



RIGHT OR WRONG.

WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE—NOW AND FOREVER.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Worth All It Costs.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

War is an expensive luxury. However humanely and discreetly waged, it is a serious drain upon the life of a nation. We shall come out of the present struggle impoverished in many ways. With the best success, we shall expend hundreds of millions of treasure and sacrifice thousands of lives. We shall feel the wounds and the bruises of the conflict for years after the rebellion has been crushed and peace has been restored. Thousands of fortunes will be wrecked—thousands of homes will be made desolate—thousands of bright careers will be arrested. The mourners will go about the streets. There will be sorrow and anguish—there will be despair that no human sympathy can assuage—in many gentle bosoms. The wrecks will lie thick around us—the charred and battered ruins of high hopes and sublime endeavors will attest how severe has been the trials through which the country has passed.

Will it pay the cost? Yes—a hundred—a thousand fold—if we come out of the struggle conquerors! If we succeed in crushing out this miserable rebellion—if we exterminate the fatal heresy of secession—if we shall be able to teach treason such a lesson as history will never weary of rehearsing—if we shall succeed in convincing the world that we have a government strong enough, vigorous enough, determined enough, to overcome all combinations and attacks, whether from conspiracies within, or invasions without—if we shall be able to impress Christendom with the conviction that our western empire is built upon a rock, which no convulsion can shake and no tempest undermine—if we shall be able to do this, and do it effectively, the war, no matter how long or how desperately waged, will be the cheapest enterprise upon which the nation ever embarked. Every drop of blood that has been shed—every dollar that has been expended—every purpose that has been balked and hope that has been crushed—will fructify into future blessings. We shall emerge from the conflict stronger in all that goes to make up the life of a great people. We shall resume the calm pursuits of peace, chastened by the trial through which we have passed—purified by the affliction with which we have been visited. We shall find ourselves elevated to a higher moral plane, and quickened by noble impulses to the performance of nobler deeds. We shall find ourselves purer, more self-reliant, more self-poised, more able to grapple with future issues, and avoid future dangers. We shall find ourselves less bound up in selfishness, less the slaves of toil and business, less groveling in our tastes, less early in our aspirations.

The successful termination of the war will be the dawn of a new era in the history of the country. The Republic will enter upon a new stage of its career. The public heart will throb with more generous pulsations. Broader, higher, nobler issues will engage the attention of statesmen. A loftier standard of public morality will prevail. A better class of public teachers will come upon the stage. Purer aims and more exalted conceptions of truth and justice will animate the people. The sterling metal of our western life purified as it were by fire—abstracted from the dross that has so long tarnished its lustre—will shine out as it has never shone before.

CONVENTIONS.—J. H. Douglass, Chairman of the (Douglas) Democratic County Committee, has issued a call for a County Convention on Monday, the 10th prox.

A. Durbin, Chairman of the (Breckinridge) Democratic County Committee, has likewise issued a call for a Convention on the same day.

As Union is the prevailing sentiment nowadays, an effort will be made to unite these beligerent factions and form a single ticket; but the result of the experiment, like all doubtful things, is mighty uncertain.

FIGHT AT BOONEVILLE.

St. Louis, June 19.—The Democrat has just received the following dispatch from Jefferson City: Mr. Gordon, of St. Louis, and other gentlemen from above, give the following account of the battle at Booneville: Gen. Lyon landed four miles below Booneville, and opened a heavy cannonade against the rebels, who retreated, and dispersed into the adjoining woods, whence, hidden by the branches of the trees, they opened a brisk fire on our troops. Gen. Lyon then ordered a hasty retreat to the boats, and the rebels, encouraged by this movement, rallied, and followed the troops into a wheat field.—Gen. Lyon here halted and faced the troops about, and bringing the whole force of artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire on the rebels, three hundred of whom were killed, and the balance fled in all directions, leaving their arms on the field. Gen. Lyon then moved forward and took Booneville. Gen. Price was taken with a violent diarrhoea at the beginning of the battle. He was taken to a steamer and carried to his residence in Chaquo.

Gov. Jackson viewed the battle from a distant hill, and fled for parts unknown after the defeat of his forces. There is great rejoicing among the Union men here. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the Capitol, guns fired, and the Star Spangled Banner played by the regimental bands. Scouting parties will be sent out in all directions to-morrow to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

A special dispatch to the Republican gives further particulars of the battle at Booneville. The federal troops landed five miles below the encampment of the State forces. The latter had a battery near Booneville pointed towards the river, but it was circumvented by the federals and proved useless. Gen. Lyon immediately advanced on the State troops, and was met in a lane where the firing commenced.

Jackson was about a mile off, secured by Capt. Kelly's company as a body guard. It is reported that he was severely reprimanded by his own party for cowardice and lack of discretion. Col. Parsons was not in the fight, having properly been reported sick. Booneville was not injured, no shots having been fired into it.

There are no reliable accounts as to the number killed, wounded or taken prisoners. It is stated that Gen. Lyons once had the State troops in a position where he could have killed them in large numbers, but ordered the firing to cease, and hastened to make prisoners. It is said that the State troops are gathered in counties west of here, and another stand will be made in Jackson county.

Advices from Kansas City via St. Joseph, give the following account of an engagement near Independence on Thursday last, briefly alluded to yesterday: A detachment of federal troops under Capt. Stanley with a flag of truce, visited the camp of the State troops to ascertain the purpose of Capt. Holloway. During the conference Stanley ascertained that the movements were being made with a design to attack him, and ordered a retreat, his detachment while retreating, was fired upon by the State troops at an order given by a private, but the fire was so irregular that they killed their own commander, Capt. Holloway, and J. B. Clamham, and severely wounding several others of their own men.

Stanly's men did not fire, having received orders not to do so under any circumstances. Stanley retreated to Kansas City and reported the affair, when Capt. Price, with a strong body of troops, attacked and routed the State forces, capturing thirty horses and a large lot of baggage. There are now 2,500 U. S. troops and volunteers at Kansas City.

LATER FROM BOONEVILLE.

St. Louis, June 23.—The latest heard from Gov. Jackson is that he was joined at Warsaw by the State troops and that he attacked Captain Cook's command at Cole Camp, and pushed rapidly on southward.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 22.—Gentlemen from Sedalia, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, and about twenty miles from Cole Camp, say that in the fight at the latter place on the night of the 18th, between a considerable body of Union men and a number of State troops from Warsaw, twenty-three of the former were killed by Capt. Cook, and were the force supplied with arms from the Arsenal in St. Louis. A short time since Capt. Cook fled but his men rallied and forced the assailants to retreat with the loss of 23 killed. Seventeen of the Union men who were killed were sleeping in a barn at the time of the attack. Gov. Jackson, with 600 men, passed Cole Camp on the 20th, pushing southward probably for Arkansas.

The State troops have evacuated Lexington, and are marching towards Arkansas, 8,000 strong. It is said that Gen. Price is at their head; but other reports say that he resigned previous to the battle at Booneville—and still others, that he is very sick at Lexington.

Ben. McCulloch is reported to be at Maysville, Ark., with 15,000 men and considerable artillery.

The number of State troops killed at Booneville is not yet known, but fifty is probably a high estimate. The stars and stripes now wave from a pole near the gubernatorial mansion where a secession flag recently hung.

WHEELING CONVENTION.

Wheeling, June 20.—The morning session was occupied in signing the declaration re-constructing the State Govern-

ment. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties. Each member came forward to the Secretary's desk and signed the parchment.

In the afternoon session, Frank P. Pierpont, of Marion county, was unanimously elected Provisional Governor; Daniel Palssey, of Mason county, Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Harrison and Lazear form the Governor's council. The election of Attorney General was postponed until Saturday.

The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of the strongest opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the rebels.

A message from Governor Pierpont, favoring a strong military organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement. Fireworks, bells, cannons and music are combined to illustrate the general joy. Everybody is rejoicing.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to the Washington Star confirms the report that 300 Confederate troops arrived at the Ferry yesterday, and completed the work of destruction. They burnt the rifle factory and the Shenandoah bridge, and ran a large first class locomotive, that was left on the track off the abutment of the bridge into the river. They said they were instructed to blow up every house in town on which a Union flag should be found, but fortunately there was none. They commenced to arrest all the Union men, and succeeded in securing several whom they took off, and the balance, about fifty in number, they pursued into the river, which they swam across and reached the Maryland side safely, although they were repeatedly fired at by the troopers, and balls passed through the hats of two of the fugitives. The Government should send a protection to these unfortunate people as soon as practicable. The troopers found and took away from the rifle factory about fifty thousand gun stocks.

RIOT IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—This city was today the scene of a general riot, caused by the action of the Bankers on Saturday in throwing out of circulation the notes of a large number of the Banks of the State. The riot caused a greater loss of property than was at first supposed. The attack was ascertained to have been a regularly organized thing. About ten o'clock this forenoon the rioters marched upon Mitchell's Bank, attacking it with stones and bricks, and completely riddling the windows. The clerks had barricaded the doors, in order to gain time to secure the valuables, which they did in a great measure. The mob soon broke down the doors and stripped the room of everything, throwing the furniture and books into the street. The State Bank, J. C. Martin's office, the Bank of Milwaukee, Allen & McGregor's real estate office and Juneau Bank were also all more or less damaged by the mob.

One company was ordered out, but declined to do anything; the Zouaves were then ordered out, and charged on the mob, which immediately broke and ran. The streets were cleared, and fifty of the rioters arrested and confined in jail. The Governor has declared martial law, and telegraphed to Racine and Madison for State troops, which will arrive to-night.

KENTUCKY AND THE UNION.

Secretary Holt closes his noble letter to the Kentuckians as follows:

"Could my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates—if they would not have the rivers of their posterity shrink away, as do unfed streams beneath the summer heats—to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and fly to the rescue of their country before it is everlastingly too late. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fires of patriotism shall flash from heart to heart in one unbroken current throughout the land. It is a time in which the workshop, the office, the counting house and the field may well be abandoned for the solemn duty that is upon us, for all these toils will but bring treasure, not for ourselves, but for the spoiler, if this revolution is not arrested for we are all, with our every earthly interest, embarked in mid-ocean on the same common deck. The howl of the storm is in our ears, 'the lightning's red glare is painting hell on the sky,' and while the noble ship pitches and rolls under the lashings of the waves, the cry is heard she has sprung a leak at many points, and that the rushing waters were mounting rapidly in the hold. The man who, at such an hour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniac or a monster."

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Now in and near Washington City are attracting their full share of public attention. The Regiments which have recently arrived from the old Keystone are second to none. The soldiers are a brave determined set of fellows, well clothed, and equipped with all the necessary accoutrements. They seem perfectly contented; but, like their predecessors, are spoiling for a fight.

POSITION OF TROOPS.

Two Connecticut and two Ohio regiments are posted on Georgetown road, within two miles of Fall's Church. They are entrenching themselves in strong positions. The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments are encamped at Shuter's Hill, near Alexandria.

Death in High Places.

The death of Count Cavour, in the present uncertainty of affairs, almost of rule, in Italy, is a very serious event. This statesman, one of the ablest and most practical politicians in Europe, has shared in the government of Victor Emmanuel's dominions ever since the accession of that monarch in 1849, and with a few months' interregnum, (July, 1859, to 1860,) has been prime minister, which means actual ruler of the kingdom. He died on the 6th of June, in the fifty-second year of his age.

Cavour found Victor Emmanuel with almost a barren sceptre in his hand. The disastrous results of the battle of Novarra had placed King Charles-Albert so literally at the feet of the boy-Emperor of Austria, that he abdicated in despair, found refuge in Portugal, and died there soon after of a broken heart. Cavour raised Victor Emmanuel and the nearly bankrupt kingdom which he inherited, from degradation and ruin, elevated her to a high place among the nations during the Russian war, and finally saw Italy, except Venetia and a fragment of the Papal territory, regenerated as the kingdom of Italy, with Victor Emmanuel as the ruler. He has died precisely at the moment when his tact and administrative ability were most needed to organize and perpetuate the new kingdom. His loss to Italy is as great, if not greater, than our own, in the event of the death of General Scott.—What one is with the sword, the other is with pen and speech. Two other European statesmen have lately passed away. Prince Alexis Orloff and Prince Michael Gortschakoff. Both died in the fullness of years; the first aged 74; the other 66.

Orloff was a military commander who served also as a politician, under the three last Czars, and was their personal friend. In 1833, he negotiated the treaty of Unkair Skelessi, which gave Russia great advantages over Turkey. He it was who secured the neutrality of Austria during the war in the Crimea. In 1856 he acted as first Russian plenipotentiary at the Congress of Paris, and negotiated the treaty of March 18, after which the Emperor Alexander raised him to the highest dignity of the State, as President of the Council of the Empire and Ministry.

Gortschakoff won his spurs in the war between Russia and Turkey in 1828, had command in the Polish revolt of 1830-31, and greatly distinguished himself by his attack on Warsaw, of which city he was appointed governor in 1846, a post he held up to the time of his death. In 1849 he was one of the generals charged with the pacification of Hungary, and, in 1854, commanded the Russian army of the Danube. Early in 1855 he succeeded Menschikoff as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the Crimea. It was under his defense that Sebastopol fell. His latter years have been passed as viceroy of Poland. In the recent revolt in Warsaw, Gortschakoff's falling power of mind and body rendered him unfit for his position. He must not be confounded with Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, the Czar's minister of foreign affairs, who is his cousin.—Sunday Morning Chronicle.

PUTTING THE CADETS THROUGH IN QUICK ORDER AT WEST POINT.

They are hurrying the Cadets through to graduation as rapidly as possible, so as to put their military education to early profitable use. The following extract from a letter by one of the Cadets says that the graduating class are going through their studies by forced marches, and expect to reach active service in the course of a month or so:

Our stock is "up" in the market at present, and bids fair to remain up; but what pleases me most, is the fact that I shall soon be in a fair way to get some of the benefit of it. My class expects to graduate in about one month. Isn't that glorious? The class which was just above us graduated almost three weeks ago, and we are being put through a "course of sprouts" for an early graduation. You can imagine how hard our duties are when I tell you that we shall take but seven or eight weeks to complete a course to which a whole year is generally devoted. As a sample, last Thursday, we had thirty pages in Engineering (military) seventy pages in Law, and twenty-five pages in Ordnance and the Science of Gunnery—making, in all, one hundred and twenty-five: and to know it well at least five minutes should be devoted to each page. I study about seven or eight hours per day, and recite about four. I begin at five and a half in the morning, and get through about ten in the evening; and added to all this, we have to perform our regular military duty—drills, parade, guard duty, etc.

A LOUD CALL FOR FOOD.

A secession paper in Tennessee, which hard times have reduced to half its original size, ejaculates the following in the biggest kind of type: We can fight and conquer abolitionists, but we cannot contend with Famine! Farmers, cross your cotton fields at a distance of eight feet, and plant corn now. It is not too late!

Farmers—Plant more corn! Farmers—Plant peas! Farmers—Plant potatoes! Farmers—Plant beans! Farmers—Plant cabbage! Clean your field clean. Save all your straw. Save all your crab-grass. Save anything which will make food for man or beast.

In children first, and in the better sort of women next, we find the purest kinds of human character.

The Loan Taken.

The \$3,000,000 loan, authorized by the recent extra session of the Legislature, has been taken at par. The Philadelphia Bulletin, in speaking of the matter, says:—We confess to a deep feeling of pride and pleasure in our noble old state. It (the loan) is taken when the State is already in debt nearly forty millions of dollars. It is taken evidently by something like a pro rata division among the banks. Instead of taking advantage of the necessity of the State, inasmuch as money must be had for the troops, the people come forward and take a six per cent. stock at par. We believe it to be a perfectly good investment, and yet no one believes that it would have been taken without the influence of high, patriotic motive. Nothing can show this more strikingly than the fact that State 5's sold yesterday at 77.—This represents the regular market price, influenced only by financial considerations. A corresponding six per cent. stock, it is very evident would fall much below par, yet here is three millions of money freely offered to the State at par to pay our soldiers, to promote their comfort, and to carry on the war with rebels and support the Government.

We have heard much from the South of the mercenary North, of men who would sell their muskets for a dollar, of men who sacrifice everything for money. The fact, however, is, that the Secession loan is not taken, and that the rebels are in great straits for money. Our Federal Government obtains all that it needs, and when further our State comes forward and asks for three millions in addition to half a million already expended, Pennsylvanians come forward and take the entire sum, at par, and without asking a man out of the State to help. Honor then to the old Keystone! Honor to the State that never fails in time of need. Honor to the people who become more and more reliable in proportion to the pressure upon them.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Daily Telegraph, the leading cheap newspaper of London, seems to have formed a pretty accurate estimate of "the so-called Southern Confederacy." It describes it, in plain terms, as "simply an organized revolt, a rebellion against the constituted authorities, which has gained strength through the culpable weakness and treachery of those who were delegated by the people to enforce the laws," and declares:—"You know this as well as we do. You know that this rebellion has no single characteristic which can dignify it with the name of a revolution, that it is simply the culmination of a series of plottings which have been in progress for the last thirty years; that, even at this time, it has not demonstrated its right to recognition as anything more than a rebellion, for the machinery which is to crush it out has just been put in motion." As the Daily Telegraph is undeniably the organ of the British democracy, the expression of sentiment confirms the belief repeatedly asserted in these columns, that whatever the aristocrats may think, the genuine feeling of the people of England is undoubtedly and universally with the Union-maintaining government of this great country.

"NEVER MIND THE GRACE OF IT."

The Buffalo Commercial has the following, which is too good to keep:

On Friday, as the members of one of our volunteer companies who were being practiced in the musket drill by a gentleman who, although not one of their corps, was acting as Lieutenant for the day, the latter said: "I will teach you the manner of surrendering arms, so in case you ever have to do it, you will know how to do it gracefully." The Captain of the company standing near, immediately responded:—"Hold on, Lieut., I'll teach them that myself." He seized a musket from a soldier standing near, raised it to his shoulder a moment, as if in the act of firing upon an enemy. Then letting it drop from his hand, he imitated the action of a man shot through the heart, staggered heavily forward and fell upon the piece. He sprang up in a moment and cried, "that's the way this company will surrender arms!" A tremendous shout broke from the ranks. "That's the kind we learn, surrender and die at the same time, never mind the grace of it." And "the grace of it" was discarded.

The rumors of the advancing lunacy of Her Majesty Queen Victoria would seem to derive substance from the announcement of the Gazette of France, that "Dr. Schoelin has been sent for to London to attend a consultation of French and German physicians on the state of the Queen's health, which, it seems, is such as to give rise to uneasiness." Another journal learns from Berlin that the Prince and Princess Royal, with the little Prince William, are going to visit London about the middle of July, the object being to procure a salutary emotion for Queen Victoria." A parliamentary explanation is looked for in England.

Fairfax Station is often confounded with Fairfax Court House.

The former is situated on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, eighteen miles from Alexandria, and the Court House, or county seat, of Fairfax county, is a village about fourteen miles from Alexandria, on the wagon road leading to Warrenton. And the same may be said of Manassas Gap and Manassas Junction. The latter place is where the rebel soldiers are encamped, and is about twenty-seven miles from Alexandria. The Gap is in the valley of Virginia, running through the Blue Ridge Mountains, and about sixty miles from the Junction.

"A GENTLEMAN CANNOT LIE."—The annexed is a part of the proclamation of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, to the people of Virginia. In it he does not come up to the standard of a gentleman, as defined by Col. Anderson, who says "a gentleman cannot lie," for he most basely and falsely says:

"A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. "All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war cry is 'Beauty and Booty.' All that is dear to man—your honor and that of your wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this contest."

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR JOHNSON.

Senator Andrew Johnson has safely arrived at Washington from Tennessee, where he has been fighting so bravely for the Union. He and three friends traveling with him were shot at at Cumberland Gap, when crossing the corner of Virginia, through which the road runs. Fifteen Virginia Minute-Men fired from a safe distance, and from behind a pinnacle of rock which overhangs the road, one of them waiving a Secession flag, while the others discharged their guns. The party were not injured, and having but one gun, which would not carry as far as the assailants, could not return the fire. They heard afterward that the would-be assassins, after the carriage had safely crossed the Kentucky border, came down from their eminence and loudly expressed regret that they had not taken the men captive, of whom they evidently stood in wholesome dread.

On Wednesday, the 6th day of November next will be held the first election for President and Vice President of the bogus confederacy.

On that day also the rebel States are required to elect their members of Congress. The Presidential electors will meet in their respective States on the 4th of December and cast their votes for President and Vice President.—The new Congress will meet, if the government at Washington will permit, on the 18th of February, 1862, in Richmond or in some part of New Mexico, or wherever it is most convenient or safe. On the next day the Presidential vote will be counted, and on the 22d of February the President and Vice President are to be inaugurated, when a good time generally is anticipated.

A NEW DODGE.—Five hundred dollars have been raised by subscription in Charleston, S. C., for the family of Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth. So far, so good—but the money was invested in a bond of the Confederate States, for that amount, so that the subscription was really for the benefit of Jeff Davis & Co. The family of Jackson will get the bond, but Davis & Co. get the money. This is a new way of raising the wind, and speaks well for the inventive resources of the Secessionists.—Republican.

The Maryland Legislature, with an assumption of authority so ridiculous as to be almost sublime, daily fulminates resolutions and decrees no less innocuous than absurd. This body on Thursday made itself more than ordinary assinine by declaring that Maryland would not help to pay the expenses of the war, and that the "Southern Confederacy" ought to be recognized at once. The war still goes on, however.

NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Stahl, deceased, late of Ebersburg, Cambria Co., having been granted to the subscribers, by the Register of said County, all persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MRS. ELIZABETH STAHL, Adm'r, H. KINKEAD, Adm'r. Ebersburg, May 30, 1861.

N. B.—The business of repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry will be carried on as heretofore, by Mrs. Stahl.

SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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