

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 lisapproval of the Republican press of the Comealth. Ex-Speaker Hall has surely been guilty of no act in the least meriting the censure eaped upon him by the Whig, while on the othe 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. Speake Hall joined the most enlightened views on all publie affairs, so that he at once became the speaker and leader of the Senate. His integrity here was 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 has a private grudge 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 pro-fesses attachment, and also lays himself bare to the charge of engaging in the slander 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 Brotherline, 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 levy black mail, in which the Whia 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 their character, so false on their face, that they bare their own 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 Brotherline'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 the maintenance of the Government, the excuses no surer way to popular favor than for one to have the opposition of the present editor of the Whig. His influence would consign to oblivion the most popular man in our community. It is notoriously known that while Brotherline was engaged in fleecing Uncle Sam, at Washington, he took it into his head to be appointed to a paymaster 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 b the opinion of everybody that knows th man, that if Secretary Stanton should make such an appointment there would go 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 Telegraph that the people in this "neck o' tim-ber" 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' "Con ferate Government" are like the lost plei ades snuffed out gone under or ske daddled out of the earth's orbit into unknown regions of space. If we were dealing with a generous foe instead of the gang of trai tors, 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 let 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 tenderhearted 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 com- may be taken, I would mete out a system of judi- President of the Royal Insurance Company, who nelled to leave the country.

Proclamations of Gen. Hunter and

showing them clearly that it does not be- article "No. 13." long to their duties, and that he reserves We might further truthfully remark, thing. A Corkonian, on being asked at breakfast

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.

lunter in the words and figures, to wit: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under 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 was accordingly 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 forever free. 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, proclaim and declare that the Government of 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 vet any anthentic information that the document is genuine, and further, that neither General Hunter or 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 ree, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether

void so far as respects such declaration. I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander in chief of the Army and Navy to declare the slaves of any State or it shall have become a necessity indispensible to my responsibility I reserve to myself and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the dicision of commands in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police relations in

armies and camps. On the 6th day of March last, by a special mesage, I recommended to Congress the adoption of ioint resolution to be substantially as follows: Resolved, That the United States ought to co

perate with any State which may adopt a gradual bolitionment of slyavery, giving to such State peuniary aid to be used by such States in its direcon, to compensate for the inconveniences of pube and private losses produced by such a change of

The resolution in the language above quoted as adopted by large majorities in holy b anches Congress, and now stands an authence, define nd solemn proposal of the Nation to the State nd people most immediately interested in the subet matter. To the people of those States I now irnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you make the argument for yourselves, you cannot you would be blind to the signs of the times. I eg of you'n calm and enlarged consideration of hem, ranging if it may be far above personal and artizan politics. This proposal makes common ause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the pharisee. The change contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will on not embrace it? So much good has not been lone by one effort in all past time, or in the provilence 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 ne affixed. Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the inependence of the United State; the eighty-six.

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 in Tennessee is the batde 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 npretending appearance and considerable antiqui-It was the place of worship where the few inabitants of the surrounding country assembled to hear the Gospel expounded, and, it is hoped, to petter, by precept and example, their morals and politics. It was built about fifty years ago, by a French Huguenot, who, being an enthusiast, and something of an anchorite, left his home and ommunity of his sect, whose influence should it ime extend over the limits of the New World and, in a measure, defy its progenitor. He lived solitude, his humble church being his home, and the little field beyond the means of his subsistence. Some time afterwards, however, the little church became an unlawful trysting 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 washe out, and the church of Shiloh again became the lace of worship.

General Scott says:-"Davis will not be canght. He will probably escape through Texas into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors who cions but liberal hanging."

The Blair County Whig and the

The daily papers of Saturday last con- We are well aware that many of our pretty? Putting the candles out. tained the following proclamation, purport-readers may be displeased at our noticing ter, now in command of the military di- line on the Pennsylvania Rail Road Comvision of South Carolina, Georgia, and pany. We do so in this instance at the Florida. Some doubt the authenticity of request of a leading and influential coal the document, and we have no positive in-shipper, who resides in Hollidaysburg, formation as to its genuineness. The Presi- and who is largely engaged in the shipdent in his proclamation, issued on Mon-ping of coal from Gallitzin to that point. day last, in reference thereto, evinces a He desires us to say that there is not one doubt as to whether such a proclamation word of truth in the assertion of the editor has really been issued, but, "taking time of the Whig that the Penn'a Rail Road by the forelock," he embraces the occasion. Co. has increased the rates on coal beto give his views in relation to the issuing tween those points. So much we say to of such manifestoes by military officers, oblige our friend and so much as to windy

of issuing such documents in case it should condition of the repeal of the Tonnage had "slept on his fist." become indispensibly necessary to the main- Tax was, that a reduction to that amount tenance of the government. The Presi- should be made on the freight, and that in every seven years. If so, would it be lawful for a dent has envinced more nerve, since this no instance has the company violated the struggle commenced, than many gave him act. Coal was not included in the condithe credit of possessing. He fears not to tion, as the Legislature, six years before, speak his opinions and carry out his views, had repealed it as to that, How silly, vin- de night fore he took Fort Donelson?" "Dunno, no matter who stands in the way or who dictive and false must the Whig articles Massa Johnson; spose he didnt feel sleepy."may be effected thereby. The radicals of appear in the eyes of all sensible men. both parties alike find him their opponent, He seems to be determined to try to injure and one that cannot be moved by any the business interests of his own town. pressure. Knowing the right he main- From his opposition to the repairing of the canal down to this latest and meanest The following is the proclamation of lie, his motive is so transparent, that any the President, embracing that of General 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 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 Uniou is a scarce comodity in the cotton States. The 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 abourd to suppose that we shall consult those who have robbed States free, and whether at any time, in any case, us of it as to the expediency of taking our own

again. after putting down this rebellion, we shall gradually manufacture it by promoting a military emigration 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 Wa are told that the rebels are resolved to convert their territory into a howling wilderness sooner than yield us peaceable possession of it. Be it so. We will soon send plenty of hardy pioneers to reclaim it, after the fashion of Western settlements. Af er all, this would, perhaps, be the very best thing that could happen the South. It would infase a new life in o the country by teaching the Southerners that the labor of one industrious white man was equal to that of about a dozen lazy negroes, and cheaper by 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. way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Cickahominy river, at that point, on Satarday morning. When our troops arrived within half a mile of the Bridge, which is burned, they were opened upon 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 reconnoisance was made on Saturday by one

of the gunboats, with two companies of infantry under Major Williams, and one section of Avre's battery, up the Pamunkey river, a distance of twenty-five miles from here. At a point known as Russell's Landing, they found the steamer Logan, one propeller and one hundred schooners on fire .-They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded. Some contrabands on shore stated that when the rebels saw our gunboats coming they commenced putting the corn on board again, so as to insure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remaining rebels in that locality, when

ne gunboat returned to White House.

The roads for the past three days have been next impassable, owing to recent heavy rains. A division train was thirty-six hours in making its way five miles, with teams doubled, together with assistance furnished by a large number of troops. The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be slow. From here it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quartermaster's De partment to furnish so vast a body of men with ibsistence. The bridge between here and the founded, in the wilderness of Lower Tennessee, a enemy has been destroyed, and every imaginable obstruction placed in the way of our advance. The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th has a lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk and Yorktown and the conduct of the war generally "By abandoning detached posts, which are within reach of the enemy's fleet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points and to baffle the enemy in every attack of vital importance." The same paper makes mention of a terrible panic in Richmond on Friday on the approach of our gunboats. On Sunday, the Army of the Potomac ceased its labors. The troops remained in camp enjoying a day of rest.

> The largest ship-owner in Great Britain, and in fact, in the world, is Ralph Brocklebank, Vice has affoat nearly six hundred sail of vessels.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

What is that which makes all women equally

Hon, Charles J Ingersoll died at his resiing to have emanated from General Hun- the repeated and silly attacks of Brother- dence in Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week. A little boy, three years of age, son of Mr. Wolf of Johnstown, was drowned in the basin, at that place, a week since.

It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to

The women of Portland have a watchful eve over their daughters, and make them wear little Gen. McClellan's headquarters, a distance of ten and rebeldom. We trust that this may prove the miles to solicit his immediate presence on the harbinger of better days, and that bright prospects 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 Bantists." ?

An Irishman has always an answer for any-

to himself the authority and responsibility for the benefit of Mr. Brotherline, that a how he came by "that black eye," said that he

standing. The debtor, according to anatomists. 'No, sah! 'Twas case he 'spected to get a Pillow

and only got a slip. At Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the aproach of our forces, the rebels destroyed no less than twenty-two boats, several of which were good steamers, and burned twenty thousand dollars

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

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

Gen. Burnside has invented a new engine of sentiment among the people. It may be that ma- locomotive completely covered with railroad iron, ny who are really for the Union are afraid to avow and so constructed as to carry two guns—one on rebels from destroying the track.

A pious minister after lecturing a Sunday question here arises, can we hope to bring back 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

> 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 come 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 your prayerful and undivided attention while I cite sea to reconnoitre, and was, therefore, no unusual good as doth the upright in heart, provided my several friends, slaves like him, to take them off. ext don't throw me."

Naval Engagement before Richmond

On Saturday last, the iron-clad gunboats Galena, Nangatuck 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, known as the Nangatuck, has just arrived here from the scene of action in front of Richmond, and I have some interesting details of he important operations of Commodore Rodgers'

fleet in the upper waters of the James river. It seems that our iron-clad sloop-of-war Galena roceeded 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 there is a bluff, upon which a series of strong batteries have been constructed up to the city.

These batteries were found to be mounted with

perior rifled guns of very heavy calibre The Galena was moored in close to these shore patteries vesterday morning, and opened a terrific fire upon them, the Monitor, Nangatuck, and other essels assisting.

At first, the shot of the rebel guns colled off the sides of the Galena, making only dents is her mail, but gradually after five hours' fighting, it was found that the steel-pointed balls used by the rebels

were 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 seventeen 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 on The Nangatuck was ably handed by Captain Constable, but, after firing seven magnificent shots, her splendid bow gun burst, killing two men and rounding 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 vas, no doubt, the cause of the explosion.

Lieutenant Morris, in command of the gunboat ort Royal, and late of the Cumberland was slightwounded.

Commodore Rodgers was wounded painfully, ut not seriously, in the left cheek. These are all the casualties heard of up to the iling of the Nangatuck for Fortress Monroe. The slaughter among the rebels in the batteries said to have been terrible, although they had the

lvantage of our gunboats in having the batteries The fight will be renewed shortly, when Comnodore Rodgers hopes to silence the rebel forts, and if he can pass the obstructions known to be placed in the river above the batteries, he will take

A mortar boat was greatly needed during the action, as with it the batteries could have been The Monitor was at last accounts ahead, no ball

yet fired by the enemy having any effect upon her

The Battle at Williamsburg.

There seems to be considerable doubt as to hether 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, ret that it ended in a decided victory, and accomplished important results. One thing seems to b conceded Hooker was not properly supported, though there were troops within easy reach that had not been brought into action, and Raymond lose her good name, if a nice young man gives her fixes the blame on Gen. Summer. Gov. Sprague, who was present, seeing that our men was at a disadvantage, and that they were likely to be repulsed.

There can, however, be no doubt of one thing, that in this action the Eastern troops showed as much pluck and doggedness as have ever been One of the regiments which displayed in the West. suffered most severely, was the First Excelsior, or Sickles's Brigade, which can be taken as a sample. It was ordered to hold a position on Hooker's left, and remained without reinforcements, and exposed to the several regiments, until ordered to withdraw. Two field officers, twenty-one company officers, and four hundred out of eighteen hundred of Mayor Respess, who was kept in close confine officers, and four hundred out of eighteen manufer men were killed or wounded. Its Colonel, Wm. ment. His trial was in progress when they reby subordinate officers, and once commanded by man to attempt to collect a bill of over seven years a brigade officer to retire, but replied, "My orders are to hold the position." When his regiment was at last relieved. Gen. Heintzelman uncovered as he marched by him, and his command gave nine cheers. Col. Dwight was left on the field for dead, having received three wounds, and was then

taken prisoner, but released on parole. Raymond has been again carefully over the ground trying to weigh the battle and its consequences, and the result of his investigation is that it was a very important battle, and very injurious When Gov. Sprague brought word to McClellan how matters were going, the latter started right off and arrived on the field about two He saw the state of the case at a glance, and found our troops on the left exhausted and withdrawn to a field half a mile in the rear for

Raymond then describes how General Smith's division of five regiments crossed over a swamp and ravine by a route three miles around, and took the rebels in the flank. How Gen. Early's brigade came at them and was repulsed and routed by our heavy infantry fire and Gen. Hancock's and that hereafter no more troops would bayonet charge. Our men pursued them-bayoneting many whom they overtook, and taking some two hundred prisoners. The rest fled across the field, and carried their own terror into the rebe ranks. It is also known that when about 2 P. M the action was against us, the news of our defeat spread beyond Williamsburg, and an immense ody of rebel troops were recalled from the front and reaching Williamsburg, were quartered in the war, to be termed the Railroad Monitor. It is a houses and located about the streets and squares.

Raymond then describes the subsequent which was complete. He says in the space of five miles he found over fifty wagons abandoned. Betheir sentiments openly, lest, should the Union each end. It is designed for service on the rail-sides this were left blankets, knapsacks thrown road from Newbern to Beaufort, to prevent the away, muskets flung aside, camps abandoned, with all their equipage, artillery broken up and left wagon after wagon stuck in the mud or buried by the side of the highway—horses dead School class in the most edifying manner, proposed or dying half buried before life had left them in the deep thick mud in which their dving bodies were imbedded-all of these things bore emphatic testimony to the haste and hopeless recklessness of

Late from Port Royal.

New York, May 17 .- The steamship Atlantic has arrived with dates to the 14th instant .-Among her passengers is General Gilmore who The steamer Planter had arrived from Charles ton having been run away with by a contraband pilot and crew. She brought papers of the 12th and had on board seven heavy guns and one eight-inch rifled gun, intended for Fort Ripley, being constructed on the middle ground, Charleston

The steamer Planter, which was run away from the rebels by her pilot, Robert Small, is a new tugboat employed about Charleston harbor, which was seized by the Confederate Government, and began: "My dear brethren and sistern, I solicit aft. She has been in the habit of running out to your minds to the passage of Scripture I have just appearance near the forts guarding the entrance. small, who was the helmsman and pilot, conceivread. In which remarks I shall try to do you ed the idea of running away, and plotted with

On the evening of May 11 her officers left the ship, then at the wharf in Charleston, and went to their homes. Small then took the fireman and assistant engineers, all whom were slaves, in his confidence, had the fires banked up, and every-

thing made ready to start by daylight. At quarter to four on Saturday morning the lines which fastened the vessel to the dock were east off, and the ship quietly glided into the stream. Here the harbor guard hailed the vessel, but Small promptly gave the countersign, and was allowed

The vessel now called at a dock a distance be low, where the families of the crew came on board. When off Fort Samter the sentry on the ramparts hailed the boat, and Small sounded the countersign with the whistle, three shrill sounds and one hissing sound. The vessel being known to the officers of the day, no objection was raised, the sentry only singing out, "Blow the d—d Yankees to h-ll, or bring one of them in." "Aye, aye!" was the answer; and every possible effort was made

to get below. Hardly was the vessel out of range when Small ran up the white flag, and went to the United States fleet, where he surrendered the vessel. She had on board seven heavy guns for Fort Ripley, a fort now building in Charleston harbor, whi were to be taken thither the next morning.

Small, with the crew and their families, sixteer persons, were sent to the flag-ship at Port Royal. and an officer placed on board the Planter, who took her also to Commodore Dupont's vessel .-Small is a middle-aged negro, and his features betray nothing of the firmness of character he displayed. He is said to be one of the most skillful pilots of Charleston, and to have a thorough knowledge of all the ports and inlets on the coas of South Carolina

An Important Proclamation of Gov.

Johnson of Tennessee Johnson of Tennessee.

On Friday last Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, issued the following proclamation:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9, 1862. WHEREAS, Certain persons unfriendly and h ile to the Government of the United States, have banded themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties in this State, arresting, maltreating, and plundering Union citizens wherever found:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Now, therefore, I. Andrew Johnson, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by the virture of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby prolaim, that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be rrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with, as the nature of the case may require. And further, in all cases in which the property of citizens loyal to the Government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and and ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given comfort, information, or encouragement, to the parties committing such depredations.

This order will be executed in letter and spirit. All citizens are hereby warned, under heavy penalty, from entertaining, receiving, or encouraging, such persons so banded together, or in any wise onnected therewith By the Governor,

ANDREW JOHNSON. EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

From the Newbern Progress, May 10 Glorious News From the Old North

The information which we give below is grating ing to the lover of his country. North Carolina at last begins to awake to the fact that J. Davis & Con have been making a cat's paw of the of North State to poke their chestnuts out of the finand refuses longer to submit to the disgrace and burden which has been imposed upon her by the seoundrels at Richmond. The old patriotic iros which burned so brightly at Alamanee and Merk. lenburg are rapidly developing themselves, and we trust will burn with an increasing brilliancy upon the altars of liberty. North Carolina is in a fair way of being regenerated from the thraldom of sin are ahead for our beloved country. news by way of Washington, and direct from Ra

leigh. The arrest of Mayor Respess, of Washington V C., who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner and hurried off to Richmond in irons, is creating a most intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State, (who is not in prison, as reported,) backed by the Convention sent a peremptory demand to the Richmond anthorities for the immediate delivery of the person mond informed the committee sent by Governor Clark that there were a few more witnesses to appear in the case, and they desired to complete the trial. The committee informed the authorities at Richmond that the person of the mayor must be delivered up forthwith, otherwise North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand of the Convention. Mr. Respess was delivered over to the committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty and is now on his way hor to Washington where the Union citizens are preparing to give him an ovation. This committee was also instructed to, and did, deliver an order to the Virginia chivalry that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of the citizens must be taken out of the State that J. Davis, a few days since ordered Governor

In connection with this matter we also learn Clark to furnish them all the means of transports tion and defence possible to aid them in the pas sage to and through the cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. Clark, backed by the Convention, informed him that he had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect mitted 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 homewards, 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 Scoundrel.

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 bore 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 aroused one night 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 scoundrel came again. He did so, and she then threatened to shoot him if he disturbed her again, when he lett. 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 review that he wanted to come in and see her, and guesse she would not hurt anybody with an empty pissand then he tried to push her back into her rooms so as to enter and close the door. Raising her particularly the sound of tol, she fired, the ball entering the neck near the jugular vein, and he fell dead on the spot. He proved to be a prominent citizen of the town, a wealthy man and a leading secessionist. Whe the news became known about town, a crowd of fellow secessionists mobbed 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 he 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 joined her hus band 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 roism, combined with true womanly dignity. that does her much honor. Her act will be applauded wherever it is known and were there : r more examples of this kind, there would be far

Affairs at Cumberland Gap.

A Correspondent of the Louisville Journal writes from Cumberland Ford, on the 8th, that Gen. Morgan had sent out nine regiments on a reconnoissance 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 necesary information was gained, and the expedition eturned. Ever since there have 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 rrival of more guns before commencing an at-

Captain Myers of the 1st Tennessee Union regiment, who has long been a terror to the rebels and an object of their peculiar hate, was recently cap-aried by them, and they resolved to hang him, inthe 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 could come back safely, and therefore they hang every officer I capture from this out, and dozen privates on the day he is, if I am cashiers by return express from Washington." The flag took these words back; and, as Morgan is conceded by the rebels to be a man of his word, and vevery one else, too, the hanging was indefinitely

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

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

Col. Coffin says Opothlevoholo told him he was starting for Fort Leavenworth, "You must bring us down some wagons that shoot!"

Is is stated that Lewis Washington, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, died of fever in Richmond Altoona Tribune

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LOCAL ITEMS.

A Woman's Thoughts on Bonnets.—The net is the frame to the picture. A pretty wants the setting to add lustre to its loveline A homely one hopes, by a happy combination tints, to soften its ugliness, or to suggest a be which it does not possess. The present bou look like coal scuttles, and will hardly succeed making any one look handsomer. In their any to grow all of a sudden, they have burst out hind as before. They may be decidedly sty but are not graceful. A high pointed shelf truding over the forchead, and a bag of lace ha ing out of the crown, large enough for a pocket, is anything but artistic. Still, it is refr ing to see heads crowned with flowers instead feathers. To us there was always an incongr in robbing poor ostriches and smaller birds of t pretty tails, in order to trick out feminine he But flowers are a natural ornament. Doub one of the first things Eve did was to knot flo in her hair, and to this day flowers and rare in tation of flowers make the most simple and I tiful adorning of her multiplied daughters. most graceful spring hat worn is the simple s void of the silk or lace crown, trimmed with ded green or violet tints.

OUR FIX ALWAYS .- We have either a fea a famine in the way of locals. One week we scarcely find time to write up all the items or them a place in the local department, and next week we may hunt the town over and our brain to distraction and not get up enough fill a column. We wish things in this line be systematized a little, it would be a great : to local reporters. If the dearth continues w tend to vacate the tripod ere a week, take the Mail down the valley of the Blue Juniata, pr at the "scenes of our youth," shoulder a fishing and tackle, seek some sequested nook in close imity to the haunts of "speckled beauties," them a fly and line, and if they are foolish en to take a bite and hold on, we shall take ple in elevating them in the most approved n and according to the latest improvements a Isaac Walton's principal occupation.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS .- Within the week we have been the recipients of visits fro of the heroes of well fought battles, viz:-Alex. F. M'Kinney, of company A, 1st Neb regiment, which participated in the battle of Donelson, and C. D. Bowers, of Company the "gallant three hundred" of the 84th 1 reg't, which made the famous charge at Wir ter. Cant. M'K. has been ill for some time from an attack of typic id fever, which set is mediately after the battle of Fort Donelson. also suffering from the effects of army, or ch diarrhœa, which he contracted. We are pi to learn, however, that he is gradually recove Young Bowers was wounded in the knee, atchester, and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. delphia, where, under the care of the excellent cians and nurses of that institution, he soo covered, and is now ready for service again.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The friends of perance and the public generally are hereby fied that an address on the subject of tempe will be delivered in the Division room of Al Division, S. of T., second story of Masonic ple, on Saturday evening next, at 71 o'cloc D J. Neff. Esq. Those who have heard Mr. lectures heretofore will not require urging to their attendance. To those who have not him we would say, attend if you possibly ca we assure you that you will not be disappe but on the contrary receive a rich treat. open to all and every comfort afforded the room will permit. Remember, Saturday e

THERE ARE NO TRIFLES.—There are things as trifles in the biography of man. make up the sea. Acorns cover the eart oaks, and the ocean with navies. Sands m the bar in the harbor's mouth on which are wrecked; and little things in youth accur into character in age, and destiny in eternity the links in that glorious chain which is in around all, we can see and admire, or at le mit; but the staple to which all is fastene which is the conductor of all, is the thr

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!-See adverti under the above caption in another column. of our citizens are acquainted with the adand remember when he opened a small s the corner where Foust & Etnier now do be By frugality, perseverance, and selling g reasonable prices he has prospered. He served success and secured it. His stock u braces almost everything in the line of m dise. Give him a call friends, his goods

IMPORTANT BATTLES PENDING.—We aw impatience the result of the approaching b Richmond and Corinth, and scan the dail; closely to find out the movements of our t You can get the principal daily papers and torial weeklies, together with humorous and monthlies, at Andy Clabaugh's. A also a full stock of school books, cigars,