Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

People's Union County Convention of Blair County.

The people of Blair county in favor of sustain-ing the present National and State Administrategrity of the Union and to crush out this unholy reballion, by every power of the C reballion, by every power of the Government, are requested to select two Delegates from each Ward, Borough, or Township in the county, to meet in County Convention, at Hollidaysburg, on Tues-day, 17th day of June, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, to nominate candidates for county officers, appoint Congressional and Sena-torial Conferees, as well as select delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, and take such other steps as may be deemed advisable for the honor and well as may be deemed any sende for the nonor and wer-fare of our State and country. The Delegates meeting to be held the Saturday previous; in the Boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock 'P. M., and in the Township be-

the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. CRAWFORD IRWIN, Chairman. JACOB BURLEY, Sec'y.

What made Jackson Retreat

A letter from Harper's Ferry states that Stonewall Jackson had seven brigades of infantry with him after his junction with Ewell, and sat down before Harper's Ferry with an effective force of tweety-two thousand men. There were twentythree regiments of infantry, fifty-two pieces of artillery, and twenty-five hundred cavalry. under Ashby. He had made all his dispositions for an attack by flänk and in front of our slender forces, when a courier arrived from Winchester with the alarming intelligence that McDowell and Fremont were converging upon his rear. In two hours his whole column was in retreat. The day previous he had thrown two regiments across the Shenandoah. and had himself visited London Heights and taken a deliberate survey of our position and the defensive preparation made against his apprehended attack. It was the "fire in the rear," and not the formidable obstacles in front, that caused him to withdraw so precipitately.

Had twenty-four hours more elapsed before Fremont and McDowell appeared in the valley, Jackson would have been in possession of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. He knew our strength and weakness, and that there was not sufficient force to defend the position against the triple | he rederal army, instead of the grey linsy wolsev attack by which he expected to carry it. The rebels have taken less out of the valley than they brought into it. The necessary rapidity of their retreat compelled them to disencumber themselves of everything that would embarrass their progress, At Charlestown they left all property untouched, Hospital and commissary stores, &c., such as they consumed during their short stay, were untouched. and several officers have found their private property, consisting of trunks and valises, filled with clothing, undisturbed. It is believed that the same

Our Army Correspondence.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) In the Field near Richmond, June 1st, 1862. (MESSES. MCCRUM & DEEN:-Gentlemen-I

again resume a seat for the purpose of giving you a certain portion of my own personal observation in the "tented field." I presume you are aware that ve are at present within sight of the great Capitol of the sham Confederacy. Yes, gentlemen, here we are, and have been for the last four days, knocking, at the gate, slightly, however, but with a determination not to be rebuked or overcome by Jeff. Davis' chivalric (?) hordes. Our march from Yorktown was performed under the most unfavorable auspices-the roads, almost the entire distance to this place, being miserably cut up by trains, as well as many and various obstructions placed in them for the purpose of retarding our march. But the iron nerves and determined vigor of our troops under the direction of Brigadier General Bayard, overcome them all, encamping only long enough to enable dur men to reconstruct the roads in some

places, and in others make new ones over which our artillery and wagons might be more safely and few shots from one of our batteries soon silenced think the narch from Yorktown is a pretty fair specimen of what our army can and will do in order to carryout the grand design of suppressing the rebellior. At Williamsburg the rebels made feeble effort at resistance, but arrayed against our troops they sppeared as chaff before the wind. We drove them rapidly before us-on and on-into norning. their very capital, where, joined by large forces in waiting, they determined to again resist us. How low they will remain in this present menacing attitude, wil be left to their own judgment and discretion for when the proper time arrives our army and will again march forth, and woe betide the foe who oppose them.

During the last few days we have had several skirnishes, pretty extensive ones, too, and, as usual, they result in our favor. These are only forerunners of what is sure to be the final result; and were the instigators of this foul scheme not actuated by selfish and impure motives, they could perceive the hopelessness of their cause in the freuent and brilliant triumphs of our arms. On ast Thursday, the first serious firing commenced. and each day it increases in extent, while to-day was kept up, at intervals, until after dark, (I now write at 10 o'clock.) There goes a very heavy report. On last Friday I seen about 300 prisoners brought in, mostly North Carolinians, among hem was one major, and several captains and ieutenants, all haggard and worn out with fatigue ind hunger. Some of them expressed themselves s heartily sick of the war, saying that many only ook for an opportunity to lay down their arms and missing. starn to the Union. Yesterday we again brought

several prisoners, among whom was a young utenant, graduate from West Point, and aid to en Joseph Johnston. He is rather a handsome llow, quite gay and talkative, seemingly at peret ease in Camp. Were he clothed in the light luepants and dark blue jacket or dress coat of of the secesh, this young officer would present quite a hadsome appearance, for he seems every inch a soldr. To-day, I learn, as a partial result of the figh that we have taken two Brigadier Generals. andeveral other officers and privates. One of the enerals is severely wounded, and the other obstately refuses to give his name. The other prisers were anxious to meet acquaintances;

manof whom did. The major who was brought in ofFriday, stepped up to our medical director, and aking him by the hand, gave him a right

will be found true at Winchester, and that all the hear shake, enpressing great joy at seeing him, a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the id king once more in his native land of freedom. **fovernment** property taken by them, as well as all our sick and wounded, with the addition of I head several of the soldiers express a desire to their own, will be found' there and Strausburg. join bur ranks, as soon as they became recruited It was a useless and costly raid to Jackson, by again. It was indeed a sorry sight to see those which nothing was gained to his own cause, ant poor fellows, many with worn out shoes, grey milithe prestige of success lost as rapidly as it wa tary pants, citizens' coat and straw hat, looking like anything else than soldiers. They have been gained. Gen. Halleck's headquarters : in the rebel service about nine months, and some A NEW CAMP OF INSTRUCTION .- The Secretar a year, and only received two or three months' pay. of War has just issued an order directing that One of them remarked that he would now make camp of instruction for 50,000 men, cavalry, art | the Jeff. Davis government a present of his back lery and infantry, in due proportions, be immed pay, as he thought they needed it more than he ately formed near Annapolis, Md. Major Gener will. They were all sent off to Fortress Monroe Wool. U. S. A., will command the camp. in add he next morning. tion to his duties as Department Commander I learn that the 62d were engaged in the fight The ground will be selected, and the troops, whi at Hanover, but am unable to say anything in parwill be assembled as rapidly as possible under icular of them. Of one thing I am satisfied, that they sustained the honor of the old Keystone State, ders from the War Department, will be placed position as they arrive. Brigadier General S. making themselves the pride and envy of the thou-Graham is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry sands already enrolled to follow their example .-the camp. Brevet Brigadier General Harv And I know, or rather feel an inward answer, that Brown, as Chief of Artillery, according to his b company M were not lacking in either courage or vet. A Chief of the Infantry arm will hereat ability. I had ever expected to participate with be designated. The Chief of Ordnance, the b company M in her iniatory fight, and strike blow Master Generals, Commissary General, Story with blow in unison with several choice friends, of General and Paymaster General, will ex 11 three months experience, but fate has ordered othnate an experienced regular officer as that 90 erwise. If I cannot join them in the great strugtheir respective Departments at the catanp. [12] gle, I dare record their deeds of valor, and rest asofficers will be subject to the orders of Gen sured, gentlemen, I shall make truthful record so and under his supervision, and will, without deb, far as my ability extends. I have predicted a hero establish a hospital and depot of all the suppli for our company, and shall follow him to the end. necessary for the health and efficiency of the troop I promised to write you when we get into Richat points where issues may be conveniently mad mond, and my next letter will be from that city.---The great battle has yet to come off, and with it the keys that will unlock the gates of that city .-- Bull Run..... notes of the Warren Bank, known as the Nor That will be just at the proper time if a fight at all Davis Creek, Mo Western Bank, are now wholly redeemed by mon is necessary, and if so, I expect to see many brave laid low ere it is over. Yours, BLAIN. dealers. Some of the facts in reference to t failure are detailed by a newspaper published PROGRESS OF OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET .--- Three Mill Spring that locality. On the 26th instant, the not large and splendid impregnable war steamers, on Roanoke Island. were received with distrust in New York, and the plan of Ericsson's Monitor, are nearing com- Fort Donelson..... telegraphic dispatch was sent to Warren, instruc nletion in New York. The builder is Thomas F. ing the bank officers to take care of the deposite Pea Ridge... and billholders. On Tuesday morning, when the Rowland. These vessels will be finished on the stocks, and they are to be launched about the first institution opened its doors, a panic stricken croy Newbern Winchester. went in to get their money redeemed. Specie, at of August. Three other boats of the same kind are building at Boston, Massachusetts, two at other notes were paid out to these visitors till not Chester, Pennsylvania, and one at Wilmington, when the funds gave out. The President, mea while, had left for New York, and immediate Delaware, making nine in all. In addition to these the Government is building several other after, the institution closed its doors, and a noti Vest Point. was posted on them stating that they would not I iron-clad vessels of the strongest character, so that re-opened until the return of the aforesaid Pres we shall soon be in possession of an iron-clad fleet Banks' retreat. estimated. dent, Hon. B. Brown. The newspaper fron that will be able to compete with any of the naval Hanower Court House...... which the above facts are taken, anxiously inquires powers of the world. Skirmishes. whether Brown's soul, reputed to be marching on, FLEET BEFORE CHARLESTON .- Through rebel

bats has appeared before that city, and are now

ad men had landed on James', John's and Bat-

Severe Fight at Harrisonburg.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following despatch was received at the War Department to-day, by egraph from Front Royal :

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, Army in the Field, Harrisonburg, June 7. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

pleted. The barracks, hospital buildings, horse sheds, forage barns, and three large commissary The army reached this place at two o'clock yes terday, driving out the enemy's rear from the hea Severe skirmishing continued from that time ance were bursted and the carriages burnt. A reuntil dark, the enemy's rear being closely pursued connoisance made to Fulton, two miles below, does by our advance.

The 1st New Jersey Cavalry, after driving the nemy through the village, fell into an ambuscade mines are underneath. The fortifications are unwoods, to the south-east of the town, in which Colonel Wyndham, of that regiment, usually strong; several heavy guns were casemated captured, and considerable loss sustained form of covers, on the river bank; all of which were destroyed. No small arms or camp equipage Colonel Cheseret, with his brigade, sub engaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his position and taking his camp. Dr. Fowlkes, of the Avalanche, will be one of the

At about eight o'clock a battalion of Colonel Kane's Pennsylvania Regiment entered the woods, and maintained, for half an hour, a vigorous attack, (in which both sides suffered driving the enemy before them. The enemy attempted to shell our troops, but a

speedily transported. All things considered, I his guns. After dark the enemy continued his retreat. Full particulars will be forwarded by J. C. FREMONT. Mai. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURG, June 7. The advance guard of General Fremont reached Harrisonburg this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There was no fighting during the march.

Jackson camped here last night and left this

A body of cavalry, sent on a reconv force of cavalry and infantry strongly posted in the Jeff Thompson, Beauregard, Sumter and Little reconnoissance three miles force of the strong words. reconnoissance three miles further than ordered. rashly led forward the 1st New Jersey cavali was driven back by a force of rebel infantry who were in ambush. Col. Wyndham is a pris-oner. Captain Shellmire and Captain Haines were either killed, or severely wounded and taken prisoners. Captain Charles is missing. All the officers acted bravely and vainly endeavored to rally heir men. Captain Janeway gallantly attempted a flanking movement which covered the retreat of the first battalion. He is unhurt. His regiment

ost 34 killed, wounded and missing. General Bayard, with the Bucktail, or Kane rifles, and 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, and Cheseret's Brigade, consisting of the 16th and 8th Virginia, vere ordered forward to support our forces. Cheseret drove a body of the enemy from their position. and captured their camp and some stores, without The Kane rifles, numbering 125 men, found hemselves opposed and flanked in the woods by our regiments of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn, suffered sevreely. Lieut. Col. Kane was seriously wounded and taken prison-er. Captain Taylor was also wounded and captured. Capt. W. F. Blanchard was wounded severely .--Lieut. J. J. S. Wayn was probably killed. After the most gallant fighting, the rifles were driven back with a loss of fifty-five killed, wounded, and

LATEST.

WASHINGTON, June 10.-The following was reved at the War Department this morning. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD,) Harrisonburg, June 7-9 P. M. Hon. E. M. Staunton, Secretary of War:

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very se

vere, and many of both were left on the field.-Their retreat is by an almost impassable road Montgomery, flag officer, and his men succeeded along which many wagons were left in the woods, in making their escape in the woods on the Ar wagon loads of blankets, clothing, and other kansas shore. quipments are piled up in all directions. The Federal ram Lancaster, struck by

During the evening, many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of General Stahl's origade Gen. Ashby who covered the retreat with his and stunned temporarily, but soon recovered, and vhole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, continued on deck throughout the action. This is

and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity was among the killed did good execution, picking off the enemy's gun-ners at every opportunity. The rebel loss in killed, Gen. Milroy made a reconnoisance to-day about seven miles on the Port Republic road and found

special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican

Wednesday the work of destruction was com-

guns were left, part of them spiked ; the bal-

reveal the enemy there. Combustibles are still

burring at several points, and it is feared that

by heavy wood-work thrown over them, in the

first to hoist the Federal flag on the approach of

the Federal flotilla. They say that he has preached

and has been twice imprisoned for his fearless de-

unciations of the Confederate authorities.

engagement became general at long range.

WHOLE REBEL ELEET SUNK OR CAPTURED

the way, and the blow intended for her struck the

rebel boat General Price, taking away her wheel.

and making it necessary to run ashore, where she

sent shot which, unfortunately for the rebels, struck

the boat General Lovell, rendering her unmanage

channel directly opposite the city.

ssion doctrine under protest for several months,

remain. Late refugees from Memphis say

dated Fort Pillow the 5th, 11 A. M., says: The

rebels really evacuated this fort on Tuesday night,

leaving one mortar and two guns to answer us .-

ouses, full stores, were burned. Over a dozer

The Fall of Memphis-A Desperate Conversations with Rebel Officers. Naval Engagement. The Battle of Bull Rom and the Evacuation

vears.

-The Rebel Force at Yorktown.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post Yorktown fell in, among the rebel officers captured in the pursuit, with Capt. G. W. Conner, o Natches, Miss., (Jeff, Davis Legion of Cavalry) in whom he recognised an old classmate at Yale, and whose hospitality he had enjoyed in subsequent In the conversation which eusued is the following interesting exposition of certain hitherto nnexplained circumstances connected with the bat tle of Bull Run or Manassas, and the siege of

rktown: Onestion—"Why was the official report of the pattle of Manassas so long withheld from the public by the generals?"

Answer-" Principally because Gens. Johnston and Beauregard did not consider it expedient to disclose the strength of our force at that battle,-Your official and newspaper reports had greatly exaggerated the strength of our army at that bat tle. It was not the policy of our commanders to disclose the true strength of our force, as our army of the Potomac was designed as an army of menace merely, and not of attack. The design of om President was not to attack Washington, but to

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BEFORE MEMPHIS so continually threaten it that you would be obliged A dispatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, says: to hold a large army in the vicinity to protect the city, thus obliging you to withdraw your troops The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning .rom other points of attack at the South and West Our forces are in possession of Memphis. The or preventing you from reinforcing those points .-flotilla, five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Again, the battle was so dearly won that the offi-Wright at two o'clock on Thursday morning, and finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph the flocial report of it at an early day would have given our troops more encouragement than ours." tilla passed on, and at eight o'clock on Thursday Q-"Why did Mr. Davis reject the policy of evening the gunboats anchored two miles above

Gen. Beauregard in regard to the attempt to take Memphis, the rams remaining a short distance oosession of Washington? above. A reconnoisance was made and the enemy's fleet, consisting of the following vessels: Gen.

Marvland.' During the night the rebel fleet moved down the Q-"What regiment of our army fought the

river, and at davlight were out of sight, but, in nost gallantly at Manassas? -"The Fourteenth of Brooklyn and Griffin" half an hour afterwards, were seen coming up, formed in line of battle. Our gunboats had in the meantime, weighed anchor, and, followed by sevrams, moved slowly toward the rebel fleet Q-"What errors do your officers think we when a shot from the Little Rebel, from a rifled committed at this battle that caused us to lose the gun, at a long range, fell within a short distance day "

f the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance.-A--- "If you had fought the battle Thursday The Cairo replied with a broadside, and soon the Friday, you would have won it. The delay at Blackburn's Ford was fatal to you. You made a The rams had in the meantime advanced, and the rebel great military error in allowing Johnston to reinram Beauregard being some distance in advance,

force Beauregard. You fought the battle by regiwas signalled out by the Federal rams Monarch ments, while we fought it by brigades and div and Queen of the West, each striving first to strike There were many times before one o'clock sions. the rebel craft. The Monarch succeeded in strikin the afternoon of that day in which you might ing her amidships, almost cutting her in two, have won the battle if you had vigorously attacked causing her to fill and sink immediately, in the our centre, since the centre of our line of battle had ecome very weak by reason of the continual reinforcements General Johnston was obliged to send to the left, which was so fiercely pressed by your At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dash at the Monarch, which by this time was in the right. It was a severely contested battle on your midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful moveside. Your soldiers fought gallantly but they were ment of the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of

not commanded.³ Q-"Why did you not follow up our retreat? A-"We had no idea of the completeness of our victory at the time, and besides we were in no

ondition to follow up the retreat? WHY MANASSAS WAS EVACUATED.

-"Why did you evacuate Manasas?" ble. Immediately after she was run down by the -" Because General McClellan had so strongly Queen of the West. A broadside from the Benton ortified the city of Washington that fifty thousan took effect on the sides of the Jeff. Thompson she was run ashore, and soon after was in flames, of his well disciplined troops could as well have held the position as two hundred thousand. and burned to the water's edge. Four rebel boats generals knew that he designed as early as February having been disabled, the remainder of their fleet to send a large part of his force by water to some point near Richmond, to take that city. It was the retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sunter, Bragg and Little Rebel, which had desire of our commanders, during all the winter months, that McClellan should attack Manassas. een abandoned by most of their crews. Captain but as he avoided to do so, it became necessary for

to secretly withdraw our forces, so that we could concentrate them at once in the vicinity of Richmond, inasmuch as your army, by water, could reach that city much sooner than ours could Beauregard early in the engagement, was slightly disabled. Colonel Ellet, in command of the Fedfall back by land. Our evacuatian is considered eral rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter, our officers as the most masterly movement in history of warfare,'

entreville and Manassas during the winter ?" A-"I do not feel at liberty to state the number. manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who However, it was greatly exaggerated by your newspaper reports.

THE REBEL FORCE AT YORKTOWN

Embalming.

Embalment of the beave slain, and the sick who Embainent of service of their country, has lately have given in the sector consolation to sor owing relatives, and is extensively practiced. Those who are engaged in the pursuit grade their charges ac cording to the rank of the deceased, varying from \$15 to \$100. The body of a private soldier is

subalaned for \$15, and sent home in a handsome coffin for \$15 more. The process is simply to make an incision in any one of the atteries, and to inject therein a liquid invented by a Dr. Sucanet, of Paris, which is a secret to the operatory, A body dving through sickness, is thus prepared in three hours, but when wounds have been received, a much longer time is required, accordin to the quantity and nature of the injuries.

gun-shot wound protracts embalment to eight ars, and cases occur where the process lasts for two days. An ordinary mode of conducting this operation has been to inject arsenic in the veing is done to preserve corpses for dissection, bn this is only temporary in its effects, and moreover

renders a corpse poisonous. It thoroughly pre-vades the surface of the skin, which, if kissed h relatives, creates illness, and often death. Touch ing a corpse thus prepared, with a cut or abraided

finger, would engender a serious sore and great pain, perhaps terminating fatally. The embalming fluid of Sucquet exercises a remarkable effect, indurating the flesh, rendering it exceedingly hard and of marble whiteness. Ever discolored bodies lose, under its influence, their purple tinge, and become of a light yellow, Owing to recent invention, opportunities of testing its powers of preservation have not extended for a long period, but many bodies are in existence in

this country which were embalmed by this process in 1852 and subsequent years, which have not in the slighest degree altered, and promise to remain in the same condition indefinitely.

In connection with this subject it might be inter sting to learn the mode of embalment of the farfamed Egyptian mummies, which are handed down to us, after an interment of several thousands of years, dried and perfectly black. The process was very simple, although it occupied a very long time; the brain and intestines were first extracted-the

first through the nostrils, and the second by an in cision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed, and the stomach filled with perfumes and The whole person was then covered with natron (native carbonate of soda) for seventy days. It was then washed, steeped in a balsam, en-

wrapped in many thicknesses of linen, and way finally ready for the sarcophagus.

How Andrew Johnson treats Rebels.

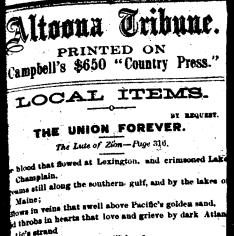
"Our Rebel citizens will find the following order in blank, issued to the Provost-Marshal by Governor Johnson, full of highly useful information .--It has been executed already, and will be from time to time as the public good demands it. Gen tlemen who persist in attering libellous sentiments may prepare for a speedy trip South; they cannot remain here. They can no more be tolerated than scorpions, adders and tarantulas in an orderly community which has any regard for its own safety :----"STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPART. MENT, NASHVILLE, June 3, 1862 .- Col. Stanley Matthews, Provost Marshal :- Dear Sir-Mr. -s hereby remanded to your custody, there to renain until arrangements can be made for his transtation South, in connection with such others as may be ready and are required to be sent beyond the national lines, there to be left with the distinct understanding that if he re-crosses and comes again within said lines during the existing rebellion, he shall be considered as a spy and dealt with ac cordingly.

Very respectfully, "ANDREW JOHNSON, "Military Governor. -, before he is remanded to

prison, determines to take the oath of allegiance and give bond in the sum of \$1000 for his faithful servance, he will be released on so doing. "ANDREW JOHNSON."

Q-What was the number of your troops at REPENTANT REBELS .- The Paducah corresponlent of the Chicago Journal writes that over 500 deserters from the rebel army lately at Corinth. have arrived at Paducah during the past few weeks,

reported themselves at the Provost Mashal's office and voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance.-



CROBUS .- Then who will dare ! Then who will dare to sunder t Then who will dare ? Reacho it in thunder

- Columbia laughs to greet the smill

mac sighs beside the patriot hero's grave ; from the streaming everglades to Huron's lordly for glory of the nation's past thrills thro' a kindred blog Then who will dare ? &c.

ered legacy ye never can divide, take from village urchin, nor the son of city pride; the hunter's white-haired child, who finds a fruit

ueless lakes are sparkling bright, when home.

vors roam! Then who will dars? &c.

lrew his sword at Eutaw's field and bl

ern feet bold across the Delawars amid the snow and sloet where the natal lo! upon

hears Franklin's of Jafferson hurning page

Then who will dare ! #c.

an the South sell out her share in Bunker's hos height

an the North give up her bones of Yorktown's cla fight ?

ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves? d in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudi waves ?

Then who will dare ! &c.

THE PURLIC SCHOOLS .- After a session of nin oths, the public schools of our borough came t lose on Friday last. It is the opinion of the rectors that the teachers and scholars have a uitted themselves nobly, during that time, and t the parents, and citizens generally, have caus ongratulate themselves on securing the service uch faithful and efficient teachers; and, while the children have done well, some have even anced beyond the most sanguine expectation their friends. If others have not progressed ir studies as rapidly as it was desired the ould, perhaps the fault lies at home; the boy have played truant occasionally, or he man been permitted to remain at home day afte on the most trivial pretexts. If such is the and the boy's classmates have outstripped in learning, it is no fault of the teachers.so far as we are informed, such cases hav exceedingly rare; and they generally are ere the parents do their duty and where teacher lerstand the knack of winning the affections and fidence of the pupil. With such schools as w e, ignorance in the rising generation would b ost inexcusable. Since the close of the fre ools, Mr. Elder and Miss McCrum have opene ubscription school in the East Ward School oms, where instructions will be given in all th nches usually taught in common schools. Th gh School, Prof. Miller, principal, will have cation after this week. VID FOR THE SOLDIERS .---- We are pleased to that our citizens are at last getting their eve en in regard to their duty to the sick an unded soldiers now in the different militar spitals. This is a move in the right direction all should take an active part in helpin ng such a praise-worthy enterprise. A num of articles have already been forwarded to th ve sufferers, and more are being collected f same purpose. We hope to see the "mountain " give a good account of herself in this matter ost every family could spare something for s ble a cause : and we have no doubt that the triotic young men of our town, who have no been called upon to make any sacrifice for their antry, but who have been permitted to remain me and enjoy all its pleasures, would cheer y contribute of their means to purchase articles ssary for the well-being of those, who, in the ence of our beloved country, have met with ortune. Especially do we think the young ux would "shell out," if waited upon by a amittee of smiling, bright-eved, bewitching ng ladies, such as Altoona can boast of. We rely throw out this hint-let the prime mover the noble undertaking act in the matter as the proper. Persons wishing to contribut thing, bandages, lint, et cetera can obtain al essary information by calling on Mrs. Rosen g, East Ward. THE MENAGEBIE.—By reference to an advement in another column, it will be seen that n Amburgh's Menagerie, the only real and ex ively "animal show" in the United States, wi bibit in this place on Friday, the 20th day ae. We see this grand institution very highl ten of by the press everywhere. It is said to b largest collection of animals in the world, an gentlemanly agent, who visited our sanctur other day, assures us that there is no circus, o thing of that kind, connected with the Menag Therefore, we intend to go ourselves, an dvise everybody else, and all their friends, and take their families along, as they ma again have an opportunity of witnessin an interesting and instructive exhibition

"P. S.-If Mr. -

••• w nat was the number of your troops at

A-"Because we could not have held the capitol, so long as you had possession of the Potomac. It was the policy of Gen. Beauregard and others of our leaders, to capture that city and liberate

has any of the bank funds in charge, and if so, ources we have information that a fleet of gunwhen it will arrive at Warren.

The Chicago Tribune says there are thousands of soldiers in the West who were sent home sick. but are now well, who do not intend to return to their regiments until the war is over, when they will report to draw their pay.

will report to draw their pay. we don't to draw their pay. we don't more than fifty miles of entrenchments, and full we don't more than fifty miles of entrenchments, and full two hundred miles of wagon roads! Four par-allels, each more than twelve miles in length, three the table, by a large majority, Senator Sumier's accounts. Charleston may be now in possession or four rods wide, corduroged and bridged-lead-bill to allow negroes to carry the mails s the of the Feleral army, and the stars and stripes United States. Sensible legislation. vaving over that hot-bed of secession to-day.

J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding. The Retreat of Beauregard.

LOUISVILLE, June 9. The following despatch has been received from

The United States forces now occupy Baldwin, Juntown, Jackson and Bolivar. The railroad repairs are progressing rapidly. The enemy passed Guntown last night, retreat-ing southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that here have been twenty thousand deserters from the rebel army since it left Corinth. These deserters are mostly from the Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from those States passed down closely guarded on both sides by Mississippi and Alabama troops. It is believed by country people that Beauregard can't enter Columbus with half of the troops he brought away from Corinth. The whole country east and North of Baldwin is full of armed soldiers returning from Tennessee and Kentucky. General Pope telegraphs from the advance that

the prisoners who first desired to be exchanged now want to take the oath. The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles around. The wealthiest families are now destitute and starving, and the women and children are crying for bread, the males, their protectors, having been forced into the army. The enemy is represented to be greatly suffering

KILLED AND WOUNDED .- The number of killed and wounded is not so great as many imagined. According to a statement in the New York Herald, the whole number on the Union side, with the exception of the loss sustained in the late engagelent near Richmond, is as follows: KILLED. WOUNDER

1.012 228 711 Lexington, Mo..... - 39 120 266 Ball's Bluff 223 Belmont..... 288 207 Fort Henry 31 222 1,735 446 Fort Craig. 140 972 Attack of the Merrimac.... 201 108 466 540 Pittsburg Landing..... 7.882 Yorktown.... Fts. Jackson and St. Phillip 120 119 Williamsburg 1,411 [cDowell.... 225 Near Corinth 149

Total. . 5 991 20.369 At the battle of Waterloo alone, the losses on the side of the victors, in killed and wounded, was oving up to attack it. Also that several thous- loss thus far in the present war. nearly four thousand more than the entire Union

ty Islands. A despatch from Charleston says Halleck took command at Pittsburg Landing, our Halleck took command at Pittsburg Landing, our the story may sound. Imes' Island, and forced to retire. We don't more than fifty miles of entrenchin army has built, incredible as the story may sound,

handled a spade or an axe in all their lives.

-53

wounded and prisoners is heavy, but not yet fully ascertained. Our tugs are busily engaged up the crews of their disabled boats. -----

the only casualty on our side. Our rams were

WHY FREMONT DIDN'T BAG JACKSON .- The Wheeling Intelligencer has the following in rela tion to Fremont's failure to get in Jackson's rear, as was intended when he was ordered in pursuit : "We notice that some of the Washington des-

patches ask why Gen Fremont did not take a more direct road across from Franklin, and throw imself in Jackson's rear, and completely cut off his retreat. It is very easy to ask such a question. The glib people who propose it do not know, perhaps, that for four days previous to his march Gen. Fremont's troops had had scarcely a bite of bread that they were subsisting on fresh neat, without

even salt. To have moved further south in a line hat would have taken him directly opposite to Harrisonburgh, would simply have been to lead his troops out in the wilderness to starve to death. As it was, he could, with the greatest difficulty ubsist his troops at Franklin, and was compelled to come round by Petersburgh and meet his supplies. Jackson being a General and not a letter

writer for the New York newspapers, knew this before he commenced his pursuit of Banks." ----

The New York Times has the following i egard to a little baby on exhibition at Barnum' Baby Show, at the American Museum, New York The child is seven months old, and its mother live in Cincinnati :

"This little baby is, we presume, the least of all little things. Its mother is not large, but that has aothing to do with it. The baby is little per se; ts head is so small that one is tempted to believe t to be a doll; its features are scarcely visible; its frame is absolutely the *ne plus ultra* of attenuation and its arms and legs are easily encircled by ar ordinary sized finger ring. We saw it in the nur sery, just before it was taken on the stage for exibition in the Lecture-room, but, in spite of persistent efforts on the part of the attendant, we could not be induced to touch it even, for fear we might break it."

THE TRUE DOCTRINE. Parson Brownlow, it accepting an invitation to lecture before the New York Union Association, says: Southern man as I am, if the South, in her madness and folly, will force the issue upon the country, of Slavery and no Union, or a Union and no slavery, I am for the Union, though every other institution in the country perish ! I am for sustain-ing this Union, if it shall require "coercion" or "subjugation," or what is worse, the annihilation of the rebel population of the land?

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE FRENCH .----correspondent writing from Key West on the 30th f May, says :-- "The United States frigate Potomac has just arrived from Vera Cruz, Mexico, 300 296 1,740 bringing the important imformation of the complete ascomfiture of the French forces, on the line of the Mexican route to the city, and their repulse and hasty retreat to Vera Cruz. No particulars have been received of the engagements-a heavy gale of wind continuing all day, preventing communication with the frigate here. Enough is known however, to assure you that the French eagles have been obliged to fold their wings, and the entire army have countermarched, and are now directing their course towards the sea-coast, retreating rapidly with great loss before a victorious and superior

Mark A new French informal machine is described capable of destroying six iron plated steamers at a distance of more than three thousand yards. The British Admiralty, it is said, are already ac quainted with the secret of the invention,

Yorktown and Gloucester when our army first made its appearance?" A-" Not far from ten thousand." Q-" Why did you not evacuate at once?"

A-"Because it was necessary to gain time for the concentration of troops from all quarters, about ichmond. We were strongly reinforced at Yorktown during the time you were pushing forward the siege, supposing it was the policy of General McClellan to land a sufficient force in the rear of Gloucester to take that place, and then, if possible, to cross the York river and cut off our retreat It was the expectation that this might be accomplished, with the aid of your gunboats, that deter-

mined the council of war to decide on the evacuation of Yorktown and Gloucester. Q-"Does not the frequent retreat of your troops tend to discourage and demoralize them ?" A=""Not in the least. They have the utmost onfidence in General Jo. Johnston. He has got them out of so many worse scrapes that they now believe that whatever he does-no matter whats purely strategical. Our force retreated from Yorktown in good order. History will so record it. Our small loss in the retreat against so many

adverse circum pces is conclusive as to this.— That division of your army which pushed forward on land seriously threatened our rear guard, but the delay in getting up your troops by water to West Point allowed our army to escape." Q-"What was your force at the time you evacuted Yorktown?"

A-"Of course I am not at liberty to state the number of our troops; but the strength of our army in Virginia to-day is much larger than at any other time during the war. Every inch of ground after your army reaches the vicinity of Richmond will be contested by at least an equal force to your own."

A CURIOUS MACHINE .- Among the other curious instruments, exhibited in the Philosophical In strument Department, in the London Great Exhibition, is a machine, exhibited by Mr. Peters, for microscopic writing. With this machine of Mr Peters, it is stated that the words "Mathew Mar-shall, Bank of England," can be written in the two and half millionth of an inch in length; and it is actually said that calculations made on this data show, that the whole Bible can be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch.-The words to be written microscopically are written in pencil, in ordinary characters, on a sheet of paper at the bottom of the instrument. But the

pencil with which this is done communicates by a series of levers and gimbals with another minute pencil and table at the top, by means of which the ordinary writing of the pencil and the microscopic writing both move in unison, though the motion o the latter is so graduated that a stroke of a quar-

ter of an inch at the bottom is only a stroke of a millionth of an inch at the top, the shape and character of both marks being nevertheless cisely alike in outline. As a matter of course, the microscopic writing at the top is only visible under powerful magnifiers, and the object of the machine to mark bank notes with certain minute signa-

ures for the prevention of forgery;

SWARMS OF "CONTRABANDS."-The Chambers burg Times says: During the last few days the roads leading from the Virginia line to this place have been black with "confrabands," making their way North. Numbers of them, too, have passed through on the railroad. They are of all ages, colors and sizes-from the gray-haired slave, who has passed his days of usefulness to his master, to the infant in arms-from the ebony-hued to the light olive brown-and are of various degrees of intelligence, many of them quick and knowing,

others dull, lazy and stupid. Some of them have passed through,, but many are still quartered among the negroes of the town, some of the houes being crowded almost to suffocation,

They came straggling in, worn, weary and dejected, and declare themselves sick of Jeff. Davis Confederacy. Many also reach Fort Henry, Columbus, Hickman, and other points. One of the number, named Winston, who kept himself conceàled near Paducah, sent in a very penitent letter before he ventured to show himself. He said he had been ten months in the rebel army, having been deluded by Secessionists as to the character of the war, and went to fight for "Southern rights," He was in the army long enough to destroy his constitution, and had reached home on urlough without money, clothes or health, and was willing and anxious to get back under the old Stars and Stripes.

> There are fifty ships under the English flag ying off New Orleans and Mobile to buy cotton at any price when these ports are opened.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD! STEP BY STEP! THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally it he has this apring gone into the Dry Good business, d has just received a large and entirely new stock of

Dress Goods or the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiestand n FASHIONABLE PATTERNS. and among which may be found every quality of goods, he names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate. In the line of pure, fresh and cheap **GROCERIES & PROVISIONS**

I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed. Store on the corner of Annie and Helen street, East Altoons. Howing Way 99 1869 Altoona, May 22, 1862.

TT S. ARMY .- WANTED IMME-5. ALOI 1. W. AN I F.D. 10105. DIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-fre. Pay ranges from \$13 to \$23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enjisted. each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted. By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is enlitled to

\$100 BOUNTY from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all

o all. For further information apply at the Recruiting Office. On Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona. Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL, 12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

OTICE .--- Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ROMAN RIEBENACK. isto of the Borough of Altoons, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make how the arms

claims of demands against the same, without delay, to will make known the same, without delay, to ADAM ODENWALDER, JOSEPHINE BIEBENACK, Executors of Roman Riebenack, de Alroosa, PA., May 1, 1862.

MAUTION.-WHEREAS MY WIFE U HANNAH L. SHELLENBERGER (formerly Has-nah L. Hibbs) has left my bed and board without aujust cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons not for harbor or trust her on my account as I am determined to pay no dobts of her contracting, after this date, unless ompelled by law. May 20, 1862-3t* ED. SHELLENBERGER.

J. G. ADLUM, Notary Public, ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA. Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1867

ONFEDERATE SCRIP .- This kind of money ing its way up North in considerable quantitie ough it is considerably below par. A ten do ote can be bought at Fettinger's Oak Hall fo cents, and for 25 cents he will sell you spec is of all the Confederate notes that are to in this part of the country. Speaking of the Hall reminds us that Fet. has just return the East, where he has been spending consi ly time in selecting the finest stock of Fourt ly fixings, toys, notions, &c., that has ev n brought to Altoona. All the leading per fals and daily papers in abundance. Fact.

IST ARRIVED .- Geis & Co. have just received e half a dozen pieces of all wool, ingrain, a carpets, together with a large stock of fan is goods for the ladies. They are determin eep up with the times, and be able to supp demands of their customers in any particula and examine their new stock.