Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1862.

Peace! Peace!!

It is fair to presume that all persons in the North, except unprincipled men who are making money by contracting, are in favor of peace, and would hail, with shouts of joy, the announcement that an honorable peace and undivided Union had been secured. But there are a class of clamorers for peace for political effect, who really do not desire it, unless it be secured in a manner which will give them an opportunity to assail the Administration, or on terms humiliating to a free and powerful nation. A lasting and honorable peace secured at this time, by the men in power, would forever blast the hopes of those who are now finding fault with every movement of the army and action of the Chief Executive. They know it is impossible for the Administration to secure an immediate honorable adjustment of the difficulties between the two sections, and preserve the Union, hence their attacks upon it. A peace secured in any manner, by our present rulers, would not be to the pleasement of these carpers. They know well enough that, in order to secure a permanent peace and preserve the Union, the rebels must be either annihilated, subjugated, or unconditionally lay down their arms and return to their allegiance and deliver up the leaders of the rebellion to the authorities of the land. If they will point out the most speedy way of accomplishing this result, they will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of their countrymen and convince the world that they are sincere in their professions.

We are told by these croakers that had the Crittenden compromise been accepted the war would have been avoided. No such thing. A member of Congress, from South Carolina, openly asserted, while the Crittenden compromise was under consideration, that should all the Northern members attach their names to a roll of paper and let the Southern members afterwards fill in the terms on which they would remain in the Union, they (the Southerners) would not agree to them. It was impossible to compromise with such men. They were determined on separation, and rebellion was the only means by which they could hope to obtain it. They did rebel, and they have not yet ceased to rebel, and until they have gained their point, or are convinced that they never will gain it, they will not cease to rebel. The Administration can offer no terms of compromise to traitors that would be otherwise than humiliating, and we are not yet ready to come down in the eyes of the world.

Again we were told that should the Democratic party triumph at the elections this fall, that triumph would go far towards securing peace. How, under existing circumstances, can the triumph of the Democratic party secure peace, unless it be by forcing the Administration into concession? And where is the loyal man in the Democratic party who would be willing to make the least concession to those now in rebellion against the government? Many loyal Democrats are placed in a false position by the leaders of the party.

It is publicly proclaimed that the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is a verdict against the war policy of the Administration. Did the mass of the voters who supported the Democratic nominees desire that their votes should be so regarded? We think not. And what effect must this proclamation have upon those in rebellion? Certainly none other than to induce them to believe that that there is a majority of the people at home, in the North, who sympathize with them, and to cause them to put forth greater exertions to accomplish their purposes. Are all who voted the Democratic ticket willing that their actions should be viewed in this light, or are they misrepresented by their leaders? By giving out that the result of the late elections was a verdict against the war policy of the Administration, the inevitable consequence must be to lengthen the war and add desperation to each engagement, rather than shorten it and obtain the coveted peace and prosperity promised. Our reasons for so thinking are, that the rebels, being informed that a majority of the people at home are opposed to the present policy of the Administration, will endeavor to prolong the war until a new Administration comes into power when they have reason to hope that they can secure their independence. There is no neutrality in this war. Those who are not for the government and do not sustain it, are against it, and directly, or indirectly, give aid and encouragement to those in rebellion.

There may be acts of the Administration of which both Democrats and Republicans do not approve, but the great mass of both are with the government in every act which has a tendency to crush the rebellion and hasten peace. How can we make concession to the Confederate authorities? Where can we place dividing lines between the two governments, many of which would be without a mark? The South would have Free Trade. The North must have a Tariff to protect her manufactures. What a fine chance for smuggling.—The slaves of the South would run off to the North and the North wouldn't catch them or help the South do it. What a fine chance for interminable feuds along the border. Concession and peace! No—the South does not want concessions. Separation and peace! No—everlasting strife. A conquered peace! Yes—with every living rebel in complete subjection, the authority and power of the government acknowledged on every foot of soil within our boundaries, and the "stars and stripes" the only ensign that kisses the breeze from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Give us such a peace, but none other.

Election Returns.—The returns from New York State are very meager. Twelve wards in New York city give Seymour, (Dem.) for Governor, 14,000 majority. He should have over 20,000 in the city to stand any show for an election. The returns from Massachusetts indicate the re-election of Gov. Andrews by a large majority.

Pennsylvania Election—Official.

The following is the official vote on the State ticket in all the counties received at the State Department:

	Slenker.	Cochran.
Adams,	2,966	2,555
Allegheny,	7,895	12,323
Armstrong,	2,476	2,250
Beaver,	1,734	2,268
Bedford,	2,320	1,679
Berks,	10,464	4,550
Blair,	1,894	2,485
Bradford,	1,761	5,824
Bucks,	6,542	5,855
Butler,	2,618	2,771
Cambria,	2,734	1,535
Cameron,		
Carbon,	1,691	997
Centre,	2,687	1,856
Chester,	4,870	7,224
Clarion,	2,355	1,396
Clearfield,	2,167	1,315
Clinton,	1,544	1,157
Columbia,	2,952	1,382
Crawford,	3,589	5,006
Cumberland,	3,515	2,671
Dauphin,	3,276	4,150
Delaware,	1,461	2,772
Elk,		
Erie,	2,713	4,255
Fayette,	3,639	2,709
Franklin,	3,140	3,157
Fulton,	1,009	726
Forest,		
Greene,	2,869	946
Huntingdon,	1,823	2,466
Indiana,	1,496	3,890
Jefferson,	1,483	1,412
Juniata,	1,548	1,094
Lancaster,	6,532	11,471
Lawrence,	1,053	2,551
Lebanon,	2,213	3,045
Lehigh,	4,750	2,806
Luzerne,	8,339	5,768
Lycoming,	3,521	2,608
M'Kean,	682	784
Mercer,	3,049	3,421
Mifflin,	1,370	1,468
Monroe,	2,118	456
Montgomery,	6,755	5,118
Montour,	1,239	765
Northampton,	4,460	1,969
Northumberland,	3,068	2,085
Perry,	1,959	1,917
Philadelphia,	33,323	36,124
Pike,	767	135
Potter,	326	1,103
Schuylkill,	7,075	5,481
Snyder,	1,253	1,592
Somerset,	1,415	2,475
Sullivan,	608	2,79
Susquehanna,	2,749	3,945
Tioga,	806	2,792
Union,	1,155	1,580
Venango,	2,284	2,213
Warren,	1,213	1,868
Washington,	4,163	3,734
Wayne,	2,760	1,810
Westmoreland,	5,040	3,673
Wyoming,	1,345	1,154
York,	7,396	4,310
Total	218,200	214,711

We estimate Elk at 311 for Slenker, and Cameron at 75 and Forest at 60 for Cochran. They will not exceed this.

☞ The editor of the Ebensburg *Democrat and Sentinel* is outspoken in his charges of the motives governing the Democrats of this county who supported Col. Hall. He calls them "faithless" and says they fell under the tide of "coercion, money and partisan favors." We wonder who constituted this fledgling the judge of the motives of good and loyal Democrats, old enough to be his father. We rather guess the Democrats of this county will get along in the future, as they have in the past, without either knowing or caring that there is such a sprig of Democracy in the land, as this same editor, who is so loud in his charges. They can only account for his conduct by supposing that he has been too *highly fed* since the election. Better reduce his rations.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is endeavoring to stir up the government and the people of the city in reference to its defenceless condition in case it should be visited by the iron-clad rebel boats, said to be fitting out in England for the purpose of attacking Northern cities. We think it about time they should be doing something in the way of self-defence. The citizens of Chambersburg might have kept Stuart's cavalry out of their town, if they had used the necessary precaution and the means within their reach. Let Philadelphia take warning, else some cool morning this fall her citizens may wake up and find the "290," or some equally formidable craft, in front of the city demanding its surrender to a handful of men.

From Headquarters.

Headquartes of the Army of the Potomac, Oct. 31, Evening.—In the moving of an army like this, too much caution cannot be exercised by all lovers of the Union in giving any information, the knowledge of which would be of service to the enemy. The location of divisions or corps, by the fact of their having moved, though seemingly of no importance to the people of the North, is of vast benefit to the enemy, and may be the means of unnecessarily sacrificing thousands of lives, and defeating the best disciplined army. Newspapers are the medium through which the rebels obtain many facts valuable to them, and those who have control of the press cannot be too cautious at the present time. Information as to the enemy's position and movements is not objectionable.

Gen. Stuart, with from 1,500 to 2,000 men, came in to-night from Union to Mortville, and attacked a small force of our cavalry, driving them towards Aldie.

The old Pennsylvania regiments are to be filled up at once with drafted men. The order has been issued, and it is to be hoped that the other states will follow this excellent example. It should be a matter of pride with every State not to send the greatest number of regiments into the field, but to keep those already in the service in the most efficient condition. This can only be done by filling up the old regiments.

The Richmond papers received to-day announce the arrival in that city of Gen. Bragg and his staff.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—The Chinese Sugar Cane appears to have been extensively cultivated in Lancaster county this year. One gentleman in Fulton township raised on a quarter of an acre of ground sufficient cane to produce eighty seven gallons of molasses. The manufacturing of molasses in that section is in the hands of Mr. James Smedley. Last year his mill made over 1,160 gallons, and this year the amount will reach 2,000 gallons, which shows that this matter is receiving practical attention from our agriculturists. The manufacture of the molasses costs the cane-grower about seventeen cents per gallon, and the article when fit for use is worth fifty cents.

Singular Luck.—Mr. Samuel C. Harris, of Butler township, Schuylkill county, was enrolled twice in that township, and once in Columbia county. It seems that his residence as well as office are on the boundary line of the two counties, and the marshals of both claimed him. The most singular fact remains to be told. He was not only enrolled three times, but *his name was drawn three times* on the day of the draft—once in Columbia and twice in Schuylkill. A wonderful freak of the blind Goddess!

Important from South Carolina.

The Attack Upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Special Correspondence of the New York Times.

Port Royal, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.—Encouraged by the perfect success of the recent enterprises at St. John's river and the Bluffton Salt works, and true to the promise that he made his troops, of giving them active employment, on assuming command of the Department of the South, Gen. Mitchel has just prosecuted a third expedition, of greater magnitude and of more important aim, which while yielding fresh lustre to our arms, I grieve to say, has only partly achieved its object, and adds another long list to the names of martyrs in the Union cause.

THE DESIGN OF THE EXPEDITION.

The special design of this enterprise was to destroy the tressel-work bridges of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, crossing the Pocotaligo, Talifiny and Coosawhatchie. These streams are all tributaries of the Broad River; and to approach them it was determined, after a careful study of the map of this peculiarly impracticable and most difficult country for military operations, to make a landing at Mackey's Point, at the junction of the Broad and Pocotaligo rivers, a distance of twenty-five miles from Hilton Head, where our troops could be debarked under cover of gun-boats, and a march of eleven miles would take them to the village of Pocotaligo, at which place it was supposed the enemy would make a stand.

The attack was intended as a surprise; and while our main force was to advance, as stated, a smaller body of troops, commanded by Col. Barton, of the forty-eigth New York Volunteers, was to create a diverson, by penetrating to the Coosawhatchie bridge in the steamer Planter, convoyed by the gun-boat Patroon; but with imperative orders to retire should they encounter a superior force. By cutting the railroad in the manner proposed, communication between the cities of Savannah and Charleston would be destroyed, and the way opened for a sudden blow upon one or both of these places, at the discretion of the commanding General.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

The plan of the expedition was skillfully conceived, and every precaution adopted to render it successful. Few can imagine the perplexities attendant upon the movement of troops and artillery by water. It was necessary to construct flat-boats for the transportation of field batteries; to concentrate all the light draft boats; to gain such knowledge as might be gained imperfectly through scouts, of the character of the country to be traversed; to decide upon the point selected; arriving at proper tides; providing for the subsistence of troops, and a hundred other detailes requiring prudence and sagacious foresight, and which after all were susceptible of disarrangement. Considering all these circumstances, and the fact that so many persons are employed in the organization of an expedition of this kind, it is not to be wondered that information passed our lines, and the enemy consequently was ready to receive us.

DEPARTURE FROM HILTON HEAD.

At nightfall of Tuesday, the 21st, the expedition was ready for departure, but did not leave until midnight, as nothing could be accomplished by reaching its destination before day-break. The vessels left in the order above designated, but the night was misty, and one or two of them ran aground, delaying their arrival at the rendevous for some hours after the time which had been fixed.

Meanwhile the tug Starlight was despatched with some boats of the Paul Jones and a small company of soldiers from the Seventh Connecticut, under Captain Gray, to capture the rebel pickets at Mackay's Point at a plantation on the Pocotaligo river, a few miles distant. This project was only partially successful. At the plantation, Lieut. Banks, of the enemy's picket, and three men, were made prisoners, but through the incompetency of a negro guide, the guard at the point escaped, giving warning of our approach. From the Rebel officer who was taken, General Brennan learned that our attack had been apprehended by the enemy, and for several days they had been preparing for the encounter.

LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

The tedious process of putting the men ashore in small boats was commenced soon after six A. M., on Wednesday, and by ten o'clock, men, horses and guns were landed, excepting the detachment of the third Rhode Island Volunteers, who were on the gun-boat Marblehead, which was aground all day some miles down the river.

Mackay's Point is at the confluence of the Broad and Pocotaligo rivers, and has been for several months, occupied by a strong picket of the enemy. Its distance from Hilton Head is about twenty-four miles, while the village of Pocotaligo lies about eleven miles to the northwest. From the point to the village the road leads through fertile cotton lands, and cool, shady groves, past a few fine plantation mansions, and neat negro quarters; yet the lands were neglected, the dwellings deserted, and only the tramp of the enemy's videttes, it seemed, had prevented the obliteration of the narrow path.

THE BATTLE.

From the fact that an attempt on the part of Capt. Gray, of the Seventh Connecticut, to bag the picket at Mackay's during the night had resulted merely in surprising them, it was inferred that the enemy had timely notice of our approach, and would be prepared for us in strong force. We met him at noon, about seven miles out. The Rebels had stationed field artillery on either side of the road at the summit of a slight ascent, to reach which we were compelled to cross an open field and a narrow causeway. Here, as the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania came up, the enemy poured in upon us a fearful fire of grape and shrapnel, which was promptly answered by our musketry. Lieutenant Henry's artillery also passed forward at great speed, and got so close to the Rebels as to play upon them effectually with grape and canister. As the ball opened, and the echoes of artillery grew more frequent, our boys pressed on with cheers that were caught up by the entire colum, and in ten minutes the Rebels had been forced from their position. They fell back, fighting as they went, our troops crowding them a distance of a mile and a half.

The Rebel fire was from the first well directed and well maintained. It was hot and terrible beyond anything I ever saw before, excepting perhaps, that at James Island. A single shell, exploding in the midst of Lieut. Henry's guns, killed one man and wounded four others. Still his pieces were served most faithfully, his gallant artillerists standing to their work till only three were left to man his right piece. The battery of Lieut. Gittings, of the Third Regular Artillery, was also badly cut up. Each of the sections lost one killed and seven wounded.

The brigade of Gen. Terry was at once thrown forward, and, in a few moments from the opening of the battle, were actively engaged in assisting Gen. Braunan's troops. The Third New Hampshire and Serrell's Engineers were held in reserve, and though through the day these troops were under severe fire, they escaped almost entirely without injury. The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania and the Fourth New Hampshire which supported Henry's guns in the advance, were terribly shattered. The former lost one hundred and forty, and the latter about fifty, in killed and wounded. These figures embrace their entire casualties; but the greater portion of them is due to the furious fire which fell so suddenly among them as the conflict commenced.

After the Rebels assumed a second position, our ammunition had become partially exhausted, and our fire was, in a measure, moderated, but as the enemy invaribly redoubled their exertions as we slackened ours, another advance was made. The Rebels resisted stubbornly, but were again forced back, and took up a third position at the iron bridge across the Pocotaligo, half a mile this side of the village. In this contest Col. Chatfield, of the Sixth Connecticut fell, struck by a Minie ball in the hip. Shouting to his men to go on and do as well as they had already done, he gave up his command to the senior captain—Lieutenant Colonel Spidell having previously been disabled by a bullet in the arm, and was carried to the rear.

At the bridge the Rebels made another desperate stand. In artillery they were much the strongest, not less than twelve pieces playing upon us, while our own artillery consisted of but four Parrott guns and three howitzers from the *Wabash*, brought up by the *Paul Jones*. These pieces were under the command of Lieutenant Pheonix, of the flag ship, and most beautifully served.—The conduct of the brave tars who manned them, and especially of a youthful midshipman named Wallace, filled our soldiers with enthusiasm.—While the Rebel fire was hottest Mr. Wallace led his men forward and sent a number of shells among ths enemy. Three of his men were wounded, and he was called in.

The Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, which, till yesterday, was never under severe fire, here made its mark upon the enemy. By a dashing charge, in which they were supported by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, they again routed the Rebels, driving them across the bridge. The enemy at once destroyed this structure, tearing up the planking and pulling down the trustlework, and placing it beyond the possibility of immediate repairs.

The fight had lasted from noon till nearly six o'clock. Slowly but steadliy the Rebels had been forced back, until it was now beyond our power to pursue them further. The whistle of locomotives and the clattering of trains bringing to the station close at hand fresh troops from Charleston, were distinctly heard. Night was hastening on. Although preperations were made by the engineers to provide a crossing, it was determined to leave the field.

To General Terry was given the conductof the retreat. It was made in most admirable order, each regiment preserving its line snd covering itself with honor as it retired, no less than in the trying ordeal of the afternoon.

General Brannan and General Terry expressed themselves delighted with the condition of their troops. They were steady, true and brave. I know the troops are satisfied with their Generals, and I have yet to hear the first word prejudicial to the conduct of any officer upon the field. Captain Lambert, Captain Corgell and Lieutenant Jermaine, of Brannan's staff, and Captain Bacon, Lieutenant Tarry and Lieutenant James, of the staff of General Terry, were conspicuous throughout the fight, but escaped unharmed.

If heavy losses may indicate gallantry, the palm may be given to Colonel Good's noble regiment, the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Upon this command the brunt of battle fell. Out of 600 who went into action, nearly 150 were killed or wounded. All of the Keystone troops did splendidly, as did the Connecticut Volunteers, under Chatfield and Hawley. A company of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, which marched from Beaufort to Broad river, arrived upon the ground too late to participate in the action.

The force of Colonel Barton, comprising four hundred and fifty men of the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers and one company of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, under Captain Gould, had also an important duty to perform. As the force which your correspondent accompanied moved toward Pocotaligo, the steamer Planter, with the above force, was despatched up the Coosawnatchie. The Planter, together with the gun-boats Vixen and Patroon, penetrated nearly to the village, and landed a portion of their troops. The latter was just in time to intercept a train of three platform and two passenger cars, laden with troops, which had been telegraphed for from Pocotaligo, and were on their way to that point. Col. Barton opened upon this train with small arms and with grape from a boat howitzer, and killed and wounded from twenty-five to forty of the force—among them the engineer. The Planter and the Patroon shelled the town, while a party of the Forty-eighth went ashore and destroyed the railroad and telegraph tearing up the track and ties, and bringing off about a quarter of a mile of the wire. They also captured one prisoner from the train. The latter was immediately stopped, and all steam was put on for Savannah.

The arrival of heavy artillery compelled Col. Barton to fall back to the Planter; but by the destruction of bridges as he retired, he prevented its pursuit. A few of the enemy's infantry followed him, skulking along the woody shore, and maintaining a ceaseless racket of musketry. They were driven out by the Patroon, which fired no less than one hundred and twenty two shells among them. The only person injured on board the Planter was Lieut. Blanding, of the Third Rhode Island, and whose wound will, undoubtedly, cause his death.

A striking instance of heroism came under my observation. During the thickest of the fight, Artificer Zincks, of Henry's Battery, seized a shell which had fallen into our ammunition box, and threw it into a ditch where it exploded, seriously wounding him. Had it not been for his bravery and presence of mind the most serious consequences might have ensued. Lieut. Henry's horse was shot under him, and the shell that killed the animal also killed one man and wounded five others. It is a singular fact that Lieut. Gittings, of the third United States Artillery, whose section also did good service in the fight, also lost one man killed and five wounded by the explosion of a single shell. Lieut. Gittings himself was wounded in the ankle.

Three howitzers from the Wabash under command of Lieut. Phœnix and Ensigns Wallace and Larned, accompanied the land forces, and won a great deal of praise for gallantry and effective firing. Young Wallace was sent by Gen. Terry to cover the retreat from Pocotaligo Bridge, which he handsomely accomplished. He had delivered two rounds of grape into the enemy's ranks, when a shower of rifle balls were sent against him, wounding three of his men and perforating his own clothes. The heroic young fellow was then ordered to retire, which he reluctently did, after vainly asking permission to fire another round.

The rebels left fifteen or twenty of their dead on the field, and the inference is that their loss must have been severe, or they would have had time to remove all in their successive retreats.—Two caissons, filled with ammunition, were captured from the enemy during the second battle. Our own supply of ammunition at this time having been well-nigh exhausted, this proved very opportune.

WHAT THE EXPEDITION ACCOMPLISHED.

Although the main object of the expedition failed of success, yet the benefits conferred were not of trifling value. We have made a thorough reconnoissance of the heretofore unknown Broad River and its tributaries, and ascertained the character of the country, which is knowledge of immense importance, in view of the future movemovements in that direction. We have also demonstrated the necesity of heavy reinforcements if the Government desires Gen. Mitchell to strike heavily in this department.

Advance up the Shenandoah Valley.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Bloomfield, Va., Monday evening Nov. 3d, 7 P. M.—The advance of the army of the Potomac up the left side of the Blue Ridge, is being pushed forward with all dispatch.

General Pleasanton occupied Upperville this afternoon, after a spirited engagement with the enemy for about four hours. We had none killed but several wounded. The enemy left three of their dead on the field.

Upperville is four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebles are endeavoring to hold. Our troops now hold all the gaps up to Ashby's, with every prospect of holding that to-morrow.

Thee was some force of the enemy to-day in front of Snicker's Gap on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to dispute our passage at that point.

The rumor of the invasion of Maryland by the way of Downsville, is not believed at these headquarters.

By the last report from the rear, the army is ready and prepared to fight a general battle at any time and place where the enemy may see proper to meet them. It is in better condition than it has ever been, with the exception of a want of more cavalry.

☞ Kerr's new goods have arrived.

The Work of the Pirate "290."

Boston, Nov. 2.—The brig Baronde Castine, of Boston, Captain Saunders, which sailed from Bangor on the 18th ult. for Cardenas, arrived here this afternoon. Captain Saunders reports that on the 29th ult., in lat. 39, long. 69, the brig was captured by the British pirate Alabama.—Captain Semmes agreed to liberate the brig for a bond of $6,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after peace is declared. Capt. Saunders gave the bond, and was then released.

He was informed that he must take as passengers the crews (mustering forty-five persons) of several American vessels which had been previously captured and burned. The crews were sent on board the brig, but extra provisions were refused, and Capt. Saunders bore away for the nearest port.

The following is a list of vessels taken and burned by the Alabama:

Bark Lamplighter, of Boston, Captain Harding, from New York for Gibralter, captured October 15th, in lat. 41 30, longitude 59 17, and burned.

Ship Lafayette, of New Haven, Capt. Small, from New York for Belfast, Ireland, with a cargo of wheat and corn captured October 23d, in lat. 30, long. 64, and burned.

Schooner Crenshaw, of New York, Captain Nelson, from New York for Glasgow, with a cargo of flour, captured October 26, in lat. 40, long. 66, and burned. One of the crew of the Crenshaw joined the Alabama.

Bark Lauretta, of Boston, Captain Wells, from New York for Madeira, captured October 28th, in lat. 39 45, long. 68, and burned.

Captain Semmes informed the prisoners that on the 10th of October he captured the ship Tonawanda, of and from Philadelphia for Liverpool, with passengers on board, and detained her five days, and released her for a bond of $80,000, payable as above.

He also captured the ship Manchester from New York for Liverpool, and the brig Dunkirk from New York for Lisbon, and burned them, putting their crews on board the Tonawanda.

Captain Harding of the bark Lamplighter, reports that on the 15th ult, at daylight, in lat. 41, 30, long. 59, 17, wind south with thick weather, saw a ship standing southward, in half an hour the weather cleared up a little, and she altered her course and stood across our bows with the British flag flying. I then made her out to be a steamer. When within a mile, she fired a gun, hauled down the British flag, and run up the Confederate flag. I hove to, and he sent a boat aboard, demanded my papers, and declared my vessel a prize. We were sent on board the steamer.

I was allowed to take one trunk, and my officers and crew one bag each. Capt. Semmes ordered his First Lieutenant to board the bark and burn her immediately. I begged him to save my ship, but he replied, "I hope to be able to serve you a d—d sight worse yet." They then went on board to burn the ship. I was permitted to go with them. When we went into the cabin they asked for liquor. I gave them all I had. They drank and emptied the remainder on the floor. Then they took the oil cans out of the locker, and poured the oil on the floor, and at eight o'clock in the morning they set the vessel on fire. We were then transferred to the steamer, and put in irons and almost starved.

The pirate then continued his cruise under sail, but with steam up, until she captured all the above vessels. The crews were all put in irons as soon as captured. Those on board the Alabama had full files of the New York *Herald* and the pictorial papers, containing accounts of the former captures of the Alabama. Capt. H. was informed by the second lieutenant and several pettty officers that their next destination was New York, as they meant to throw a few shells into that city. Capt. H. represents the Alabama as a very formidable vessel, but does not think she is so fast as has been represented. When he left her the crew were mounting two large pivot guns, one forward and the other aft. He thinks they were 100 pounders.

Capt. Small of the ship Lafayette, reports that when he was introduced to Capt. Semmes, he produced his British consular certificate, and remarked that he supposed they would be sufficient protection. Capt. Semmes replied that the New York people were getting very smart, but it won't save you. It is all a d—d hatched up mess. He then gave orders to burn the ship.

The Battle at Corinth.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, (N'Importe,) in a letter dated Holly Springs, 14th ult., says:

The report of the battle which I sent you from Tupelo was substantially correct, and there are but few changes to be made in its statements. The affair resulted disastrously to our arms, and was an unfortunate blunder which never should have been committed. I telegraphed you from Tupelo that it was understood that but one General was in favor of the movement and sanguine of its sucsess. This statement I have found since to be true in every respect.

I have learned from both Gen. Price and Gen. Lovell that they were utterly opposed to the advance on Corinth, and offered every objection to it, advising an advance on Bolivar to crush the enemy's force at that point, cut off their source of supplies and reinforcements from Corinth, and then make an effort to manœuvre the enemy out of their entrenchments to an open and equal field. All opposition proved useless, and Van Dorn, with a determined madness, equal to that of Charles X, advanced his willing army into the murderous trap that had been set for them. He blinded himself to the force of the enemy, and persisted, even after the engagement had occurred, and our forces been repulsed, that the enemy did not outnumber his own forces. It is an unpleasant duty to have to place Gen. Van Dorn in this light before the public, but it is a duty which we are called upon to perform at his expense, in order to place the blame where it is due, and free Generals Lovell and Price from any blame which may improperly have been attached to them.

From a conversation with the latter I am fully convinced that he disapproved of the attack as it was made, and desired to advance upon the enemy at another point, but himself and Gen. Lovell were overruled by the will of the Commanding General who alone stands responsible for the disaster.

Southern News.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 28, says: The recent demonstration of the enemy upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad is regarded rather as a foray than as a general movement, but it cost the Yankees dearly.

The Texas papers bring further accounts of the enemy's attack on Galveston, on the 4th inst.—The town was in no condition to make a successful defence, but the single gun in Fort Point kept up a spiritted engagement with the Federal gunboat till the gun was dismounted. The gun was then spiked, the Fort set on fire and abandoned. Interviews were subsequently held with the enemy, when four days were allowed for the women and children to leave. The inhabitants then commenced to move their effects. At the end of four days, it is presumed the Yankees took possession of the deserted city.

The San Jones tribe of Seminole Indians, in South Florida, are committing all kinds of depredations on innnocent and helpless men, women and children, living near Charlie Popka, a branch of Pea's Creek, South Florida. They have murdered four families, and all who can are making their escape from the tomahawk of the barbarous marauders.

The *Whig* says: "We again urge every farmer to sow a large crop of wheat. The indications are that our planters are calculating on a large crop of tobacco next year, and this in the face of threatened famine."

☞ Parties contemplate erecting an immense hotel in Washington. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital is associated for the purpose.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER.

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1861.

Dr. G. H. Keyser:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very week and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as suple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my foreheard was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY.
Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.
Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have contined so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL.

CANCER CURED.

A Letter From England.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmouthshire, England, writes as follows:

Sir:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting Lindsey's Blood Searcher, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully,
[Signed] JOHN POPE.

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*

Prepared and sold by Dr George H. Keyser, Pittsburgh Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. Roush and G. W. Kessler; in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton and Jacob Snyder.
June 26, 1862.-1y.

Altoona Tribun

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TRIBUNE POWER-PR

CARD

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MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that w satisfaction if we have the opportunity.
Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virgini nie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Death of More Blair County ots to be Avenged.—In almost every ment of any magnitude, and in many of mishes which have taken place since the of the rebellion, Blair county has been rep but never disgraced; and her represe whether through bad luck, or heroic brave generally been sufferers. To the soldiers sylvania is attributed a daring amounting to recklessness, and the Blair county boys exceptions in this respect, neither are boys to run, where a stand is possible, as th duct on all occasions has testified. Hence that it is their bravery which leads to the d maiming of so many of them. We have with pride to the conduct of the gallant 8 125th regiments, composed mainly of Blai men, and we take pleasure in adding to our portion of the brave 76th. Every Blai man of these commands has reflected cred county, and won for himself a place in t ory and affections of his countrymen.

In another column of our paper will a detailed account of the advance of ou from Port Royal, S. C., upon the Railro necting Charleston and Savannah. In vance Blair county was represented by panies in the 76th regiment, viz:—com from Duncansville, under command o J. W. Hicks, and company F, from th under command of Capt. Henry Wayne. engagements attending the advance, t behaved most nobly, winning the admira praise of Gen. Brannon, the officer in co but it suffered severely in killed and woun letter received a few days since by Dr. Findley, from his son, 1st Lieut. Jos. R. of company F, gives the following accou engagement and the loss of that company:

"I have just returned from a point miles up Broad river, where I have been expedition which started from this place evening of the 21st. The object was t the rail road communication between Ch and Savannah. At the place where the was to be made, the railroad crossed an Broad river, and on each side are large The gunboats were to destroy one bridge, land force, the other. I was attached to boat Water With, as Signal Officer.

"The forces landed at the lower point land at daylight on the morning of th They consisted of the 76th and 47th P. New Hampshire, and parts of some oth ments. After the troops had advance miles, they met the rebels in the woods, a them back—when they took position swamp, having previously destroyed t bridge across it. Our forces at once depl attacked. The 76th supported the marin on the left of the line, and at the point ne rebel lines. Their guns were finally silen our troops could not cross to drive them o

"During the fight several of our m killed. Capt. Wayne was killed by a shel carried away his right arm and part of breast. He never spoke after being struck. Hamilton, Comp. H. was also killed—shot the eyes by a rifle ball. Privates B. F. S William Boyles, and Adam Fry were als Second Lieut. Geo. W. Gwinn was wou the leg; Corporal Richard Bell, hand; C Aikens, foot; Privates, Casper Wicker, Fred. Wicker, arm; Jno. Detwiler, arm; iar Buck, knee. None of the wounds are ered dangerous.

"I learn from some, that the bodies o Wayne and Hamilton were buried—from oth they were left on the field. If the latter, shall be left undone to recover them, es our own Captains. If it is possible to obta Wayne's body and have it sent home, it done. Our entire regt. lost from 72 to 78 i wounded, and missing.

"After silencing the enemy at the swa forces retired, but not before they saw a cars (for they were near enough to see the and bridge, but could not reach them) co with two regiments, and could hear others They then retired in perfect order.

"The Blair county boys have again dist ed themselves. They fought nobly an flinched. The 76th has shown that her (76) will not be disgraced—and has prove to be a hard fighting regiment They sto fully to their work, and never faltered, till der to retire was given.

"The name of Captain Henry Wayne be added to the list of Blair County's s have voluntarily offered up themselves, u altar of their country and for the preserv the Union. In his death Company F. h brave soldier and a humane man."

Thus it will be seen that another o county's honored sons, Capt. Wayne, and ber of no less honored privates of his c have been added to the list of noble spi have given their lives for their country, fell at the historic battles of Winchest Ridge, Shiloh, South Mountain and Anti In officers "Little Blair" has lost a galla ray, a brave Gallaher, a heroic Keys, Ream, a patriotic Burley, an intrepid Jo daring, dashing Wayne, and a long lis vates, no less illustrious or revered, who sixteen hundred Blair county boys yet in will most signally avenge, should they ga portunity.

Capt. Wayne was a thorough soldier, of fighting material, and knowing nothin Having made military tactics his study, ing seen considerable active service, he skilled therein, and appeared only in h element when in command of a compa fought the Indians throughout the Flor suffering many hardships, and left the se