fought battles with the Indians, all throughout the region of the Northwest, now thronged with populations and the seat of prosperous cities. He was born before the acknowledgment of our independence; he saw the Union formed and the Constitution made; he has lived to see both destroyed by fanaticism and force. May he live to see them restored again, and close his patriotic career amid the regrets of a united people."

WEY DON'T THEY HOWL?—The National Intelligencer, noticing the fact that Sherman has not "bagged" or "destroyed" the army of Hood, remarks that there ought to be an outbreak of indignation against him on the part of those Republican journals which have never ceased to revile Gen. McClellan because he "allowed" the insurgents to evacuate Manassas without "bagging" or "destroying" them, and to retire from before his front at Antietam without completing their "annihilation." Why don't they howl?

Mrs. Lincoln and her hopeful son "Bob," (who boasts that he has made \$400,000, since the election of his father,) are dancing at Saratoga. Fine times, these, for the Lincoln's; plenty of money, and with no fear of old Abe's draft, they dance and frolic, as the country reels in blood, and the groans of tens of thousands of our poor soldiers, wounded and dying, can be heard at the Executive mansion. Ye gods, what a spectacle!

It is stated that John Morgan, the noted rebel cavalry leader, has been killed in a fight in Tennessee. John has been killed so often that he ought to be dead by this time.

When Lincoln was nominated, gold went up to 299. When McClellan was nominated, it fell to 220. Significant, wasn't it? Mr. LINCOLN draws his salary in gold. The laborer and mechanic receive their wages in depreciated paper. The Executive who has driven gold out of sight demands his pay in it, and compels the poor man to receive his hire in greenbacks, which he himself refuses to touch.

GENERAL McCLELLAN says that the Union is the only condition of peace. Mr. Lincoln says the freedom of the negro is the only condition of peace. Every man, therefore, who prefers the negro to the Union, will vote for Lincoln, debt, taxation, and endless war.

The "boys" connected with the Tenth New York artillery have passed the following by acclamation: "Resolved, That we will eternally hate white beans and black Republicans."

strength necessary to bear its burdens in this day of trial and perplexity. Possessing a mind more remarkable for solidity than brilliancy, calm in his judgments, deliberate in his purposes, but, after deliberation, tenacious of his resolves, he presents a combination of intellectual qualities and mental traits which, though rare in one so young, may be justly held to derive fresh strength and beauty from their union with the unspent vigor of early manhood.

Such we suppose to be some of the grounds on which the candidacy of Gen. McClellan may be justly vindicated before the American people, and the spontaneous enthusiasm elicited by his name, as well in the walks of private life as in the camp of the soldier, is a sufficient token of the earnestness with which these motives of personal confidence are cherished by multitudes of the people.

And if these are the personal attributes which deservedly command for Gen. McClellan the respect and confidence of his countrymen, it is only just to say that his political principles are such as commend themselves to the cordial acceptance of every lover and supporter of the Union, based on the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. He stands today as the representative embodiment of those principles which, at one time in the history of this sad war, enabled the nation to present an undivided front against the revolutionary violence of armed sedition at the South and the equally revolutionary exactions of political radicalism at the North.

As a man, it is universally conceded that Major General McClellan possesses in the highest degree those qualities which inspire respect, confidence, and admiration. Utilizing purity and probity of private character, as enjoined by the moral law, the virtues and graces engrained on that character by the code of the Christian faith; he presents in his person the embodiment of a patriotism which takes its animating impulses not only from a perception of duty as due to man, but from a profound sense of responsibility to God.

It need not be disguised that General McClellan owes, in some degree, the extent and warmth of the popular enthusiasm everywhere manifested in his favor to the persecutions of which he has been made the object, and to the unjust obloquy by which he has been hounded in the field and since his retirement from active command. The attacks thus made upon him have been so obviously the offerings of official jealousies or partisan rivalries that the people have resented the injustice done to him as a wrong done to the national cause. They knew that McClellan was not kept in retirement for want of capacity when such as have been trusted elsewhere were placed in posts of honor and responsibility.

A NEW "GOVERNMENT STAMP."—It is said that "the Government" (Lincoln) Stamped his foot violently when he heard of Gen. McClellan's nomination.

A robin's nest was found lately in a tree at the Onida community which had intervened in its structure twenty nine ladies collars, all of which had been purloined by the birds from the grass-plot, where they were placed after the war.

FOR McCLELLAN.—General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter celebrity, is a warm and enthusiastic friend of General McClellan for the Presidency.

ARE YOU ASSESSED.—Every voter should see that he is assessed at least ten days before the election. We refer to this early in the campaign, because we desire to impress upon the people engaged in this great struggle, for their constitutional rights—for peace and union, that they must be thoroughly and completely organized before election day.

The New York Tribune despises Lincoln and will not utter a word in his favor. It however, electioneers for him by abusing McClellan. It is willing to do anything if Sambo can be emancipated. The nigger is the political platform of the Tribune.

The New York Commercial says that it is generally published that "Shirley Plaster" Chase and family are about visiting Europe.

An English letter also declares that Mr. Chase has invested about \$200,000 sterling in the English funds. If this is so he is probably obeying the dictates of prudence and "seeing from the wrath to come."

Where did he get this amount of money? His salary was but \$5,000 per year, and he was worth nothing when appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Will some "loyalist" answer?

If the people want to pay fifty cents a pound for sugar, that they should buy for ten, let them vote the Abolition ticket.

If they want to pay ten dollars for yard for calico that they once purchased for twelve cents, let them vote the Abolition ticket.

If they have and desire to see their families go barefooted and naked, to see their wives and children suffer from want let the laboring man vote the Abolition ticket.

But if they would have the good old days of Democracy, the days when "dimes" were to be had by the handful, and "quarters" by the dozen—the days of cheap goods, of low taxes, of plenty and prosperity, they will vote the Democratic ticket all through.

The Board of Directors of the LEBANON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, authorized by a resolution (No. 2) of TWO DOLLAR PER CENT INTEREST, to receive applications for insurance, on property, as follows:—

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter GOODS IN THE COUNTY. Attention Countrymen

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following Real Estate, in the Village of Summitville, Bethel Township, Lebanon County, Pa.:—

1. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing FIFTEEN ACRES AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

2. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing SEVEN ACRES AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

3. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

4. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

5. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

6. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

7. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

8. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

9. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

10. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

PUBLIC SALE OF A Valuable Tavern Stand. WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 24th day of Sept., 1864, on premises No. 1, the following Real Estate, the property of Daniel Hays.

1. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

2. A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing ONE ACRE AND TWO PERCHES, and is bounded by the Cross Roads Dwelling House and large BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

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