

The Alleghenian.



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

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA SS: In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

Whereas, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all His mercy and loving kindness: Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that THURSDAY, 27th DAY OF NOVEMBER, NEXT, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth, as a day of solemn prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty...

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Secy. of the Commonwealth.

The Two Components of Secession Sympathy.

The Philadelphia Press—a Democratic journal—truly remarks: There are two main components that make up Northern rebellion—for so, and so only, must the nefarious sympathy which the Southern rebellion meets here be called; and we feel it to be the more important to expose them in a broad, clear light...

The first is a certain tenderness towards the rebels, mildly suggested, slipped slyly underneath contrary protestations, hinted vaguely, even assuming the garb of humanitarian charity. It appears in all the speeches now making in the New York canvass; in Seymour's "delivering and not destroying our Southern brethren"; in Prince John's declared policy of taking Richmond first, and then "letting our wayward sisters go in peace"; and in such a sentence as this of JAMES T. BRADY: "Southern as I have been politically in battling for the rights of the South in reference to the question of slavery and every other, I would say that the South in leaving us at the particular time she did did so without the slightest pretence of justification or excuse."

Could insidious disloyalty go farther? No word of cheer for the North; no espousal of our holy cause; no applause of our brave boys in the field; no paternity of the tens of thousands that lie in grave-trenches; no recognition even of the principle for which the North is making this awful expenditure of blood—nothing but "battling for the rights of the South in reference to the question of slavery and every other," though it is done under the guise of friendly counsel to the North. And, as if the meanness of this abject truckling were not enough to consign Mr. BRADY forever to the contempt of all decent men, the traitor dares to stand up in New York and say that he blames the South only for "leaving us at

the particular time she did!" We venture to say—and risk nothing in the assertion—that Mr. BRADY'S Southern philanthropy had no idea of blaming his pet for even this. The simple fact is, and any man who can read the words can see it, that Mr. BRADY gives his unqualified approval to the South; but not daring to promulgate such rank and unmitigated treachery, he adopts this exception as the thinnest possible covering for the misshapen abortion he would fain hide. Such is the Democratic platform of New York. The second component of this wretched Secession sympathy is vilification. There is a regular conspiracy among the journals in the interest of Northern heresy to put forth every misrepresentation that distortion of fact can suggest: or, when that source is exhausted, every downright lie that rebellion-frenzied imaginations can invent; or, wearing this threadbare, every opprobrious epithet that an extensive borrowing from plantation slang can supply. Hence the constant ringing of changes upon "radicals," "abolitionists," "negro worshippers," etc., to say nothing of outrageous personal abuse.

But this is only the surface; underneath lies something not generally apprehended—bold defence of traitors cunningly tucked away in an epithet. For it will be noticed that, whatever variety of form is given to them, all these aspersions and charges rest only upon one basis; it is always and forever, "slavery," and "the abolitionists." Now before the Proclamation of Emancipation all this might have passed as mere hilling-gate, but now it has a plain seditious intent. Who are the "abolitionists?" President LINCOLN, his cabinet, and the whole loyal people of the North. The powers that be have decided that Emancipation is a measure absolutely necessary to the public safety; the people are rife for it or anything else that will help to save us, and embrace it gladly. Any sneer, therefore, at "abolitionists" is a covert stab at the Administration, and through the Administration at the Union, and through the Union at the culmination of all political truth—the principle of Representative Democracy.

Let us, then, tear off the veils, and see the assassins of our liberties in all the hideousness of their moral and political deformity. A Reverend Traitor Arrested. A man named J. J. Stine, professing to be a Lutheran minister, was arrested on Friday, charged, among other things, with having betrayed Captain Palmer, of the Anderson Troop, into rebel captivity. The prisoner hails from Perry county, and has long been suspected of secession proclivities. Some time since he volunteered his services to the Government as a scout, and was accepted, because of his familiarity with the local divisions, streams, roads, and mountain passes of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. After the rebels were at Antietam creek, Capt. Palmer had occasion to cross the Potomac. He was accompanied by Stine, who conducted him to a farm house near Jam No 4, where they had crossed. Shortly after arriving Stine absented himself and remained away about an hour. Not long after Stine departed the rebels entered the house and at once captured Capt. Palmer, since which time he has not been heard from. Thus the affair stood. Nothing was seen or heard of Stine until the rebel raid on Chambersburg. He arrived there in advance of the enemy, and remained during their stay. He was recognized by a number who knew him, and closely watched his movements. He was frequently seen in conversation with some of Stuart's officers. On this point the evidence of respectable men and women is positive. Beside this, it is confidentially believed that the accused had perfected a plan to have Governor Curtin captured. When the Governor visited Hagerstown the rebels had left. He remained there a short time, and within an hour or two after he retired a part of the rebel cavalry made a grand dash into the town, and from certain remarks which fell from some of their lips they were evidently in search of him. He escaped only a few hours before the rebels made the dash. The prisoner was taken to Philadelphia, and sent thence to Fort Delaware for examination.

A Reverend Traitor Arrested.

The office of the American Volunteer, at Carlisle, Pa., was gutted by a crowd of some one hundred men, mostly soldiers from the barracks at that place, a few evenings since. The cause of the attack was the publication in that paper of a most scurrilous attack upon the President. The crowd entered the office and threw the type into the street, broke up the stands and cases with hatchets, and burned up that part of the edition of the paper which had not been sent out. Much as such a fate was merited by that paper, we most heartily condemn this mode of taking revenge. Mob law is dangerous in all cases, and should not be encouraged. It always falls short of accomplishing the object intended, and the innocent too often suffer with the guilty. There are other and more effectual means of punishing the utterers of such unreasonable language.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE GUTTED.—The office of the American Volunteer, at Carlisle, Pa., was gutted by a crowd of some one hundred men, mostly soldiers from the barracks at that place, a few evenings since. The cause of the attack was the publication in that paper of a most scurrilous attack upon the President. The crowd entered the office and threw the type into the street, broke up the stands and cases with hatchets, and burned up that part of the edition of the paper which had not been sent out. Much as such a fate was merited by that paper, we most heartily condemn this mode of taking revenge. Mob law is dangerous in all cases, and should not be encouraged. It always falls short of accomplishing the object intended, and the innocent too often suffer with the guilty. There are other and more effectual means of punishing the utterers of such unreasonable language.

Cherry Run. It is said that attempts have been made by dishonest persons to alter one dollar treasury notes by "stamping" by pasting on the word "ten." Unsuspecting persons might take these "stamped" bills for their apparent value, but a slight examination only is necessary to discover that the face of the note is dotted with the words "one dollar." There is also a likeness of Secretary Chase as large as life, while the genuine tens are honored by the features of President Lincoln. Caution, therefore, is all that is required to guard against these altered bills, if any are in circulation. As every one looks upon the "green backs" as something that cannot be counterfeited, it is quite probable that rascals might take advantage of this and attempt the alteration spoken of.

Letter from the Army.

SIR JOHN'S REX, VA., Oct. 31, 1862. FROM THE 54TH PENNSA. VOLS.—MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.—SUNDRIES. Correspondence of The Alleghenian.

In a letter published in your paper some time ago, professing to give an account of affairs on the Va. side of the Potomac, between Martinsburg and Hancock, there were a number of misrepresentations, showing that the writer speaks of things he knows not of.

Allow me, partly in reply and partly that the friends of the 54th Regt. Pa. Vols. may know, to say that the B. & O. R. R. has been guarded since the first of April last, from the North Mountain cut to the South branch of the Potomac, by this Regt. Early in September, however, the company guarding the Back Creek bridge was driven by an overwhelming force two miles westward, which position they have held uninterruptedly until the present time, aided by an additional company. The pickets extend to the bridge, and out almost to the now famous Keedysville. The bridge at Cherry Run is still in existence, and the important bridges, of which this writer speaks, near Hancock, have no existence only in imagination, while the Big and Little Cacapon and South Branch bridges are as yet perfectly safe. The pickets of the 54th are and have been at the Back Creek bridge, which fact seems to be as much a matter of news to our generals as to the public, while the companies frequently scout the country for miles beyond.

For some time past, we have had the very arduous duty of acting as outposts for the right of McClellan's army. Yesterday was quite an adventurous one for us. Major Linton, of the 54th P. V., commanding about forty mounted men of the 12th P. C., under Capt. Will Linton, made a most daring scout some twenty miles from camp and within a mile of the rebel pickets from Bunker Hill—a raid which compares well with that of Gen. Stuart into Penna., excepting the matter of capture, and as their object was merely for the purpose of reconnoitering the country, their success was fully equal to that of Gen. Stuart. They learned that the rebels had fallen back, none being seen until on their return they discovered a small force of cavalry some 300 strong, in the vicinity of Johnsonstown.

At the same time a small force of infantry, consisting of parts of two companies of the 54th, (companies A and G,) made a small reconnoissance in the direction of Hedgesville, and were attacked from two points by a force of rebel cavalry, numbering some three to five hundred. On the receipt of a few volleys from our skirmishers, they retreated in beautiful and very rapid style, giving us no time to make much of a mark among them. We learn to-day, however, that they buried one man who died from the effects of our shots. Our own cavalry, it is supposed, met that of the enemy which we had repulsed and hastened them on their winding way. During our reconnoissance some two thousand cavalry with two pieces of artillery made an attack upon the burnt bridge at Back Creek, driving in our pickets and setting fire once more to the bridge, but did it very little damage. Mr. Porter, master of roads, having visited it to-day, reports that a strong force will be able to repair it in two days. Cherry Run being the most eastern point guarded on this road, we have a telegraph station at this point, with the inimitable Frank as operator.

The Cambria county boys are in their usual good health and spirits.

It is said that attempts have been made by dishonest persons to alter one dollar treasury notes by "stamping" by pasting on the word "ten." Unsuspecting persons might take these "stamped" bills for their apparent value, but a slight examination only is necessary to discover that the face of the note is dotted with the words "one dollar." There is also a likeness of Secretary Chase as large as life, while the genuine tens are honored by the features of President Lincoln. Caution, therefore, is all that is required to guard against these altered bills, if any are in circulation. As every one looks upon the "green backs" as something that cannot be counterfeited, it is quite probable that rascals might take advantage of this and attempt the alteration spoken of.

An easy conscience is a good thing. The imperturbable Old Public Functionary, James Buchanan, formerly President of the United States, has elaborately replied to Lieut. Gen. Scott's late published notes on the rebellion. He makes a very poor show through an inordinately long apology, and finally winds up by saying that he can solemnly declare before God and his country that he cannot reproach himself with any act endangering its happiness, its prosperity, and its safety since the existing troubles commenced.

The Next Legislature.

- THE SENATE. Those marked thus * are the newly elected members. First District—Philadelphia.—Jeremiah Nichols, U. R.; Jacob E. Ridgeway* U. R.; C. M. Donovan, D.; George Connel, * U. R. Second District—Chester and Delaware.—Jacob S. Scrill, U. R. Third District—Montgomery.—John C. Smith, D. Fourth District—Bucks.—William Kinsey, D. Fifth District—Lehigh and Northampton.—George W. Stein, D. Sixth District—Berks.—Heister Clymer D. Seventh District—Schuylkill—Bernard Reilly, D. Eighth District—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.—Henry S. Mott, D. Ninth District—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming.—William J. Turrell, * U. R. Tenth District—Luzerne.—Jasper B. Stark, * D. Eleventh District—Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren.—F. Smith, * U. R. Twelfth District—Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union.—Henry Johnson, U. R. Thirteenth District—Snyder, Northumberland, Moutour and Columbia.—Frank Bound, U. R. Fourteenth District—Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin.—George H. Bucher, * U. R. Fifteenth District—Dauphin and Lebanon.—Amos R. Boughter, U. R. Sixteenth District—Lancaster.—William Hamilton, U. R., John A. Hiestand, U. R. Seventeenth District—York.—A. Heister and Glatz, D. Eighteenth District—Adams, Franklin and Fulton.—Wm M. Sherry, * D. Nineteenth District—Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon.—Alexander Stutzman, * U. R. Twentieth District—Blair, Cambria and Clearfield.—Wm. Wallace, * D. Twenty-first District—Indiana and Armstrong.—Henry White, * U. R. Twenty-second District—Westmoreland and Fayette.—Smith Fuller, U. R. Twenty-third District—Washington and Greene.—George V. Lawrence, U. R. Twenty-fourth District—Allegheny.—John P. Penny, U. R., J. L. Graham U. R. Twenty-fifth District—Beaver and Butler.—M. Candless, * U. R. Twenty-sixth District—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango.—James H. Robinson, U. R. Twenty-seventh District—Erie and Crawford.—Morrow B. Lowry, U. R. Twenty-eighth District—Clarion, Jefferson Forest and Elk.—Charles L. Lambert, D. RECAPITULATION. Union Republican, : : : 29 Democratic, : : : 13 Union Republican majority, : : : 7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The following are the elections to the House: Philadelphia—1st District, William Foster, U. R.; 2d, Thomas J. Barger, D.; 3d, Samuel Josephs, D.; 4th, Samuel C. Thompson, D.; 5th, Joseph Moore, U. R.; 6th, Richard Ledlow, D.; 7th, Thomas Cochran, U. R.; 8th, James N. Kern, U. R.; 9th, George A. Quigley, U. R.; 10th, S. L. Hancock, U. R.; 11th, James W. Hopkins, D.; 12th, Luke V. Sathlin, U. R.; 13th, Francis M. Manus, D.; 14th, Albert R. Schofield, D.; 15th, William F. Smith, U. R.; 16th, Edward G. Lee, U. R.; 17th, Jefferson J. Young, D. Delaware, Chalkley Harvey, U. R. Chester, W. Windle, U. R., P. F. Smith, U. R., R. L. McClellan, U. R. Montgomery, Dr S. W. Wimley, D., H. C. Hoover, D., Joseph Rex, D. Bucks, L. B. labor, D. J. S. Boileau, D. Northampton, D. C. Neiman, D. A. C. Hess, D. Lehigh and Carbon, Samuel Camp, D., Thomas Craig, Jr. D. Monroe and Pike, Geo H Rowland, D. Wayne, William M. Nelson, D. Luzerne, S. W. Trimmer, D. Peter Wash, D. Jacob Robinson, D. Susquehanna, D. D. Warner, U. R. Bradford, Bartholomew Laporte, U. R., Dunmer Lilly, U. R. Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour, George D. Jackson, D., John C. Ellis, D. Lycoming and Clinton, John B. Beck, D., Amos C. Noyes, D. Centre, R. F. Barron, D. Mifflin, Holmes M. Clay, U. R. Union, Snyder and Juniata, S. R. Hummel, U. R., H. K. Ritter, U. R. Northumberland, J. Woods Brown, D. Schuylkill, Edward Kerns, D., Conrad Graber, D., Adam Wolf, D. Dauphin, Thomas G. Fox, U. R., James Freeland, U. R. Lebanon, G. Dawson Coleman, U. R. Berks, Wm N. Potteiger, D., Charles A. Kline, D., Daniel K. Weidner, D. Lancaster, Benjamin Champneys, U. R., H. C. Lehman, U. R., Nathaniel Mayer, U. R., H. B. Bowman, U. R. York, Joseph Deloune, D., A. C. Ramsey, D. Cumberland and Perry, J. P. Rhoads, D., John A. Magee, D. Adams, Henry J. Myers, D. Franklin and Eulton, William Horton, D., Jonathan Jacoby, D. Bedford and Somerset, John Cessna, D., Christian C. Musselman, U. R. Huntingdon, A. W. Benedict, U. R. Blair, R. A. Murtrie, U. R. Cambria, Cyrus L. Pershing, D. Indiana, J. W. Hustin, U. R.

Armstrong and Westmoreland, James A. McCullough, D., Samuel Wakefield, D., Richard Graham, D. Fayette, Daniel Kaine, D. Greene, Dr. Patton, D. Washington, Wm Hopkins, D., William Glenn, D. Allegheny, P. C. Shannon, A. Slack, Wm Hutchman, A. H. Glass, John Gillilan, all Union Republicans. Beaver and Lawrence, Wm Henry, U. R., W. White, U. R. Butler, H. W. Grant, U. R., H. C. M'Coy, U. R. Mercer and Venango, Jas C. Brown, U. R., M. C. Beebe, U. R. Clarion and Forest, W. T. Alexander, D. Jefferson, Clearfield, McKean and Elk, Dr. C. K. Early, D., J. C. Boyer, D. Crawford and Warren, H. C. Johnson, U. R., W. D. Brown, U. R. Erie, Jno P. Vincent, U. R., E. W. Twitche, U. R. Potter and Tioga, A. J. Armistead, U. R., C. A. Brown, U. R.

Table with columns for RECAPITULATION, Democrats, Union Republicans, Democratic majority, and ON JOINT BALLOT. U. R. D.

There seems to be no good reason to hesitate about accepting the good news, that comes to us through rebel sources, of the capture of Mobile by our forces under Gen. Butler. A few days ago we learned that Gen. Butler had arrived at Pensacola with a force of 7000 men, and the object he had in view was no secret. We may, therefore, regard the rumor that has reached Cairo, according to our telegrams from thence, as likely to be well founded. "The rebel prisoners taken by our scouts" are probably the agents carriers of the good news, that MOBILE IS OURS! Next to New Orleans, no more important point can be found on the map of the whole Southern coast. The possession of it promises great and immediate results to the nation's cause.

The army of the Potomac is moving, slowly, and cavalry and other reconnoissances to pave the way are being made daily. A great battle cannot be much longer delayed.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—Who among all our readers has never heard of this veteran magazine, which, for thirty years, has delighted and instructed an appreciative public, until now its name and fame extends to the limits almost of civilization—familiarly known as "Old Knick"?

Well, with the October number Old Knick commenced a new series, the publication being issued in a new and enlarged form, with Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis as Editor, in place of Mr. Charles G. Leland, who had theretofore filled that position. The aim of its present conductor will be to sustain the former prestige of the book, as well as to extend its circle of readers and its sphere of usefulness, and judging from the general excellence of the November number, which has been received, we are sure he will be successful. Although a literary magazine, it will not shrink from boldly discussing the vital topics of the day, free from all party or sectarian bias. The highest order of talent in both hemispheres will be secured for its pages, and no labor or expense will be spared to make it the representative publication of its class and a welcome guest in every American household. Notwithstanding the depressing influences of a protracted war, those who have not done so already should subscribe forthwith. No better investment could be entered into. Here are the terms: Three dollars a year, in advance. Two copies, Four Dollars and Fifty Cents. Three copies, Six Dollars. To the Army and Navy, half price. Address the Editor, 37 Park Row, New York city.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Registrar's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 3d day of December next, to wit: The second and final account of Charles B. Stine, administrator of John McCloskey, dec'd. The first and final account of Samuel Potter, guardian of Joseph Canfield. The final account of John Stull, guardian of Lydia and Sarah Eye, (now Lydia and Sarah Krug.) The account of John Stull, administrator of Joseph Strayer, deceased. The account of Samuel Becher and Henry Becher, administrators of Nicholas Becher, deceased. The final account of John Paul, administrator of William Paul, deceased. The first account of John G. Noel, administrator of John Noel, deceased. The second account of Catharine Cassidy, executrix of Lewis Cassidy, deceased. The second and final account of William Kittell, trustee to sell the real estate of Thomas Jackson, deceased. The first account of William Kittell, administrator of Robert Plinn, deceased. The third account of Jane Rodgers, acting executrix of John Makin, deceased. E. F. LYTLE, Registrar. Ebensburg, November 3, 1862.

DISOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Davis, Jones & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business will be conducted by either of the partners, at the stand of Robert Davis, for a limited time, where all having unsettled accounts will save costs by calling soon. ROBERT DAVIS, JNO. P. JONES, THOS. GRIFFITH. Ebensburg, Aug. 12th, 1862. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Gordon Sinclair, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, GEORGE M. REED, Admr's. July 17, 1862-63. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Cambria county, on the estate of Evan J. Evans, late of the borough of Ebensburg, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly prepared for settlement. JOHN WILLIAMS, Admr. Ebensburg, Sept. 18, 1862. ELDERSRIDGE ACADEMY.—The thirty-second session of this Institution will open on TUESDAY, 4th of NOVEMBER, next. Tuition, (paid quarterly) in advance, \$8, \$8, or \$10 per session, according to the grades studied. Boarding \$2 per week. Facilities will be afforded to all who wish to learn themselves. Minors can only obtain scholars during the term by letter from their parents addressed to the Principal. ALEX. DONALDSON, Eldersridge, Indiana Co., Oct. 16, 1862. LIST OF LETTERS.—Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to Oct. 8, 1862: Allen George, Lower Jacob F. Ames John, Lewis Miss Mary, Burke Lient J. C., Mathias Larance, Conner A. O., Myers William, Carroll Miss Emily, Roonty Miss Mary A., Davis Thomas, Roberts Richard J., Donahue P., Reece David R., Davis John D. (north), Register Emerse, Roberts A. W., Davis Miss Jane, Robert's David E., Davis Miss Mary W., Rowlands David E., Davis Miss Mary, Rowland David, Davis Miss Catharine, Shoemaker Miss Mary Evans David D., A. 2. Finian Thos., Rachel Shryock, Glasgow James, Seamon Henry, Hughes Mrs Ann, Sick John, Hughes William, Slougher Michael, Harbough James, 2. Sluiter Nancy, James Thos., Snyder John, Jones Wm D., Shadrach Rev. A., E. Len James, Tibot Mary M., Jones Owen M., Thomas Valentine, Jones Richard W., Williams Mrs Mary A. 2. Krouse John, Wilmore Miss Maria, Kurtz Margaret Anna, Williams Thos R., Longenicker A. L., Wolf Miss Helena. Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1862. 600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS. To sell Lloyd's new Steel Plate Map of the United States, CANADA, and NEW BRUNSWICK. From recent surveys, completed Aug. 16, 1862; cost \$20,050 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 570,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canada, combined in one, giving every Railroad Station, and distances between. Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money. Send for \$1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass will furnished all our agents. Wanted.—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition. J. T. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, New York. The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, cost \$160,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhoreroville, Nolan's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded. Lloyd's Topographical Map of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is the only authority for Gen. Buell or the War Department.—Money refused to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents to try. From the Tribune, Aug. 2.—"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best that can be procured." Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River, from actual surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,330 miles—every sand-bar, island, town and landing, and all places twenty miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets, \$2, pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 29. NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.—J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Secy. of the Navy. Oct. 23, 1862-31. JUST RECEIVED.—THREE BARRELS LAKE TROUT A PRIME ARTICLE, AT A. A. BARKER'S STORE. ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN. CALL AND SAMPLE THEM. Ebensburg, March 6, 1863. BLANKS! BLANKS! For sale at this office. Orders promptly filled.