



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

"Honesty is the Best Policy" (??)

Honest, honest lago—Shakespeare. An honest man is the noblest of nature.—Bulwer. Honesty is the best policy (if it pays).—Brotherline. Reader, would you look at a man who never looks in the glass, without seeing the image of an honest man?

"The man who on all occasions spins a bribe"—such a man for instance as the editor of the Whig—"who has a strict regard for the truth," as the editor of the Whig has—"who has never deceived the people," as the editor of the Whig has not.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Humphrey Marshall is still at Gladesville, eight miles from the Kentucky line, near Pounding Gap, with the few unscattered demoralized forces belonging to Colonel Williams' regiment.

that some of the people have always believed, and do yet believe, that he is a mere political adventurer, that his moral horizon is very circumscribed, that he is solely and supremely selfish, that he will "turn a penny," honestly, if he can, but that he is always in the market, and even that he has done some very little and dirty tricks in his time.

There is a striking difference between the patriotism which pervaded the hearts and minds of the men who framed and passed the Declaration of American Independence, in the State House at Philadelphia, on the fourth of July 1776, and that which actuates the Congressmen and Senators of the Southern Confederacy.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES HUMILIATED.—The Richmond Examiner says that the Confederate States have been humiliated, not by the recent disasters to their arms at Roanoke Island and Fort Donelson.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Humphrey Marshall is still at Gladesville, eight miles from the Kentucky line, near Pounding Gap, with the few unscattered demoralized forces belonging to Colonel Williams' regiment.

The Patriotism of '76 vs. '62.

There is a striking difference between the patriotism which pervaded the hearts and minds of the men who framed and passed the Declaration of American Independence, in the State House at Philadelphia, on the fourth of July 1776, and that which actuates the Congressmen and Senators of the Southern Confederacy.

The first unhesitatingly passed the Declaration and at the same time pledged their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" in maintenance of their action; while the latter quibble, amend, retract, propose and almost fail to agree upon any sacrifice, however small, to accomplish their end.

There is a striking difference between the patriotism which pervaded the hearts and minds of the men who framed and passed the Declaration of American Independence, in the State House at Philadelphia, on the fourth of July 1776, and that which actuates the Congressmen and Senators of the Southern Confederacy.

Hard Fight in Arkansas.

The telegraph has already electrified the country with the information that Generals Curtis and Sigel had met the rebels under Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh, at a place called Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, and after three days hard fighting, commencing on the 6th inst., had completely routed them.

The attack on our forces was made from the north and west—our army being completely surrounded. Generals Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch, and McIntosh were present with 25,000 men. McCulloch and McIntosh are reported to have been mortally wounded.

Our Army Correspondence.

Messrs. Editors:—Since I last wrote you, nothing of importance has occurred here. Everything is moving on quietly, though it is very evident that a great amount of work is being done. Since our Regiment arrived here, a long wharf has been built by the Engineer Corps, and is now nearly completed.

The Regiments were paid off on the 18th and 19th of this month. The men received pay from the date of enlistment and the officers for the year of muster. By this the officers lose the pay for all that time in which they were engaged recruiting and organizing their companies; and that too, the very time when they were laboring under the heaviest expenses.

At about a mile and a half before reaching Centerville a number of graves were discovered, principally of the Alabama troops; the graves were marked with head and foot boards, on which the names of the deceased were inscribed. A guard was placed near them, as if to shield them from mutilation, although it was not supposed such an act could be committed.

THE DRESS OF THE FEDERAL AND REBEL SOLDIERS.—The following, which we copy from a late number of the Richmond Dispatch, will serve to show how the editors down South attempt to explain away the difference between the dress of the Union soldiers and those of the Southern Confederacy.

The Dress of the Federal and Rebel Soldiers.

REBELS STILL AT WINCHESTER.—A telegraphic dispatch dated Butler Hill Va., March 11th, says:—"The latest intelligence from Winchester is to the effect that the town was occupied by at least one brigade of rebel infantry, and other troops. There is also a strong suspicion that a portion of the forces which evacuated Centerville have been ordered to reinforce Winchester.

Nashville would rather at this moment give half a million of dollars than have the Federal army leave her limits and the rebel army return for even thirty days. So says the Louisville Journal.

Evacuation of Manassas.

The people throughout the North were considerably astounded, a few days since, on receipt of the news that the rebels had entirely evacuated their stronghold Manassas, and would not at first credit the report, but it is now proven true.

Centerville, March 11.—Upon a closer examination, it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated their much-boasted stronghold, and set fire to such of their commissary stores as they could not conveniently carry off. The place presented a scene of the utmost desolation—a mass of blackened ruins.

Some of the refugees claim to have come a distance of twenty miles west of Manassas. They all agree in saying that the rebels left in great precipitation, and that the destruction of their commissary stores was commenced at an early hour on Sunday.

THE UNION MEN IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Examiner has the following significant intelligence: Distressing as were the rumors from Tennessee, which prevailed in this city on Tuesday, we could almost find it in our hearts to wish it had not been so soon corrected.

THE UNION MEN IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Examiner has the following significant intelligence: Distressing as were the rumors from Tennessee, which prevailed in this city on Tuesday, we could almost find it in our hearts to wish it had not been so soon corrected.

Nashville would rather at this moment give half a million of dollars than have the Federal army leave her limits and the rebel army return for even thirty days. So says the Louisville Journal.

The Naval Engagement at Forts Monroe.

The long-expected rebel steamer Merrimac has at last made her appearance, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of two gunboats, which came out with her from Norfolk, and the James town and Yorktown, which were from the James river, made an attack upon Forts Monroe and the naval vessels stationed at that place.

The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Forts Monroe, on her way to Newport News, at about a quarter before one o'clock. The rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried the Confederate flag at the stern. The Merrimac had a French flag at the mast-head, and the Merrimac had a flag at her bow, which was described by some as a commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag.

The Naval Engagement at Forts Monroe.

The long-expected rebel steamer Merrimac has at last made her appearance, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of two gunboats, which came out with her from Norfolk, and the James town and Yorktown, which were from the James river, made an attack upon Forts Monroe and the naval vessels stationed at that place.

The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Forts Monroe, on her way to Newport News, at about a quarter before one o'clock. The rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried the Confederate flag at the stern.

The Merrimac had a French flag at the mast-head, and the Merrimac had a flag at her bow, which was described by some as a commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag. She appeared to be very low in the water, and her stern bows and stern were covered with sloping iron plates extending two feet below the water line, and meeting above, like the roof of a house.

The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Forts Monroe, on her way to Newport News, at about a quarter before one o'clock. The rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried the Confederate flag at the stern.

The Merrimac had a French flag at the mast-head, and the Merrimac had a flag at her bow, which was described by some as a commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag. She appeared to be very low in the water, and her stern bows and stern were covered with sloping iron plates extending two feet below the water line, and meeting above, like the roof of a house.

The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Forts Monroe, on her way to Newport News, at about a quarter before one o'clock. The rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried the Confederate flag at the stern.

The Merrimac had a French flag at the mast-head, and the Merrimac had a flag at her bow, which was described by some as a commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag. She appeared to be very low in the water, and her stern bows and stern were covered with sloping iron plates extending two feet below the water line, and meeting above, like the roof of a house.

The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Forts Monroe, on her way to Newport News, at about a quarter before one o'clock. The rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried the Confederate flag at the stern.

The Merrimac had a French flag at the mast-head, and the Merrimac had a flag at her bow, which was described by some as a commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag. She appeared to be very low in the water, and her stern bows and stern were covered with sloping iron plates extending two feet below the water line, and meeting above, like the roof of a house.

LOCAL ITEMS

Local items are disagreeing so much, week, and besides, we have been so long out of job work and getting our new good running order, that we have not been able to give this department the attention it deserves. It will be all right next time if we will stop with another body's wife, or a black off and kill nobody, or something else.

New Mode of Computing Interest.—mode of computing interest at six per cent. has been published, which appears simple. Any given number of dollars by the number of interest required, separate the right hand and divide by six, the result is the true interest for such sum for such number of months per cent. This rule is so simple and so every banker, broker, merchant and retailer use it for reference and use. There is such thing as a fraction in it, there is no liability to error or mistake. By no process can the desired information be obtained with so few figures.

What was the Whig?—Register. Why he wants a dose of "cash down get it." The doctor thinks he's only a patient, but he don't think such a power believe," in the meantime his bruise quill have volunteered to prescribe if they don't effect a cure in less than a doctor might be prevailed upon to slight dose.

A Caution.—The public are cautioned against the purchase of the \$50 7-30 treasury note as the same is a demand note in trade, the \$10.00, the amount of the coupons for which he may collect half-yearly upon them at the Government offices. To bear in mind that there are no \$50 of only \$5, \$10 and \$20.—Peterson's Detector.

REMOVAL.—H. Fettinger of the Literary Era Altoona House, would respectfully inform his friends and patrons and the public in general that he has removed to No. 7 Main St. above his old stand.

Beauregard went to H. Fort with the rebel army at that he went to Columbus, and straggled at that place treated. He seen of retreats.

Some of the confederates do good to the whole country. They thought that they good. Yes, these reverse do good to the whole country.

Beauregard went to H. Fort with the rebel army at that he went to Columbus, and straggled at that place treated. He seen of retreats.