THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

"D. B."--alias "Ourself"--alias "J. B.

A letter from the very caustic pen of J. B., Esq., attorney at law, dealer in horseffesh, government contractor, and editor of the Blair County Whig, appears in the last number of the Whig, purporting to have been written in Altoona, and signed "D. R." This stupid attempt to attribute the malignant emanations of his own muddled intellect to some mysterious and unknown personage, is really quite amusing. If "D R." were any person else than "ourself," he would blush to father such an offspring. "J. B." cannot so cover up his innate principles, even under the specious veil of a spurious "letter from Altoons," as to conceal his identity. The cloven foot will appear. Who but this would-be apostate of "Whiggery" knows that in the "good old days of Whiggery" he edited a paper, and "then, as now, advocated the right, and without hesitation denounced the wrong?" Who but he would take the trouble of recollecting that he edited a paper "twenty years ago?" What he wrote and did then has long since been consigned to the same deep forgetfulness to which all the stale and meretricious weekly contents of his present sheet are tending. He makes his mythical friend say, "An editor in these days, to make his paper pay, must place it and himself in the market, to be knocked down to the highest bidder, or must quietly sell himself, body, soul and breeches, to some corrupt and ambitious demagogue." Perhaps "D. R." was not aware how little encouragement is held out to the editor of the Whig "in these days," when nobody will come down with "the hard cash."-"D. R." (if he were any person else than "ourself") displayed very little penetration in not perceiving that the chief obstacle in the way of "J. B.'s" not profiting by his advice, was the stubborn and persistent refusal of people to tender "the hard cash." What a pity, that such lofty and unvendible patriotism should not be duly appre-

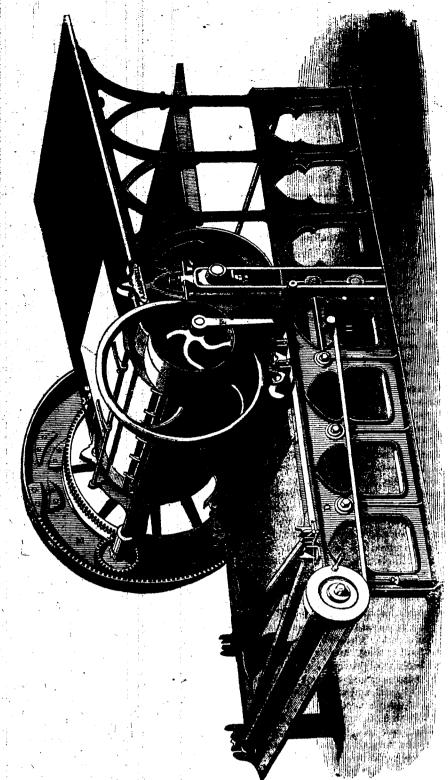
How graceful it seems, in a person of Mr. "J. B.'s" spotless integrity, to cry "down with corrupt measures and corrupt men." What poignancy and pungency the force of character and example gives to his reproofs? None but persons like him should denounce "demagogues" and preach long homilies on the "fascinating allurements of sin and folly, as now carried on and practised in and about Altoona and elsewhere." "O, most righteous judge!" " Had men!" "Sin and folly!" "Corrupt politicians!" We thank thee, "J. B." for teaching us these words. How all such practices must shock the sensibilities-the stainless morality of this pure minded person. This world is certainly too vulgar and terrestrial for such a soaring and ce lestial spirit. Look at his past careerhow beautiful it is! How his many virtues and generous public actions are cherished in the very heart of hearts of the entire community! If these severe censures had come from some old Pharisee, who apes the true christian, who covers his sins under the cloak of morality-or. if you please, some old political mountebank, who for years had been vainly seeking office, grovelling the while in the very mud and filth of politics, a political jobber and contractor, ever ready to "sell the truth to serve the hour," they would have lost much, if not all, their force.

Will not everybody agree, including "J. B." himself, that the whining on his part, is rich in the extreme. Try again.

Death of Gen. Lander.

of his wound received at Edward's Ferry. ships in every form, and to battle with to mourning, by summoning to his cold danger in every shape, by his active life embrace the form of little Willie Lincoln. and his experience as an explorer of the the household pet. And now there is overland routes to the Pacific, he was pecu- mourning, mourning, mourning, where healy well fitted to render important service there was happiness and festivity. Such in the present struggle. His manly course is life.

OUR PRESS!



The "Pioneer" Power-Press of the Juniata Valley!!

the press upon which this number of our run the press at the rate of from 600 to paper is printed. The press is the man- 800 per hour. The price of it is only nfacture of A. Campbell, No. 16, Spruce \$650. street, New York, and is styled "Camp- We are now supplied with all the applibell's Country Press." We presume he ances of a first-class job and newspaper has given it the name of "Country Press" office, and are prepared to execute work because the price of it is lower than that of every description, from a quarto Bible tured, thereby bringing it within the reach handbill the size of a barn-door down to vania!" of country printers, and not because it is a single-line card, plain or fancy, with a know of it, by the work we have already are prepared to furnish any style of blank performed on it, we believe it to be equal books, bill-heads, blanks, or anything in tainly justifies us in saying that the "Coun- which will be satisfactory to all parties. try Press" is all that is claimed for it. - Walk up and see a printing office "as we believe it will do still better when we among the Alleghenies.

cause of his country. A few years ago firmed. General Lander married Miss Jane M. The present Government of Tennessee the whole nation.

He knocks at the door of the king's palace and at the entrance to the peasant's hovel, and neither can deny him admittance. He makes his appearance in the banquet hall and in the house of mourning and demands Mr. Whig, it might bring "the hard a victim, and none can stay his fatal dart. He turns not aside for joy or sorrow. He humbles the proud and impoverishes the rich, and deals with all on an equality.-Brig. Gen. Francis W. Lander died at He is always an unwelcome guest, but Pawnaw, Western Virginia, on Saturday never tarries for an invitation. But lately afternoon last, from the debilitating effects the White House, at Washington, was the scene of a gay and happy assemblage, be-The Phil'a Daily Press, in noticing his fore whom a repast, better, perhaps, than death says:—The intelligence of the death any ever before spread in the country, was Charlestown, &c., the country occupied by of General Lander will be deeply regretted placed; yet scarce had the paraphernalia Gen. Patterson last summer. thremehous the whole country. He was of that occasion been removed, ere death one of the most useful and promising offi- knocked at the door of the Presidential cers of the army. Trained to endure hard- Mansion and turned the joy of the inmates

Above we give a good representation of get "the hang" of it rightly. A boy can

not as good or as fast as more costly ma- single colored ink, or any number of colors. chines of the same kind. From what we With the aid of our Ruling Machine, we to any press costing double as much. The that line. Roll in the work and we will workmanship of our paper this week cer- roll it out to you in a style and at prices

Hoe's Last Fast" can't beat it. And is a printing office," though it be away up

as second of Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, in THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF TENhis difficulty with Pryor, of Virginia, will NESSEE .- Hon. Andrew Johnson has fornot soon be forgotten. At the outset of mally been appointed Military Governor the war he accompanied General McClel- of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties, lan in his victorious campaign in Western and functions pertaining to that office, du-Virginia. He arrived upon the field at ring the pleasure of the President, or until Edward's Ferry in time to witness the the loyal inhabitants of that State shall conclusion of the battle, and to receive a organize a civil Government in accordance wound which, though not deemed at the with the Constitution of the United States. time very serious, has proved the cause of In order to the exercise of those duties, it his death. Nervously anxious to do his became necessary to first give him a miliwhole duty, he has been making vigorous tary position, and hence the Preident nomefforts to follow up his late successes, and inated him a brigadier general. This apin his enthusiasm sacrificing his life in the pointment the Senate unhesitatingly con-

Davenport, the accomplished actress, whose being a usurpation, every proper encourgrief at his untimely loss will be shared by agement will, through the Mititary Government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control. The designation of Death is no respecter of persons.— Andrew Johnson for that position is considered by everybody as eminently proper. both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all the loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State. The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacates his position as a Senator. The term for which he was elected will not expire till

> Gen. Banks' entire Division of the upper army of the Potomac, crossed into Virginia last week, and is now in peaceful possession of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar,

GEN. GRANT.—The characteristic of Gen. Grant his modesty. It is exhibited in his general de-ortment, and also in the signature, which he gives all his official papers—thus, U. S. Grant. The uzzle is with a great many, what is shadowed forth by U. S. One suggests, that it means United States Grant; another, that it represents Union saver Grant; while a third, deriving some counenance from his answer to Gen. Buckner, insists that the letters stand for Unconditional Surrender Grant. This ought to be satisfactory, inasmuch other two escaped. The house and everything in as it has passed into history.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP CHASE, Paw Paw, Morgan Co., Va., February 21st, 1862. Dear Tribune:-Shall I have the privilege once more of saying to the citizens of "Little Blair"

and adjoining counties, that the 110th Regiment still moves among the hills of "Old Virginia?" Some two weeks since, while lying at Camp Lewis, near Cumberland, we received orders to march to Patterson's Creek, where we remained two days. We were then ordered to South Branch Bridge, ten miles further, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Here we remained until the 13th, when we were again ordered under knapsacks and guns, and marched to this place, which is two miles East of Paw Paw Tunnel. While on this march we were compelled to take the lower road, that is, the road about 15 inches below the surface of the mud. This may appear like a tough story, but it is nevertheless true. We came here in advance of our baggage train, and had to lie in the woods three days and nights, without tents, in snow about five inches deep. But we are now in tents, and feel at home again. Last night the wind blew down several tents but did not arouse the boys. They laid still until morning and then crawled out to inquire who had been drunk and tore down the tents last night.

This is decidedly the roughest country out of doors. A farmer told one of our boys, who was on nicket duty at his house, that he, (the farmer,) with three negroes, had cultivated some ten acres of corn, and when he gathered it he found that a small sized store box would hold his crop. On the very night he stored it away the negroes broke open the box and parched and ate the corn. Another one says that land deeds in this section are worth 10 cents per lb. A slab-sided bush-whacker from Clearfield, says that this was a fine level country before the war broke out, but that when the war commenced, the secessionists were afraid we would come down and take the land, and they went to work and put it up in piles to carry it off, as they do everything else, but we came on them too soon

The weather has been very changeable lately.-This, with fatigue and exposure, has caused considerable sickness, though but few cases have proven fatal. It however becomes my painful duty to record the death of David E. Weight, a member of Company A., who recently died at the Hagerstown Hospital. He was a noble and brave youth, always ready and willing to discharge the arduous duties of a soldier, when he was able. I can assure his friends that they have our heartfelt sym-

Company A is bound to be ahead. We are now practising the Zouave drill, having gone through with Hardee. Our regiment has made longer marches and carried heavier knapsacks than any other regiment we know, and our Colonel offers to bet that he can march us farther, in the same time, with kunpsacks, than any other regiment can without them. We are generally known as the "Juniata Bloodhounds."

We are attached to the 3d Brigade, under Col. Tyler, who is a splendid officer. This brigade is composed of the 7th and 29th Ohio, 7th Indiana, 1st Virginia, and (last, but not least,) the 110th Pennsylvania. The Virginia boys cannot understand the number, 110, on our caps. They have been heard to say-"That can't be the 110th regiment from Pennsylvania; it must be the 11th Ohio (11. O). When we tell them we are really the of any other press of the kind manufac- down to an A B C primmer, or from a 110th regiment, they say—"Bully for Pennsyl- and Cairo, and with a hundred thousand men under

> We are now awaiting orders. We never know times hardly then, for it would not be the 110th if we did not move or have to pitch tents after night. It would have done you good to hear the boys cheer when they heard the news of the late victo-We are not far from Winchester, and hope soon to have the pleasure of taking it.
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> More anon from the

GEN. SCHEPFF AND THE SECESSION SYMPA THIZERS .- A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, sends that paper the following good joke

from Lebanon, Kentucky After the battle at Logan's Cross Roads, and the rebel prisoners were taken to Somerset, the officers-who were released on parole of honor-inquired of General Scheepff to know where they should repair for their board.

Now, it happened that there was a very wealth and strong Secession sympathizer then living in the town, and who had heretofore taken great pains to manifest his affection to the "peculiainstitution." To this personage they were recommended by the General, where they were soon snugly housed and duly cared for. At the time of their departure from the place, a neat little bit of paper was handed to the General by the favor-

"What's this?" says the General, on seeing the paper extended towards him. 'A bill for the boarding of those prisoners," was

"I cannot certify to any such bill, nor will it be allowed," said the General.

"How shall I then get my pay," inquired the "I cannot tell," replied the General, "but presume you will have to take the amount out in ympathy!"
The "sympathizer" sneaked off, a wiser if not a

STILL ANOTHER.—The press of Philadelphia and elsewhere, seem, by common consent, to accord to our townsman, Col. Hall, the highest order of talent and emminent fitness for his position as Speaker of the Senate. From among the many handsome compliments thus spontaneously paid to him, we take the following from the Philadephia

Evening Bulletin, of the 28th ult.: The "Legislative Manual" tells us that "Comttee of the Whole" is often made use of to plague some young and inexperienced member, by getting him into the chair. Mr. Donovan went through the ordeal in the Senate to-day with becoming fortitude, though the attempts to discompose him by various disorderly and unnecessary doings were more marked than usual.

Such episodes serve to set off, by contrast, t fitness of Mr. Speaker Hall for his position. have before remarked upon the fact that he could, when occasion offered, make a powerful speech, and Philadelphians had good proof of this on the 22d. With a clear, well-balanced intellect, he possesses a force of will and a gubernatorial faculty which will enable him to take a leading posi-

tion in any assembly. DREADFUL CALAMITY .- On Friday morning the residence of Jonathan Tice, about two miles above Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, was destroyed by fire, and one of his children, a girl about 6 years of age, perished in the flames. It seems that both father and mother were from home, leaving the house in charge of three children. In attempting to make the fire in the stove, the clothing of one was ignited, when she rushed into bed to save when bed, house and all were soon in flames. The one child was there burnt up, and the

The Desperate Counsels of Southern Journals.

The late numbers of Southern journals which have reached us almost universally fall back upon the doleful theory proclaimed in the manifesto published some time ago by Howell Cobb, Toomba, & Co, as the only one which can, with any show of plansibility, be invented to justify a hope that the stastic dream of Southern independence can ever fall back when necessary, as the Russians fell back before Napoleon, burning their cities, devastating their homes, destroying their plantations, and retreating to swamps and impenetrable fastnesses.—

muco com on sen cenus per gallos; gas per 1000 cubic feet twenty-five cents; bank note paper five cents per pound; writing paper two cents per pound; soap five mills per pound; salt four cents per hundred remains to swamps and impenetrable fastnesses. he realized. They urge the people of the South to They say that they cannot be conquered—that evman and every true woman will perish before they will submit to the restoration of But it is a noticeable fact, that with these fierce

counsels are nearly always mingled denunciations

of some who are supposed to be unwilling to obey The editors who cater for the sanguinary tastes of the "chivalry" are fully conacious that they have many in their midst who have not the least desire in the world to offer themselves up, like Hindoo widows, upon the funeral pyre Southern independence. There are millions i rebellions States who never loved Secession well enough to indulge in such melo-dramatic and fatal grief over its grave, and who would much rather jeopardize their lives to save the Republic than destroy them on account of the failure of the conspirators to dissever it. The success of our Gov rnment in already restoring its authority over districts which, at one time, resounded with as much blatant bombast as now tickles the ears of the traitors in the regions not yet redeemed by the a succession of future victories will crush the rebellion in the States which are at present controlled by the conspirators. Besides it is a noticeable fact in actual battle, the armies of the enemy. whether they are attacked on the open field, it entrenched camps, or in strong fortifications, show quite as much readiness to flee or to surrender, as to perish in defence of their posts. They have not vinced in any of their late conflicts any excess of the spirit which induces some armies to "die alllie nobly-die like demigods." At Hatteras Inlet, at Port Royal, at Fort Henry, at Roanoke Island, at Fort Donelson, at Clarksville, at Nashville, they had little disposition to win "victory or death. There are doubtless many brave men in the Southern army-many who will willingly meet death in the bad cause they have espoused-but there has been no proof given that they are more ready to continue forever a hopeless and desperate conflict than the people of other counties who have easily conquered

That the leading conspirators, who know how richly they merit the fate of felons, and see that their doom is clearly foreshadowed, should desire to draw down in one common ruin the whole people whom they have misled and betrayed, is, peraus, natural enough. But it is only a new proo of their selfish wickedness; and the very fury of their passions, and the terrible nature of the sacrifices they ask the people of the South to voluntarily and foolishly submit to, may assist to dispel the delusions of those who are now actively sus taining the rebellion, and incline them to seel shelter and protection under the flag of the Union.

The Evacuation of Columbus.

Intelligence received from Com. Foote leaves ttle doubt of the evacuation of Columbus by the Secession forces, and it either is now, or soon will be, in the possession of our troops. There are but few points on the Mississippi below that town which can be very strongly fortified, and by its loss the enemy are deprived of their most important barrier o the free transit of the great American river. It has cost them many a bitter pang to abandon so important a position, and the panic already pre-vailing in the South-west will now be greatly intensified. The New Orleans Delta recently

"Should Columbus fall, what is to prevent the enemy from sweeping down the river with the immense fleet of gunboats and floating batteries which he has been so long preparing at St. Lonis Halleck to attack us on one side, while an expedition striking up from the sea would attack us on Who can answer? Do effectual defences answer? Do preparations for defence in Where are the defences rapid progress answer? Who is engaged in the preparations? These que

ions admit of no satisfactory answer. "Our dependence at present for the safety of the city from the approach of a formidable expedition own the river, is upon Columbus. That is the Northern key to the Mississippi delta. That is possession of the enemy, the floodgates of invasion will be opened. Our situation would not be hope ss, for the soul of Southern men, fighting a war of independence, must not dream of despair; but we would be confronted with terrible dangers and whole country exposed to fearful evils.

The dangers thus foreshadowed are now intensified by our complete command of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, our occupation of Nashville, and our virtual possession of the late Wes ern stronghold of the enemy. Attempts will proba be made to create new barriers to our descen the Mississippi, but none can equal in complete ness the strong works that lately frowned upon us at Columbus. We have the "key to the Mississippi Delta," and the day cannot be far distant en it will be completely freed from the dominion

PREACHING AND SECESSIONISM.—The Lebanon (Ky.,) correspondent of the Cincinnati Times tells the following anecdote:

A pions old man, a member of one of the Union Tennessee regiments, being called upon for a prayer, one Sunday in camp, responded to the call, and, in a feeling and patriotic manner, prayed for the welfare and health of the Tennessee troops, and the army at large; also, for the success of ou arms and the triumph of the Union cause; and, also, for a speedy return of the exiles then around him, to their peaceful and happy homes, hoping that the mountains now in sight separate them from those most near and dear.

His remarks were expressive and touching, exciting the feelings and sympathy of his hearers.-The speaker then asked forgiveness for the sins of our enemies, praying that they might see the error of their ways, and be returned again to love and favor. Whereupon one of the hearers rose to his feet, and excitedly exclaimed—"Look-a-here! I won't stan' anything of that sort here; this 'ere meetin's broke up! I won't listen to nobody who prays for Secession, or the salvation of their souls. I don't want to be known in their company, here or hereafter!" The ceremonies were here closed. and the "meetin'" was thus "broke up!

THE UNION FEELING IN NASHVILLE.—The folowing letter was found in Fort Henry after the

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1862. DEAR SON—I received your always welcome etter yesterday, and am going to answer it speedily. I received your package containing \$300 of C.S. script, for which I am very grateful. I am glad that you are doing well and that you are well, but I tremble when I think of you being engaged in this horrid war. Henry, my son, I can but feel the South is in the wrong. We may console our-selves with whatever belief we choose, the United States is bound to subdue us. General M'Clellan has and is exercising great generalship. I fear that soon a movement will be made that will crush us out. Henry, I know you must think as I do. wish you would resign, and we will move North. No one here suspects my Union proclivities. I am obliged, for the sake of your mother and sisters, to talk and be a Secessionist; but I say to you, what I said when you were at home, I do not believe that Northern men desire the ruin of the South. A great interest is felt here as regards your position (Fort Henry;) if that is taken, the South i surely conquered. You can see this as well s

Destroy this letter, as it may get you into

The New Tax Bill.

The tax bill provides for a duty on spirituon liquors of fifteen cents per gallen; ale and beer one dollar per barrel; stem by leaf sobacco three cents per pound, to add when manufactured five cents and on cigars five, ten, and twenty cents per pound according to value; on lard and linseed oil, burning fluid, crude coal oil five cents per gallen; and the stem per gallen. fined coal oil ten cents per gallon; gas per ion sole leather one cent per pound; upper leather one half cent per pound; flour ten cents per barrel; all other manufactures three per centum ad valo other manufactures three per centum at valorem on railroad passengers two cents per mile of travel; commutation tickets three per cent; steambout travel one mill per mile. Omnibus, ferry bout and horse rairoad, three per cent. on gross receipts from passengers. Advertisements five per cent amount of receipts annually for use—the use of carriages annually from one to ten dollars, accord ing to value. Gold watches one dollar; silve watches fifty cents; gold plate fifty cents let ounce; silver plate three cents per ounce; billiard tables twenty dollars. On slaughtered cattle fifty cents each; hogs ten cents each; sheep five cents each. Licence—sbankers, one hundred dollars; auctioneers, twenty dollars; wholesale deal ers, fifty dollars; retail dealers in liquors, twenty dollars ; retail dealers in goods, ten dollars ; pawn prokers, fifty dollars: rectifiers, one hundred do lars; brewers, fifty dollars; hotels, inns and tay. erns, graduated according to rental, from five dol lars to two hundred: eating house, ten dollar commission; brokers, fifty dollars; other broken twenty dollars. Theatres, one hundred dollars; circuses, fifty dollars; bowling alleys, five dollars each alley; pediers, fifty dollars; other pediers, fifty dollars; other pediers, fifty dollars; coal oil distiller, twenty dollars, &c. Income three per cent., on all over six hundred dollars, deducting income derived from dividends, &c., which are taxed separately. Railroad bonds, and dividends, and bank, and saving institutions, three per cent. Paymen or naval service of the United States, including ent. Legacies and distributive shares of persons property of deceased persons, from one to five pe cent., according to the degrees of relationship and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and com mercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraph

messages and goods by express. The bill also provides for the appointment b the President of a commissioner of internal reve nue, with a salary of five thousand dollars. Hi office to be in the Treasury department, with snitable number of clerks.

The country is to be divided as the President may direct into convenient collection districts with an assessor and collector to be appointed b the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be never

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Gen. Lander's Division

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. vriting from Paw-paw under date of February 22

vs: While our fellow-citizens at home, in every town and city, are celebrating this day so kindly ther ished in the hearts of a free and enlightened peo ple, we, too, have commemorated it by a grand r His eagle eyes were resplendent with the ares that gleamed through them from his daring, heroin neart, and his voice resonant with the intonation every word of his brief addresses to the various egiments could be heard distinctly by three of ur thousand men, and his hearers were struck with is versatility in speaking, each address being marked by something new and appropriate to the particular regiment that he fronted; and had not been for an occasional oath that broke from his lips, marring the beauty of his discourse as a lrawn portrait, his speeches would have compared invocably with those of the most finished orator In the strongest langurge he condemned the mo lestation of the "poor people of this wretched country," and added: "I will honor the soldier who will, on the spot, put his beyonet into the offender who dares to apply the torch to dwellings, insult women, or stoop to the mean crime of stealing hickens and turkeys." To the Fourth Regiment he said: "You are

Ohio boys, and if you fight as well as you look, you will honor the noble State for whence you came. I know you will fight. I will lead you to victory. I propose to lead you against equal numbers, in earthworks, and defeat them. I do not propose to command 50,000 to attack 20,000; but command 20,000 to assail 20,000, and I will lead the charge.

Imagination may have prompted the thought, but, notwithstanding his fine physique, there was a peculiar beaming of his eye and pallor on his cheek, that caused him to appear to be the victim of some dostroying disease, deep seated in his con-

WHAT WE GOT AT BOWLING GREEN. -- Our success at Bowling Green, writes a correspondent is much more important than at first supposed, viewing merely in reference to what property we have taken possession of. The rebels did not destroy as nuch of their stores as we imagined, but concealed them in various places in the town and neighbor hood, hoping that they might escape the vigilant eyes of our quartermasters and commissans -But their hopes were vain. Such quantities 6 provisions of all sorts, flour, pork, &c. nd, that we should have no difficulty in sub sisting our army for a considerable time, even it we should receive no supplies whatever from the orth. In every imaginable place these article have been found-up in garrets, down in cellars in wells, in cisterns, in houses belonging to professed Union men, and, indeed, in every situation which any individual would be ant to select as suita ble for concealment. This organized system hiding was not confined to the many hundred bags and barrels of corn were covered concealed in the woods in the vicinity.

It was astonishing how speedily and surely these were hunted up. No matter whether the hidin place was one, two or a dozen miles off, the hid den goods were smelled out, and a party was sout on the way for the purpose of bringing them in-I shall not pretend to estimate the value of the property thus captured. I have not seen the whole of it, but have been informed that little less than a hundred thousand dollars worth have been

EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS, Ky.—Sir: Columbia bus is in our possession. My armed reconnoisance on the 2d instant caused a hasty evacuation, the rebels leaving quite a number of guns and carriages, ammunition and stores, a large quantity shot and shell, a considerable number of anchors and the remnant of the chain lately stretched acres the river, together with a large number of torpe-

Most of the huts, tents, and quarters were destroved.

The works are of very great strength, consisting of formidable tiers of batteries on the water-side and on the land-side subrounded by a ditch and

General Sherman, with Lieutenant Command ing Phelps, not knowing that they were last even ing occupied by four hundred of the Second Illinois Cavalry, while on a scouting party from Paducah made a bold dash to the shore, when those in the batteries hoisted the American flag on the summit of the bluff. Its appearance was greeted by the hearty cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

Horses vs. Steam.—The horse railroads Massachusetts, in 1861, carried 13,725,000 pss sengers, and the steam railroads only 11,232,000 In the State of New York the horse railroads, if 1860, carried 49,000,000, and the steam rail

Altoona Tribi

LOCAL ITEM

"LORG EXPROTED COME AT LAST the hugaer sound the ton-jon" for our ing, with further notice. Walk up, medicanes, and see the "critter" shake I take a turn at stirring up the animal, heasty, as indeed she must be to make to 700 impressions per hour, and when the prettiest, can make at leas 1000 p Now don't get jealous, ladies. Our not rob you of any of your sweethearts. a coquette, of whom they will soon tire not marry, but she will cure them of they ent around her very much. Wall and see the show. The latch string of always on the outside. Come in withou To our mountain friend, of the Alleg intimated that our show was a promis the ear to be broken to the hope," we that we fulfil our promise, and if he us, let him jump upon the cars some and run down here and we will satisfy point. Bring your family along. To torial brethren we extend the same inv To our patrons who nobly respon

call for aid to purchase the show, we invitation to call and mee it, now, tha on exhibition; and we would also con all those who are still delinquents, t see the menagerie, and they can there birds with one stone" i. s., see the si their indebtedness.

P. S. For the benefit of all we we there are no side shows connected w

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.—For rea to all our readers there will be much sugar made during the coming seas who have the facilities than during season. In view of this fact we tal Harrisbury Telegraph a few instruction not come amiss, and which our rural rely upon as being valuable. Almost every one knows how to

sugar: but it would seem from the on we find in market, that few know how right, or if they know how, they are to too lazy to take the necessary pains. Tap the trees with a half-inch a spiles of elder, and catch the sap in ets or crocks; gather the sap into cle tubs, and boil it immediately down to then strain it into a sound oak bar allow it to stand over night by which settle perfectly clear without the use or any such articles in boiling. Place the barrel, three inches from the bot which the clear syrup can be drawn disturbing the sediment. Draw it over a brisk fire till (on dropping syrup into cold water) it will break li dip into wooden trays to cool, and grained stir it briskly and break the this method it can be made as white New Orleans or Havana, and will highest price in market. The best r for making sugar are shallow, and iron, they should be set in an arch brick and stone, that will stand fire secret in making good maple sugaris thing next and clean, and perform

DUPP'S MERCAPTILE COLLEGE. The foundation of this noted establish a quarter of a century ago, says th Lawrence Journal, formed a new en cial education. With the secumn of nearly twenty years in inland commerce, the Principal as once ent daries of the merchant's education collegiate course of study. His suc the country with imitators; few, if ever had any practical experience as accountants, their attempts to teach what they never practiced themselv nothing more than that of commo experience proves that it is to the ness man alone that we must look struction in the commercial profe new circular of this time-honored we perceive that its students from tain an indelible impression of the their training for business.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The uncertain nre was perhaps never more force than in the death of Mrs. Catharin Jacob Foust, of Gaysport, which place last Thursday. The dece walking in a funeral procession, on Baptist cemetery, and when opposi of Mr. John Bollinger, on Penn stricken with apoplexy and fell upo in an insensible condition. She the residence of Mr. Bollinger and mediately summoned, but before physician the vital spark had fled tal spirit winged its way to the res gave it. She was about fifty year leaves a husband and several ch their sudden and irreparable loss Standard.

On one of the cold nights man in crossing the R. R. bridge lough's lost his balance, and fell feet into the deep water below. in the water and ice for some tim of one of the piers, where he hun with his head just above water. returning home about 11 o'clock h and rescued him from his perilon him to a neighboring house, and for. By morning the man was r to proceed on his way to the mo for his miraculous deliverance Register

ERENSBURG AND CRESSON R. last regular trains commenced above road. The first train le o'clock A. M., after the arrival Esstward, runs to Ebenshorg an to connect with the express to 9.10 A. M. The second train 11.05 A. M., after the arrival Esstward, and returns at 4.05 with Mail Train Westward. will give the denisers of the "crery facility for the transaction ward, and protty fair accessment