

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor. HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, 1863.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by maintaining the flag of the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every emergency, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

GLORIOUS UNION VICTORIES! REBEL SYMPATHISERS DRIVEN TO THE WALL!

Annual elections came off in several States last week, and New Jersey is the only State that gives the rebels any comfort—and very little that—that as the Union gains in the State since last fall is over 8,000.

The Union majority in New York will reach 30,000! Last year Seymour's majority was over 10,000. Union gain since 1862, over 40,000! This is glory enough for a month.

Massachusetts gives a Union majority of 40,000—a gain of 15,000 since last year.

Maryland has gone strong for the unconditional Union party, and in favor of abolishing slavery.

Illinois gives large Union gains and has gone for the Union party by a handsome majority.

In Missouri the contest was between the Radicals and Conservatives—that is immediate or gradual emancipationists. The Radicals appear to have carried the State.

Wisconsin has given the Union party a majority of 15,000. This is a heavy Union gain.

Kansas has gone handsomely for the Union party.

Minnesota has gone for the Union party.

More Glorious News.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is cheering. The enemy have been driven across the Rappahannock, and General Meade is pursuing. Upwards of two thousand prisoners were taken. But few of the enemy were killed. Our loss on Saturday was about four hundred in killed and wounded. The 4th P. V. was in one of the supporting brigades, and lost 3 killed, 14 wounded and 3 missing. The horse of Major Miles, of this place, was struck by a ball, and Lt. Col. Hultgates' horse was killed. We do not notice the name of any one from this county amongst the killed and wounded.

A Pretty Smart Trick.—The bogus Democrats who aspire to be leaders in their townships, failing in their effort to induce true Democrats to discontinue the Globe and to subscribe for the Monitor, are now making an effort to "cut short our supplies" by persuading our patrons to give their support to the Philadelphia Enquirer, and other cheap papers. They will not stop at anything to cripple us, for they love us about as much as they do any other loyal citizen who will not be a tool for the Jeff Davis Democracy.

HUNTING THEM OUT.—The Union men of the county are hunting up such of our bogus Democratic friends who are subscribers to the Globe and don't intend to pay for it. Whoever one such is found a Union man sends us word, orders the name to be stricken from our list, and gives us the name of an honest loyal man to fill up the vacancy. We hope our friends will not tire in their honest efforts to help us get rid of subscribers who are worse enemies to us than those who pay up and discontinue.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Jas. Reynolds, Esq., of Lancaster, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, a post made vacant by the death of Gen. R. C. Hale. Mr. Reynolds has been a prominent Democrat, is one still, but not of the bogus kind—he loves his country better than the reasonable organization calling itself the "Democratic party." Mr. Reynolds is a brother of the now-to-be-forgotten Gen. John F. Reynolds.

The late elections have given the Monitor editors the growls. They are in no better humor now than they were on hearing the result of our State election. The elections last week make them feel sore in every part of their carcasses. If they live until the Presidential election, they will get a double dose of the same kind of medicine the Union men gave them this fall. More soldiers will vote next year than voted at the late elections, and then what a defeat and a howl. Traitors will find no resting place this side of down below, and not there, for the devil will think them too cowardly to associate with their "Southern brethren."

There was a slight fall of snow here this morning (Tuesday.)

How the Late Elections Affect the Rebellion.

Late Southern exchanges are filled with doleful allusions to the result of the elections in the different States of the North. It is admitted by the Richmond Examiner, Raleigh Standard and other rebel organs, that the last hope of the South for aid from the North, was forever destroyed by the Northern people at the ballot-boxes; and there is something in this admission which proves more than even the disappointment of the rebels. It proves all that the loyal press has ever insisted upon in reference to the complexity of the Northern leaders of "Democracy" with the Southern leaders of rebellion. Why did the leaders of the rebellion hope for aid from the Northern leaders of "Democracy," and what was the character of the aid anticipated? Was it the intention of the Northern "Democracy" to join with the Southern Union men, for the purpose of relieving the South from the tyrannies of an oppressive ruler? Were the "Democratic" leaders anxious for power, that they might rescue the Government from the assaults of a wicked conspiracy? If all this had been the case, the people of the South, instead of mourning, would have rejoiced at the defeat of the "Democratic party." But it is the contrary of all this, which has excited the regret and aroused the fears of the traitors of the South. It is because the "Democratic" leaders have been deprived of their power of aiding the rebellion, that Southern journals now fill their columns with lamentation. The allies of treason have been beaten where they claimed they could most assist the rebellion, at the ballot-boxes of the free States, and hence the traitors themselves are in mourning over the doom of disgrace which awaits them. This confession of disappointment at the failure of the copperheads, fixes the disgrace of treason on the forehead of every copperhead leader in the north. There would have been no mourning had there not been a perfect understanding of alliances between the Southern traitors and the Northern copperheads. As the rebellion falls to pieces the development of this alliance will still further fix the infamy of the Northern copperheads. When the doom of treason strikes its full terror to the traitor hearts of the South, then only will those miscreants speak out in full exposure of the Northern sympathizers with treason.

Slavery in Tennessee.

The Washington correspondent of the Times writes as follows: Dr. J. W. Bowen, of Tennessee, one of those iron-nerved Unionists who are hourly ready to die for their principles, is here, bearer of a memorial, thickly signed by ablewhites, addressed to the President, and invoking through him the action of Congress to make Tennessee a State governed by genuine Unionists, and in the interests of freedom. Upon the subject of the election of Congressmen, this gentleman states that there is not a county in which an election could be held at which a supporter of Mr. Lincoln's Administration would be permitted to vote outside of our army lines and without the protection of military force. Slavery in Tennessee is dead upon the testimony of this witness. Governor Johnson, in a speech, two weeks ago, stated that he had learned that a former speech of his, encouraging gradual emancipation, had given dissatisfaction. Immediate emancipation, said he, was to accompany the reorganization of the State and the re-establishment of the laws. This he was thoroughly convinced of. He compared slavery to a corroded piece of machinery, and said the machinery of the State must be put together again in Tennessee, and this corroded part, Parson Brownlow, proclaimed his purpose to advocate in the first number of his forthcoming paper the reuniting of every slave in East Tennessee. Three regiments of black already have been organized by George L. Stearns. This zealous patriot reports directly to Gov. Johnson, and both act in conjunction in the commissioning of officers. Ten regiments of black troops are to be raised in Tennessee this winter. Of white regiments this term and bleeding but indomitable State has already given to the Union twenty.

The Fruits of Copperhead Teachings.

In almost every mining district in the State there have been disturbances and riots of the worst character, and in every instance they can be traced to the teachings of the leaders of the disloyal bogus Democratic organization, and they escape while their dupes are made to suffer. Hanging is too good for most of the leaders of the reasonable organization.

The Invalid Prisoners at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—J. R. Dodge, on behalf of this city, visited Annapolis to-day, and having returned thither, reports that of the 180 invalid prisoners who arrived there on Thursday, about forty have died up to the present time, while others appear to be in a dying condition. Every possible remedial attention and care is now bestowed upon these unfortunate soldiers, of whom twenty-four are from Ohio. They all exhibit frightful signs of general debility and disease—the effects of exposure and privation of the comforts of life. Not only were they nearly stripped of their clothing when they arrived at Richmond, but their money was taken from them at the office of the provost marshal, with the promise that it should be returned, but they knew of no instance in which this was done, and consequently they were without the means to buy the necessaries of life, and the Union officers (their fellow-prisoners) were under constant surveillance to prevent them from extending to these prisoners the smallest possible relief. They express the greatest solicitude for the rescue of the perishing prisoners now at Belle Isle, and the number of whom is estimated at 3,600, and who are treated as inhumanly as they were themselves.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Despatch from Major General Thomas.—Route of Hawkins' Guerrillas.—Details of Hooker's Operations Against Longstreet.—General Hookey's Fight at Wauhatchie.—The Alabama Expedition One Hundred and Fifty Miles from Corinth.—Col. Spencer is nearly Surrounded, but Saves his Command.—Reported Battle near Tusculum.—The Rebels in West Kentucky.

Chattanooga.—Hooker's Operations.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4th.—A despatch from Chattanooga reports all quiet. General Hooker moved from Bridgeport October 29th. He crossed the river at that point, and thence along the south bank to Shell Mound. From Shell Mound he followed up Running Water Creek Valley, on a road running alongside the railroad to Whiteside, and across Raccoon Mountain to Coalsalchite, in Lookout Valley. Thence he turned again northward, and formed a connection opposite the northern base of Lookout Mountain, with two brigades sent from Chattanooga, at the same time, to occupy the south bank of the river at Brown's Ferry.

The object of the two movements was to give us control of the river from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, and run steamboats built at Bridgeport, those captured, up and down between these two points, to carry supplies.

The railroad from Shell Mound to the base of Lookout forms a piece of neck-land, washed on the north-east and east by the river. This base Gen. Hooker occupied, by distributing his forces at Shell Mound, Whiteside, and Coalsalchite. From Brown's Ferry up, the river is controlled by the rebel Lookout batteries. Their supplies for their Chattanooga army must be hauled overland from that point, but the distance is only two miles. The troops sent from Chattanooga were one brigade by water (Hazen's), and the other by land (Turbin's). The former went in pontoon boats and lost about 20, wounded in landing. A bridge was immediately put up, and the 2d brigade have strongly entrenched themselves, and have not been molested except by heavy shelling.

While Hooker was connecting with Hazen, Longstreet, who had hurried from the rebel right to its left, when our movement was discovered, made a night attack on him at 1 o'clock a. m., on the 29th of October, but was everywhere repulsed.

During two hours of hard fighting our loss was 30 killed and 200 or 300 wounded, and a few missing. The rebels were severely punished, and did not resume the attack, and Hooker at once strongly entrenched all along his line. General Grant and Thomas were with him on the 29th, and thought him safe. The Lookout batteries played on him all day without doing any harm.

The Fight at Wauhatchie.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Brief official statements from Major General Thomas, relative to the recent fight at Wauhatchie, have already been published, but the following despatch from Quartermaster General Meigs, dated Chattanooga, October 29th, possesses additional interest. It says: "Last night the 11th Corps hastily entered on this central campaign.—General Geary, with some 4,000 men, the Lookout Valley, being attacked by Longstreet, the 11th Corps, about one o'clock, marched to his aid, passing the steep wooded hills, about 150 feet in height. They received a volley from a rebel force which had occupied and entrenched their summit. After losing four regiments, they reached the hill, and, without firing a shot, steadily advanced by the light of the moon and drove the rebels out of their rifle-pits and down the other slope of the hill. Thirty-one dead soldiers attest the difficulty of the day's work. The valor and steadiness of the troops, which, in a night attack, accomplished one of the most brilliant feats of the campaign.

Only after walking over the ground to-day, do I fully appreciate the exploit, when these heroes, James Geary, a Brigadier General of the Mississippi State Militia, and a Colonel in the rebel service; one Captain, two Lieutenants, and one Surgeon. Gen. George was wounded.

THE FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY SAFE.—RETURN OF THE REGIMENT.

CAIRO, Nov. 6.—About two-thirds of the 1st Alabama loyal cavalry, recently surrounded by a largely superior rebel force, in this county (Alabama) out their way out, and have arrived at the headquarters at Glendale.

Col. Hatch, who arrived at Colliersville with three regiments of cavalry half an hour after the fight commenced, followed the retreating rebels to Coldwater, where he was skirmishing with them at the last camp. Col. Hatch estimates their numbers at 3,000.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Account of the Bombardment.—The Attack Furious and Incessant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Richmond Examiner of Monday contains the following: CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—The enemy's fire on Sumpter, last night, continued furious and incessant from the land batteries.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, a portion of the sea wall fell in, burying beneath the ruins some men, believed to be of the 12th Georgia and 25th South Carolina Regiments. Thirteen are missing.

The land dispatch gives their names, and adds: They were buried by the falling in of the barracks, on the sea face of the fort, where they had been placed in position for mounting the parapet, in case of an assault. Coldwater, where the bombardment has been kept up all day on Sumpter from the monitors and land batteries. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no further casualties have occurred.

Over twelve hundred shots were fired in 24 hours. The firing is still heavy.

A third despatch, dated Charleston, Nov. 1st, says: The bombardment of Sumpter con-

tinued fiercely, without intermission, last night and to-day.

This afternoon the shots averaged four per minute.

The firing has been from two monitors, two light, and two heavy guns, at Gregg, four 10-inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner.

On Saturday they fired 448 rifled shots; 85 from the monitors, and 373 from mortars.

The mortar fuses are cut so as to explode the shell in a second or two after the report.

On Saturday night seventy rifled shots were fired, mostly thin fuses, and thirty-three mortar shells.

The fire of the land batteries was directed chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort.

The flag-staff was carried away twice but was speedily replaced.

The flag was cut to pieces that the battle flag of the 12th Georgia was used instead.

The casualties on Saturday were two killed and three wounded.

The bombardment is still severe.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Advance of General Meade to the Rappahannock.—The Rebels Driven to the River.—Ten Rebel Regiments Assaulted and Captured.—Over 1200 Prisoners Captured.—Advance of General French to Kelly's Ford.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following despatch has been received at headquarters of the Army: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 1863.—3.30 P. M.

Major General II W Halleck, General in Chief: Maj. General Sedgwick reports this morning, in his operations where he drove the enemy to the river, and captured ten redoubts with the artillery on this side, and taking a number of prisoners.

Major General French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy in small forces to the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the ford.

GEORGE G MEADE, Major General Commanding. SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 7, 1863.

Major General II W Halleck, General in Chief: General Sedgwick reports capturing this morning, in his operations, 4 Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, many other officers, and over 800 men, together with four battle-flags.

General French captured over 400 prisoners—officers and men.

(Signed) GEORGE G MEADE, Major General Commanding.

LATER.

This morning our whole line again advanced, and General Meade no doubt pressed rapidly forward after the retreating foe.

The entire number of prisoners taken by both Sedgwick and French is now believed to be 1,820, as orders were sent to Colonel Devereux, at Alexandria, to provide for that number. The prisoners are composed principally of North Carolina and Louisiana troops.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, the train commenced bringing them to Alexandria. The number taken by Sedgwick was from 1,200 to 1,300. The remainder were captured by General French's corps.

A gentleman who was present with the army says it was a novel sight to see all of Sedgwick's prisoners in a crowd. They composed the largest lot captured since the war.

General French's prisoners were also gathered in the morning, and were guarded by a party to prevent their struggling or escape.

General French's prisoners were also gathered in the morning, and were guarded by a party to prevent their struggling or escape.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed four hundred. The enemy lost comparatively few in killed and wounded, as they were not in a position to be cut off, and their position was covered, according to prisoners' accounts, by sixteen guns located on the opposite side of the river.

The morning's wounded were taken to Warrenton Junction and from thence sent forward to Washington. The prisoners were also mustered and marched off in the same direction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It is reported today on the authority of a Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, that our losses on Saturday were about four hundred, as stated in the press telegraph last night.

Two hundred and sixty of these, who are wounded, arrived here this morning and were placed in the hospitals.

Some of the Old Capital prisoners are densely crowded to-day, 1730 rebel prisoners taken in Saturday's engagement having reached here up to 2 o'clock this morning.

Officers from whom this information is derived say a few more are on the way.

The Herald despatch to our troops occupied Fredericksburg, and that our army is on the south side of the Rappahannock, pursuing the rebels.

Riot in Carbon County.

MAUCH CHICK, Nov. 6.—Last night, Mr. G. K. Smith, coal operator and merchant at Yorktown, in this county (Carbon) was murdered in the most brutal manner in his house, and in the presence of his family, by a gang of Irish outlaws, known as "Buckshots."

Mr. Smith was a loyal and highly respectable man, and he was suspected of giving certain information to the Deputy Provost Marshal, by which the latter, with the military, under Capt. Yates, was enabled to find the drafted man. No Union man's life is safe in Jeansville, Yorktown, Colorado, Beaver Mandow, and other mines of the middle coal fields. Seven or eight murders have been committed there within the last few weeks.

An organization exists in the Middle Coalfield, numbering thousands, under the name of "Buckshots," who defy all law, murder whom they please, burn houses, order well-disposed workmen away, and commit other outrages innumerable. The local authorities of these mining districts dare not make the least show of determination to punish the guilty and enforce the law.

The best citizens are in constant alarm—in danger of their lives and loss of their property by fire. These outlaws are all armed with muskets, rifles, shot-guns, and revolvers. They have, near Hazleton a gun-making establishment, and it is said to be doing an extensive business in supplying the wants of the Buckshots.

School books of all kinds, Stationery of the best, bibles, hymn-books, etc., etc., for sale at Lewis' book store.

GOLD PENN.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

A rumor says Fort Sumter is taken.

The Sufferings of the Union Prisoners.

(From the Phila. Press, Nov. 5.)

We were called upon yesterday by a citizen of Richmond, Virginia. He said that he had been living in the South since the war began, and having been early incapacitated for much physical exertion from a wound received while in the rebel army, many months ago, was contented to live in Richmond until he could make good his escape to the North. His name, and the manner of his escape, he desired us not to publish, as there were many others whom he left behind preparing to avail themselves of a similar clandestine escape. He avers his loyalty in emphatic terms, and stated that, though he served from the outbreak of the rebellion till after the battle of Bull Run, in the rebel army, he did so with no heart, but because, for the time, carried away by the popular excitement. Thousands entered the army in the same spirit, and would have willingly laid down their arms, had the national arms been crowned with decisive victory at the beginning.

It was the first flash of victory that had given strength to the leaders and confirmed those of doubtful faith. All over the South, and in Richmond especially, there prevails an apathy now respecting the issue of the war. The people have become so thoroughly sick of the war; so many homes have been desolated, and firesides extinguished; there has been such great loss of property, and compulsory surrender of the conveniences of life; such degradation, ruin, and bankruptcy everywhere, that the people are continually longing for a return of peace, and a new order of things. The newspapers still talk with savage diatribes against the Yankees, and still continue to support the war. The military despotism is so strong that not a word of complaint is allowed, and thus those of the voice of the Confederacy are made to believe that the voice of the people is the voice of the Richmond Enquirer.

Our informant does not state that there is a "Union sentiment" in the rebel capital, but is emphatic in his assertions that the people are all for peace, and that the sword has been tried, and it has been found incompetent for the work it was thought all-sufficient to perform. Our special interest in connection with Richmond affairs being at this time the condition of the Union soldiers there incarcerated, we were told, in answer to our inquiry, that all which has been reported about them in the Northern papers is true, so far as it goes, but the account does not fully state the entire case. Libby Prison is full to overflowing. Every other filthy packing hole that can be obtained within the city has been brought into requisition.

The prisoners are huddled like sheep in a pen, though the treatment is less humane. The rations distributed among them for a week are not only of a bad and lonesome character, such as we would hardly think to our dogs in the highways, but are so limited in quantity as would not support ordinary beings for a day. This scanty, horrid food is eagerly devoured, and the prisoners, fearing that the worst has not yet arrived, are thankful even for this. They are under close guard, and no communication is allowed with the citizens. Such of them as had money in their possession when captured are more fortunate than the rest, and are thus enabled to provide themselves with nutritious food and clean clothing.

It has been supposed that there are great difficulties to be overcome by those who would escape from Richmond, but our informant states there is but one, and that is sufficient money to fee officials—from the immaculate gold-headed "gray-back," whose duty it is to investigate the claims of applicants for papers, down to the underlings and detectives, who swear the avenues to and from the "powders that be" in Richmond. One officer paid but \$150 for a pass, and in going only five miles on his outward way spent \$500. The officials at Richmond are making large sums of money by granting papers and exemptions, and such is their corruption, that the man who has money to fee his way through, can, by gratifying their cupidity, overcome all obstacles.

The difficulty in reference to the exchange of prisoners gives much tribulation to the brave fellows incarcerated in Libby. They had hoped to get out of the clutches of their cruel keepers before the approach of winter, and they are looking forward in almost despair for relief and success.

By a recent order of the rebel Government, United States "greenbacks" are not permitted to be sent to the prisoners from the Northern friends. Gold only can be sent in letters, and no sensible person of the North appears willing to risk the sending of the precious metal. The "greenbacks" may be converted into rebel scrip by making application to the rebel general commanding the post. The populous of Richmond are becoming much incensed at the condition of the flour market. They have assurances that flour would be brought to the city at \$10 a hundred, if there were no restrictions on the trade, whereas they are now compelled to pay \$36 a hundred, and cannot get full supplies even at that rate. Sugar, fair to fully fair, \$17.50@2; prime to choice, \$22@25. Coffee, stock low and selling at \$10 a pound. Molasses—New Orleans syrup scarce and in demand of \$8.50. Georgia made is only sold at retail, without any established price. Salt in demand at 65c a pound by the car load. Flour, \$72 a bbl. Tobacco—Medium and fine grades in demand at prices ranging from \$25.00, 37.50, rotten and inferior, \$12. Sole leather, \$7 a pound. Shoes, Russel brogans, \$30a 35. Finer boots and shoes command much higher prices.

An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

Greenbacks.—The best place to get a pocket book or wallet, is at Lewis' book store. A large stock of latest styles has just been received.

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TREASON IN OHIO.

Discovery of a Plot to Release the Rebel Prisoners.—Projected