partment is highly prejudicial to the publie interests. Add to this the restiveness of the press at the restrictions placed upon the transmission of military news, and a certain bluntness of manner which is the occasion of offence being sometimes taken where none is intended to be given, and you have the solution of his alleged unpopularity, and the reasons why he has thus been singled out for swift destruction.

To praise Gen. M'Clellan, whilst denouncing Secretary Stanton, is a part of the plan of the rebellion sympathizers ; hoping thereby to create division and dissensions among the friends of the Union and the supporters of the Government.

I doubt that man's judgment who denies to Gen. M'Clellan great military skill, coupled with the most ardent and enthusiastic devotion to that flag under which he marshals his hosts for battle, as I question the sincerity and patriotism of him who, whilst exalting Gen. M'Clellan, villifies and abuses the President and his constitutional advisers.

The true friend of our glorious cause supports in their respective jurisdictions both Stanton and M'Clellan, for they are alike engaged with all their great powers in sustaining and upholding the best government that ever floated on the tide of time, and in crushing the most damnable rebellion that ever men or devils were engaged in, since the arch fiend himself made his impious attempt to supplant the master of Heaven, and to dethrone the Creator of the Universe.

Let us, my friends, beware of the devices of these hollow hearted, pretending friends, and let the true men of the nation. whether in the tented field, or in the council chamber, be upheld and sustained. and let our denunciations be reserved for those who are endeavoring to destroy the Government and disunite the States .-Our fathers constructed this Government by long suffering, and under great and terrible privations. They cemented the Union of these States with their life's blood, and thus raised and reared the magnificent edifice, so that it should remain a monument to their wisdom and patriotism forever and forever. Shall their sons permit the destruction of this fair temple, and pass to their children, not the glorious inheritance which they received from their fathers, but a divided, mutilated and dissevered estate, without "form or comeliness," to be regarded only by the nations of the earth as a fit subject for scorn and reproach ?

# The Alloghanian.

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

# EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY ......JULY 31

### The People's Platform.

"That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Unior, in this hour of its trial : to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebelion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; and to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle in all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate

their guilt."

# People's Party Nominations.

### AUDITOR GENERAL : THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. SURVEYOR GENERAL :

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne. CONGRESS

A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg. [Subject to decision of the District Conference.]

ASSEMBLY JAMES COOPER, of Taylor township.

PROTHONOTARS : WILLIAM K. CARR, of Wilmore. COUNTY COMMISSIONER :

JOHN ELDER, of Chest township. DISTRICT ATTORNEY :

### And again :

"The people \* \* \* have elevated to power one of these heterodox factions, whose leaders, now in power, care not for their pledges nor for the interests of the Nation, but seek only their own selfish aggrandizement, and the consummation of their wicked purposes. To these ends they have nullified the Constitution, and trampled upon the nearest and dearest rights of the American citizen."

### As also :

"It is not their purpose to restore the Union, but to continue this war in order to secure their own political and personal interests.

It requires no flaring capitals to render the meaning of these extracts apparent Disaffection and Treason are so plainly stamped on every syllable of them, that he who runs may read-and understand. And what shall we say to the vile ingrate who enunciates the sentiments they contain ? This-that he is a disgrace to the Patriotism and Common Sense of the "Mountain County." While the Union of our fathers is in deadly peril through the machinations of Traitors-while the fair fabric of our liberties is shaken from turret to foundation-stone, and our dearest and best interests involved-he, forsooth, stands coolly by and glibly prates of "party," and "platforms," and "pledgand "abolitionism," and does his es," small utmost to encourage dissensions among the people, and thereby embarrass the Administration ! The man who cannot in this trying hour sink the partisan in the patriot is as much an enemy to the cause that thousands of our brethren are doing battle for as the most broad mouthed follower of the trembling fortunes of the Stars and Bars of Secessia.

Such an individual is he of the Dem. d Sent. A Traitor by every manifestation that has been allowed to proceed out of his mouth, his name should be a stench in the nostrils of every lover of his country. An ingrate to the Government which protects him, he should be shunned as viper. A disgrace and shame to his native county, he should be kicked and scourged from the presence of every honest man therein. And in the end, the community will be justifiable in hurling after him, and each one like unto him, their heartfelt malison-in this wise : 'In hell's hottest, fiercest furnace cramm'd May he be damned --- superlatively damned ; And why not damned for such transcendant erimes?

# The Campaign.

It seems to be a pretty well established siderable portion of his Corinth army, had migrated to Richmond in time to give, in connection with Jackson, an overwhelming preponderance of force to the Confederates in the recent carnages. the consideration of the country : How comes it that the rebels so suddenly concentrated, while the armies that had con-

fronted them remained scattered and entirely unavailable for the great exigency? This will involve a calm and comprehensive survey of the disposition of our entire military forces throughout all the departments at the time the Confederate concentration began. We shall by this survev be enabled more clearly to understand how this most unexpected concentration was so completely effected.

to Gen. M'Clellan, and consisted of 120,-000 to 150,000 men. M'Dowell, with 50,000 men more or less, had been dehannock, and at the same time oppose the few fragmentary regiments, amounting all told, to less than 5,000. Stonewall Jackson watched his opportunity. M'-Dowell, a far too easy-tempered General, slept upon the Rappahannock. Stonewall Jackson pounced. Banks escaped. Washington suddenly opened its eyes and ordered over Fremont from Franklin .--Jackson knew it, and countermarched for his life. Fremont was soon in the Shenandoah. Where was M'Dowell? Still sleeping on the Rappahannock, dreaming of an imaginary foe immediately in front, or about to be there, and only sending Shield's division to intercept the headlong retreat of a desperate army of 25,000 men.

# with Halleck that was being played with M'Dowell, and started by railroad for

Richmond with 60,000 of his best forces. fact that Beauregard, with a very con- Such, at least, is the best information from the most diverse Southern sources, not only from prisoners taken in the late battles, but from other persons directly from the South. In the meanwhile, where was the army of the West? Gen. Mitch- the Union loss exceeded 10,000. The inquiry forces itself, therefore, upon ell was in North Alabama and Tennessee with 25,000 men. Gen. Buell was on the way to Huntsville, Grant to Memphis, M'Clernand still at Corinth ; Gen. Wood was here, Pope there, and Nelson yonder with their divisions-in the heart of the M'Clellan to leave the Peninsula. Gen. South-the hot season approaching-in all 200,000 disappointed men lying almost idle in the shade, while Beauregard was at Richmond, and the army of the Potomac was being overwhelmed on the Peninsula! Curtis in Arkansas, Butler at New Orleans, Hunter in South Carolina, Burnside at Newbern-in all probably

The United States army of the Potomac about 60,000 more. This with some imhad been divided into three commands, material exceptions completes the survey the principal of which had been assigned of our forces and their respective dispositions outside of the Peninsula, just before and at the time this sanguinary flank movement became necessary. And here, tached from M'Clellan's command to ad- to any one who will for a moment take ry W. Halleck be assigned to the comvance toward Richmond by the Rappa- any late railway map of the country, one most remarkable and striking fact must United States, as General-in-Chief, and advance of any force the enemy might, by | instantly present itself, viz : The uninhis railway facilities, suddenly throw for- terrupted railroad connections which the can with safety to the positions and opward from Richmond; while most of enemy has all along contrived to maintain Banks' command in the Shenandoah had with Richmond, thereby keeping all his his special charge." been transferred to strengthen M'Dowell, departments, outposts, and depots in easily giving the latter, in round terms, 75,000 | transportable relations with Richmond and effective men, and leaving Banks with a with each other. This, alone, gives him an incalculable advantage, and it must be equally apparent that in the present disposition of our forces, we have, by no means, the same facilities of concentration which we have so long and so blindly indulged him. And, in this connection, our intelligence in not having with our adequate force completely severed the great Southern thoroughfare of reinforce ments and supplies, must sometimes strike all minds, with any military proclivitics whatever, with overwhelming force .--Every military mind knows, every military eve sees at one glance, that to have done this would have been to have severed, at a blow, the aorta of the rebeilion, and its That division, it is evident, was regarded great ascending and descending veins by the authority ordering its movement of These extraordinary railroad advantages itself sufficient to check Jackson. The which our plan of campaign has thus far part of it that reached the vital bridge in allowed the enemy have been nowhere time were, of course, suddenly overtaken, more manifest or disastrous than in the trampled down, and driven to the winds. | instances of the Richmond railroad toward Jackson was safely out. It was then | Washington and the Potomac. By means alleged, to save the awkward appearance of the parts of these roads which they still possess the Confederates are enabled to strike suddenly out, menace Washingtop, and draw as suddenly back and strike Thus our forces between Washington M'Clellan. And that before either of our and Richmond were left, as they were divided armies can know whether they found, in an utterly disjointed and coma- are come or gone. And this brings us tose condition, under the distracted lead- directly to the conviction which we think ership of three Major Generals, acting we may safely say has been entertained entirely independently of each other .- for some time past by nearly the whole Jackson had cleared his own way both in | country : that the division of M'Clellan's and out. Fremont, in turn, was retiring, army, and the consequent transportation being-not without much reason-appre- of the command assigned to him to the hensive of a reinforced descent upon his | Peninsula, necessitating an off-side advance small and exhausted army. Banks was upon Richmond, and depriving him of still far behind, recovering from the fa- the all-necessary co-operation of M'Dowell -with the rebel railroads between them -was, to say the least, an extremely haz--the Government itself did not exactly ardons, and, as has been conclusively know where; but nowhere to be of any proved by the six days' battle, a most unservice in the critical juncture. His com- wise and disalvantageous policy. The mand, instead of being concentrated and Department at Washington, seeing its posted, as it would certainly have been grave error in having too much divided under a competent commander, to have and diffused the forces in Western Virdealt the death-blow to Jackson in his ginia, the valley of the Shenandoah, and desperate retreat from his desperate ad- on the Rappahannock, immediately deventures, was miserably bewildered, termined to re-organize them, and, that divided up, and sent astray in various there might be no ill-nature, to subordiuseless directions, playing, as it were, a | nate the three independent Major Genermercly imbecile game of blind man's buff als then in command under a fourth .with the most wary, wiry, and wide-awake | Major General Pope was forthwith ordered of all our enemies in Virginia. In this to Washington, and assigned to this fatal manner, Jackson was enabled to exceedingly important command. In a consummate his salvation by joining his few days the President takes the train for reserves, leaving M'Dowell very much in | West Point. A visit to General Scott is the condition of the cajoled crow, who announced. The President's mind is was (we trust fabulously) distinguished evidently disturbed, at least perplexed .-for having dropped his cheese into the An ominous silence ensues, with dark gaunt and crafty maw of a certain strategie hints and apprehensions concerning the army of the Potomac. At length, the Some appearance of force had, indeed, silence is broken with the thundering been kept up, and was still kept up on reverberations of an almost continuous bat-M'Dowell's front ; of which we are not the of six days. M'Clellan finds that apprised, however, that he even felt. In Beauregard, Jackson, Lee, Johnson, Masix days from this time Jackson's entire gruder-all-have been actually concenarmy was consolidated with the army of trated against him, and sees that to wait Richmond, and all ready to attack M'. in the White Oak Swamps is to be over- on a saddle and bridle when she left. A rewhelmed and annihilated. He moves at once. So does the enemy-bearing down in one compact mass, numbering, as all must see from the combinations they had made, not one man less than 220,000 .-Then came the six most desperate and bloody days that ever dawned upon the New World. We now know, with approximate definiteness, the result ; that ted to the undersigned, all persons indebted the special advantages and disadvantages to said estate are hereby requested to make of these consecutive slaughters, gains and payment without delay, and those having losses, do not sufficiently swerve the beam to enable us to determine with certainty the preponderance either way, and that by dint of masterly generalship, and by the general Spartan bravery of the whole army, it was triumphantly extricated and established where it now is, the enemy being fearfully handled, and at

### Summary of War News.

The Rebel report of the battle of Seven Pines has just been issued. It claims the capture of 10 cannon, 6,000 muskets, one garrison and four regimental colors, tents, and camp equipage. They admit a loss of about 4,300, but add, as a eataplasm, that

Dispatches from Gen. Pope's army state that Stonewall Jackson is at or near Gor. donsville, with a force of 30,000 men, and his intention is to break our lines and make a dash at Washington, so as to force Ewell commands a part of Jackson's for-

Serator Jim Lane has been commissioned by the Government to raise and organize an army in the Department of Kansas. He has the assurance of the President and Secretary of War that this time his peculiar plans shall not be interfered with.

The following order, appointing Gen. Halleck General-in-Chief of the United States armies, has been issued by the President: "Executive Mansion, July 11. 1862-Ordered, that Major-General Henmand of the whole land forces of the that he repair to this capital so soon as he erations within the department now under

Morgan, the rebel guerilla chief, has been driven out of Kentucky.

Gen. Dix, on the part of the government, and Gen. Hill, on the part of the rebels, have made arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners.

The first order under the Confiscation bill was issued from the War Department on the 22d. It directs that our commanders in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, shall seize any property necessary or convenient for military purposes, and employ as many Africans as they can advantageously use; keeping accurate accounts of both property and negroes, for future settlement. The negroes are to be paid for their labor.

The President has decided that nine and twelve months volunteers under Governor Curtin's late proclamation will be received only until the 10th August ; after that date they will be sworn in for three ears or the war. The announcement will be hailed with universal gratification that arrangements have been made by General Dix whereby "an immediate and general exchange of prisoners" will be effected .--This is but an act of simple justice to thousands of our brave soldiers, whose terrible experiences of prison life in rebeldom have thrilled the whole North with horror and indignation. Let us have them released at once, and restored to their homes and families; and let the release indeed be "general," as promised. The sufferings of Colonel Corcoran and hundreds of his brave comrades, whose patient endurance has wrought upon the sympathy of our people, have been sufficiently prolonged, over a year having elapsed since the battle of Bu'l Run, while the only reward meted to their gallantry was the terrible tate of captivity, and the slow torture of a cheerless dungeon. The Government, in coming to this decision to exchange prisoners, has done nothing that the most captious stickler for conventional etiquette can cavil at I: has admitted nothing and recognized nothing, save that its own citizens must be protected everywhere, and by all honorable and lawful means, from contamination with disloyalty.

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Shall the language of England's great poet ever be applied to this ."America of ours ?'

"Land of the unforgotten brave, Whose clime, from plain to mountain's cave Was Freedom's home or glory's grave. Shrine of the Mighty, can it be That this is all remains of thee ?"

No, no, Heaven forbid ; rather let us look forward to that day when peace shall again be restored to our common country when no government, or pretended government, shall be recognized by any part of the American people, except that government which was presided over by Washington in its infancy, strengthened and perfected by Adams and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe in its youth, protected by the iron will and unflinching courage of Andrew Jackson in its early age, and now preserved from the attacks of a trait- federacy. That they have all along been orous brood by the strong arms and willing hearts of more than five hundred thousand true American soldiers.

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To this end, let us maintain our country's cause with our treasure, and if needs be. with our blood. Let us refuse all intercourse, politically and personally, with such as are now false to the old flag, and let us swear by our manhood, and our hopes of heaven, never to yield to this rebellion, even though, in resisting it, our earthstones should become a desolation and our homes a dream.

The Paterson Guardian has this timely reminiscence >

"It is a fact not generally known that during the Revolutionary War, when a citizen was drafted in Virginia, he was allowed to find an able-bodied man as a substitute, and no distinction was made on account of color. Very many of the slaveowners sent their able hands to fight in place of themselves or their sons, and history says these sons of Africa fought bravely and well, spilling their blood freely for our independence.

"After the war, these black soldier patriots desired to be FREE MEN, but their owners put forth their claims, in every instance, and the blacks who survived the war, affer having served till our free. flaunts its true colors to the breeze, boldly was to be no freedom for them with their inscribed thereon. owner's consent-for the owner of a slave seldom relaxes his grasp.

"The Legislature of Virginia, at the instance of Thomas Jefferson, in order to render justice to these blacks, found it necessary to pass a law declaring that, having served through the war, imperiled fheir, lives for their country, they were entitled to their freedom, and a law was accordingly passed to carry into effect this just and public determination."

formed me that Capt. Andrew Lewis was shot produce, that our readers-Democrats as nest, and flown South with his whole from Newbern, reinforcements expedited, Al. Fi. Fa. continue, after the 1st of August, to issue in the right leg, above the knee; the wound The undersigned, having been appointed stamps for currency; those thus intended well as Republicans-may see for them- being so serious that amputation was neces- brood. Upon which timely discovery a new quota called for; and finally, the by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambris sary. He died in prison, at Richmond, on there was, of course, a great heyday and President very judiciously and properly county to report distribution of the process will be without gluten, and will be re- selves that we judge aright. Wednesday, July 2d. Capt. Lewis was a alarm of parsuit. Gen. Pope was an. goes up James river to see the army for of the above stated writ, hereby notifies all deemable at the Treasuries, or exchanged In speaking of the prosecution of the good commander, and a brave and tried solnounced to be already beyond Farmington himselt. We trust that we are now to at the Post-Offices for stamps intended for parties interested in the same that he will war, to which the Administration has lent dier. Although, not being personally acattend to the duties of said appointment at quainted with him, I, nevertheless, greatly and "pressing them hard." Very soon see a more coherent and concentrated postage. .~ its heartiest and most earnest efforts, that his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on deplore his sudden death, knowing that the the telegraph had taken 10,000 prisoners, policy in the management of this war. WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of AUGUST Ex-President Martin Van Buren | paper says : country has lost one of its bravest defenand very many thousand stand of arms .-next, at one o'clock, P. M. died on Thursday, 24th inst., at his resi- "The Republican party has, already, proved ders; the community a good citizen, and his But the doors of our military prisons have F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor. The Pennsylvania Railroad Combeloved wife a kind and affectionate husband. itself inadequate to the undertaking-it is not dence, in Kinderhook, N. Y. Only two rex-presidents, elected by the people, are now living-Franklin Pierce and James gaped in vacant astonishment ever since. July 17, 1862-3t pany, with characteristic liberality, have -" Who can grieve too much, Dividing his 120,000 men at his leisure, donated \$50,000 toward the Volunteer What time shall end. DOOKS ! BOOKS ! BOOKS ! as he could well afford to do, Beau:egara | Bounty Fund of the State. This is wor-Our mourning for so dear a friend. For Sale by left Bragg to play the same general game thy of emulation by other corporations. must be held responsible." SLLIS R. WILLIAMS. Buchanau. C. T. ROBERTS & Co.

JOHN H. FISHER, of Johnstown. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR :

WM. BERKSTRESSER, of Susq'h. tp. AUDITOR C. T. ROBERTS, of Ebensburg.

CORONER : T. R. DAVIS, of Jackson township.

COUNTY SURVEYOR :

E. A. VICKROY, of Yoder township.

### **A Few More Choice Extracts.**

The hostility of the Democrat & Sentinel to the Administration becomes daily more apparent. The miscreants who control that journal seem to have thrown off all disguise in the premises, and come out now openly and above board as the champions of Jeff. Davis and his spurious Consecretly the enemies of the Republic and its holy cause, and tacit believers in the doctrines promulgated by Traitors and Tories, is a matter patent to all; but a salutary fear of well-merited punishment of thing-has hitherto deterred them from avowing their pestilential heresies. Now, however, since a pre-arranged and unanimous howl has gone forth from the throats

of every unkicked Secession-sympathizing cur in the nation-a howl of opposition to the stringent measures about to be adopted by the Administration for the suppression of the Rebellion-the Dem. & Sent. issues from its kennel, and, in all its hideous deformity, ranges itself under the banner of its first and only love. Its time has come-the fitting occasion has arrived-and it rushes frantically and joyfully to its self-imposed and damnable task of villi ying the government and the constituted authorities, hoping to breed dissensions where should be unity and harmony of both thought and purpose. It

We are not surprised at this step in our neighbor-the extent of our emotion consists simply in being gratified. An open, avowed endiny is less to be feared than he who stabs covertly and in the dark, and the Dem. & Sent. is now permanently rebels occupied the battle-field, consequently, located.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE .--As a sequel to the foregoing remarks, the fight on account of sickness. John Roberts, Esq., Sheriff of Cambria very morning upon which he purposed to we glean a fow extracts from the Dem. d Felix R. Brunot, Esq., who accompanied m reap the reward of his great labors-to County, vs. George Cupp .- In the Common Selt. of the 16th inst., which we here refrom Harrison's Landing to Baltimore, inlast repulsed. Burnside is now ordered Pleas Cambria county, No. 154 Sept. T., 1859. . P. The Post-Office Department will find the Dodo had utterly destroyed his

Yea, damned eternally, ten thousand times

### Letter from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Monday, July 28, 1862. To the Editor of The Alleghanian :

Knowing the anxiety that exists among the relations and friends of those brave men who are mostly unaccounted for, since that day of terrible carnage and strife, near Mechanics ville, on Friday, June 27th, in which the gallant sons of Ebenslurg participated, I wish to present to the public, in consequence of many conflicting rumors, a statement of what I heard and saw of the Eleventh Regiment. Being engaged on the Sanitary Commis sion. I visited all the Pennsylvania regiments in the field, among whom were (on the 25th of June.) the Cambria Guards; the boy were all well, with one or two exceptions. and enjoying excellent spirits, and were, at that time, anxious to meet the foe and give him battle. That evening, I bid them adieu. and little did I think, at that moment, that the few parting words that passed between us, would be the last uttered on this vale of -"deep, dank dungeons," and that sort tears, but such is, undoubtedly, the case with a few of their number!

### "Dost thou weep

For the loved ones that are sleeping, Silent in the grave's dark keeping, Death s cold s'eep ?

The next day, 26th of June, the right wing of our army was attacked by the rebels, who were greatly superior in force, which was ontinued on Friday, the 27th. During the first day's fighting, the Eleventh Regiment were all performing picket duty above Mechanicsville, and on the memorable 27th, they were ordered to camp. No sooner had they reached their destination, than they got orders to unsling knapsacks, and countermarch, at a double-quick, to relieve the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, which was then engaged in the fight. This they did in a short time. They were fighting on the extreme right of McCall's Division, consequently, they suffered more severely than any regiment It was greatly exposed to the raking fire o the enemy, but they held their ground unflinchingly, and behaved bravely. Nine companies of that (the tenth company, B., was at that time on fatigue duty,) regiment were entirely surrounded by a rebel brigade, but they, unhesitatingly, refused to surrender, and charged on the rebel lines endeavoring to down was achieved, found out that there and defiantly, and "Disunion" is indelibly cut their way out. They were overpowered ; a great many fell, killed and wounded, and all were taken prisoners.

As soon as I learned of the fate of the Eleventh, that evening, I retraced my steps from Savage Station towards the field of action, with the intention of giving a helping hand to any of my friends in the Cambria Guards, who might, perhaps, have been wounded during the day, but all in vain; the I was compelled to return without seeing one of them. On the Sunday following, I saw fourteen of the company, who were not in

of mismanagement, that Shield's detachment had been ordered to burn the bridge, but it is not at all probable.

tigues and consequences of his retreat, and not yet convalescent. M'Dowell was

Clellan !

Were Banks, Fremont, and M'Dowell also cencentrated (as no one will deny they should have been,) simultaneously with Jackson, and moving after him with all possible vigor? So far from it they were scattered and wasted along the Shehandoah and Rappahannock to the Potomae. In short, the disposition of 100,000 of our men in Virginia was such as to be totally unavailable for the great action which was every moment imminent. Turning for a moment to the consideration of the Western Department :-After six or seven weeks of the most laborious preparations to take Corinth Gen. Halleck woke up one fine morning- the

# DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .-

Letters of Administration on the estate of Martin Wagner, late of Blacklick township, Cambria County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing near Belsano, in said township. Persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make payment; and those having claims against it will present them, properly authenticated, for JOSEPH SHIREY, Admir. settlement. Belsano, July 31th, 1862-6t.

## **CTRAY MARE!**

Ran away from the subscriber, on Monlay evening, June 30th, a small dark bay Mare, with heavy mane, three white feet, large star in the face, and a callous lump on her back, caused by a saddle gall. She had ward is offered to any one who will give information concerning her whereabouts. J. R. M'MURRAY. Address

New Washington. July 17, 1862\* Clearfield co., Ps.

DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE .--

Letters of administration on the estate of Gordon Sinclair, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, having been grauclaims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEXANDER SINCLAIR. GEORGE M. REED, Adm'rs. July 17, 1862-6t