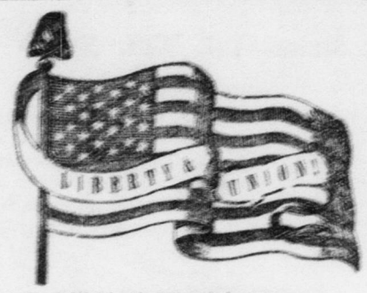
THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, October 30, 1861.

$1 per annum in advance—$1.50 at end of six months—$2 at end of year.



Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome
And all thy hues were born in heaven;
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Notices of New Advertisements.

H. H. Lloyd & Co., of New York, offer an assortment of elegant military Maps and Charts—Franciscus has received a quantity of Cooking and other Stoves, &c—Hoffman's new goods.

The Naval Expedition.

A great naval expedition, destined for the Southern coast, recently assembled at Fortress Monroe, and is now probably at sea, which consists, in all, of eighty vessels. Of these, three are steam frigates, six others are sailing men of war, twenty six are gunboats, twelve ferryboats, and thirty steam and six sailing transports.

These vessels carry, besides their full crews, a force of between 30,000 and 40,000 picked soldiers, half of them the best-trained troops of Gen. McClellan's command. The cry that the army of McClellan needed more men, which has for so many weeks vexed impatient souls, is now explained. It was not our land forces, but our naval expedition, that needed more men. When troops went on to Washington, it was only that others, better drilled and more experienced, might be sent to Annapolis, in readiness to embark in the ships of the expedition. Thus, from time to time, by the patriotic readiness of the people to respond to a call, the precise purport of which they did not quite comprehend, our gallant General was enabled to detach from his vast army a large force of the best soldiers he had.

We need not say that these troops are well armed and ably officered. Neither care nor expense have been spared to make their outfit complete, in arms of all kinds, in great guns, shot, shell, ammunition and all the paraphernalia of war.

The publication of the details of the great naval expedition, by the New York papers, meets the unqualified disapprobation of the President and Cabinet. It is supposed that the information was furnished by an officer who holds a high commission under Government, and an investigation of the facts will most likely follow.—It is common report, that a number of officers in our service not only sympathize with the rebels, but seize every opportunity to make public such movements of our forces as will likely prove of advantage to them.

☞We are glad to see the election of D. H. Neiman, Esq. to the State Legislature, from Northampton county. Col. Neiman is editor of the Easton Sentinel, which office was destroyed by a mob in August last.—His election by a very large majority is a very emphatic rebuke to the instigators of it.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

This D. H. Neiman published a number of articles of a character which no loyal citizen would endorse, and the consequence was his office was destroyed by a mob—a severe remedy, but by no means an uncommon one in the south, not only against printing offices but individuals. Most people will ask, on reading the above paragraph, why is the editor of the Democrat glad? He says it is a rebuke to the instigators of the mob; *but is not his election also an endorsement of the sentiments put forth by that paper, which caused the mob?* Besides, is such a man fit to be trusted as a legislator of Pennsylvania? We have no doubt in our mind the election of such men is hailed with "gladness" by every traitor now in arms against the Union, and will go far to confirm them in the belief that the rebels have friends and well-wishers in the North, who only wait a proper occasion to show their hands; but what cause there can be here for exhibiting *gladness* at such a result—even if is brought about by patent democratic wire-pullers—is more than we can imagine.

☞Judge Bond, on Wednesday sentenced John Konig, one of the Baltimore rioters of April last, to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine, at the same time telling him that the testimony would have warranted his indictment and conviction for murder instead of riot, and that all who took part in that riot were guilty of murder.

☞The weather, although occasionally frosty, still continues pleasant.

WAR NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer McClellan at New York we have accounts of the fight on Santa Rosa Island and the attack upon the fleet at the head of the passes of the Mississippi river. The truth in regard to the latter brings down the victory for which New Orleans was illuminated to the smallest proportions. The Massachusetts drifted afoul of the United States steamer Richmond, knocking a small hole in her quarter stern, but neither that vessel nor any other of the fleet was seriously damaged or sunk. Anticipating that fire ships would be sent among them, the fleet was put under way, and in the darkness four of the vessels grounded on the bar. There they were attacked but only one shot took effect, striking the Richmond in her quarter. No person was killed or wounded on the fleet. The Confederates were finally beaten off by the Vincennes. All the vessels were towed off the bar by the McClellan except the steamship Nightingale, which would be got off next day.

The account of the fight on Santa Rosa Island acknowledges that Wilson's Zouaves allowed themselves to be taken at disadvantage, and had their camp destroyed, but shows that the Confederates, before they got away from the island, were severely handled. They left upon the Island in their retreat twenty two killed, five wounded, and thirty three prisoners. On the National side the Regulars had four killed, twenty one wounded, and eight made prisoners; the Zouaves had nine killed and eleven taken prisoners. Major Vodges, United States Army, was taken prisoner early in the affair, and Captain Hildt, of Baltimore, then took command of the Regulars, and conducted the defence with creditable skill and bravery. The loss of the Confederates is estimated at from one to three hundred. The Georgia Constitutionalist, gives a Confederate account of the affair, which substantially verifies what is stated above.

The steamer Sabine, captured whilst attempting to run the blockade into Tampa Bay, Florida, arrived at New York on Thursday. The Sabine was loaded with a valuable cargo, consisting of pistols, percussion caps, hats, shoes, cigars and coffee. She cleared from Havana, and was captured by the gunboat Keystone State. Another vessel similarly laden is also reported to have left Havanna with the purpose of running into Tampa Bay. Major French had arrested Charles Tift, a merchant at Key West, on the charge of being concerned in the venture of the Sabine.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order warmly praising the conduct of the officers and men of the detachments of Gen. Stone's column which were engaged in the affair of Monday, the 21st inst., near Leesburg. He declares that the gallantry and discipline they displayed deserved a more fortunate result, and that he has every confidence that when Gen. Stone's column next meets the enemy they will fully avenge a check for which "they were not responsible."

An item of Western news, which we have not received by telegraph, is the capture, a fortnight since, at Chelsea, Butler county, Kansas, by Capt. P. G. D. Morton of a train of 21 wagons, 425 cattle, 25 ponies and 25 prisoners. The train was on its way from Pike's Peak to the Cherokees, who seceded some weeks ago. Capt. Morton handed over his prize to Major Cloud, at Fort Leavenworth.

To facilitate the repair of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad the Government has constituted a new military department, extending from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, in which Brigadier General Lander is to have command, and to which is assigned all the troops raised and to be raised at Baltimore and Cumberland, and the intermediate points in Maryland and Virginia.

From Missouri we have a confirmation of the dispersion of the Confederates from Springfield and the occupance of that town by the advance of Gen. Fremont's army. Fremont was rapidly advancing, with his force divided in to several columns under the command of Gens. Siegel, Sturges and Hunter. A battle was regarded as imminent. It was reported that Gen. Price's retreat toward Arkansas was by order of Gen. A. S. Johnston, who was to take the chief command, and had directed that no battle should be offered to Fremont until he (Johnston) had arrived. It is thought that Gen. Fremont will have a large force to contend against. Gen. Price's troops were dissatisfied at leaving Missouri.

The Duke D'Aumale, in a letter, rejoices that his nephews have joined the Federal army. Mr. Russell's last letter says he heard expressions of discontent, and even Secession sentiments, uttered in the West.

Despatches from Louisville state that Gen. Zollicoffer was retreating toward Cumberland. The rebels say the force about Bowling Green amounts to 30,000 men. J. C. Breckinridge publishes in the Journal at Bowling Green his resignation as Senator. There is a great mortality among the rebel troops in Kentucky.

The Alta Californian of Oct. 2, notices the receipt of orders by Gen. Sumner to despatch at once to the East the entire force of regulars on the Pacific coast. This force numbers 3,200 men. It will take a month to collect it from its scattered posts. Volunteer forces are to garrison the forts from which they are withdrawn.

Fight in Western Virginia.

NEW CREEK, Va., Oct. 27.—Brigadier General B. F. Kelley marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked the rebels entrenched at Romney yesterday afternoon. He routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated towards Winchester.

Our loss is trifling. That of the enemy has not been ascertained, but is believed to be large.

Official Despatch of Gen. Kelley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant General Scott, to day received the following despatch, dated Romney, Va., Oct. 26, P. M.:

"In obedience to your orders I moved on this place at 12 o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and drove in their outposts, and, after a brilliant action of two hours, completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners. Our loss is but triffling, but cannot say to what extent.

"Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLY, commanding."

The Battle near Leesburg.

The following account of the battle, its beginning and its consequence, is derived from Col. Colburn, Gen. McClellan's aid, who accompanied him to Edwards' Ferry, and returned with him at night.

On Saturday afternoon a Captain and eighteen men of Col. Devon's Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment were ordered by Gen. Stone to cross the river at Harrison's Island, follow a bridal path which had been discovered, to the vicinity of Leesburg, and report what was seen. The Captain thought he saw thirty rebel tents, and brought back word to that effect. Acting upon the report, Gen. Stone sent five companies of Col. Devens' regiment, supported by five companies of Col. Lee's Massachusetts Twentieth, to capture the supposed rebel camp. On arriving at the spot they found no tents and saw no enemy. They fell back a short distance, took position, and sent word back.

Gen. Stone having information the rebel Gen. Evans had 5,000 men near Leesburg, and that he had sent his baggage over Goose Creek to the South, so that he might not be impeded in retiring to Manassas if attacked by a superior force, and perceiving that the coast was clear, concluded to attempt the capture of Evans' whole force. Col. Baker took command. Gen. Stone gave 7,500 men, being Col. Baker's own brigade and the Tammany regiment, with Cassley and as much artillery as the enemy had, and the residue of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, being the best regiments he had. Now begins the conflict of statements. According to Col. Colburn, Col. Baker's orders were to cross at Harrison Island; not to go beyond the Island unless the means of transportation were ample; not to move from the Virginia side of the river until his whole force was over; when he advanced to be sure fail in sending out scouts and skirmishers; in protecting his flanks and guarding his rear, and on no account to make a demonstration unless so posted as to feel sure of success.

Col. Baker, however, according to Col. Colburn's statement, moved forward before more than seven or eight hundred had crossed, with that number, leaving no guard at the river, and keeping up no communication with it, so that three companies, which subsequently crossed, were unable to join him—after he had been joined by the nine Massachusetts companies, under command of Col. Devens, he, with about eighteen hundred men, was attacked by Gen. Evans' whole force, with the exception of his battery, which remained on a hill opposite Edwards' Ferry, being threatened by Gen. Stone, who made a feint of crossing in order to keep it there.

During the fight our men, although outnumbered three to one, fought with the utmost bravery throughout, as bravely after the fall of officers as before, and to the last of their ammunition. Gradually retreating to the river, they were there ordered by the officers to throw their guns into the water, to save them from the enemy, and all that could to swim for the island. The boats were not to be found. They had been swamped in carrying over the wounded, how many of whom were drowned is not known, as swimmers were shot in the water.

Official statements from the Upper Potomac put the Federal loss in the fight at Hamilton's Island at 79 killed, 141 wounded, and a considerable number missing. The number of missing is being reduced as the stragglers come in. It is asserted that notwithstanding the reverse the men behaved bravely. The movement across the Potomac at that point formed no part of Gen. McClellan's plans and was undertaken without his knowledge. If so, somebody is greatly in fault and should be severely punished. During Wednesday there was considerable skirmishing between our forces and several regiments of Confederates who attempted, but unsuccessfully, to turn their flank. During Wednesday night the Federal force recrossed the river and took up their previous position on the Maryland side.

Official Rebel Report of the Recent Battle!

Brigadier General Evans, in his report of the Ball's Bluff affair, reports their killed and wounded at 200, as published in Thursday's Richmond papers. To this, 75 or 100 per cent. may be added. He also claims to have taken between 500 and 600 prisoners.

The Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

By the United States Steamer McClellan (formerly the Whitney, of the Baltimore and Boston line), detailed accounts are received of the fight upon Santa Rosa Island.

Lieutenant D'Oreille's Statement.

On the night of the 8th inst. the enemy commenced landing troops at Deer Point at about nine o'clock in the evening, the moon having gone down. The attacking force was 2,500 in all, 1,500 being engaged in the attack, and 1,000 held in reserve on the two steamers. Beside the steamers, there were two large launches and some small boats.—The debarkation completed the enemy divided into three columns, one marching down the south beach, one along the sea shore and the other down the centre. Their intention was to surprise and surround the camp, cutting off the retreat of the Zouaves to the fort, driving them up before them. They, however, encountered one of our outstanding pickets about two miles from camp, who challenged them and fired, killing two of the enemy, but falling himself after being pierced by three balls.

The Sergeant of the Guard running up to see what was the matter was killed, and the remainder of the picket guard retreated to the main guard, and the men being hastily roused from sleep were drawn up under arms. They advanced under command of Col. Wilson and Lieut. Col. Creighton, and encountered the centre column of the enemy, with whom they exchanged shots. Thinking that the attacking force in the centre was smaller than it really was, one company was left to hold it in check, and the remaining four companies were deployed to the right to prevent the camp from being surrounded. On reaching position, however, it was found that the enemy's left column had already outflanked us, and were actually firing the Col's. quarters, and other tents in our rear. We then turned upon them, deployed by companies as skirmishers to right and left, and surrounded the enemy.

A general fight ensued, in which the rebels fought with desperation and malice, and our own men stood their ground with unflinching courage. We charged them three times, and at last got them beyond the camp. They then sounded the retreat and retired in good order for about two miles, when our side being reinforced by two companies from Battery Lincoln and two from the fort, the enemy made off at double quick for their boats. we followed them up as closely as possible, and fired volley after volley into their boats and launches, one of which was completely riddled by our balls and sunk before our eyes. The steamer Times, which was crowded with troops, got aground while trying to push off, and our men, numbering now five companies, poured their volleys into the mass of human beings for more than half an hour. We could not have killed less than 150 to 200 on board the Times. Among the wounded was the rebel Gen. Anderson, who was hit in both arms.

One of the Zouaves, familiarly called "Smoky," was lying sick in the hospital, but hearing firing leaped out of bed, seized a musket, and was met at the tent door by Capt. Brickford, commanding the enemy's right column, who asked, "Who are you?" "I'll show who I am," said Smoky, and levelling his piece he shot Brickford through the heart, killing him instantly. Our men took 39 prisoners, including three surgeons, who were released. One of the officers, Lieut. Sypres, of the Louisiana volunteers, was so severely wounded in the leg as to render amputation necessary. While the enemy were burning our camp their cry was, "No quarter to Wilson's men!" The officers' tents were pillaged and destroyed, and they, as well as their men, lost everything they had except the clothes they stood in. Col. Wilson lost his clothes and money, but the regimental colors, which were in his tent, were saved by Quartermaster's Sergeant James Chadwick, who rushed into the burning tent and brought the flag out safely.

The regulars all fought exceedingly well. Captain Hildt's company, from third Infantry, particularly distinguished itself. Our total loss in killed and wounded and missing is 65, of which there were 10 Zouaves killed, 9 wounded and 19 missing. The regiment lost all its tents, baggage, clothing and ready money. All but the money and clothes, however, were replaced from the Fort the next day, and the men are now comfortably quartered again.

Exploit of Fremont's Body Guard.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—The following despatch was received here this evening:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR HOUNSEVILLE, Mo., Oct. 25 '61.

To Capt. McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General:

Yesterday afternoon, Major Zagoni, at the head of my body guard, made a most brilliant charge on a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, and cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the court house, and retired on a reinforcement which he had already joined. Our loss was not great.

This successful charge against such very large odds is a noble example to the army.

Our advance will occupy Springfield to night.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General, Commanding.

Gen. Fremont's body guard numbers about 300 men.

The Recapture of Lexington.

Major Frank White, who recaptured Lexington recently, at the head of 180 men, and released our sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out some 500 rebels, is the son of a prominent lawyer of New York.

The Battle at Fredericktown.

Fifty prisoners, taken at the battle of Fredericktown, have been put to work in the trenches at Cape Girardeau. The report of Major Schofield, who commanded the battery in the action, shows that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war. Jeff. Thompson escaped on foot after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 5,000, while our own force was only 4,000.

Lease of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have agreed to the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the lease of the Philadelphia and Erie road. The main features of the lease are as follows:

First, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall guaranty the bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie company to an amount sufficient to complete the road and liquidate, under a compromise, the floating debt of the last mentioned company.

Second, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall possess and operate, under the lease, the road of the Philadelphia and Erie Company.

Third, That with this view, it shall purchase all the rolling stock now held by the same.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have not yet acted upon the question, but it is presumed that there will be no objection to the consummation of the lease.

☞The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate lately charged Col. Bayard, of the 1st Pa. Cavalry, with having refused the appointment of a Chaplain. J. Henry Beale is Chaplain of that regiment—a fact which at once refutes the charge.

Married.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Steck, DAVID MYERS, of Shirleysburg, Pa., to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Joseph Haffly, Esq., of Union township.

Died.

On the 18th inst., in New Lancaster District, Armagh township, of typhoid dysentery, ELI K. WAGNER, aged 45 years, 10 months and 29 days.

On the 19th inst., in New Lancaster District, Armagh township, of typhoid dysentery, ELI L. WAGNER, son of the above, aged 6 months and 8 days.

On the 1st inst., in Granville township, AMBROSE CECIL, son of George B. and Almira W. Pennepacker, aged 7 years and 12 days.

Lines on the death of JIMMIE, son of Eli and Margaret Aurand, aged nearly four years.

BY MAGGIE ROSEBUSH.

I parted from that lovely child,
While yet he moaning lay;
And could not think that one so mild,
Should yet rest beneath the clay.

But alas! when our hopes were bright,—
When most wishing that he might live,
His happy spirit took its flight,
To him who did the spirit give.

Those smiling lips no more we'll kiss,
Nor press the little hand,
Till we have gained the world of bliss,
That blest—that holy land.

Parents, your beloved boy,
Now speaketh from the skies,
He bids you turn your tears to joy,
And wipe your weeping eyes.

Many sad hearts we mortals know;
Are sorrowfully riven—
Mourn ye not—he's only left below
To join the realms of heaven.

McVeytown, Oct. 22, 1861.

THE MARKET SCOOPES,

Lewistown, Pa. *Daily*,

CORRECTED BY GEORGE'S Dealer in

Butter, good, ₱ lb.	10
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	10
Buckwheat Flour per 100,	2 50
Beeswax, per pound,	25
Wool, washed,	33
" unwashed,	29
Dried Cherries, per bushel	1 75
Dried Apples, do	75
Beans per bushel,	1 50
Hogs, ₱ lb.,	12
Feathers, ₱ lb.,	50
Country soap per lb., from 5 to 7 cents.	
Potatoes,	30
Shoulder,	7
Ham,	11
Sides,	8
Lard,	9
Tallow,	60 a 9

CORRECTED BY MARKS & WILLIS.

Wheat, white ₱ bushel,	1 10 to 1 15
" red	1 10
" " new,	60 a 00
Corn, old,	45
Rye,	55
Oats,	28
Barley,	45 to 50
Buckwheat,	42
Clover seed,	4 00 to 0 00
Timothy,	1 50
Flaxseed,	1 10

Marks & Willis are retailing flour and feed as follows:

Extra Flour, per 100,	2 80
Fine, do	2 00
Superfine, do	2 50
Family, do	3 00
Mill Feed, per hundred.	60
Chopped Oats and Corn per 100,	1 10
Chopped Rye per 100,	1 10
Salt,	1 50
" barrels, 280 lbs,	2 00

☞Until the 15th day of October next, Marks & Willis will deliver coal within the borough limits, at the following rates:

No. 2 and 3 white ash Sunbury $3 50 per ton.
2 and 3 Wilkesbarre $4 00 per ton.
White ash Limeburners $4 25 per ton.
Treverton " $2 50 per ton.

Delivered for cash only.

Philadelphia Market.

Flour.—Superfine $5 50, extra $ 75, extra family 6, fancy brands 6 50a7 50, as to qual. Rye flour 3 75a4 87. Corn meal 2 81 per barrel for Pennsylvania.

Grain.—Red wheat 120a123c, white 135a140c. Rye 72a73c.

Cattle Market, October 28, 1861.—The receipts of Beef Cattle reached 2,000 head. Sales at $7a8 25 the 100 lbs net, as to quality

85 Cows at from 20 to 32 for Springers, and $34a38 per head for Cows and Calves.

4,000 Sheep at from 7 to 7½c per lb net.

1,434 Hogs at from 4 50a5 for still fed, and 5a5 50 per 100 lbs net, for corn fed.

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT
FOR
AGENTS
IS TO SELL
H. H. LLOYD & CO'S
Elegant New Maps & Charts
FOR THE TIMES.

☞Please see New Price List and Circular before engaging elsewhere.

A specimen of either of the following will be mailed, post paid, for 25 cents. The whole 4 for $1.

OUR NEW MILITARY MAP
OF THE
BORDER & SOUTHERN STATES,

ENGRAVED from the most reliable government and other sources, in accordance with the most recent information, and every large work in the house and

Most Clear, Complete and Reliable as well as the Cheapest Map Extant.

In its preparation, especial attention is given to the position of Troops, Forts, Railroads, Depots, Fortifications, Harbors, Sea Coast, and all points, large and small, as other currently important, or likely to become so in the future. Side issues, inches. Price 25 cents.

THE EQUESTRIAN
Military Portrait Gallery,

Represents Thirteen of our most noted Field Generals on Horse Back,

IN two groups, very large, besides the heads only of several others.

This Chart is pronounced by all who have seen it to give the best likenesses of our leading officers yet engraved, and to be altogether the most

BOLD, SPIRITED, and ATTRACTIVE

work of the kind ever issued. No pains are spared to make the coloring and details as nearly perfect as possible. This splendid new Chart is now all ready. Size 28x38. Price 50 cents.

MILITARY PORTRAITS,
MAPS AND ARMS.
This Most Elegant Work is Ready.

THE large, splendid Head-pieces exhibits a soldier in each of the uniforms worn in our army, protecting the *Stars and Stripes* with Muskets and Rifled Cannon. In the foreground, are Zouaves trampling on the Rebel Flag, and a serpent underneath, the *Flag* being plainly shown. Under this, are correct portraits of Generals Scott, McClellan, Lyon, Butler, Fremont, Banks, Sprague, Prentiss, Bleniker, Wool, Hooker, Burnside, Int. Sigel, McDowell, and Commodore Stringham, Colonels Corcoran and Meagher, and several others. At the bottom, is a new Map, just engraved, 14 by 28 inches in size, showing the whole of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, with parts of Kansas, Arkansas, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, according to the latest information. The Border of this Chart is composed of military figures, showing fourteen positions for the Muskets, according to Hardee's Tactics.

☞This Chart can be had with the Military Map of Virginia, Maryland, etc., in place of the Map of Missouri, Kentucky, etc. Size 28 by 38. Price 50 cents.

THE COMPLETE
Military Campaign Chart.

THIS large and carefully prepared work, is ready with many recent additions, and now contains a very distinct Map of Virginia and Maryland, 14 by 27. A small Map of the United States, with secession line, very clear Maps of the North Carolina Coast and Bull Run Battle Field, with explanations. Also, distinct Maps of the District of Columbia, Mississippi River, New Orleans and vicinity; Cairo and vicinity; Savannah and vicinity; Charleston and vicinity; Mobile and vicinity; Galveston and vicinity; Pensacola Bay, Fort Pickens, etc., etc. Size 28x38. Price 50 cents.

Political Chart for the Times.

THIS Chart has large, life like engravings of Lincoln and all his Cabinet, and of General Scott, General Butler, Gen. Anderson, Col. Ellsworth, Head-piece with flags, Washington, etc. Maps showing the free territories, border slave States and seceded States and territories, in different colors; salaries of officers, statistics of the election of 1860, census of 1860, and other things to make the Chart attractive and useful. Size 28x38. Price 25 cents.

Be careful to address

H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
25 Howard Street, New York.

New York, October 30, 1861-2t

PURE Ground Pepper, our own grinding, and warranted pure, at
oct30 F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 bbls. Pic Nic
10 " Boston
10 " Sugar C
10 " Family
Sugar-cured Hams Sch
Cheese
Crackers
Fresh from the Bakery
Candy
Nuts
&c. &c.
JOHN K

Which had by the cle

The thirteenth ballot

Rev. Dr. Stevens
Rev. Dr. Leeds
Rev. Dr. Berlin
Rev. Dr. Tyng
Rev. Dr. Goodwin
Rev. Dr. Morton
Blank

Whole number of votes 149
Necessary to a choice 75

The laity now proceeded to vote. The following is the result, by which it will be seen that Dr. Stevens was confirmed by the laity as Bishop of the Diocese:

Approved	84
Not approved	65
Division	2
	151
No. of Churches voting	149
Necessary to a choice	75

☞The Telegraph locates the railroad accident last week on the Harrisburg side of Patterson—all arising from connecting Lewistown bound into a Harrisburg without alteration.

☞The Atlantic and Pacific are at length united by telegraph communication. On Friday the Mayor of New York received a despatch from the Mayor of San Francisco, announcing the event. The despatch is dated on that morning, and was received in the afternoon. In more quiet and peaceful days this would have been an event.

☞Delicate females will find no better remedy to strengthen their nervous system than Hoffland's German Bitters. Read advertisement in another column.

Despatches are now regularly received from San Francisco, and California.

Buck Moore Dead.—Tobe Moore, who has long been known, familiarly known as the Buck, has paid the last debt of nature. At the Juniata County Fair he was going the "rounds" performing various feats with three large cattle snakes, which he named respectively, Jeff Davis, Beauregard, and Johnson. He caressed these poisonous serpentine monsters in his bosom, and performed such feats as sticking their heads in his mouth, from whence it is supposed he inhaled their poison, which was the cause of his death. Poor Tobe, he will no longer be found at every gathering, convulsing the crowd, which he could always manage to collect around him, with his eccentricities and his witticisms, and many will remember the "tricks" practised upon them by the poor. He possessed a rude and ranters, but uncultivated genius. He swept the sounding lyre with rough hands, like Rhodri, but its pleasures which sparkled in the flowing bowl, just like men of his class.—*Williamsport Democrat.*

The Prince Royal and Royal Cook Cooking Stoves.

THE subscriber has for sale the best Cooking Stove in the market. Hundreds have been sold, and in every case given the warmest satisfaction. They are more durable, *the entire top being double plated with wrought iron, the back plates are double of cast iron.* Every housekeeper knows that these are the only parts affected by the heat, hence the value of this great improvement. No burning out of pieces. Iron doors and oven tops.

These Stoves possess a neat and beautiful appearance, have all the most valuable improvements that make a Cook Stove a household pleasure, with largest fitting fires, which increase the draught, and diffuse the heat just where it is wanted, under and around the baking oven—large fire chambers, taking wood from 24 to 36 inches long—deep ash pit, adding much to the convenience of clearing out the same—will wood and coal grate, firebrick, &c.

Every Stove warranted, and sold as low as any of Inferior Cooking Stove.
oct30 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

PORTABLE Heaters for warming churches, houses, stores, &c., put up at short notice, and low prices, with everything complete, at F. G. FRANCISCUS.

REGISTERS and Ventilators for heating halls and upper rooms. Retorting and Slide Registers received and for sale by
oct30 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

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