

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1861.

Where parties are maknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Alloona Tribune, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspaper in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Mr. Roller and the Volunteers.

When a man is defeated in a contest for a political office, we think it should be done honorably-not by wilful misrepresentation. If we thought that any sane or honest man, who knows Mr. Roller, really believes that he is not the friend of our volunteers, as has been charged and bunglingly attempted to be proven-more by surmises than facts—we would have a better plea for appearing in his defence at this time. None who know him could believe the charge. Nevertheless, there a knowledge of the facts in the case, who might be deceived by the false accusation, made for political effect, and for this reason we have, in justice to Mr. R., concluded to notice the charge and, so far as we may be able, place him in his true position on the volunteer question.

It is charged that he voted against the 8d section of an act passed at the extra session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for the arming of the State." The 3d section of that act reads as follows:

SECTION 3. That in addition to the officers now allowed by law, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent perto have command of all the military forces of Pennsylvania raised and to be raised, with the rank of Major General, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to pay, privileges and emoluments of a Major General commanding in the army of the United States; and he shall also have authority in manner as aforesaid, to appoint two persons of like military education. experience and skill, to be Brigadier Generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of same rank in the army of the United States.

On the provisions of this section there as a long and animated discussion in the House. The arguments adduced by those who were opposed to taking the power of selecting superior officers out of the hands of those who were to serve under them, and who were consequently more directly interested in having competent ones, and placing it in the hands of one man, were certainly strong, and the question was well worthy of consideration. A great number of amendments were suggested, some of which were adopted and others rejected, but they did not change the objectionable feature of the section. The last amendment offered, which is the bug-bear of the charge againt Mr. Roller, reads as follows:

Provided, that every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, mustered into the service of the United States, or of this Commanwealth, under the requisition of the President of the United States, or the proclamation of the Governor, shall receive, in addition to the pay now allowed by law, four dollars per month while in active service, to be paid them by this State, out of any funds in the Treasury."

Amendments were proposed to this amendment, but they were all voted down. and the amendment, as above printed adopted with but four dissenting votes-Mr. Roller voting for the amendment.

The question then recurred on the section as amended. Now here was an important and delicate question to be decided by those who were opposed to the first part of the section-important, because they wished to do that which they thought would be best for the volunteers-delicate. because their action was likely to be missonstrued, just as it has been in Mr. Roller's case. They were almost unanimously in favor of giving the soldiers the extra pay, as their votes prove, but the question was whether they would, in the end, be doing the volunteers an act of justice and kindness, by voting them extra pay and at the same time giving one man powto place over them superior officers who might be inferior, in military knowledge and skill, to many of those in the ranks. In our opinion, the question bore some analogy to this :- A number of men are engaged to perform certain labor on a railroad train running over a dangerous piece of mad, and for their services they are to receive rather an inadequate compensation, but have the privilege of selecting their OWE engineer, who, of course, will be the

fered \$4 per month extra for performing ing the same duty, if some person else selects the engineer, and they will run the risk getting one who does not know how to start or stop an engine. Would you, reader, feel like accepting the "extra" and taking the risk, or compelling others to do so? Now this was exactly Mr. Roller's position. He was in favor of giving the volunteers of Pennsylvania the \$4 extra proposed in the amendment, but he was opposed, at the same time, to legalizing an act which might readily counterbalance in injury the favor bestowed .-For this reason he voted against the section, and in doing so he complied with the wishes of military men of his own and other counties. The section passed by a vote of 59 to 27.

Military men and all others can readily discover the motives which prompted Mr. Roller to vote against the section. The charge that he was opposed to giving the soldiers \$4 per month extra has not been and cannot be proven by any reference to his votes on the question. Those who have made the charge do not themselves believe it, but by surmising and twisting things awfully, they expect to delude a few at home and make capital in the differ ent military camps. Let not the soldiers or any others be deceived in this matter. That Mr. Roller is the soldiers true friend -not in speech making, but in actionmany of the volunteers who first left this county, and arrived at Harrisburg before provision was made for them, can abundantly testify. He then put his hand in may be those who are unacquainted with his pocket and drew from his purse the him, and have not the means of obtaining | money to provide them with refreshments receive them.

An Anonymous Scribble.

We have been favored with a sight of an anonymous letter, printed and called an "Extra," purporting to be written by a gentleman of this place, on the 14th of last month, the character of which seems to be a very silly attack on the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. This production of a disappointed person, who does we are very well acquainted,) is a re-attempt, on his part, to play a smart tricka thing in which we never knew him to often he pleases his own vanity. If we deem it necessary, we may again, at a time when we have nothing to do, turn our atention to this learned gentleman and his literary production—a strange mixture of bad diction and imperfect plagiarism.

We might add, very properly too, what has the Rail Road Company, or such vituperative attacks on it, to do with any question now agitating the public mind? Of all times in the history of our counto make capital by raising a hue and cry against this corporation which has been managed so judiciously as to render the greatest aid to the Government we live under and all love so well. The benefit of the Pennsylvania Rail Road to the Government, in this crisis, cannot be calculated in dollars and cents. Let any man calculate the time and cost of transporting the same number of troops and the same amount of stores, for a like distance, by any other means, and then take into the account that the Rail Road Company has carried those troops and stores at onethird less than the regular price of transportation, and he will discover the saving to the Government, not to speak of securing the safety of the Capitol of the Nation, and the city of Baltimore, thereby preventing the secession of Maryland, and keeping the rebels farther from our soil.

SHERIFFALTY .-- Whether the candidates for this office are active or otherwise. we cannot determine from actual observation, although we occasionally hear that they are "bobbing around," kissing the babies, complimenting the country ladies on the quality of their coffee, bread and butter, and doing a hand-shaking business generally. Our friend, McCamant, can hoe his own row at this business, being to believe that the deficiency will soon be sociable and agreeable in his manners, but made up. While old colleges, that have what is better, just as you find him now stood the test of years, have been comhe always has been and always will be pelled by the pressure of the times to found. While the office of Sheriff is one which requires decision of character, energy, and sometimes seeming harshness. at the same time its duties should be performed with mildness, and Mr. McC. possesses these qualifications. What may be fore, heartily recommend this college to the result of the election we will not conjecture, but of one thing we feel sure, and that is, that those who vote for Samuel McCamant will never be sorry they did so; and if he is elected the county will have felt by the Cambria county editors. Three an unexceptionable officer.

In the five regiments sent out by Connecticut, there are but four men who could not write their names. These mudsils of Connecticut have to fight Southern gentleman, like the ghenian has been revived, as it augurs an Fall River Rangers taken at Fort Hatteras, improvement in the times in that region. where in a company of sixty-four, but five were We hope the editor may be able to keep heat they can find. But these man are of able to sign their names to the collistment roll. his craft affoat hereafter.

Governor's Proclamation.

Gov. Curtin has issued the following proclamation, by which it will be seen that a stop is to be put to the enlistment of men in this state for the benefit of other States.

WHEBEAS, By the twelfth section of the Act of Assembly, passed the Fifteenth day of May 1861, it is provided that it shall not be lawful for any Volunteer Soldier to leave this Commonwealth as such, unless he shall have been first accepted by the Governor of the State, upon a call under a requisition of the President of the United States made upon the Governor direct, for troops for the service of the United States. AND WHEREAS, hotwithstanding such prohibition, sundry persons, (many of them engaged in raising regiments to be furnished from other States,) are persisting in endeavoring to enlist volunteers in violation of law.

And whereas, It is necessary for the public service and for the honor of Pennsylvania, that her military force should be regularly organized and furnished for the suppression of existing rebellion, in conformity with the acts Congress of twenty-second and twenty-fifth July, 1861, and with the laws of the State, and that her citizens should not be seduced into or ganizations independent of the State authority hereby the raising of her quota is embarrassed, the regiments are not enrolled in our Archives. families of the men are deprived of the reprovided by the laws of the State for the families of her own volunteers, and the State herself by the absorption of her men in such unlawful organizations may be found unable to supply volunteers to fill the future requisitions of the Government of the United States.

Here follows an order from the War Department placing all military affairs in this State in the hands of the Governor, and revoking all authorities issued for independent regiments, not approved by the

And whereas, the President of the United States has, in accordance with the acts of Congress of the twenty-second and twenty ofth of July last, made requisitions on the Governor of Pennsylvania for sundry regiments of volunteers which requisitions are in the course of being

Now, therefore, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor and quarters until the Government could of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of preventing further impositions on the good and loyal citizens of Pennsylvania in this regard, do make this my proclamation, hereby prohibiting all persons from raising volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than by authority of the Governor, and especially forbidbe furnished from other States. And also forbidding all citizens of Pennsylvania from enlisting in or attaching themselves to any such irregular and unlawful organizations and warning all persons that in disobeying this proclamation they will be disregarding the orders of the Government of the United States, as well as defying the laws of the State and violating their du ties as sons and citizens of the Commonwealth. And I do hereby require all Magistrates, Disnot reside in this place, (but with whom | trict Attorneys and officers of the Commonwealth to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this proclamation, and particularly all persons and their aiders and abbettors. who under any pretended authority, shall enlist volunteers for any Brigade, Regiment, Battery succeed, in the eyes of others, however or Company of Volunteers other than such as may be authorized by the Governor of this Commonwealth, or advertise or open or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, so that such offenders may be brought to justice and punished according to law.

GEN. STEGEL.

We have been shown an exceedingly well written letter from Hon. L. W. Hall, to a gentleman in this place, written from And when two or more counties are connected Missouri, giving a clear and comprehensive statement of affairs in that State.-Things have been and still are in a dreadtry, this is the most unbefitting to attempt | ful condition in that State, but Mr. Hall says that the Union forces are being so equipped, organized and concentrated as to give hopes of better things in future. We should like, for the benefit of our readcrs, to have been permitted to publish the

letter, but as it was not written with that view, the person who received it preferred not. In describing Siegel, the "Hero of Missouri." as he is termed, Mr. H. says: "He is very quick and intelligent and struck me very favorably indeed. In person I would describe him—about five feet eight or nine inches high-rather slender and light, yet wirymuscular and well built, seemingly capable of great physical endurance. He has a large head brain seems continually at work, his face indicating a restlessness within. His fore-

head protrudes rapidly, and his hair, long and light in color, is combed behind his ears-by no neans a good looking and still I would not call him an ugly man. He was dressed in a common blue blouse and linen pants, with a buff military vest. He is raising a brigade to b composed wholly of Germans. He seems to be idolized by his countrymen in this city, who are anxious to fight 'with Sigel,' as they say.' PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE. - We had a call from Rev. I. C. Pershing, Principal of the above College, a few days the results of annexation to civilization in since, and were pleased to learn from him that the winter session of this institution has opened with the most flattering pros-

pects-the number of pupils falling but 10 or 12 below last session, when there were some 260, and there is every reason close their doors, the Pittsburgh College price asked for it. It is got up on a large bids fair to weather the storm and eclipse all former sessions. No further evidence of the merit of the institution need be adduced. We do now, as we have done beall who have daughters or wards they wish to educate, believing it to be one of the

The war panic has been severely of them shut up shop since April last, viz Johnstown Echo, and the Alleghenian and Mountaineer, at Ebensburg. We are pleased to note, however, that the Alle-

best in the country.

Elections by Militis or Volunthers in

The following are the sections of the general election law giving the Militia or Volunteers in actual service the right of suffrage at such places as may be appointed by the commanding officer. From this, and the decisions of the Attorney General of the State, which will be found elsewhere, it will be seen that our volunteers have a right to vote, wherever they may

474. Whenever any of the citizens of this ommonwealth qualified as hereinbefore provided, shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, on the day of the general election, as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or company to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election: Provided, That no member of any such troop or company shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time f such election he shall be within tem miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid.

\$75. The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be, as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case f general elections, except that the captain or amanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command, shall act as inspector at such election, so far as shall relate to ch company or troop; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such officers, or either of them, to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers in command, in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector as the case may

\$76. The officer authorized to perform the duties of judge shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as soon as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer whose duty it shall be to act as judge; and such officer acting as judge shall appoint two persons to act as clerks, and shall administer to them the pro-

per oaths or affirmations. 277. The several officers authorized to conduct such election, shall take the like oaths or affir matious, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons who may attend, vote or offer to vote, at such election, shall be subject to the like penaltics and restrictions, as are declared or provided in this act, in the case of elections by the citizens at their usual places of

udges thereof shall respectively transmit through the nearest post-office, a return thereof, together with the tickets, tally lists and lists of voter, to the Prothonotary of the county in which such electors would have voted, if not in military service. And the said judges shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, as the case may be, who shall make a general return under his hand seal, of all the companies or troops under his command, and shall transmit the same through the nearest post office to the Secretary of the Commonwealth

§79. It shall be the duty of the Prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall be made, to deliver to the return judges of the same county, a copy certified under his hand and seal, of the return of votes so transmitted to him by the judges of the election in the companies or troops aforesaid.

280. The return judges of the proper county or counties, in which the volunteers or militia men aforesaid resided at the time of being called into actual service as aforesaid, shall meet on the secie election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the Friday following the second Tuesday in

281. The return judges so met, shall include in their enumeration of the votes so returned, and thercupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election.

EBENSBURG & CRESSON RAILROAD, We learn from the Alleghenian that the work of laying the iron on the abovenamed road is progressing rapidly-some three or four miles being already completed and in running order. Weather permitting, in six weeks, or two months at the farthest, the iron horse will have found his way to the "Mountain Village." The Alleghenian, in referring to this, says: "And then-hooray !-won't Ebensburg shake herself and spread herself and take long and rapid strides forward?" And he might have added-her women grow prettier and marry earlier-her babies cry less and grow faster-her "fast men" drink more and get drunker-and her editors have fewer conscientious scruples about speaking the truth in reference to political opponents. These are a few of these parts, if the town "over the hill" may be taken as a criterion.

NEW AND VALUABLE MAP.—We have received from the publisher, Jas. T. Lloyd, 164 Broadway, New York, a copy of his new man of the Southern States, which we regard as the most complete and satisfactory publication of the kind that has yet been issued, and worth three times the scale, and gives the names of all small towns and streams, and on the back of the map is a very comprehensive description of various places of note, together with much valuable statistical information. Every man who wishes to read the accounts of movements of the army with satisfaccopy of which can be seen at our office. Price \$1.00. Address as above.

WORTHLESS WAGONS .- The government agents have condemned over five hundred wagons now at Perryville, which having been constructed of unseasoned timber, after standing in the sun a few days, have so dwindled and cracked as to be worthless. They were to have cost the government over two hundred dollars each, and the contractor who made them so carelessly will discover that he has considerably missed his mark this time in trying to cheat the govern-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 28, During the last week it was so frequently reported, from day to day, that our troops had ta-ken possession of Munson's Hill, that when, last night, this long-predicted event took place, found few believers among those least excied by sensation reports. A personal visit. however, places the fact beyond doubt. The American flag now floats there in place

f that of the rehele. Detachments from Generals Richardson's, Keyes', and Wadsworth's brigades, and also from Gen. Franklin's division, now occupy Munson's Hill, being in command of Col. Ferry, of the Fifth Michigan Regiment.

Early this forencen the pickets from General Smith's position advanced to and now occupy Falls Church.

Neither this nor the preceeding movements met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Friday night retreated from the whole line of their positions fronting Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Falls Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the Federal forces.

The works of the enemy, at the places they had evacuated, were, in a military view, almost worthless, being nothing more than rifle pits of very common construction. The positions at Munson's and Murray's Hill-

afforded the Rebels nearly an unobstructed view of all our fortifications and other defences. The appearance of the ground described by the those arrangements which serve to make a camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely

shelters rudely constructed. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns there. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present positions. The advance of Gen. Smith on Falls Church from the Chain Bridge was attended by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderwercker's and Vanderberg's houses on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder Colonel Owen's Philadelphia Irish Regiment, in the darkness of the night mistaking for the rebels Capt. Mott's batterry, which was in the advance, sustained by General Baker's California Regiment, Colonel Baxter's

Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, and Colonel Friedman's Cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California Regiment, not know ing whence the firing came, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the caissons were broken owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieut. Bryant, having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and cannister, and soon had them in range to rake the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends. All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-es-

tablished. Many confused stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest. About 21 o'clock this morning, in the vicinity of Falls Church, a scouting party of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, of Gen. Porter's brigade, met scouts of Gen. Smith's command. mounted, advancing from another direction, when, mistaking each other for the enemy, shots were exchanged, and, melancholy to relate, five were killed. One has since died of his wounds. Nine were wounded slightly, and three corses were killed. This is official. All is quiet on the river to day. Shipping passing up

Washington, Sept. 30, The following important letter was received here recently :

U. S. STEAMBE NIAGARA, 11th Sept., 1861, Off the mouth of Mississippi. The latest news from New Orleans is that here is much suffering and distress there. Placards were posted on the corners of the streets, a few nightsago, inscribed "Lincoln and

"Jeff. Davis and starvation!" apprenensions of Fremont's descent down the Mississippi river, and if he omes many are ready to join him. The Blockade of New Orleans is closed, and ecoming closer every day

The reconnoisance made by the rebels, this norning, at Great Falls, was made by eight regiments, with artillery. It was met by Gen. McCall, who dispersed and scattered the enemy by six rounds of shot and shell from a battery planted on the Maryland side. The position of the Federal army is about the

same as yesterday, there being no material changes. The day before our forces occupied Falls Church, the rebels evacuated it with six regiments and four pieces of artillery. The Federal pickets now occupy one end of the village, and the rebel pickets the other-

both positions being on the Leesburg turnpike. The opposing pickets are not more than a quarter of a mile apart. A large scouting party started out in the direction of Fairfax Court House this morning,

and captured three cavalry horses; also three privates and a lieutenant belonging to one of the North Carolina regiments.

A contraband was brought to hendquarters at Upton's Hill yesterday. He was the groom of Gen. Beauregard at the time he occupied Falls Church as his headquarters. The contraband states that he overheard several conversations between General Beauregard and his officers. ane in one instance the General remarked that he was fearful of attacking the Federal troops opposite Washington, owing to the fact that by o doing he would unnecessarily sacrifice so many lives, but would fall back, and within six miles of Falls Church he would be happy to welcome the United States forces "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 30 .- Lieut. Col. Thach er, and Lieut. Fennalt, who were at Lexington have arrived here, and give some interesting particulars from that place.

The say the rebels can easily turn out, and robably will, three 12-pounders per week at the Lexington foundry, and that they are very busy in making balls of all kinds. port that the rebels have a large amount powder and ammunition of every variety buried in the vicinity of Lexington, and that they have

recently dug up a great deal. Two thousand rounds of loaded shells were iscovered by the rebels in Mulligan's entrenchments on the very day of the surrender. Our troops had no idea of their concealment, although they were deposited there three months It is said that large amounts of ammunition are buried in different quarters of the west and south of the State, having been seut out by Gov. Jackson before he fled from here. Our troops would have destroyed the powder in their ssession if they had had water, or had not tion should have one of these maps, a in their narrow entrenchments. It appears that feared an explosion that must have proved fatal a female rebel of bigh social standing at Lexington obtained admission to Col. Mulligan's fortifications, disguised as a mulatto washerwoman, and took a complete sketch and plan of the works, and reported to the rebels. It is believed the rebels have from 40,000 to 60,000 men at Lexington, and are daily receiving reinforcements. If attacked they will stand their ground. It is supposed that Price will in two or three weeks have from 70,000 to 80-

000 troops there, and will meet us with that The rebels, these two officers say, fight well, derrate them. The force at Lexington are re-

ceiving provisions in quantities from the adja-cent country. Wagon-loads arriving every day, and they have, it is said, every means of sup-

Green's Rains' and Parson's troops are reported as a mere meb, half-clethed and without discipline—no one seeming to hold a less rank than that of Colonel. Harris' soldiers, 7,000 in number, are very well disciplined and execute all their manosuvres in thorough military style. One of the rebel regiments, having elped themselves to the uniforms of Col. Mul ligan's troops, are now called the "Irish Bri-

Lieut. Col. Thacker and Lieut. Fennalt leave here by boat, for Lexington, this morning.

They will return with the wounded Federal troops now in the hands of the rebels-about in number. Before they left Lexington they obtained a written permit from Gen Price granting protection to any boats that may go o Lexington for that purpose. Gen. Fremont has approved of this action, and they will start this morning.

Advices from Saline county report that the

rebels are overrunning that section of the country with scouting parties, who are impressing the Union citizens into the rebel ranks, and levying upon their goods.

Gen. M'Kinstry and staff agrived here last evening. Gen. Pope is still here. Totten's battery was among the arrivals yesterday.

Scouts arrived last night from Warsaw, eighty. eight miles distant, but they report nothing new. They heard that McCullough was advancing on Jefferson City by way of Linn Creek The "Stars and Stripes" waving over Colonel Mulligan's entrenchments was pierced by fortyone balls, but not one struck "the Union"-

favorable omen A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune dated Quincy, Ill., Sept. 30, says :- As there is much speculation concerning the strength of the two armies about to meet at Lexington, i may be interesting to state that a letter received by me to-day from Huntaville, dated the 27th inst., expresses the confident opinion that Fre-mont will be beaten unless he can array 50,000 men against Price.

The writer says the country is filled with armed men marching to reinforce Price. He is satisfied that Mulligan's sucrender added 28,-000 to Price's strength.

Everything is reported quiet on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A special despatch to the Chicago Times, da ed Sept. 30th, says that the rebels attempted to burn a bridge one mile from Norfolk this morning. They were met and repulsed by Capt. Nolen's cavalry. Three rebels were killed by the first volley, and others killed and wounded afterwards. Only one Federal soldier was wounded. A wounded rebel said that as death was sure

he might as well tell the truth. He stated that Gen. Pillow was in Kentucky, back of Columbus, on Saturday, marching on Paducah, 27,000 strong, and that Jeff. Thompson's movements are a feint to divert attention from that quarter, Information reached Paducah yesterday that Gen. Pillow had left Columbus to effect a junction with the troops marching on Paducah, from Tennessee. The united forces of the rebels will amount to 42,000.

Reader, have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives. And those afflicted with DYSPEPSIA.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE. FEVER & AQUE, OR

CONSTIPATION The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for poor in New York of these dreadfulcomplaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has eldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for reief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relievo thoe abroad, as well as athome, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Rathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Scik, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumtion, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipution, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nerrous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one flicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and hose suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN. Nov. 15,'60.-1y. Williamsburgh, New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a sovere lung affection, and that dread dissufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTRINA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.

King County, New York

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers .-Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They were leather tocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the rearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and right sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty During the present war, such of our volunteers as pro cure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 693 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in he shortest possible time.

A Card to the Suffering

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other mean had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cure great numbers who were suffering from Consumption Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders. Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of

Address BEV. WM. COSGROVE.
439, Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

23. Prof. Woood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Rendvator, for the cure of general Debility, or Weakness arising from any cause; also, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Night Sweats, Inciplent Consumption, Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Female Beakness in all stages; also to prevent the contraction of disease, is certainly the best and most agreeable Cordial Tonic and Renovator ever of fered to the afflicted, and so chemically combined as to be the most powerful tonic ever known to medical science. Reader try it. It will do yes poed. We have no hestistion and our mistake has been that we always unAltoona

ALTOONA M

RAILROA ON AND AFTER I Express Train East arrives

44 West

45 East

46 West

46 West

46 West

46 West

46 Wost

47 West

48 West

48 West

49 West

40 The HOLLIDAYSBURG pross Train West, and Mail INDIANA BRANCH TR

Accommodation Trains Eu. Fast Line and Mail train E

Kind patrons, it

LOCAL TO OUR

have addressed you and we feel sure th will bear us out in have dunned less than any other put In fact we have bu our paper, for mon reason is, because "dunned," consequ dunn others. Bu for a particular pr rons who are in de vertising and job will have enough pose, and that pur to our subscribers ourselves. Now our patrons to wi his indebtedness th will pay up and it about his mite. shall not succeed. due us. If our promptly, we shall the first of Octo shall extend an in that will astonish nest, friends, and should, we will, show you something this section of th are all made out,

WILL THERE BE D -and in Blair Cour years' troops to be i under the call of the is 75.000. As yet al seven regiments, or Government can not remaining quota of retary of War has f it is altogether pro sorted to in order to and we understand pose have been madput into the hands if recruiting officer success pretty soon 'Tis true Pennsy

thousand men-pe regiments and brigs for instance, Sick! Regiment, New Jerse ginia, Kentucky an iments, yet for the and the 75,000 mu dent of them. The iments, brigades o State have debarre lies from all the pr may be made by th reward, as the Sta rolled it its own pr We are glad to no just issued a procla effect of preventing this State for the lamation will be f dependent of this. zens should have e them in their State

No one doubts

nish double the nu

her, without seriou

manufacturing or

she will do it, if I

ly a want of the cessity for comply of the War Depar ing peace and ple of conflict and the tion which follows my, and therefore accumulating evils ty for its speedy of the effects of counts of the mor flict of arms with if they were tran There must be sor a sense of their that semething w of recruiting do ture than it has gether likely-ye we will wake u when an officer mone us to take of anwilling. may never be cau While there is n onorable about ting ; and it app olunteers can leath, return b