



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862.

The Harrisburg Telegraph and the Blair County Whig.

Hon. Louis W. Hall, late Speaker of the Senate, has been and still is the object of a most malignant series of attacks in the columns of the Blair County Whig, until the manner in which he is assailed, begins to attract the attention and the disapproval of the Republican press of the Commonwealth. Ex-Speaker Hall has surely been guilty of no act in the least meriting the censure heaped upon him by the Whig, while on the other hand his conduct in the State Senate, during the three sessions of his term, was of a character to win for him the esteem and confidence of his opponents, and the hearty commendation and gratitude of his friends. To a mind comprehensive, and a clear judgment of what is right, Speaker Hall joined the most enlightened views on all public affairs, so that he at once became the speaker of the Senate here. His integrity here never doubted. His purpose of pure and lofty patriotism was never questioned; and therefore we are pained and disgusted with the persistent manner in which he is assailed by the Whig. If the editor of that journal had been willing to satisfy, he should remember that while he attempts to realize that satisfaction by his present course, he perils the party and principles for which he professes attachment, and also lays himself bare to the charge of engaging in the slanders of a man whose character is without reproach in the highest social and political circles of the Commonwealth. We trust, for the sake of truth and decency, that these attacks will be suppressed for the future.

We are not surprised at the above, which appeared in the Harrisburg Telegraph of Friday morning last. We presume the editor of that paper did not know that the Whig had changed hands, and that its present editor is the notoriously corrupt John Broderline, whose past life has been so marked with acts of meanness that his attacks on Mr. Hall are viewed, by honest and high-minded men, of all parties, in this county, as a futile attempt to lay black mail, in which the Whig editor, we trust, will never succeed. This corrupt and stupid trickster issues, week after week, his sheet filled with a repetition of the stalest falsehoods and the basest lies, so ridiculous in his character, so false on his face, that they bare the author an open refutation and stamp the author as a liar and villifier. Ex-Speaker Hall is far above the harmless shafts of this pilferer of the Government. No man, of any party here, but respects and esteems him, and the force of Broderline's silly attacks on him, and the value of his influence will be demonstrated by the people if chance ever offers of sustaining Mr. Hall. We know no surer way to popular favor than for one to have the opposition of the present editor of the Whig. His influence would consist to obliterate the most popular man in our community. It is notoriously known that while Broderline was engaged in fleeing Uncle Sam, at Washington, he took it into his head to be appointed to a paymaster's ship in the regular army, and that he boasted that Mr. Hall could get it for him and that he would force it by the power of the press!! We give what we know to be the opinion of everybody that knows him man, that if Secretary Stanton should make such an appointment there would be up such a howl from this district as would prevent one vote in the Senate in favor of endorsing it. If Mr. Hall desires to carry a dead weight that he cannot shake off, let him attach his fortunes to those of this Horse Contractor. We assure the Horse Contractor that the people in this "neck of timber" understand the Whig and its moral, high-toned editor. They are disgusted with his course and his endeavors to bring the "hard cash." "Cease, viper, ye gnaw at a pile."

We need not tell our readers this week that the stars of Jeff. Davis' "Confederate Government" are like the lost pleiades—scattered—gone under—or skeddaddled out of the earth's orbit into unknown regions of space. If we were dealing with a generous foe instead of the gang of traitors, thieves and incendiaries which compose the leading politicians of the South, we should feel some compassion to see their pride so suddenly humbled, and wish, perhaps, that they might be left down easy. But the confounded impudence of the fellows in stealing our forts, arms and public money, and territory that we had bought and paid for; and then fighting us with our cannon, and trying even to steal the Government itself, (as they did in the first instance,) has put them out of the pale of sympathy from even the most tender-hearted among us. If a vote could now be taken, nine-tenths of our citizens would decide to hang the fellows the moment they are caught; but we suppose that extreme measures will be waived in consideration of the fact that so large a portion of the Southern people sustained them in their criminal folly. They will not probably be hung, but we hope they will be compelled to leave the country.

Proclamations of Gen. Hunter and President Lincoln.

The daily papers of Saturday last contained the following proclamation, purporting to have emanated from General Hunter, now in command of the military division of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Some doubt the authenticity of the document, and we have no positive information as to its genuineness. The President in his proclamation, issued on Monday last, in reference thereto, evinces a doubt as to whether such a proclamation has really been issued, but, "taking time by the forelock," he embraces the occasion to give his views in relation to the issuing of such manifestoes by military officers, showing them clearly that it does not belong to their duties, and that he reserves to himself the authority and responsibility of issuing such documents in case it should become indispensably necessary to the maintenance of the government. The President has evinced more nerve, since this struggle commenced, than many gave him the credit of possessing. He fears not to speak his opinions and carry out his views, no matter who stands in the way or who may be effected thereby. The radicals of both parties alike find him their opponent, and one that cannot be moved by any pressure. Knowing the right he maintains it.

The following is the proclamation of the President, embracing that of General Hunter:

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Maj. Gen. Hunter in the words and figures, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA, May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, have been declared to be in rebellion against the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This martial law is done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared free. (Official.)

DAVID HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

Ed. W. Smith, Acting Assistant General.

And whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding; therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby claim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention, on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information as to the document's genuineness, and further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State or States to be free, and whether at any time in its direction, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government, the excuses of such supposed powers are questions which under my responsibility I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the discretion of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police relations in armies and camps.

On the 6th of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows: Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State the pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its direction, to compensate for the inconveniences of public and private losses produced by such a change of system.

The resolution in the language above quoted was adopted by the Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the Nation to the State not people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves, you cannot be wrong in being blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging if it may be far above personal and arbitrary prejudices. The proposed measure is a cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the platitude. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by an effort in all past time, or in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

THE CHURCH OF SHILOH.—The Tennessee correspondent of the Chicago Times says the proper name for the recent battle of the Tennessee is the battle of Shiloh. He says:—The title arises from the presence on the battle field, in close proximity to the point of the first attack, of a little church of unpretending appearance and considerable antiquity. It was the place of worship where the few inhabitants of the surrounding country assembled to hear the Gospel expounded, and it is hoped, to better, by precept and example, their morals and politics. It was built about fifty years ago, by a French Huguenot, who, being an enthusiast and a friend of an anchorite, left his home and founded, in the wilderness of Lower Tennessee, a community of his sect, whose influence should in time extend over the limits of the New World, and in a measure, defy its progress. He lived in solitude, his humble church being his hope, and the little field beyond the means of his subsistence. Some time afterwards, however, the little church became an unlawful resting place, and one morning he was found weltering in his blood. For years afterwards the untutored inhabitants looked at the blood stain which marked the spot where he fell, in superstitious awe, but time washed it out, and the church of Shiloh again became the place of worship.

General Scott says:—"Davis will not be caught. He will probably escape through Texas into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors may be taken, but we hope they will be compelled to leave the country."

The Blair County Whig and the Penna. Rail Road Company.

We are well aware that many of our readers may be displeased at our noticing the repeated and silly attacks of Broderline on the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. We do so in this instance at the request of a leading and influential coal shipper, who resides in Hollidaysburg, and who is largely engaged in the shipping of coal from Gallitzin to that point. He desires us to say that there is not one word of truth in the assertion of the editor of the Whig that the Penna. Rail Road Co. has increased the rates on coal between those points. So much we say to oblige our friend and so much as to windy article "No. 13."

We might further truthfully remark, for the benefit of Mr. Broderline, that a condition of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax was, that a reduction to that amount should be made on the freight, and that in no instance has the company violated the act. Coal was not included in the condition, as the Legislature, six years before, had repealed it as to that. How silly, vindictive and false must the Whig articles appear in the eyes of all sensible men. He seems to be determined to try to injure the business interests of his own town. From his opposition to the repairing of the canal down to this latest and meanest lie, his motive is so transparent, that any man with half an eye can read him. So ridiculous was this last canard that he was forced to add a "P. S." stating himself that there was not a word of truth in what he had written. We think this should have satisfied our Hollidaysburg friend, but at his request we again show up the truthfulness of "Honest John."

The Southerners.

So far as our armies have penetrated the Southern States, our soldiers have found but little Union sentiment among the people. It may be that many who are really for the Union are afraid to own their sentiments openly, lest, should the Union forces be withdrawn from their localities, they may be subjected to outrages from the rebels around them. But we have an idea that love for the Union is a scarce commodity in the cotton States. The question here arises, can we hope to bring back the people of the Southern States into the Union? We answer yes. Although they have been accustomed to lord it over their negroes until they themselves cannot bear restraint, they will, nevertheless, be forced into the Union traces, and if they do not like the treatment they will receive, they can pack up their duds and leave. As one of the Federal officers said at Nashville, we shall bring the soil of the revolted States back into the Union, and if the people don't like it, they can leave. A large portion of the rebel territory, including New Orleans, has been purchased and paid for by the United States, and it is absurd to suppose that we shall consult those who have robbed us of it as to the expediency of taking our own again.

If, then, we find no Union feeling at the South after putting down this rebellion, we shall gradually manufacture it by promoting a military migration from the North. Very few of our soldiers who go South will want to return here, and thousands will be found eager and ready to follow them. We are told that the rebels are resolved to convert their territory into a howling wilderness sooner than yield up peaceable possession of it. Be it so. We will soon send plenty of hardy pioneers to reclaim it, after the fashion of Western settlements. After all, this would, perhaps, be the very best thing that could happen the South. It would infuse a new life into the country by teaching the Southerners that the labor of an industrious man was equal to that of about a dozen lazy negroes, and cheaper far.

From McClellan's Army.

The Associated Press Army Correspondent sends a dispatch from White House, Virginia, dated Sunday, in which he says that the advance guard of our forces on the main road to Richmond, by way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy river, at that point, on Saturday morning. When our troops arrived within half a mile of the Bridge, which is but a few rods from the river, they were met by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured. This Bridge is fifteen miles from Richmond. At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy on both sides of the river.

A reconnaissance was made on Saturday by one of the gunboats, with two companies of infantry under Major Williams, and one section of Ayre's battery, in which he says that the advance guard of our forces on the main road to Richmond, by way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy river, at that point, on Saturday morning. When our troops arrived within half a mile of the Bridge, which is but a few rods from the river, they were met by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured. This Bridge is fifteen miles from Richmond. At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy on both sides of the river.

The largest ship-owner in Great Britain, and in fact, in the world, is Ralph Brodbeck, Vice President of the Royal Insurance Company, who has about nearly six hundred sail of vessels.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

What is that which makes all women equally pretty? Putting the candles out.

Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week.

A little boy, three years of age, son of Mr. Wolf of Johnston, was drowned in the basin, at that place, a week since.

It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young man gives her a better.

The women of Portland have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells on their persons, to denote where they are and what they are about.

Commodore Foote is a very religious man, as is well known. Some one says that the rebels, who are feeling his bombs, must think he belongs to the "hard-shell Baptists."

An Irishman has always an answer for anything. A Corkonian, on being asked at breakfast how he came by "that black eye," said that he had "slept on his fist."

Anatomists say that man changes entirely every seven years. If so, would it be lawful for a man to attempt to collect a bill of over seven years standing. The debtor, according to anatomists, is not the man.

Julius, why did Gen. Grant rest uneasy de night for he took Fort Donelson? "Dunno, Massa Johnson; spoke he didn't feel sleepy." "No, sah! 'Twas case he 'spected to get a Pillow and only got a slip."

At Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the approach of our forces, the rebels destroyed no less than twenty-two boats, several of which were good steamers, and burned twenty thousand dollars' worth of cotton.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad has placed five refreshment cars on their road, to be run with passenger trains. They have been leased by a Philadelphia firm at \$2,500 each per annum.

Bella horrida, bella! Being in want of gun metal, the bell-igent rebel leaders demanded the Scotch church bells for Bell-ona's service. Can this giving of bells to Bell-zebub, for bell-ice purposes, be reconciled with any religious ordinance.

Gen. Burnside has invented a new engine of war, to be termed the Railroad Monitor. It is a locomotive completely covered with railroad iron, and so constructed as to carry two guns—one on each end. It is designed for service on the railroad from Newbern to Beaufort, to prevent the rebels from destroying the track.

A pious minister after lecturing a Sunday School class in the most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing "Jordan," meaning the hymn, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the school strike up "Jordan am a hard road travel I believe."

There are over thirty special correspondents of various papers throughout the Union now with Gen. Halleck's army, to say nothing about a number who accompany divisions. This is the largest representation of the press ever assembled to witness a battle, and between them all what the public don't learn about the forthcoming conflict—if it comes it does—will hardly be worth knowing.

In Upper Egypt, Illinois, they have some of the hardest shell preachers. A friend writes that he dropped in the other day to hear one of them preach. After announcing his text, the preacher began: "My dear brethren and sisters, I solicit your prayerful and undivided attention while I cite your minds to the passage of Scripture I have just read. In which remarks I shall try to do you good as do the upright in heart, provided my text don't throw me."

Naval Engagement before Richmond.

On Saturday last, the iron-clad gunboats Galena, Nantuxet and Monitor, accompanied by several other gunboats made an attempt to pass up the James River to Richmond, but were repulsed. A special correspondent of the Press gives the following account of the engagement:

Fortress Monroe, May 18.—P. M.—The Stevens battery, which the Nantuxet, has just arrived here from the scene of action in front of Richmond, and I have some interesting details of the important operations of Commodore Rodgers' fleet in the upper waters of the James river.

It seems that our iron-clad sloop-of-war Galena proceeded up the river, leading the fleet, and silencing the minor batteries that lined the shore, until the fleet had arrived at a point in the James river about eight miles below Richmond, where the batteries rested for the night, and then proceeded to the point where the Monitor, Nantuxet, and other vessels assisting.

At first, the shot of the rebel gunboats rolled off the sides of the Galena, making only dents in her mail, but gradually after five hours' fighting, it was the latter of the shot of the Monitor, which was piercing her.

Thirty shots struck her and lodged, whilst two went entirely through her, tumbling out on the other side.

A shell burst in the Galena during the engagement which unfortunately killed several of the crew and wounded nineteen. But even this sad accident did not dishearten the brave Captain Rodgers and his crew. They fought on until dark, and until their ammunition had nearly given out.

The Nantuxet was ably handled by Captain Constable, but, after firing seven magnificent shots, her splendid bow burst, killing two men and wounding three others, including Capt. Constable, who was struck in the head by a piece of the flying metal. We are happy to learn that he is not seriously injured.

A flaw was discovered in the metal, and this was, no doubt, the cause of the explosion. Lieutenant Morris, in command of the gunboat Port Royal, and late of the Cumberland was slightly wounded.

Commodore Rodgers was wounded painfully, but not seriously, in the left cheek. These are all the casualties heard of up to the sailing of the Nantuxet for Fortress Monroe. The slaughter among the rebels in the batteries is said to have been terrible, although they had the advantage of our gunboats in having the batteries situated on a bluff.

The Battle at Williamsburg.

There seems to be considerable doubt as to whether this battle should be called a victory or a defeat for our arms. It is now, however, generally admitted that although the commencement of the contest was badly bungled, and although the loss was very and needlessly heavy on our side, North State to take their chosen out of the field, and refuses longer to submit to the disgrace and burden which has been imposed upon her by the seceders at Richmond. The old patriotic fires which burned so brightly at Alamance and Mockingbird are rapidly developing themselves, and a trust will burn with an increasing brilliancy upon the altars of liberty. North Carolina is in a way of being regenerated from the thralldom of sin and rebellion. We trust that this may prove the harbinger of better days, and that bright prospects are ahead for our beloved country. We obtain news by way of Washington, and direct from Raleigh.

The arrest of Mayor Respass, of Washington, D. C., who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner and hurried off to Richmond, and sent to the field office delivery of the person of Mayor Respass, who was kept in close confinement. His trial was in progress when they received the demand and the authorities at Richmond informed the committee sent by Governor Clark, that there were a few more names to be added to the list, and they desired to complete the list. The committee informed the authorities at Richmond that the person of the mayor must be delivered up forthwith, otherwise North Carolina would have to back up the demand of the Convention. Mr. Respass was ordered to the committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty and is now on his way home to Washington where the Union citizens are preparing to give him an ovation. This committee was instructed to do, deliver an ovation to the Virginia citizenry that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of the citizens must be taken out of the State.

In connection with this matter we also learn that J. Davis, a few days since ordered Governor Clark to furnish them all the means of transportation and defence possible to aid them in the passage to and through the cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. Clark, backed by the Convention, informed him that he had received the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home.

Gov. Clark informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating, however, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State. The above information comes from a member of the Convention.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, May 13.

A Brave Woman Kills a Secounder.

Private letters received in this place give the particulars of an affair which recently happened at Cape Girardeau in which a lady of this city has an active part. Mrs. Kendrick, wife of Captain Frank Kendrick, of the second Iowa cavalry, had been staying at a hotel in that village for some time when she was housed by a man at her room door, who desired admittance, which was of course refused, and on his persisting, she called for help. He then fled, but came the second time when she again raised the alarm, and he ran off. The landlord of the hotel then gave Mrs. Kendrick a pistol, and advised her to use it in case the second came again. He did so, and she threatened to shoot him if he disturbed her again, when he left. Two or three nights after she was again awakened by the rapping at her room door, she opened it and asked him what he wanted, and if he remembered what she told him. He replied that he wanted to come in and see her, and she would not hurt anybody with an empty pistol, and she tried to push her back into her room so as to enter and close the door. He was not so easily deterred, and she called for help. She then fired, and he fell dead on the spot. He proved to be a prominent citizen of the town, a wealthy man and a leading seceder. When the news became known about the house and the fellow seceder's mobbed the house and threatened to hang Mrs. Kendrick, and it is not improbable they would have tried to carry out their designs if a guard had not been placed around the house by the commander of the federal forces at the Cape.

Mrs. Kendrick promptly made known what she had done, and went before a magistrate, who, after an examination, gave her a certificate of honorable discharge. It is also said that the wife of the deceased, who leaves a large family, expressed her approval, under the circumstances, of what Mrs. Kendrick had done. The citizens also presented her with a pair of elegant pistols, as a mark of favor. Mr. Kendrick shortly after his wife's husband in the army on the Upper Tennessee.

In this act, melancholy as is the fact that any man should thus bring down upon himself such punishment, Mrs. Kendrick exhibited a determined heroism, and a womanly dignity, that does her much honor. Her husband will be pleased wherever it is known, and there were a few more examples of this kind, there would be less liberties in the world.

Affairs at Cumberland Gap.

A Correspondent of the Louisville Journal writes from Cumberland Gap, on the 8th, that Gen. Morgan had sent out a regiment of cavalry, to reinforce to Cumberland Gap. The advance met the enemy's pickets and had a sharp skirmish with them, in which two rebels were killed, three captured, and four of our men wounded. All necessary information was gained, and the regiment returned. Ever since then there has been regular daily details of regiments for pioneer duty, and it is said that they are engaged in hauling up cannon to the summit of a mountain in reach of the rebel fortifications. Gen. Morgan is also awaiting the arrival of more guns before commencing an attack.

Captain Myers of the 1st Tennessee Union regiment, who has long been a terror to the rebels and object of their peculiar hate, was recently killed by them, and they resolved to hang him, insolently sending word to Gen. Morgan, stating their intention and offering their pledge of honor that if he wanted to, he might come alone and see the pleasant exhibition undisturbed, and be allowed safe conduct back to his quarters again. This word was brought under a flag of truce to Morgan. The General replied that he believed their pledge of honor so far that he had no doubt he could go there in safety to see the execution and come back safely, and therefore they must also be bound by their pledge of honor, which he sent them; and, "said he, 'I give you my word of honor that, if Captain Myers is hung, I will hang every officer I capture from this out, and I do not care how many of them are killed. The day took these words back; and, as Morgan is concerned by the rebels to be a man of his word, and by every one else, too, the hanging was indefinitely postponed.

It is reported from Fredericksburg, Virginia, that the merchants of that place, who are largely indebted to the Northern houses, are selling off their real estate and personal property, with the avowed intention of defending their creditors.

The New York lawyers complain of very dull times at the bar, and say that not fifty of the three thousand there are making a living.

Col. Coffin says Opotheyoholo told him he was starting for Fort Leavenworth. "You must bring us down some weapons that shoot."

It is stated that Lewis Washington, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, died of fever in Richmond last week.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

From the Northern Progress, May 10.

Glorious News From the Old North State.

The information which we give below is gratifying to the lover of his country. North Carolina at last begins to awake to the fact that J. Davis & Co. have been making a cat's paw of the old North State to make their chosen out of the field, and refuses longer to submit to the disgrace and burden which has been imposed upon her by the seceders at Richmond. The old patriotic fires which burned so brightly at Alamance and Mockingbird are rapidly developing themselves, and a trust will burn with an increasing brilliancy upon the altars of liberty. North Carolina is in a way of being regenerated from the thralldom of sin and rebellion. We trust that this may prove the harbinger of better days, and that bright prospects are ahead for our beloved country. We obtain news by way of Washington, and direct from Raleigh.

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Affairs at Cumberland Gap.

A Correspondent of the Louisville Journal writes from Cumberland Gap, on the 8th, that Gen. Morgan had sent out a regiment of cavalry, to reinforce to Cumberland Gap. The advance met the enemy's pickets and had a sharp skirmish with them, in which two rebels were killed, three captured, and four of our men wounded. All necessary information was gained, and the regiment returned. Ever since then there has been regular daily details of regiments for pioneer duty, and it is said that they are engaged in hauling up cannon to the summit of a mountain in reach of the rebel fortifications. Gen. Morgan is also awaiting the arrival of more guns before commencing an attack.

Captain Myers of the 1st Tennessee Union regiment, who has long been a terror to the rebels and object of their peculiar hate, was recently killed by them, and they resolved to hang him, insolently sending word to Gen. Morgan, stating their intention and offering their pledge of honor that if he wanted to, he might come alone and see the pleasant exhibition undisturbed, and be allowed safe conduct back to his quarters again. This word was brought under a flag of truce to Morgan. The General replied that he believed their pledge of honor so far that he had no doubt he could go there in safety to see the execution and come back safely, and therefore they must also be bound by their pledge of honor, which he sent them; and, "said he, 'I give you my word of honor that, if Captain Myers is hung, I will hang every officer I capture from this out, and I do not care how many of them are killed. The day took these words back; and, as Morgan is concerned by the rebels to be a man of his word, and by every one else, too, the hanging was indefinitely postponed.

It is reported from Fredericksburg, Virginia, that the merchants of that place, who are largely indebted to the Northern houses, are selling off their real estate and personal property, with the avowed intention of defending their creditors.

The New York lawyers complain of very dull times at the bar, and say that not fifty of the three thousand there are making a living.

Col. Coffin says Opotheyoholo told him he was starting for Fort Leavenworth. "You must bring us down some weapons that shoot."

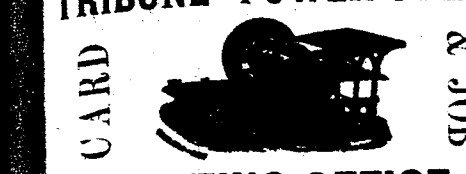
It is stated that Lewis Washington, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, died of fever in Richmond last week.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

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ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862.

The Harrisburg Telegraph and the Blair County Whig.

Hon. Louis W. Hall, late Speaker of the Senate, has been and still is the object of a most malignant series of attacks in the columns of the Blair County Whig, until the manner in which he is assailed, begins to attract the attention and the disapproval of the Republican press of the Commonwealth. Ex-Speaker Hall has surely been guilty of no act in the least meriting the censure heaped upon him by the Whig, while on the other hand his conduct in the State Senate, during the three sessions of his term, was of a character to win for him the esteem and confidence of his opponents, and the hearty commendation and gratitude of his friends. To a mind comprehensive, and a clear judgment of what is right, Speaker Hall joined the most enlightened views on all public affairs, so that he at once became the speaker of the Senate here. His integrity here never doubted. His purpose of pure and lofty patriotism was never questioned; and therefore we are pained and disgusted with the persistent manner in which he is assailed by the Whig. If the editor of that journal had been willing to satisfy, he should remember that while he attempts to realize that satisfaction by his present course, he perils the party and principles for which he professes attachment, and also lays himself bare to the charge of engaging in the slanders of a man whose character is without reproach in the highest social and political circles of the Commonwealth. We trust, for the sake of truth and decency, that these attacks will be suppressed for the future.

Proclamations of Gen. Hunter and President Lincoln.