THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

Blair County Whig vs. the P. R. R. "What reams of paper, floods of ink,

Do some men spoil who never think. The editor of the Whig has got another idea. Strange as it may seem, he has been safely delivared of another idea. This is the second one he has had since he assumed the editorial quill The first was that the Pennsylvania Railroad was a "soulless corporation;" this one that the same company is a "gr-r-e-a-t corporation." In this last effort he almost surpasses himself. Only once, in his life's story, did he get off anything to match this glowing thought. We have heard said, that in the "good old days of Whiggery" he once rose to address a mammoth mass meeting, on which occasion he pronounced the following highly finished oration: "Tello-o-ow citizens! This is a gr-r-r-e-a-a-t country!" This was admitted on all hands to be the best speech he had ever made. It nearly fetched him, however. The strain was too great. He was seized with that insidious disease, the belly-ache, in its most malignant form, which threw his body into the most violent contor tions. Thanks to the renovating properties of Vermifuge, however, he finally recovered.

As we have before hinted, the controlling idea in his last editorial is "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a great corporation." He has lugged in, it is true, a number of his pet phrases, such as "wickedly deceived"-"outraged and indignant constituency"-"solemn pledges"-"the tonnage tax"-"fair proportion of taxes"-"the pockets of the hardworking farmer and laborer" (into which he would like to get)-"the people's interest"-"peoples' money" (that's a stunner-how the fellow loves the peoples money.) But as he introduces these expressions into all his editorials, they shine with the light borrowed from the central sun -the one idea. He patches up all his ragged conceptions with the same trumpery. He thinks by this sort of fustian to fool the people. Vain victim of self-flattery! To think that the weekly rehearsal, or rather rehashing, of this dull rigmarole, will dupe a public sentiment which despises him as the eagle despises the owl! They have had a surfeit of this stuff. Every ranting demagogue and fossilized politician prates in equal style. They know this animal. Too often before have they stripped off his various stolen disguises, and shown him as he is. They know how much he loves the people, who, even in the nation's travail. could go to Washington and fatten on garbage while the slaugter of the brave went on around

In this instance, for once, he has told the truth, in confessing the secret of his hatred to the "great corporation." He says, "we know two cases. where the men seemed to be preferred, because they refused to pay us the rent for the houses they occupied, whilst in the employ of the company." men couldn't pay their rent, and yet the company wouldn't discharge them. It was not enough to drive them out of house and home, this pitying friend of the poor mon and the "honest mechanic," wanted them turned out of employment. True, they might be driven to want, but even that were a punishment far too light for the sin of being too poor to pay him his paltry rents. How his great heart throbs in tender sympathy with the poor man's needs!-Has this exacting landlord himself always come up to time? We have known most unforgiving creditors, who, when clutched by a just liability, have not absolutely refused grace at the hands of an honest craditor. This hard creditor has unwittingly told another truth. The Pennsylvania Refleced Company is kind to its faithful employees -its laborers and mechanics. It never turns them off without a cause, even to gratify a hard-fisted landlord. And yet loudest among its traducers are found those whose greed of gain, and hungry, griping avarice, will scent the unhappy debtor to his last covert, and "wring,"-ves-wring the last cent of his hard earnings. And (would you believe it) these very extortioners and sanctimonious hypocrites, who will turn off their own laborers unpaid and unfed, are forever blubbering about "hard wrung taxes" and "the people's money."-And some, we do not say who, but some of these varid declaimers, while their hoarse jargon about "taxes" is still grating on the air, have been known to bow the knee before the "great corporation," and "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," beg for its smallest favors.

"Oh! for a forty parson power to chant Thy praise, hypocracy! Oh for a hymn Lond as the virtues thou dost loudly vaunt, Not practice!"

The public, having long watched these whimpering and sordid egotists paint their pretensions with the semblence of truth and virtue, have grown sick of it. Some times the truth comes out in spite of them, when you find the lachrymose patriot coming before the people with some such piteous tale, as that the great "mammon of unrighteousness," the "great corporation" declined to second his kind and christian efforts to screw money out of his poor tenants. Only give him back his "lost ducats," and he will how no more. Honest, pious and virtnom J. B. Patriotic, wise, and liberal manwould'st thou like to have the "hard cash" now. or wilt thou wait awhile? Say?

The editor of the Whig (John Brotherline is his name,) talks about the people being easily humbugred "in politics and religion." Slightly rich, this is. But does the holy editor suppose that anybody is fooled bad by his hypocritical and false wall for that. He must get up some other card.

We should like to hear some Southern divine preach a sermon from the following text-1st Semuel, xv, 23, "For rebellion is as the sin of witcheraft, and stubborness is as iniquity and idola-

Mr. Hall Vindicated

himself driven to the wall for an argument against shell which exploded near him. it or excuse for publishing it. "Hollidaysburg" mit the falsehood he carved.

"Can any one imagine why this letter was addressed to Mr. Hall, a citizen of Altoona?"—Address No. 4, Blair Nonty Whig.

It would be injustice to Mr. Hall to leave the above query unanswered. When it was known to the writer, and many others how the letter above eferred to was brought out. Last fall, when an effort was being made by the citizens of this place and elsewhere to procure the repairs of the Pennylvania Canal, the writer and others called upon W. Hall, and urged him to go to Philadelphia and solicit the immediate attention of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to said repairs. Mr. Hall did go to Philadelphia, and after having an interview with President Thompson, eturned, and assured us that the repairs would be made at no distant day. Some time after this, the people were still in doubts about the matter, and Mr. Hall was again called upon, and asked to procure an expression of opinion as to when the repairs would be commenced, and the letter recerred to was the result of his inquiry of Mr. Wierman. The letter was handed to one of our citi zens, who thought proper to have it published; not for the purpose of any other object than to convince our interested citizens that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were acting in good faith in

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

He Didn't Mean it.

The moral, pious, all the honesty, all the deency, government horse contracting, paymastership hunting, "cash down," legal editor of the Whig, in the last issue of that sheet, gives the paternity of the editorial articles which appear in the Tribune to Mr. Speaker Hall. Instead of ceeling mad at the gentlemanly (?) editor of the Whiq for insinuating such a thing, we take it as a ecided compliment, and feel that we are making some advancement in newspaper editing. Really, we had no idea that our humble effusions would be attributed to an intellect which we regard as much brighter than our own, both by reason of education and experience. And again, it is a source of gratification to us to have it published to the world that our humble sheet is deemed worthy to contain the productions of one who holds the second office in the councils of State. O, John, how you have elevated us in the estimation of the public and ourselves. We know you did not mean to do it, but that makes no difference to us, now that the deed is done. -Should we make the same progress in the time to come that we have done in the past. we doubt not that the paternity of our editorials will be given to Edward Everett, Charles Dickens, or some other statesman or author of celebrity.-Now hold on, John, don't apply the flattering

unction soon again, else we might collapse. Really, John, we are sorry that we cannot re turn the compliment. Truth compels us to say that we believe the editorials of the Whiq are your own productions. No one else would attempt to paim on the public such illy concealed misrepresen-tations and silly twaddle, and claim for them the merit of truth, wit or passable literature. Again we thank you for your compliment to us.

Burnside to McClellan.

The splendid achievements of Burnside are the heme of universal praise. In the midst of our congratulations it is gratifying to the friends of Gen. McClellan, as it must be mortifying to the New York Tribune and others of his traducers that Gen. Burnside ascribes the honor of the plans to the young chief, and expresses his own pleasure hat the military sagacity of his commanding officer has been proved by the result of his own brave ulfilment of instructions. Gen. Burnside says :-

"I beg to say to the General commanding that have endeavored to carry out the very minute inructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign. The only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements."

We have received a circular signed by a committee of Patent Medicine manufacturers complaining of the exhorbitant tax about to be imposed on patent medicines and the spirits of which they are principally compounded. On reading their memorial to the committee of Ways and Means, of Congress, it appears evident that the effect will be to stop the manufacture of these medicines, and consequently the government will lose the revenue t expects to derive from the tax. These manufacturers appeal to the proprietors of the country press to come to their rescue, by stating that this heavy tax must involve a positive prohibition against any future contracts for advertising being made, and a certain embarrassment and probable suspension of a large portion of the country press We were never aware that patent medicine advertisements kept up the country press. If rural publishers had nothing more to depend upon than the price they get for publishing such advertisements. they would soon go under. Patent medicine men seldom pay more than half price for their advertisements and very often do not pay at all. It is certainly a modest insinuation on the part of the committee, and a nice dodge on their part to get others interested in their behalf. We believe their ax too high, but we believe the committee of Ways and Means will do them justice.

The muddled brain fellow who boasts that he got the Whiy to make it pay, is out in a long article, in last week's issue, against the making of the "Pacific Railroad." Why what is this man coming to. His monomania on the subject of railroads is alarming. He pitched into and demolished our sheriff and all the county officers, the protences? The people hereabouts know John too Register, Standard and Tribune, post masters all through the district, Senators and Representatives, threatened to turn out the Post Master General unless he removed Mr. Patton, and dismiss the Secretary of War unless he appointed him pay-mas-ter—and not satisfied with all this, he is going to stop the making of the Pacific Railroad. Great and powerful is we. Bully on a horse trade. Barnum had better cage this chap.

The contracting editor of the Whig charged A spirited engagement took place about four Mr. Hall, in his pious sheet, a week or two since, miles South of Winchester, on Sunday last, be- gives the following account of the battle at Newwith having got Mr.-Wierman to write the letter tween some 8,000 Federal troops under Brig. Gen. | bern, N. C. as to the repairing of the canal, for the purpose of Shields, and about 15,000 rebels under General benefiting himself. This false insinuation brought Jackson. As yet we have very meagre accounts out the card, which we insert below, from a citi- of the battle, but sufficient has been received to zen of Hollidaysburg, which shows the meanness convince us that the struggle was severe and the of the Whig's falsehood, and that Mr. Hall. acted loss on both sides heavy. The Federal troops just as we supposed, to oblige citizens of our ad- gained the day, driving the rebels from the field, joining town, and the country along the canal. and capturing two cannon, a great quantity of No matter how thick the fellow's hide is he ought small arms and some 300 prisoners. Gen. Shields to feel this, and judging from the lame editorial had his left arm badly shattered between the elbow which preceded it, he does feel it keenly and finds and shoulder, by being struck with a piece of a

Col. Wm. G. Murray, of Hollidaysburg, Col. of saw how the article might injure them, and the the 84th Pa. Reg., was instantly killed, in the Whay man was forced to publish the truth and ad- front of the battle, while gallantly leading on his regiment. Capt. Gallaher of Williamsburg, and The card as published in the last Whig is as fol- Lieut. Ream. of Frankstown, belonging to the same regiment were killed. We have reports that other officers were killed, but they need confirmation. Only three hundred of the 84th were in the battle, of which 23 were killed and 63 wounded. As most of the men in this regiment are from this county, considerable anxiety is felt to know the particulars, but it seems we cannot get them for a day or two yet, in consequence of

the rapid movements of that portion of the army. Gen. Banks' division was within two miles of Strausburg, on Tuesday last, and it was supposed that a hard battle would be fought at that place, as all the rebels North of Manassas are congregated there. The Federal forces having possession, at Manassas, of the railroad from Winchester to Richmond, the rebels will be compelled to "foot it" South in case they are defeated.

Gen. Burnside has taken Beaufort, N. C., the rebels evacuating it as he approached. They blew not well fired, however, and has fallen into the hands of the Union forces.

The fight at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi is still progressing. We do not exactly understand the gallant Tenth Connecticut to the extreme left. presume it will be all right in a few days The last accounts from Col. Canby's command, in New Mexico, was that he was surrounded, and ravines, which mostly ran toward the enemy, and, fears are entertained that he would be entirely cut off.

EMBLEMATIC OF THE SOUTH.—The Charleston Mercury, from which we have not heard for some time, has an article on flags, asserting that rebeldom has four, all equally objectionable, because too much like that of the Yankees. The Mercury however, proposes one which it thinks just the thing. It then gives a fearful and wonderful cut of a flag, consisting of two right-angled triangles and an immense black bar sinister, and thus continues: "It is altogether unlike the ensign of any other nation, and especially unlike that of the Yankee nation. Those who imagine that a flag should be symbolical, will find in the colors of this one-white and black-an obvious significance. Such a standard would typify our faith in the "peculiar institution" and be an enduring mark of our resolve to retain that institution while we exist as an independent people. For maritime uses, this proposed flag, although it discards the everlasting Yankee stars and the wornout combinations of 'red white and blue,' would be distinguished at as great distance as any other that could be devised.

A REBEL CAPTAIN BAGGED .- While the Federal forces were making a reconnoisance up the Tennessee lately, a rebel Captain was taken by a Yankee ruse that must have struck him as exceedingly unchivalric. He was out on picket duty.

One of our scouts came suddenly on him at a point where two of his pickets were posted. Fortunately the scout was quick witted, or the capture might have been on the other side. "Who he boldly inquired of the first rebel whom he coolness with which he bore his injury. "I'am a picket." "Well, so am I, too, Yankees." "Where is your post?" asked the compelled Captain; "you've no business to be away from it." and mire. Captain in, sword, pistols, shoulder-straps and all.

THE SOUTHERN CHEVALIER BAYARDS.—The Norfolk Day Book openly boasted that the rebels made candles from the bodies of the dead. The tatement was too monstrous for belief; but since the evacuation of Manassas, there is said to be undoubtable evidence that the Mississippi soldiers did lisinter the bodies of our troops buried at Bull Run boil off the flesh, and make rings and ornaments of the bones. Members of the Sanitary committee assert this positively, and taken in connection with the assertion made by the Day Book last fall, the scalping of our dead by the savage allies of the ebels in Arkansas, less savage and brutal than the Mississippi troops, and the advertisement in a Southern newspaper, for blood-hounds to track Federal soldiers, it becomes no longer incredible.

A BRAVE JERSEYMAN.—A newspaper correscondent writing from Roanoke Island says :-The most remarkable case in hospital is a man named John Lorrence, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, a corporal of Company K, Ninth New Jersey, who had both legs carried away by a cannister shot, in the battle of the 8th ult. One leg was amputated by Dr. Thompson, Surgeon of the First Brigade, and the other by Dr. Rivers of the Fourth Rhode Island. The brave fellows had hardly recovered from the effects of the ehloroform dministered, when the wild cheers of the army told the story of our success. He raised himself on his arm and with an enthusiasm which thrilled he bystanders, waved his cap in the air and gave three cheers for the Union.

DEVICE OF NELSON'S .- Gen. Nelson has summary way of dealing with vociforous rebels of the fair sex. On one occasion as bounded On one occasion, as he was riding t the head of his command, a female secessionis thrust her head from the window and screamed Hurrah for Jeff. Davis! Hurrah for Jeff. Da-This was too much for the temper of the General, and riding close to the fence, he shouted. Madam, if you dare repeat that again, I'll be ursed if I don't quarter a man in your house who covered all over with the small-pox." This had the desired effect, and the idolator of Jeff. Davis

The following incident is told by the Bridgeort (Connecticut) Farmer: "A little boy, child Mr. John Bassett, living with Mr. Spaulding Wheeler, his grandfather, in Brookfield, was kicked in the face and badly hurt by a horse on Monday vening. The child was carried into the house and medical aid sent for. Mr. Wheeler, a few minutes after, went into the room where the child lay, and on looking at his wound was so affected at the sight, that, after the utterance of a few words expressive of the deepest anguish, he fell backward the floor and immediately expired. The child likely to get well."

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF MEMPHIS.-To the People of Memphis: Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as John ark, (not the Mayor,) to say this to our citizens. That I will, under any and all circumstances, proteet the city from incendiaries, and he who at to fire his neighbor's house—or even his own, whereby it endanders his neighbor—I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of clergy, hang him to the first lamp-post, tree or awning. I have the means under my control to cary out the above individual proclamation. The Battle at Newbern

A correspondent of the New York Commercial At six o'clock on the 14th inst., all the generals

were in their saddles, and at seven the column was in motion. The column of General Reno, on the railroad, was the first to move, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, as the right flank regiment, leading the advance. (In its appropriate place I would here mention that Reno's brigade bivouncked along side the track, two companies of the twenty-first having been thrown out as pickets.) The regiment had not proceeded far before, on in the road, they saw a train of cars, which had brought reinforcements to the enemy, standing on the track. In front of the locomotive, on a platform car, had been a large rifled gun, which was evidently to be placed in position to rake the road Our men, however, advanced at the double-quick, and poured in a volley with such accuracy of air that the enemy, who had already rolled the gun and caisson off the car, did not stop to unload the carriage, but ran into the entrenchments, and the train was backed toward Newbern, leaving the platform-car standing on the track. The Twentyfirst had got within short range before discovering the formidable nature of the enemy's earthworks, but now fell back, and, forming line of battle in the woods, opened fire. The Fifty-first New York was moved to the left and ordered forward to engage a series of redans, the Ninth New Jersey occupying the left of the line, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania held in reserve, in the rear of the Ninth, a little

Meanwhile Gen. Foster's brigade had advanced up the main road to the clearing, when the Twen--fourth Massachusetts were sent into the woods to the right of the road, and opening a heavy fire the enemy, commenced the action of the First Brigade. The Twenty-seventh were sent to their left o support them, and news being received that the enemy were trying to outflank us on the right, the Twenty-fifth were sent to resist the movement .-The Twenty-third being moved to the front next in line of battle, opened fire upon the enemy, which was replied to by up Fort Macon and set fire to the rebel steamer | nonade from a park of field pieces behind the breast Nashville, previous to leaving. The steamer was work. The very first cannon shot killed Lieut Col. Henry Merritt, of the Twenty-third, the ball passing through his body. As he fell he threw up nis arms and said, "Oh dear! Oh dear!" Foster's line of battle was completed by moving to a position where they had to fight under the most discouraging disadvantages. The ground was very wet, swampy, and cut up into gullies and of course, while offering no protection from his fire exposed them on elevations and in valleys. The regiment had shown, at Roanoke, however, the chavior of veterans, and nothing else could have been expected at this time but that they would stand their gound to the last.

General Parke's brigade, which had followed the First brigade up the main road, was placed in line between the Tenth Connecticnt and Twenty-first Massachusetts, the Fourth Rhode Island holding the right of line, the Eighth Connecticut the next place, the Fifth R. I. next, and the Eleventh onnecticut on the left. Our line of battle was now complete, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts on the extreme right, and the fifty-first Pennsylvania at the extreme left, and extended more than a mile. The naval battery was in position at our Centre, with Captain Bennett's and Captain Dayton's rifles alongside, and were all worked with the greatest gallantry throughout the day. The officers in charge of the pieces, without exception, I believe, displayed perfect coolness and stood their guns, in some cases, when a single man was all the assistance they had to work them. This was the case with Acting Master Hammond, of the Hetzel, and Lieut. T. W. B. Hughes, of the Union Coast Guard, the former losing every man, and the latter all but one. The few hours whic have elapsed since the battle have not permitted my seeing the naval officers in person, to obtain particulars of their part of the action, and a complete list of killed and wounded. It was my for tune to assist Lieut. Hughes to a trifling extent after he was wounded, and I can testify to the Acting Master Hammond lost both his shoes in the tebut a little off my post, looking around for the nacious clay of the road, and for several hours was compelled to walk in stocking-feet through mud

The battle had wared for s The moment he got out of sight of the an hour, when the Twenty-first lost one of its two privates he quietly informed the officer that he noblest officers, in the person of Adjutant Frazer was a picket on the other side, and would have to take him along! And he actually marched the bravely in the difficult and dangerous charge on the right of the enemy's battery on Roanoke Island. Poor Stearns received a bullet in his right breast, and fell dead in his place. He was the son of the president of Amherst College, and pos-sessed the love of his commanding officer, and the whole regiment. Lieut. Colonel Clark, who is in ommand of the Twenty-first, was affected to tears when relating the circumstances of his untimely death, for he felt almost the love of a father for the young man.

The fire of the enemy was now telling so severely pon the Twenty-first that Col. Clark ordered the giment forward on a double-quick, and, at the lead of four companies entering the breastworks from the railroad track, in company with General Reno, the colors were taken into a frame house, which stood there, and waved from the roof. The men at the nearest gans seeing the movement, abandoned their pieces and fled, and, the four companies being formed again in line of battle, charged down the line upon the battery. Col. Clark mounted the first gun and waved the colors, and had got as far as the second, when two full regiments emerged from a grove of young pines, and advanced upon our men, who, seeing that they were likely to be captured or cut to pieces, leaped over the parapet, and retired to their position in At this time Capt. J. D. Frazer, of the woods. Company II, was wounded in the right arm, and dropped his sword, but, taking it in his left hand. he attempted to escape with his company, fell into the ditch, and was taken prisoner, and dragged inside again over the parapet. A guard of three men was placed over him, his sword was taken, but his revolver being overlooked, he seized the opportunity offered by a charge of the Fourth Rhode Island, and, by the judicious display of his pistol, captured all three of his guard.

On being driven from the battery, Col. Clarke informed Col. Rodman, of the Fourth Rhode Island, of the state of affairs inside, and that officer, unable to communicate with General Parke in the confusion of the fight, acted upon his own responsibility, after consultation with Lieut. Lydig, one of the general's aids, and decided upon a charge with the bayonet. As the Fourth was one of the most prominent regiments in the action, it will be well to go back a little in our narrative, the desired enect, and the monator of bell soldiers were out of and trace them up to that point. Their position in the line of battle, as ordered by Gen. Parke, was in front of a battery of five guns, and the rifle-pits or redans which were situated immediately in the rear of and protected the right flank of the main battery of nine guns. Until the charge was decided upon by Col. Rodman, the regiment had been firing like the rest of the line, by companies and otherwise. When the command was given to charge, they went at the double-quick directly up to the battery, firing as they run, and entering at the right flank, between a brick-yard and the end of the parapet. When fairly inside, the Colonel formed the right wing in line of battle, and at their head charged down upon the guns at doublequick, the left wing forming irregularly, and going as they could. With a steady line of cold steel, the Rhode Islanders bore down upon the enemy and, routing them, captured the whole battery, with its two flags, and planted the stars and stripes upon the parapet. The Eighth Connecticut, Fifth Rhode Island, and Eleventh Connecticut, coming up to their support, the rebels fled with precipita tion, and left us in undisputed possession

on, and lett us in undisputed possession.

General Reno's brigade were still attacking the redans and small battery on the right of the railroad, and the firing was very heavy. The Twentyfirst was engaging the battery of five small pieces, the Fifty-first New York, the first of the redans, the Ninth New Jersey the next two, and the Fifty-

first Pennsylvania were still in reserve. Lieut. Col. Robert B. Potter, of the Fifty-first New York, when in advance with Captain Hazard's company of skirmishers, was shot through the side and fell, but, making light of the wound, he got his servant to put on a bandage, and, in a few minutes, had returned to his place and was cheering on his men The regiment was drawn up in a hollow, or ravine, from which they would move up to the top of the eminence, discharge their volleys, and retire to such cover as the inequalities of the ground might furnish. General Reno, becoming impatient at the loss of life which his regiments, and particularly Col. Ferrero's was suffering, wished the regiment to advance as soon as possible, so Lieutenant-Col. Potter took a color over the brow of the hill into another hollow, and from here charged up an acredan. The 51st Pennsylvania for a long time held in reserve, was ordered up to participate in the decisive charge of the whole brigade upon the line of redans, and passing through the 51st New York, as it was lying on the ground after having exhausted all its ammunition, came under the heaviest fire, and without flinching or wavering moved to its place, and rushed, with the other regiments, upon the defences of the enemy. The wement of Col. Hartranft's regiment was executed in the most deliberate manner, and proved

The movement of the Third Brigade ported by a charge of the Fourth Rhode Island from the captured main battery, upon the works which were being assailed, and the enemy, already lemoralized by the breaking of their centre, fell back before the grand charge upon the left and front of their position, and fied in confusion. On the extreme right, the brave Twenty-fourth, and ts supporting regiments, had been advancing inch y inch, standing up against the enemy's musketry and cannonade witho it flinching, and at about the time when the Fourth Rhode Island charged in at the right flank the colors of the Twenty-fourth vere planted on the parapet at the left, and the whole of the First Brigade poured into the fortification. The whole line of earthworks was now in our hands, and the cheers of our men, from one end of it to the other, broke out with fresh spirit as each new regimental color was unfuled or

a complete success.

While all the regiments engaged in the battle are deserving of high praise for their stendiness the most formidable obstacles, and the fidelity with which they obeyed the commands of their generals, certain regiments, by the peculiarity of their distribution, perhaps, were made more prominen for their gallantry. These were the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Fourth Rhode Island, Tenth Connecticut, Twenty-first Massachusetts, and Fifty first New York. When the charge of the Fourt Rhode Island had been made, and the colors were carried along the whole length of the main batterv. General Burnside asked some one what regiment that was. On being told the Fourth Rhode Island, he said, "I knew it. It was no more than I expected. Thank God, the day is ours."

Mexican Affairs.

There is nothing extraordinary in the with lrawal of the British contingent from the invading irmy which some weeks ago took possession c Vera Cruz, and threatened to retain Mexico until ertain claims, on the part of France, Spain, and Ingland, were satisfactorily met. The triple treaty broken up by this British withdrawal, and here t may be presumed, ends the manœuvre of de troving the republican by establishing the monrehical form of government in Mexico. The lispute is to be settled by negotiation instead of ov arms, and the Mexicans have carried the point getting it admitted that the invasion was un-This is important, as it will prevent the Allied Powers from dropping on Mexico for the costs of the expedition. In the end, most probably, Mexico will make (or promise to make) some engagement for paying the interest on what

Some of the Spanish troops have returned t Cuba. French reinforcements, which had arrived, were sent back to France, without landing. The British troops had taken the wings of the morning, and departed for Bermanda, en route for

The result of the expedition is as much (and no more) as could have been obtained, without resorting to arms. Just now neither France, Spain, reverse. They went to the expense of sending an amy across the Atlantic, and then the order was back again." The whole affair reminds us of the old couplet. The King of France, with forty thousand men, Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again.

Several times, since the opening of the Parliaentary session, questions have been put to the British Ministry as to this Mexican Expedition.-Lord Palmerston cannot afford, just now, to have single unpopular issue, and has probably obtained he self-conviction that Napoleon has been to crafty for him. It shows no small courage, and a reat deal of good sense, for such a statesman as almerston virtually to confess that he took a wrong step. No doubt, he sent instructions to Sir Charles Wyke, the British Minister in Mexico, to rithdraw the British troops and send them home on the first prefext. A continuous and heavy expense is thus ended, and the only question is—what emonstrance has our Government made, or is to make, on the violation, by the invading Powers, of the Monroe doctrine? The expedition, it cannot e denied, did violate it .- Philadelphia Press.

How OFTEN SHE WAS STRUCK .-- One who was aboard the Monitor writes :- "The Merrimac's projectiles were mostly percussion shells, fired from 10 or 11-inch rifled pieces. Twenty-three shots struck us including two from the Minnesota, which, during the engagement, fired over our heads. The deepest indentation on our terret was two and one-half inches, produced by a 150-pound percussion shell fired at a distance of twenty feet perpendicular with the side. Our deck received four shots making slight depressions. One shot struck us on the angle formed by the deck and side, tearing up the iron plating about one-third the width of a sheet, starting the bolts and splintering the wood a little. Three or four others struck us just above the water-line with no other effect than making indentations of two inches,-The pilot house received one shot on one of the upper corners nearly battering it down. A little ater in the action, however, a heavy shell was thrown from a distance of about fifteen feet, against the front, at an angle of about thirty degrees, striking the two upper bars just at the look-out crack, the main force being on the lower of the two, forcing it in about an inch on the opposite side. She twice attempted to open a hole in our side with her ram, as she did the Cumberland, once striking us squarely on our beam, nearly abreast of the terret, jarring us somewhat, and leaving a small dent on our iron side. Our hull remains perfectly tight, and the turret, notwithstanding the severe hammering, revolves as accurately and as easily as when we left New York."

HEROIC SAILORS OF THE CUMBERLAND .- The eenes on board the Cumberland, writes a corresondent, were heart-breaking. Two of the gunners. at the bow guns, when the ship was sinking, clasped their guns in their arms and would not be emoved, and went down embracing them. One gunner had both his legs shot way, and his bowels opened and protruding, but he made three steps his raw and bloody thighs, seized the lanyard and fired his gun, falling back dead! Another lost both arms and legs, yet lived, and when they would assist him, cried out, "Back to your guns, boys! give em h-l! Hurrah for the old flag!" Ie lived till she sunk.

The mail-clad gunboats and the mortar boats hich took so glorious and, indeed, so indispensable a part in the recent triumphs of our arms in the West, were planned and commenced by Gen. Fremont, and constituted one of the great evidences of extravagance; and incompetence on the What's the Matter with Davis?

It was thought, writes the Richmond con dent of the Charleston Mercury, that dent of the Charlesson area way, that the Product's graceful and pious inaugural was but prelude to important suggestions, which would; pear in the message. When the message found to contain no hint of the policy adapte the crisis, it was hoped the President had men res to be made known in secret session. after day of secret session passed, and vestering after day of secret session passes, and yesterle Congress was compelled to pass a resolution calling upon the President to say what additional men as neans are necessary for the public service. other words, we have a President who suggests by his trying juncture. His replies to the late intions calling for the publication of Jenifer's and other reports, would seem to indicate that he gards any question put to him by Congress at resumptuous interference with matters which that the cause is in imminent danger in consequence the unhappy preversity of one man, and it's iv duty to acquaint the country with the truth id nothing but the truth.

In talking the matter over with one of on ablest Congressmen, he expressed the opinion that unless Mr. Davis, by a change in the Cabinet and other measures, indicated a disposition to men the crisis, nothing would be left us but to close with him at once. I told him a change of the Cabinet and of the Generals would do little good so long as the President's character underwent w change. He must cease directing his Cabinet and the armies. Otherwise, matters would go on precisely as before. He sighed, but added that M Davis was much subdued by our late reverses, and far less imperious in his manner than he has be up to this time. This was two days ago, and et there is no indication of a change of any sort It is thought the bill for the creation of a Gran ralissimo emenates from the President. It feared he wants merely a man of straw to street him from popular odium. It is hoped be sell get a man of independence and energy. It is a rted confidently that Mr. Benjamin will go into the State Department, but nothing is known,

Vice President Stevens, at the formation of Vice President Stevens, as the local of the Government, urged that a hundred or even to hundred millions worth of cotton should be pledge in Europe for armor-clad ships, completely manne and equipped, by means of which we could have bid defiance to the Yankee Navy, but the President dent refused to act upon the suggestion. Indeed insult.

In another letter the Mercury's corresponder writes: Shall the cause fail because Mr. Davis incompetent? The people of the Confederac must answer this plain question at once, or the likely to be lost. Mr. Davis retains him. Van Dorn writes that Missouri must be abandoned m less the claims of Price are recognized. Mr. Davis will not send in his nomination. A change in the Cabinet is demanded instantly to restore public confidence. Mr. Davis is motionless as a cloi-Buell's proclamation to the people of Nashvilk has disposed the young men, already dissatisfied with Johnston, to lay down their arms, and paved the way to the campaign of invasion in the Mis sissippi Valley. Mr. Davis remains as cold as ice. The people must know, and feel, and be felt. The Government must be made to move

SINKING OF THE REBEL STEAMER PRINCE-SEVENTY-FIVE REBELS DROWNED .-- A young niv. r man by the name of McBride, who lately came to Cincinnati from Hickman, Kentucky, brings important intelligence. He says: The Prince t in Cincinnati by Captain B. J. Butler, of Vicksburgh, and recently sold to the Confederate Government for 26,000, was one of the fleet of teamers used by the rebels in the evacuation of Columbus. She was commanded by Captain Dick Love, an owner of one of the wharf-boats at Memphis. The Prince left Columbus March 7th, and while on her way to New Madrid, crowded with rebel soldiery, was snagged and sunk in the chute, four miles above Hickman. She went lown suddenly, the water being over her hunicane deck. Seventy-five soldiers are known to have perished. She had also on board one hundred and ninety-six kegs of powder, and considerable flour and other provisions, which was also lost. Two immense water-tanks, used for supplying water for the troops on the Columbus Bluffs, were on her hurricane deck. Many of her passengers succeeded in getting into the tanks as she went down, and were thus rescued from drowning. Nothing was saved from the wreck. The safe, containing a large amount of Confederate money.

ERICSSON'S HARBOR DEFENCE.—Capt. Ericsson said, at a recent meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, that he thought the question lay in a nut-shell. We cannot want anything very extensive. My opinion is, (he added) that the best way is to get guns of double or quadruple the calibre of those at present employed, and to place them on small boats adapted to their use and w protect the gunners. In forty days a dozen of such vessels—say twenty-four feet beam and one hundred and twenty feet long, and strengthened with iron—could be built. In forty to sixty days enough of these vessels might be at our command to protect the city against all the vessels of every other nation in the world. The heavy guns carried by these boats would at once sink any irea-clad vessel afloat. Captain Ericsson said, after referring at length to the feasibility of his plan, that all the citizens of New York had to do was to employ the mechanical talent and resources in their midst, and the city would soon be fully pro-

GEN. GARFIELD AT IT AGAIN .- A letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, from Catlettsburg, says:

A boat has just arrived from Piketon, bringing the particulars of Gen Garfield's expedition to Pom Sap, forty miles beyond Piketon. There were five hundred rebels intrenched on the summit of the Cumberland Mountain, at Pound Gap. The Gencumberiand Mountain, at Found Gap. The deneral ascended the mountain with his infantry by an unfrequented path, three miles below the Gap, and while his cavalry, by advancing along the main road, and making a vigorous attack in front, drew the rebels a short distance down from the summit, the infantry advanced along the ridge and completely routed them, after a fight of less than twenty minutes. They abandoned everything. After chasing the flying fugitives six miles into Virginia, and quartering his men over night in their captured camp, the General burned their barracks, consisting of sixty log huts, together with a large quantity of stores. The rebels lost seri-killed and wounded. Nobody hurt on our side.

SWIFTNESS OF BIRDS.—It has been calculated that a hawk will fly not less than 150 miles in an hour. Major Cartwright, on the coast of Labrador, found, by repeated observations, that the flight of an eider duck was at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The flight of the common crow is nearly 25 miles an hour; and Spillanzani found that of the swallow to be 92 miles, while he conjecture that the rapidity of the swift is nearly three times greater. A falcon, belonging to Henry IV., of France, flew from Fountainbleau to Malta, in less than 24 hours, the distance being 1,350; and it is brobable that his flight was about 75 miles an our, as such hirds fly in the day time only These facts show how easily birds can accomplish their extensive migrations, especially when we consider that a favorable wind materially helps them on their voyage.

A very remarkable circumstance occurred in the township of Chesterfield, Michigan, recently. The wife of Lewis Thorp, Eq., had been seriously ill for some time, apparently died, and every preparation was made for her funeral. Our informant of the control of the aration was made for her funeral. Our information (Dr. Kittridge) says that there were no evidences of life remaining, but, on the contrary, all the usual appearances that occur after death seemed to be manifest, when, to the astonishment of all, after lying in this conditions nearly two days, she began to show evidences of returning life, and ultimately grew better, and is now doing well.

Altoona Trib

LOCAL ITE

A CAUTION IN USING KAROUE the great competition in the manufactor Kerosine oil has reduced the price quently increased the liability to thro article on the market, we may be doi ers a service by printing the following ly elicited at a Coroner inquest in l Mrs. Siddons having been burnt to explosion of a can of Kerosene oil. wi attempted to kindle a fire, and it bei understood that Kerosene oil was no the coroner gave the case a thorough a The facts shown were principally in of George Mowry, of Titusville, Pen He testified that he was a refiner of has been a manufacturing chemist for years; is the first who introduced the oil from Pennsylvania into New Yorl ness then poured out about four ounc the oils produced by Dr. Peard. T oil did not ignite. The oil sold to ignited instantaneously. An oil man Mr. Kelly, of Green Point, ignited Another sample purchased at Mr. I by a juryman, did not ignite. The benzole or benzine and heavy oil, igni The witness then testified that, in t

refining, an extremely light fluid, terr erly Benzine, Benzole or Naptha, new to chemists, comes over first. mixture of various oils supposed by very numerous, but really only a few. and lastly heavy oil and paraffine; the a temperature of melting lead; the and the first, that is the benzine, and rejected, while the intermediate oils and often after a treatment with sul sods, and washing, are delivered to th illuminating oil. If, however, through ignorance the manufacturer adds the f that run over, to the intermediate porti plosive oil is the result, dangerous preci portion to the quantity of benzine the idded. A test for such explosive oil w application of a match, as shown by th better would be the warming of the c perature of 100 deg., and then offering match: if it ignited it should be rejecte

The following test was proposed bef as the easiest method of detecting impur Pour out a teaspoonfull and immerse ed match, and if it will take fire befo perature is raised to 110 degrees, the

A.M. L. & R. R. A.—The following just been added to the Library of the chanics' Library and Reading-Room A and are now ready to be taken out by "Riglow Papers," by J. R. Lowell.
"Undercurrents of Wall Street—a
Business."

The Glaciers of the Alps a Narra cursions and Ascents." "Past and Presents," by Carlyle,
"Life of Lord Byron," by Thomas I
"The Book of Snobs," by Thackers
"Fits-Boodle's Confessions," by The
"Vanify Fair—a Novel without a

Faust—a Tragedy," by Goethe." English Humorists," by Thackeray Elsie Verner—a Romance of D

Holmes. "Poems," by J. G. Saxe.
"Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by 1

the World, from a Garret."
"Spare Hours," by J. Brown, M. D.
"Jeames" Diary—a Legend of the Thackeray.
"The Voyage of a Naturalist around by Darwin. "Hair of Wast-Wayled," by Howi

"The Origin of Species," by Darwin
"The Arabian Nights Entertainmen
"Yellow Plush Papers," by Thacker
"A Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith." mixiana; or, Sketches and Bu The Sand-hills of Jutland," by H.

"Goethe's Correspondence with a Ch "Du Challi's Adventures in Africa."

We are not so lost to all sense to be guilty of betraying the secrets of have confided in us, unless they first and we are compelled, in self-vindication them with weapons of their own c We have not done anything since our with the publication of the Tribune would care to conceal from the public not now admit or charge anything, but si for the information of the editor of the if he wishes his nefarious transactions, gressional campaign of 1858, made kn public, it is only necessary for him to a little more explicitly, an item in the le his paper. We can accommodate the to his heart's content in any line, as we knew a thing or two which would pl any other than an enviable position before munity. We know whereof we affirm we have unscupulous men to deal with with them unscrupulously. Talk str John, or sing mum.

THE NEW SOUTH .- This is the title ust started at Port Royal S. C., edited Badeau and published by Joseph H. S master at that place. It was sent us by R. Findley. It is less than half the Tribune and is sold at five cents per supports the National Government and as part of its mission the dissemination knowledge of the government and its throughout the South. Wherever our capturing cities and towns in which presses and types, newspapers will be pr printers and editors, who are abunda regiment, and by this means as much complished in the way of crushing out r by the sword. We believe that if the the South were rightly informed as to and intentions of the national governme bellion would soon be at an end. Let

OFF TO NEW YORK.—Our young R. A. O. Kerr, has left for Philadelphi York to lay in his supply spring good ing all the "ropes" astand whole those cities, and buying for cash, he is secure a salection of goods at low prices. derstands his business and the wants of mers, and he will bring a speck of good please, both in style and price.