Alteona Tribune. The New Iron-clad Gunboat Galena.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862. We issue our paper a day earlier than usual

this week, in order to gain time to execute a press of job work.

The President and the Policy of the Administration.

Amid the excitement incident upon so wide spread a rebellion, we are not without charges of corruption | water than is ordinarily secured, was built, and against men in high places. Almost every member upon it four hundred tons of armor have been of the Cabinet, and many Generals in the field, have placed with entirely successful results. Experibeen charged with corruption, treason or ignorance. But just here it is worthy of remark that not a syl- will be equal to what was originally anticipatedlable has been whispered against the fair fame of twelve miles per hour. Abraham Lincoln. His loyalty and honesty have At a little distance the appearance of the sand lena is smooth and regular, her curved lines and never been questioned, and in his actions he appears to stand aloof from, and above, all schemes elose inspection reveals the joints of the longitufor peculation or party purposes, to the detriment of dinal plates with which she is covered, but not a the interests of the whole country. He has won the country whole country. He has won the confidence of his political opponents by break- means of flabges and tongues the heads of the bolts ing loose from party ties and assigning good men, | are entirely covered, and thus a source of weak of opposite political faith, to positions of honor and | ness in the iron-plating generally in use is obvi responsibility. He has shown that he, at least, is determined to do right.

has disappointed the ultra men of both parties,---The opponents of the party which placed him in power evince a disposition to inculcate the idea that emancipation is gradually becoming the main issue, and that the acts of the administration and the majority in Congress indicate a drifting in that direction. It is, of course, impossible to say what may happen while a great war lasts, but so far as his views can now be discerned. President Lincoln entertains no such designs, nor are his constitutional advisers in any way disposed to hurry the march of time or anticipate the future...

To set free four million of slaves in a country where they are denied the recognition of human beings, and have never known any other state than that of degraded servitude, leaving the ruined masters and the deserted plantations to a fate as mournful as that of the helpless contrabands recently congregated at Port Royal, may suit the chimerical notions of dreamers and enthusiasts, but we are quite sure that it never entered into the sedate and philosophical minds of statesmen like Mr. Lincoln, and those who compose his Cabinet. Between that stolid conservatism which knows

no future but unending slavery and southern troubles. and that wild fanaticism which is for inscribing immediate and unconditional emancipation upon our banners at all hazards, there is a happy medium, which the well meaning masses of the people have thought they say to be the governing policy of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers-a sort of practical liberalism which readily accepts whatever is safe and sure in the search for true progrees.

A recent speech of the Hon. F. P. Blair, delivered in the House of Representatives, professed to

On Monday week the mail-clad steam sloop-ofwar Galena, built at Mystic, Connecticut, was put Daily Jaquirer, sends the following to that paper, in commission at the Brooklyn navy-yard, on under date of Pittsburg Landing, April 14th :--Tuesday she went out in tow of the steamship Baltic, and has arrived at Fortress Monroe. We, have now three armor-clad vessels in Hampton roads-the Monitor, Naugatuck and Galena.-These three vessels were all experimental in their designs, and built upon no well established theory, and intended to test new ideas. Those embodied in the Monitor and Nangatuck are well known .--The proposition in the case of the Galena was made by naval constructor Pook, and is thus stated:

"That a vessel could be built, two hundred feet in length, thirty-six feet breadth of beam, and one thousand tons burthen-the size and description of a war vessel of the ordinary construction, which would require a depth of water of about twelve feet -and yet that the boat should be strong enough to sustain a shot-proof covering, have a draft of water of but ten to twelve feet, and contain engines and machinery which would give her speed of twelve knots an hour-in short, that she should be entirely seaworthy, as perfectly adapted to the purposes of cruising as the "wooden walls" in com-mon use, and, in addition, be impenetrable.

"To accomplish these objects a hull of peculiar model, designed to effect a greater displacement of ments have been made with the machinery, which justify the expectation that the speed of the vessel

ated.

"The ports are covered with heavy armour divided horizontally, open in the middle, and In regard to the policy of his administration he are moved by levers which may be worked with great rapidity. In the middle of the port cover oles are constructed of sufficient size to allow the muzzle of a gun to protrude; but these holes have covers carefully fitted, and deemed to be quite as mpenetrable as the mailed sides of the vessel. hich have, in addition to the armor, an average hickness of fourteen inch s of solid oak. "On the upper deck a pilot house of a nearly

ound form has been constructed. It has seven ook-outs or narrow openings, and its walls are composed of nine plates, the outer plate an inch in thickness and the others half an inch.

"The hatchways and skylights, of which there are several on the upper deck, are secured with heavy iron grating four inches in debth.

"The smoke pipe-the most exposed portion of the whole-is so constructed that a shot through it. or even its entire demolition, would not only not disable the steamer, but would not materially affect her speed. An iron grating has been built through it, and bands around it at the base, which will prevent any injury to the boiler in case of accident to the smoke stack. The top of the pilot house is stands." covered with grating, which permits the free circulation of air, and abundantly protects it. "The fighting deck, which is fully enclosed, and ٠Ο.

apparently very low, the sloping sides of the vessel almost lying upon it, is really quite roomy, and there is abundant space for the working of heavy there is ab guns.

This description will show that this vessel has been built upon no known model, and that she was intended to be remarkable for speed, shallow draft, and capacity, while perfectly seaworthy. Her armour is like nothing else afloat, and is purely a Yankee invention. The plans have been changed by the Navy Department since she was commenced, by increasing the thickness of her plates and covering her entire hull above water with them, instead of only a part. Her size and tonnage indi-

Cerro Gordo, and was being raised up by his com-

rades, when he said : "Men, I am of no further

cate that she is intended for heavy work anywhere the act of devotion. A ghastly wound in the side and everywher.e Thus of all the iron-clad rams told of his end. and batteries built in America by us or the rehels Another powerful looking man had just placed a cartridge in the muzzle of his gun, and had the not one has any counterpart in Europe, all being ramrod in his right hand, as if about to ram i on original plans. The Kensington, now building down. Death caught him in that moment, and at Philadelphia, will differ from the rest, and also as he lay with upturned face, the right hand clenched the gun, and the left one the ramrod .from the European plans, in having her armour of There were many instances similar to this last .--hammered iron, and her sides above water at de-One soldier had loaded his piece, and paused to flecting angles, so as to cause the shot to glance take a chew of tobacco. Beside his body lay the from her. The ingenuity of our countrymen has gun, and in his right hand was a flat plug of tonever been more briliantly displayed than in the acco, bearing the imprint of teeth. construction of armor-clad vessels, a department In one place lay nine men, four or five of ours. too, in which it had been supposed that the efforts and about as many rebels, who, from indications of the English and French were so perfect as not must have had a hand to hand fight. They were to afford much room for our inventive powers. dead and bore wounds made evidently with bayon-ets and bullets. Two had hold of another's hair, DEATH OF GEN. C. F. SMITH .- Gen. C. F. and others were clenched in a variety of ways .-Smith, who had been lying ill, at Nashville, for One seemed to have had a gripe in the throat of his antagonist, and been compelled to relinquish i

Battle Field of Shiloh.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia SHILOH FIRLD AN HOUR AFTER THE BATTE It was curious to see the strategy resorted to by some of the wounded rebels, or their friends,surveying the killed and wounded in a thickly wooded locality, but where trunks of large trees lav about in a half-rotten state. I steppe upon one to look about the ground, and, hearing move at my feet, looked down upon omething what was evidently the figure of a man, cover ap by a blanket, and lying close up alongside the The ground was thickly strewn about him with bodies, many of whom I found to be only wounded. Lifting the blanket from the wounded man's face, as I dismounted from the log, he immediately faltered out "Oh, sir, I'm wonnded don't hurt me, my leg is broken and I'm so cold

and wet." Within three feet of this wounded Secessionist lav a dead Unionist, with his hair and whiskers burned off. Just at this period two or three of our men came up, and observing the horrid spectacle of their dead brother-in-arms, with his hair, whis-kers and clothes so burned, addressed the wounded man referred to, in violent terms, accusing him of iding in setting fire to their comrade. For a moment I felt apprehensive that they might retaliate. but on his assuring them that many on both sides were burned in a similar manner, quiet was soon restored. I soon learned that the leaves and dead indergrowth had been fired in various places by he explosion of shells, and also by burning wads. the fire communicating to the bodies, burning them shockingly. Some of the wounded must have been burned to death, as I observed one or two lving upon their backs, with the hands crossed before

the face, as a person naturally does, when smoke or heat becomes annoying. Replacing the blanket over the face of the wounded man, I proceeded to step over another log near by and was considerably startled by a nation of pain from another woun rebel. Having stepped on a small stick that hurt a value of his by its sunden movement, he was compelled to cry out. He, too, was snugly laid up in ordinary, close alongside a fallen tre His wound was serious, and the poor man begged for some assistance. The only thing I could do was to get him a little water, and promise that would soon come to his relief. I do not think he received any, however, before following day, as it was more than we could do to attend to our own suffering men, night being near. What will you do with us?" said the wounded "Take von. dress vour wounds, give man to me. you plenty to eat, and in all probability when you are able, require you to take the oath of allegiance

and then send you home to your family, if you nave one. "Oh God !" replied the suffering man; "I have family, sir, and that's just what my old woman old me. She said if the Northern men was so ugly and bad as our Generals say, they must ha hanged a heap." Occasionally there was a pause, accompanied by a distorted countenance, which showed the painful character of his wound .--Stranger," continued the prostrate man, "I've got six little boys at home, and the biggest just oes of errands. I live on the ----- River, in Albama (the name sounded so peculiar that I was not able to recollect it;) 'taint further than that ottonwood, from the bank, where my house "What has your wife to maintain the amily with, or does the State help them ?" said I. she's 'shifty,' my wife is, stranger, she's nighty 'shifty;' she's a Northern born woman, and er father lives in Wisconsin now. I never was

North before : I married my wife in Alabama." I was obliged to leave this man, who possessed n under-current of nobility, although his superfiowledge had allowed him to follow the forines of his base leaders. He persisted in saying, as I left him, that he was certain he never had

tilled a man. THE STUDY OF ATTITUDES. Perhaps a finer opportunity has not for many enerations occurred, than that after the battle, for study of attitudes. There was the old man, sprinkled with grey, kneeling beside a is locks stump, as if in the attitude of prayer, his face now resting in his hands, and head reclining on the top, apparently having gone to sleep in death while, in

The Great Battle-Fields and the Advantages They Give Us.

The rebels have decided to stake their cause upon two great battles-at Yorktown in the East, and Cornith in the South-west. At these points they have concentrated all their available forces in the two sections. We certainly ought to be well satisfied with their decision. Upon both battle-fields it is vastly easier for the North to concentrate and mass its forces, than for the rebels. Yorktown is upon the extreme northern verge of the territory held by them. The supplies necessary for the maintenance and equipment of their army there are drawn from distant regions, and necessarily at great cost and labor. By having command of the sea. Yorktown is as accessible to the North, as Staten Island or Newport. The rebels consequently offer battle where we are the strongest and they, (not taking into consideration the particular ion occupied,) the weakest. If their army is defeated, it is destroyed. We do not have to exhanst our forces by marching hundreds of miles by land, over wretched roads, through almost impenetrable forests and regions traversed by unnavigable but unfordable rivers to attack them, when their defeat might only serve to transfer the contest to a more distant field, but where a reverse to our own army might prove fatal to it, surrounded as it would be, by a hostile population, and unsupported by reserves. It was by avoiding a general engagement, and constantly retreating, that the ssians drew Napoleon so far into the interior of the Empire that, in the end, hardly a man of his vast hosts escaped. Had they hazarded all upon the result of a single battle at the very outposts of their country, the result of the campaign would all probability have been completely reversed. So with the campaign in Virginia. If the rebels had retreated, in force, to the south-western por-

tion of the State, the great distance to be traversed to reach them might have been an almost inseparable obstacle to a successful attack. We could not have moved with safety without a force three or four times greater than the one to be assailed. We should have been compelled to keep on a line of communication which might require force much larger than that necessary to fight the battle. But our communications do not now require a man for their maintenance. Every soldier. onsequently, is availed for the attack of the position to be carried. As we can certainly put two or three men into the field for every one of the rebels under arms, we could not have had matters ant. hardly wish them to be different in any particular. appointments, and in means of supplying reinforcements, and in retrieving a reverse. At Yorktown divisions, so much is this the case, that few are o we have a large fleet as the base of our operations, which, in case of disaster, might serve the same purpose as did our gun boats at Corinth.

Yorktown may be a most desirable thing for our carried off in the retreat. cause. While this was being made neither Banks nor McDowell would be idle. We can well imagine that the enemy is already turning anxious eyes toward Richmond, which is in no position to make successful resistance to the columns moving south+ from the Potomac. With Richmond in our hands, every man at Yorktown is a prisoner. We have, State for such a movement, and we do not see how it is possible that it should not, in a very short time, eventuate as we have indicated. In endeayoring to resist an attack upon Richmond by way of Yorktown, the rebels may find themseves in trap from which retrert in any direction may be utterly impossible : and with a great defeat in Virginia, further resistance in the Eartern portion of ebeldom is at an end.

In the West, in the same way, everything is to be staked upon a battle at Corinth; the defeat of the rebels there ends the rebellion in the great valley. Such is the confession of the rebel General." But at Corinth we have the greatest facilities for massing troops and collecting supplies

through the Tennessee River. Our lines of communication are kept up by steamboats, leaving our whole land force available for the point of attack. We have now collected there a force twice as great as that which can be opposed to it-a force that s been under fire, and composed of the best possible material. Our army has already achieved great success in cutting off the most important line f communication of the enemy. After having weakened him in this manner, it is now preparing

POWER OF IMAGINATION .- A wealthy lady had

a tickling in her throat, and thought that a bristle

her gullet. Her throat daily grew worse. It was

badly inflamed and she sent for the family doctor.

He examined it carefully, and finally assured her

that nothing was the matter-it was a mere ner-

vous delusion, he said. Still her throat troubled.

and she became so much alarmed, that she was

sure she would die. A friend suggested that she

should call in Dr. Jones, a young man just com-mencing practice, She did not at first like the

called. He was a person of good address and po-lite manners. He looked carefully at her throat,

asked her several questions as to the sensation at

the seat of the alarming malady, and finally an-

pair of forceps, in the teeth of which he had in-

serted a bristle taken from an ordinary tooth

threw back her head; the forceps were introduced

into her mouth; a pick-a loud scream ! and

'twas all over; and the young physician, with a

tle. The patient was in raptures. She immedi-

ately recovered her health and spirits; and went

about everywhere sounding the praises of "ther saviour," as she persisted in calling the dexterous

TRAINING & GUN .- The operation of firing on

oard one of the Western gunboats is interesting.

Like all men-of-war, the crew, 240 in all, are di-

vided into watches of four hours each, with a fresh

certain function. There is one who brings the

powder from the magazine-the powder-monkey,

as he is styled; another the shot; the second to

hand them to the person whose duty it is to charge

the gun; another to sight; still another to ram, to

sponge, to depress or elevate, and an officer to di-

rect the firing. The gun being loaded, at the giv-en signal it is fired, and the gun bounds back on

its carriage several feet. The 'tween decks are

charged with smoke, almost to suffocation, and the

process is renewed. Everything moves like clock-

action every one is quietly attentive to his gup.

belongs to a certain number, and fills a

The guns on board are numbered, and

second visit he brought with him a delicate

The rest can be imagined. The lady

nounced that he thought he could relieve her.

t finally consented, and Dr. Jones was

f her tooth brush had gone down and lodged in

tle-field

idea,

brush.

operator.

gunner

lot for every watch.

More @ Its Horrors.

A corresdondent writing from Pittsburg Landing gives the following additional particulars of and approved by the secesh press, showing the horrors now witnessed in that locality :--easy it would be for the Confederates to while The most curious feature is a sort of neutral

destroy the soldiers of the Union. W_e que ospital just this side of their lines. In it are wounded from both parties, attended by the physi following : cians of which ever side at the time has posses To their comrades the rebels seemed inattentive. Not a day passes but numbers are brought in from the woods, some found close to heir pickets. Half a dozen were carried by us a cool, collected foc, that will never give the rhing. Exposed to the rains and warm this

suns of a week, it was strange how life had clung From loss of blood and terrible privations they were the most ghastly wrecks of humanity I ever saw. Their flesh was white as paper, and scarcely thickseeming merely a transparent tissue through which the outlines of skeletons were becoming visi ble. Suffering had given the eves an unusal lustre, and they glistened in their sockets, the only signs of life. One man, whose huge frame had already taken a lease of the rough box and narrow six feet of soil, was whispering curses against the eaders who had led him into danger and neglected him when he fell. They are generally dressed in mespun, or "butternut"-not showily but comfortably, The Confederate dead and wounded already found by our forces are at least four thousand in number, and they even now hourly in-

the levied "forces" whom Lincoln suddenly arts The horrors of the Pittsburg battle field exceed as candidates for the honor of being slaughtenet by gentlemen-such as Mobile sent to battle to idea description can give. We yesterday anv passed again over the grounds. The terrible stench our negroes to the dirty work of killing then. from its putrifying bodies is daily becoming more sickening, so shallow being the graves that poison-But they will not come South. Not a wrench them will live on this side of the border long ous gases escape easily from the mass of corruption and settle down near the earth, seeming loth as than it will take us to reach the ground those lately living to leave it. Mile after mile we drive them over. met the same graveyard atmosphere, a head peered

from some rude mound, or a limb, rigid and lightly corrupted was thrust into view. So great It is expensive, extravagant to put such materia against the riff raff of mercenaries whom the A. had been the task that the army of sextons had sometimes done their work lightly, and while we were standing by, a man taking a stick, knocked that a better class of men would fall inte away an inch or two of soil, and exposed portions Northern ranks, that our gentlemen might find for men worthy of their steel, whom it would be not of a bloody uniform. Many of the graves showed plainly the hand of friendship. One, that of a chaplain, had a neat headboard, and by it lay the difficult to conquer, and whom conquering w be more honorable. For the present, however, must not expect to find any foe worth righting fatal grapeshot that had given the mound its ten-Some slabs had urns and weeping willows with the exception of a few regiments, for arranged more favorably for ourselves. We could carved upon them. Every hill and valley bore North is just getting ready, and will likely tokens of the great battle, and a day's ride would We have a right to count upon success because we still leave many places unvisited, that witnessed ago. They are probably undeceived as to a stuff of which Union soldiers are composed by the have the advantage in everything upon which this daring attack and stern resistance. Passing on depends-superiority in numbers, in discipline, in among the camps, the tents may be seen torn, and hundreds rendered useless by the halls. In some

any use now in stormy weather. When the rebel held possession they plundered with remarkable tact, and the Union officers and soldiers are minus It is apparent that a prolonged resistance at most of their private effects. Trunks and all were

A Yankee Trick,

guns were run out, and the men could be seen The Richmond Dispatch, of a recent date, con ready with their match-locks, an officer came haste to Captain Isaac Hull and asked for orders tains the following startling intelligence, copied to fire. "Not yet!" was the quiet response As they from the Atlanta Confederacy. It shows that there came still nearer, and the British vessel poured in nquestionably, forces enough operating in the are a few Union men still in existence down her fire, the first lieutenant of the Constitution came there :on the poop and begged permission to return th

broadside, saying that the men could not be re-On Thursday last, while the regular mail and ssenger train on the State Road was stopped at strained much longer. "Not yet," was the indiferent reply. Still nearer the British ship came. Camp McDonald or Big Shanty, and the engineer, and the American prisoners, who were in the cockconductor and passengers were at breakfast, some pit of the Guerriere, afterwards said that they be four men, as yet unknown, after having cut loose gan to believe that their own countrymen wer all but the formost three cars, got upon the engine, put on steam, and shot away like an arrow, leavafraid to measure their strength with that of the enemy, and this thought gave them more pain ing the baggage and passenger cars, passengers, conductor, engineer and train hands lost in amazethan the wounds which some of them were so ment at this unparalleled and daring outrage. suffering from. In a moment the Guerrier gallantly came forward, showing her bunished Some distance above, they tore up the track and sides; and as the swell carried her close to the very muzzle of "Old Ironsides," Captain Hell at down the telegraph wires, and went on, stating to those who inquired what it meant that they had who was then quite fat and dressed in full tight. some car loads of produce, and had been pressed

by the Government that morning in great haste to bent himself twice to the deck, and with even muscle and vein throbbing with excitement, should carry it to the forces near Huntsville. out as he made another gyration, "Now, but, pour it into them." That broadside settled in At Kingston, where they met the down freight rain, they went upon the turn-out, showing that they understood the schedule and minute work-

opponets, and when the smoke cleared away, in ings of the road. As the train passed them, the ommodore's tights were to be seen split from conductor made the same inquiry, and received waistband to heel. Truly the Commodore had a same answer-taking powder to Gen. Beausoul "too big for his breeches." Hoffman used to add that Hull nothing disconcerted, gave his or regard's army. As soon as the train passed and the switch could be changed, they shot away, with ders with perfect cod

Tone of the Rebels a Year Ago Altoona Tribu The Columbia, (S. C.) Guardian, just al. vear ago, had an article which was generally

"Months ago the minds of our people had

ettled resolvedly to meet any issue. Now

people of the North are in all the wild panic

confusion of war's first alarm. We confront the

time to recover from their surprise. We arena

for action-they are getting ready to prepare

act. They may raise plenty of men-men

prefer enlisting to starvation, scurvy fellows

the back slums of cities, whom Falstaff would

have marched through Conventry with-but the

meet the hot-blooded, thoroughbred, impetites

recruits are not soldiers, least of all the soldier

listed to war on their rations, not on men, they

wretched, ragged and half-naked, as the newsh

not know the breech of a musket from its man

zle, and had rather filch a handkerchief than

an enemy in manly open combat. White slare,

peddling wretches, small change knaves and the

grants, the offscourings of the populace-these

rday. Let them come South, and we will

Mobile is sending forth to wage this war which

ependence the noblest and bravest of her sol

tion power has called out. We could almost be

This was public opinion among the rebels a te

An 1812 war Story.

Ogden Hoffman, who was in the great fight he

ween the Constitution and the Guerriere, used to

ell the following story of the engagement. If

them, as they heard the sharp orders when the

said that as the British ship came sailing down a

whipped before it is ready.

pers of that city report them. Fellows wh

men of the South. Trencher soldiers, wi

-such as marched through Baltimore

LOCAL ITEM

PICTORIAL ENVELOPES .- The rage for e decorated with patriotic and humorous of ments, is subsiding. For a time, about ago, is was impossible to supply the demar patriotism of the person indicting an en intended to be conveyed to the mind of t ent, (if it was not expressed in words in munication,) by the national or patriotid lishment on the envelope containing it. less, the originators of the engravings mad thing" of it at first, but the competition came so great, that the getting up of new no longer paid. People are again returni plain envelopes, and letters now travel wi protection of a flag, and portraits of dist personages cease to occupy the corner op physiognomy of Washington. The U. says, that curious speculators have accur great variety of specimens of these illust velopes, and the time will doubtless con such collections will be examined with interest by antiquarians desirous of glimpse of the feelings and humors of as they were displayed during the great of our Western continent. What a re jumble of patriotism, sentiment, humour mosity does such a collection present ! ters are valued, not only for the memor writers, but for the historical and bid matter which they contain. And even d their dry husks, which enclosed a precio become themselves fresh with vitality w bear upon their faces marks of the feel great nation. The modern writers of with more comprehensive views than their predecessors, do not regard the life tion as consisting entirely in the intring rulers and their struggles for power, but the doings of the people in their various domestic, commercial, and the like. as importance to the completion of the recon

A SIGN OF PROGRESS .- An exchange marks that a man need not live long in discover who are its enteprising and merchants and business men. Let him a place a perfect stranger, and shut hi from all society except the society of the pers, and, as a rule, he can gain as ac knowledge of its business men as a six residence ordinarily gives others. The plain-your sharp business man always as He judges rightly that if a "sign" is nece which his name and business are to be emb which only the few persons who happen will read, much more is his sign need newspapers, which are seen and read whole population. What narrow-minde prise to hurry to put up "a shingle," which passer in a hundred reads, and to omit adv No sign, no customers ; little sign. little great deal of advertising, great deal of cu profits. Advertising costs, but it comes be -nothing surer. If you doubt it, ask Ba Ask thousands of men who have made for spending hundreds of thousands of dollars ter's ink.

BUILDING .--- If any of our readers w convinced that old "hard times" has Altoona this spring, let him take a stroi town and count the number of new bui course of erection and foundations being e We have not taken time to count the know that we are within the number who that workmen are now engaged on twenty buildings-a pretty good sized town. individual enterprises, the Rail Road ny has made, and is about to make, improvement in and about its works. A shop, 160 feet long by 30 wide, has been inside of their line on Branch street, ar painted. The Car Shed which formerly allel with Main street, below Annie, has ken down to give room to increase the h house, at the East end of the works, to a fu The car shed is about being put up on street, below Annie, and will be an impro to the appearance of that street. THE PICTORIALS .- The pictorials for th iust received at Fettinger's Oak Hall, are larly interesting. Frank Leslie gives en of the surrender of 5,000 rebels at Island the advance of the army toward Yorkt bombardment of Fort Pulaski, a 'scene a burg Landing. on Sunday afternoon, jus the arrival of Nelson's Division, the Unio under Gen. Pope crossing the Mississipri No. 10. Harper's Weekly contains portra heroes of the battle of Pittsburg Landing around Yorktown, 3d Vermout Regiments the rebel battery at Lee's Mills, Island N ter the surrender, bombardment of Fort Gen. Buell's army crossing Duck River around Fortress Monroe, &c. Laughabl illustrations in both papers. Can be had at any time. Go to THOMPSON'S .- As this is the s the year when ladies and gents look out boots and shoes to take the place of the l ticles they have worn during the winter. to whisper in their ears a fact well known viz: that Mr. Thompson, the Boot and Sl in "Brant's Row," three doors below the fice, has just received his spring stock, en a greater variety than can be found else the town. He gives his attention to the business exclusively, and buys stock, no to sell, but to give satisfaction and kee reputation of his house. He buys none best manufacture, and sells at the most re figures. Work made to order, on short nd repairing neatly executed. Call on Thor

explain this policy of Mr. Lincoln, and we have reason to believe that that speech was an authorized exposition of the views of the Administration, though in some degree tinged with Mr. Blair's favorite theory of the deportation of the entire black race to Central America. It coincides in the main with the above general ideas.

> "All hail, Religion ! made divine Excuse a bard, so mean as mine, Who in her rough imperfect line Thus dares to name thee; To stigmatize false fiends of thine. Can ne'er defame thee."

We pronounce the "phat" editor of the Whig hypocrite, and one of the worst stamp. Do we do some time past, died at Pittsburg Landing on the him injustice? A hypocrite is defined to be "a dissembler in morality or religion." No further his death .--answer, we imagine will be expected.

It was therefore quite refreshing to see "J. B. in his last issue (duller and more sluggish than usual) accuse us of "scoffing at religion," because we had been exposing his vile hypocrisy and placing him in his true light before the world .--Nothing, in our judgment, so tends to injure the cause of religion, as to have a man like the Whio editor advocate it. Nothing so retards the spread of christianity as the preaching and practice of such dieiples. We know of no way we can, in our humble sphere as editors, better promote the canse of morals, as well as of religion, than by stigmatizing the daily hypocrisy of such false friends as this same editor. Better had he be attempting, at least, to lead a proper life, before he undertakes to worth as his could not lie dormant in the present set himself up as the righteous judge. Who made struggle. In August last he was made a brigadier him public censor of the world? Does his past life warrant him in putting on these airs? This theoretical christian! It is because we respect and revers religion that we would have it unprofaned by the obtrusion of such thieves and moneychangers as our Savior drove out of His Temple. ional honor and perpetuity. The sacrifices of the false prophets of old were not accepted, and they themselves were utterly con-

founded. Let the Whig editor take warning .--Speedily let him repent of his recent government has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 84th peculations. Recent revelations made in Congress | Penn'a Regiment, and states that the regiment does not now number four hundred men, having show the most astounding frauds practiced by these heartless and soulless horse contractors and not been up to the maximum when it left Pennother peculators. That one of them should so soon sylvania, and having also suffered severely in the have turned preacher, is shocking to the moral battles in which it participated. sense of the whole community. Gen. Shields was wounded at the battle o

Take the beam out of thine own eye, then thou canat are more clearly the mote in thy brother's .---This is good advice, Mr. "Hard Cash." Let it be thy daily lesson for a while and your vision will be clearer, and you will rest better in the dark, dark night.

sake lay me down and do your duty." "THE CHANNINGS"-This is the title of a novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, just issued by T. B. Peterson & Bro., of 306 Chestnut St, Philadelphia.- number of solid articles, among which may be en-Mrs. Wood is the anthor of "The Earl's Heirs," a numerated "Man Under Sealed Orders," "Saltwork which has created quite a sensation in liter. | petre as a Source of Power," "Weather in War," ary circles. "The Channings" is a domestic tale, "Under the Snow," "Speech of Honorable Preand is said, by those who have perused it, to be a served Dos in segret Grand, the number of real life. Price 50 cents, and choice poetical contributions. Price \$3,00 per the number and tonnage of vessels it would require the number and tonnage of vessels it would require to transport the men, horses, guns, &c. and is said, by those who have perused it, to be a served Dos in Secret Caucus," together with

judging from the frigid marks. The most singular morning of the 25th ult. The Press thus notices attitude of any that I have ever observed, was that of one Union soldier, the position of whose body The Union has lost one of its ablest defenders, was similar to that of a boy's when he is playing at leap-frog. Some had lain down quietly with their heads

and Pennsylvania a noble, upright citizen, ever zealous for the public good. Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee, on Friday resting against a stump or tree, their caps resting on their faces, and had thus died alone and unatlast, from an illness contracted at the time of hisoccupation of that town. The deceased officer tended. Yet the calmness and repose of the counwas a son of Dr. Samuel B. Smith, of this city, tenance, as one raised the covering, indicated a and his name and fame have therefore been enpeaceful departure to the spirit world. Death deared to many readers of the Press. From the caused by a bullet leaves a quiet, calm look bedate of his graduation at West Point, in 1825, his aind, while a bursting shell, bayonet or sword carry advancement, not only in rank, but in the esteem with them a horror that remains depicted in death. and confidence of his fellow-officers, was merited It was an excellent time to choose a gun. All and rapid. Commencing his military career as a the different patterns, I think, must have been second lieutenant of artillery, his distinguished there, and in such large variety that an Arab even merit on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la could have found his chosen Algerine rifle. There Palma, Monterey, Cherubusco, and Contreras, were the Harper's Ferry rifles, old and new patraised him in quick succession to the ranks of Matern ; Springfield rifles, with the Maynard primers jor, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. At the time | and without ; the "Tower" Enfield rifles, Missisof his death he was colonel of the Third Infantry sippi rifles, double and single barrel shot guns, rifles bearing the Palmetto stamu, and made at -one of the best regiments in the service. Such rifles bearing the Palmetto stamp, and made at Columbia, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C.; swords

general. At the taking of Fort Donelson his val- and bent scabbards, partially discharged revolvers, or was conspicuous, alike to friend and foe, and and military trappings in such endless variety, that won for him the rank of major general. Such is to have possessed them the noble record of a life devoted wholly to its tune of any individual. them would have been the for-In the clear field fronting the peach orchard. country. Pennsylvania has offered up her first general, and a dauntless heart, on the alter of nabefore referred to, a variety of bullets might have smiling face, was holding up to the light and in-specting with a lively curiosity the extracted bris-

been gathered-and even the following day-as they were lying about on the ground like fruit from

a heavily-laden tree after a storm. The Harrisburg Telegraph contradicts the statement that Hon, Lem, Todd, of Carlisle.

Treasury Notes are subject to a dangerous mutilation by a society of rogues whose plan is to tear off the corners and appropriate pieces from them for the purpose of defrauding the Treasury by making up an entire bill out of the detached neces, has grown so common that the Treasury Department has resolved not to redeem any bill at par unless it is whole, and to deduct one dollar for every tenth part of a note torn off, and in that larger amounts removed. The best oportion f way to deal with these mutilated Treasury Notes for the public to refuse to take them ; just as

of various patterns, reeking with blood; broken

they refuse to take clipped and punched coin. By use to my country-you are. Lay me down and refusing to take them, the loss will fall upon the let me die : I might as well die here as to be taken rogues who originated the practice. off to die. You are all strong, able-bodied men A SIEGE AN EXPENSIVE OPERATION .- In that able to do your country some service. For God's

of Sebastopol the allies employed 2,587 guns, for which were served 2, 381,042, shot and shells and 11,484,804 lbs. of powder, exclusive of what was sed by the fleets, on the day on which they assisted in the bombardment. The bombardment lasted five hours and 'a half, and .968,680 shot and shell were used. The French transported to the Crimea 309,268 men and 41,974 horses and mules ; of the

309,263 men and 41,974 horses and mutes; of the men they lost 69,329 by sickness and casualties. Matters are arranged with perfect neatness and The reader can make his own calculations as to order on board, and what is cheering to relate, there is no extraordinary bustle, but in the heat of there is no extraordinary bustle, but in the heat of

all their speed and mystery. means for further resistance. We shall not be compelled to pursue the rebels into distant and un-We learn that a train has been sent in pursuit of them, and hopes to overtake them before they ealthy and almost inaccessible districts. The

wdra-headed monster presents himself to our reach the bridges over the Chickamanga and other plows where these are to be dealt in a manner streams. It is supposed they are Lincolnites, sent down among us to destroy those bridges to retard most fatal to him, and advantageons to ourselves. movements of our troops, and the thought is The rebels, in staking their cause in pitched battles, in which we can meet them with forces greata very serious one. P. S.-The conductor, as soon as he found his ly superior in numbers and discipline, have thrown away the advantage that their widely extended terengine gone, brought into requisition a hand-car, and followed with all speed. itory might have given them, in choice of a bat-At Etowah he obtained an engine, and pressed The resistance offered by distance and

the difficulties of the country, might have been much more insurmountable than any intrenchments that they can construct at Corinth or Yorktown. But this vis inertia can no longer avail them upon battle-fields of our own choice. Our plans and means of attack are so nearly completed, that another week may bring us the result, and effectually close the war-for a raverse or defeat, with all the advantages in our favor,

and all the precaution against disaster, is hardly vithin the bounds of probability.-N. Y. Times.

on with it. Arriving at Kingston, he got the Rome roadengine, with its engineer and forty men, and pressed on; twenty-five minutes behind the fugitive train when he left Kingston. The Augusta Chronicle adds that eight of the party were subsequently arrested, and after being soundly whipped, confessed that they had been sent out from Shelbyville by the Unionists for the pur-

pose of burning up the bridge and tearing up the track, so as to prevent reinforcements being sent to the army at Corinth.

TABLE OF DISTANCES .- Taking Richmond a the centre, the following table shows at a glance the distance of different points in Virginia from Miles From Norfolk to Richmond is.....

lness, and onl

tights when the British commander's sword was

was given up to him.

there :---

From Suffolk to Richmond is From Cape Henry to Richmond is. From Hampton to Richmon is ... From Fortress Monroe to Richmond is. From Yorktown to Richmond is. From Williamsburg to Richmond is From Fredericksburg to Richmond is. From Washington to Richmond is. From Winchester to Richmond is ...

Erom Gordonsville to Richmond is ... From Staunton to Richmond is ... GENERAL SCOTT'S OPINION .-- Gen. Scott. 00

Saturday last, gave an expression of his confidence in the skill and loyalty of the young commander of our army at Yorktown. In speaking of Generals McClellan and Halleck to his friends at Elizabeth. EIGHTEENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT .-- The 18th Wisconsin regiment, writes a Pittsburgh corres-Gen. Scott said: ,"There are two men who can pondent, was a raw regiment, recruited from the be depended upon under all circumstances and in pineries, and composed of the hardiest and best of that celebrated locality, men who hunt and trap every emergency—I mean General McClellan and General Halleck. There is no doubt they must all winter, and work in lumber mills all summer. They went into battle less than two weeks after take things as they meet them, and they have great opposition to contend with ; but McClellan is leaving Milwaukee, 960 strong. Their Colonel and Major were killed, and their Licensent and onel desperately wounded. Out of seven captains at this moment at the very work his heart love. and which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mind-that of trenching, engineering who went into the fight, only one remains, and and besieging. And in regard to General Hallech five hundred and eighty men, sick and well, are he will do his work like a soldier. There can b all that occupy their camp. The rest are killed, wounded or prisoners. They were on the extreme no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base (disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and left, and their great loss is owing to the fact that will never betray their country. they would not fall back. Their field officers were

brave, even to rashness, and the men would not fail them. Out of a company of seventy odd men, A SECESH WOMAN'S TRICK .- Our readers, SUIS in one of the Illinois regiments, only five men are the Louisville Journal, no doubt remember the statement as to General Tilghman's mother calling left fit for duty. There are many such instances, all of which go to show the unflinching bravery, to see him at Fort Warren with a pass from Se and the unconquerable determination of our men. retary Stanton, and bitterly upraiding him, in the presence of the officers of the fort, for his treason But all this, it would seem, was only a rebel A SHREWD TRICK .-- A letter in the Marble head (Mass.) Ledger describes a shrewd stratagem woman's trick. The Boston correspondent of the successfully employed by Captain Gregory, of the United States brig Bohio, employed on blockading Chicago Times says that the old lady, the moment she found an opportunity, slipped a revolver into the hands of her rebel progeny, and that it was duty in the Gulf of Mexico. On the 8th inst., a for the possession of that weapon that he has schooner was discovered far away in the distance, which, on the Bohio, displaying the stars and stripes, tried to escape. All sail was crowned on since been kept in close confinement. So that trick good woman, like the son in whose behalf ro practised it, seems to have been one of your failthe Bohio, till twenty-one were set, but without ires.

gaining on the srange craft, which proved to be a fast sailer, and beyond the reach of the Bokio's guns. The Bohio's sails were then wet, when a REBEL GATHERING AT GORDONSVILLE .- FOR slight gain was made. At last the captain resorted latest Richmond papers, it would appear as if a strong rebel force was being concentrated about to strategy, and rigged a "smoke-stack" amidships, and built a fire and soon had "steam on." Gordonsville, in order to dispute our passage on that side. This news is confirmed by a federal soon as the stranger saw this she hove to, thinking hat side. This news is confirmed by the Bohio a steamer, and that she must soon be officer from near Warrenton Junction. General overhauled. On boarding her she was found to be Ewell is said to be at the crossing of the river. the Henry Travers, of Nassan, N. P., with a cargo where the railroad bridge was burnt, with eight of coffee and soap, with which she intended to run the blockade. She made a prize worth \$50,000. thousand men; Gen. G: W. Smith at Gordons ville, strongly intrenched, with thirty thousand men, and Gen. Jackson crossing over from the Shenandoah Valley to unite eight thousand more to the force—making a total column of forty-six thousand men, if the figures are reliable. A SLAVE'S DESCRIPTION .- A letter from New-

port News gives a slave woman's account of the capture of the rebel batteries on Gen. McClellan's advance upon Yorktown. On asking her if there FOLLOWING SUIT .- No higher compliment to was much fighting at the battery, she replied : the efficiency of our sharpshooters can be found work, the old rule being rigidly followed: "A Yankee he fire jest one round, den commence hol-"Why, lordy, you won't blebe me, massa, but the than in the action of the rebel Congress just previous to adjournment, in the passage of a bill prolering like de debbel, and frew rite ober de breastworks i but dey couldn't ketch our folks, (secesh,)' dey run so fast." The nigger explained in thirtyriding for the organization of a battalion of the same character. It is doubtful, however, whether they can procure the guns which make the Berdan seven words what a "special correspondent" would have found impossible, probably, in half a column, regiment such a terror to their forces in the Pen-

The local of the Philadelphia Press companied Parson Brownlow in his jour Pittsburgh to Philadelphia over the Pe Road, on Thursday week, relates the follow dent as having occurred at Gallitzin:

"At Gallitzin, on the Allegheny Moun Parson was approached by a man who one of his guards at the Knoxville jail, had subsequently escaped, and rejoined h in Pennsylvania. He still wore his seces form, but was warmly greeted by Mr. B He stated that he had been impressed rebel service, and, being ordered on picks a remote noint had accurat. He have to a remote point, had escaped. He bore to son intelligence of the latter's family, therefore, doubly welcomed. The form and prisoner parted with a warm good bye