

ALTOONA, PA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

#### The President's Proclamation.

Those wko imagined that the President would about the first of January, 1863, "back down" from his proclamation of the 22d of September last, have been somewhat deceived. They knew the President to be a man of his word, but they could not bring themselves to believe that he would really carry out this proclamation, and thereby give the rebellion one of the severest blows it has received. In vain did the Northern friends of the South seek to create disaffection in the loyal portion of the Union by commenting upon, ridiculing, and opposing the proclamation of Sept. 22d. The South hoped to see a division in the North. North ern people with Secesh proclivities stormed, and raved, and told their Southern friends that the President would soften the proclamation on or be fore the first of January. But has he done so No, sir; and we honor him the more for it. And where's the fass in the North the issuing of the second proclamation was to kick up? Alas! i only hits within the lines of Jeff Davis' dominion All the fuss is "down thar." If the Northern sympathizers with Secesh wish to see the fuss the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln has created, they must visit their friends in those States and portions of States mentioned in the last proclamation. We have more hope to-day of the speedy crushing out of the rebellion than we ever and before.

After referring to his proclamation of the 22d Sept., the President proclaims:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Presi dent of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual lion against the authority and Govern ment of the United States, and as a fit and neces sary war measure for suppressing the said rebel-lion, do, on this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States

the following, to wit:—

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, La fourche, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Vir ginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berk ley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the

proclamation were not issued. And by virtue of the power and for the purpos aforesaid, I do order and declare that all personheld as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are and henceforward shall be free: and that the Executive Governmen of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, position stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service. And upon this ac sincerely believed to be an act of Justice, warran ed by the Constitution, upon military necessity, invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand

and caused the seal of the United States to be [L.S.] Done at the city of Washington, th

the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States America the eighty-seventh,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

# Exciting News.

Elsewhere we publish the telegraphic reports of important movements and battles now in progress the successful termination of which must tell ef fectually in favor of the Union cause. The fate of Rosencrans' army is yet uncertain, although the latest despatches read favorable. His want of cavalry to protect his ammunition and supply trains subjects him to great inconvenience and may cause the destruction of his army. We hope, however, that he may be able to punish Bragg effectually, and knock all the brag out of him.

Gen, Sherman and Commodore Porter are opening up the Mississippi, and have waked up the Vicksburgers to a sense of their danger. Our news from that quarter are rather meagre, but Vicksburg has undoubtedly fallen ere this.

A large fleet under Gens. Neagle and Davidson, has left Fortress Monroe for the South, accompanied by several iron-clads. We shall have news from another quarter of the South ere a fortnight

Report says that Bragg has been re-inforced from Richmond, and coupled with this is the information that the army of the Potomac is moving. but in what direction is not stated.

Again the excitement is rising, as all feel that we are on the eve of important events—events which we hope will accomplish more for the cause of the Union than those which we have heretofore chronicled.

# Capture of Vicksburg.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4.—General Halteck, Communander in-Chief:—Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and the Naval commander were The gunboats were engaging the enemy's bat

teries, and Gen. Sherman was inland three mile from Vicksburg and hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenad

Appeal, of the 8d says, that the Yankees have got there has been a general stampede. The Vicksburg. U. S. GRANT, Major General.

Gen. Burnside's Report.

Gen. Burnside has submitted to Gen. Halleck a preliminary report, giving his reasons for his attack upon the enemy at the time and place he did it, and manfully taking upon himself the entire responsibility of the failure, as he would undoubt-edly have been entitled to the credit had he succeeded. We cannot do better than to print his report in full, as follows:

BRADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL: I have the honor to offer the followng reasons for moving the army of the Potoma across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's.

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front, and also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped, by throwing the shole command over at that place, to separate, by vigorous; attack the forces on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with

great advantage in our favor. To do this, we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy, for the purposes of a more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained his positions along the have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement

the rear of the crest. How near we came to accomplishing our puroose future reports will show.

But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded; in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at that place first selected. As it was, we came very near success.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, w emained in order of battle two days-long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantryafter which we recrossed to this side of the river immolested, without the loss of men or property. As the day broke, our long lines of troops were en marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization

To the brave officers and soldiers, who accomnanied the feat of thus recrossing the river in the face of the enemy. I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible,

is the extreme gallantry, courage, and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would ave carried the points had it been possible. To the families and triends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies, but for the vounded Lean offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenon on this line, rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me the one responsi-

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowlalgement will be made of the services of the difterent Grand Division Corps, and my General ind Staff Departments of the Army of the Poomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their apport and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made rlier than you expected, and after the Presiient, Secretary, and vourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different Staff Departments than was anticipated when I last saw you. Our killed amounts to 1.152: our wounded to

about 9,000, and our prisoners to about 700, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us. The wounded were all removed to this side of

the river, and are being well cared for, and the The Surgeons report a much larger proportion of slight wounds than usual, 1,632 only being

treated in hospitals. I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition. Thanking the Government for the entire support and confidence which I have always received nom them, I remain, General, very respectfully, vour obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE. Maj. Gen. Comm'd'g Army of the Potomac. On reading this Report, President Lincoln is ned the following Address to the army: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Dec. 22.

To the Army of the Potomac:

I have just read your Commanding General! reliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was iot an error, nor the failure other than an accident The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an in renched for, and the consummate skill and success with which ou crossed and recrossed the river in the face of he enemy, show that you possess all the qualities

of a great army, which will yet give victory to the ause of the country and of popular government. Condoling with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small. I tender to your officers and sol-

# Great Battle at Vicksburg, Miss.

CAIRO, January 3.-Dispatches from General herman, dated on the battle field of Vicksburg, were received at Helena on Saturday, the 27th Gen. Sherman debarked his force on the left hand of the Yazòo river, ten miles above the mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced towards Vicksburg. After passing beyond the range of our guuboats, our troops encountered the enemy who awaited them in force. A terrific conflic ensued, which lasted for five hours. The enemy were driven back by our shells beyond the bayons that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their enned works which were stationed on a hill. On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, two bayous between the two hostile forces. During the night pontoons were constructed, not-withstanding a terrific fire was poured upon our men by the enemy under the cover of undergrowth. At daylight on Sunday, a concerted advance was made by Geh. Sherman's entire force; General Steele commanded the left wing, Gens. Morgan and Blair the centre, and Gens. A. L. and M. L.

Smith the right. Gen. Steele succeeded in turning the enemy right, so as to communicate with Morgan's division, which had been separated by the swamp running at right angles to the main front.

By sunset the entire force was engaged, and un o 10 o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was ery severe. The rebel army was entrenched on high rising ground. This position was finally car-

ried by storm. Our gunboats did not co-operate with the land forces, but the gunboar Benton engaged the fortications on Haines' Bluff, during the action. Several of the crew of the Benton were killed, and Capt. Gwinne, her commander was mortally

In the action on Saturday, the 58th Ohio, 8th Missouri and 2d Kentucky regiments sustained considerable loss. Gen. Banks' forces, with Farragut's fleet, were expected to co-operate with Gen. Sherman in the

attack, but they had not arrived. Gen. Grant has issued an order for all Isralites in his department to leave. Consequently, has been enforced in Paducah, causing great indignation among the Hebrew merchants.

### The Great Battle of Murfreesboro.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.-A terrible battle has been fought at Murfreesboro, involving the severest armage of the war.

The United States forces encountered the Rebels on the 20th ult., pear Stewart's creek. After heavy skirmishing on both sides the Rebels were driven back. We captured a hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded a large mumber. loss on this occasion was 70 killed and wounded. At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renewed with great fury, Gen. McCook's corps being op-

posed to Hardee's. After desperate fighting, with heavy luss both sides. General McCook retreated two miles. He soon rallied his men, but was again driven back, and at night was four miles this side of the group

occupied in the morning.

The fight continued until ten o'clock at night, which time we had maintained our position. We have captured 500 prisoners.

The fight was renewed at 3 o'clock on the mornng of January 1st. Cannonading was heard at Nashville at ten clock A. M.

Wood's and Van Cleve's divisions were in Murfreesboro driving the enemy, who were in full The following rebel commissioned officers have Major J. J. Franklin, 80th Aren captured : kansas : Captain W. E. Johnson, 2d Arkansas ; aptain J. P. Eagle, 2d Arkansas, and Captain

Stone, 1st Tennessee cavalry.

Many buildings have been taken in this city for ospital purposes. Great numbers of the wounded are now The river is falling, and there are now

ighteen inches on the shoals. THE VERY LATEST. MURFREESBORO, Jan. 2., P. M .- Our army biouacked on the same ground last night as that

occupied by our forces on the night of the 31st Our army gained some advantage in the battle vesterday, but not without terrible carnage. The loss on both sides can only be described absolutely tremendous

Gen. Negely fought his division all day vesterday dendidly, and lost very heavily in men, but saved his artillery. Gen. Rousseau immortalized himself long he fore he fell severely wounded. He is set down as

one of the greatest heroes of the battle The enemy was heavily reinforced from some rection last night. Major General McCook had his horse blown to atoms by a shell yesterday afternoon, and, though severely bruised, soon remounted and rode

to the front of his gallant division. General Rosecrans, everywhere, and all times, xhibited great coolness and moral courage, exosing himself continually at critical periods.le gave orders incessantly, in a firm manner. The fight was renewed this morning with great rocity. General Rosecrans collected his scatered troops and reorganized them last night. To-day we have driven the enemy nearly two

The reserve brigades are getting into line write Reinforcements are arriving, and General Rosecrans is determined to destroy the rebels at

All the houses in Murfreesboro and the neighoring villages are occupied as hospitals. We are sending many wounded men to Nashville by rail.

Our arrangements for the care of the wounded ire being completed, and every effort is made to render the sufferers as comfortable as possible Pennsylvama may well be proud of the Anderson Cavalry. The men and officers have covered

themselves with glory.

The following is a list of the killed in the An-Cavalry: Sergeant Kimber, Alexander Drake, F. Herring, A. R. Kendrick, A. W. Chase. I will send more names as I obtain them. Louisville, January 3.—Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and Nashville, and the following important dispatches have

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3 .- It is reported that Gen. Bragg was killed in the fight to-day. There has tories were at South Mountain, Antietam, Plybeen fighting all day, but no particulars are re- mouth, Iuka, Corinth, Hatchee River, Perryville, ceived. Our forces are advancing, and the rebels are falling back across Stone river. A heavy rain has fallen all day. The following officers are among the slightly wounded: Col. Miller, Col. Blake, of the Fortieth Indiana; Licut. Col. Neff, Col. Hull, Capt. Pate.

SECOND DISPATCH NASHVILLE, Jan. 3,-Heavy cannonading has een heard up till noon to-day. The rebels atacked our left, but were terribly repulsed. There was very little fighting yesterday. Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro; the rebels attacked and destroyed our hospital buildings on Thursday.
The rebel army at Richmond are furnishing trong reinforcements to the enemy.

THIRD DISPATCH NASHVILLE, Jan. 3 .- A spirited engagement ook place at Lavergne, between a party of mechanics and engineers in the United States service inder the command of Col. Raines, and General Wheaten's rebel cavalry. The latter were routed with the loss of 33 killed.

All the contrabands captured by the enemy on he United States wagon trains, are shot. Twenty of their dead bodies are lying on the Murfreesboro pike. Major Hindman and Captain King, who vere wounded, were captured by the rebels while in an ambulance. They were taken four miles away and then paroled and thrown out on the Gen. Dillich was not killed, but wounded

and taken prisoner, yesterday. Gen. Rosecrans took command of the Fourth United States Cavalry in person, and attacked Gen. Wheeler's rebel Cavalry, who were cut to

pieces and utterly routed. Captain Mack, Chief of Artillery on Genera Thomas' staff, is mortally wounded. Col. Anderson has sent a dispatch to the Head Quarters, saying "we have whipped the rebels decidedly, and are at Christiana, nine miles south of Mui cesboro, on the line of the railroad.

FOURTH DISPATCH. NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.-Col, M'Kee is reported cilled. Our loss of officers is heart-rending. There was fighting from daylight yesterday till this morning. At five o'clock last evening, the enemy were being terribly slanghtered. first day's fight we had it all'our own way, but the right wing fought itself into a had position. On he third day we repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter, sustaining but slight loss ourselves.

SERVED HER RIGHT .- Soon after Gen. Sigel ook up his headquarters at Stafford Court House, Virginia, a widow named Morton, residing about one mile from the Court House, was among the first to apply at headquarters to have her property rotected. A guard was, as is usual, sent to her ase—a large old-fashioned mansion—and all intruders were kept away. Mrs. Morton not only refused to le: the guard occupy any portion of the house or out-buildings, but made them stand out does during all the late inclement weather, and sought every opportunity to insult them by taunts. alling them mean, lying Yankees, and in every way she could invent endeavored to make their ituation an uncomfortable one. The officer of the guard hore up under the infliction, as she was a ludy, and one of the "F. F. V.'s," until human ature could stand it no longer, and he then reported her to headquarters. Provost Marshal drown at once took action in the matter, and took Mrs. Morten's house as an hospital, a building for that purpose being much needed. This irate secesh is now occupying apartments in her own ouse, and is chewing the cud of repentance for

Profane language is abominable. Loud laughing is impolite. Inquisitiveness is offensive. Tattling is mean. Telling lies is contemptible. Slandering is devilish. Ignorance is disgraceful, and laziness is shameful.

### A Victory Over Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—Col. Hoskins, of the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment, commanding the forces at Lebanon, Ky., attacked the rebels under John Morgan, eight miles south of the Columbia road, yesterday, killing and wounding several, and capturing sixty of the rebels, together with the ons, ammunition wagons and provisions Colonel Hollissey, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, was

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, commanding Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, with the Sixth Kentucky are in pursuit of Morgan—the infantry, under loskins, following. Morgan is retreating rapidly in the direction of Columbia. WASHINGTON Jan 2 - The following official

despatch has been received:— LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1863.—The General Morgan crossed Cumberland river, cut Nashville at Gainesboro', and appeared in front of Manfordsville on the 25th of December. Col. Hobson, of the Thirteenth Kentucky, drove

part of his force, killing nine and capturing six

Morgan crossed Green river above Munfords ville and moved in the direction of Elizabethtown burning the bridge at Bacon creek and Nolin. destroyed the trestle-work at Muldrough's Hill, and moved for Rolling Fork. Col. Harlan, of the Tenth Kentucky, commanding a brigade, overtook him at Rolling Fork and attacked him, killing and wounding a number, and capturing a

Captain and some privates.

Col. Dull (Rebel) died of his wounds, and one of our Lieutenants of artillery. Col. Harlan crossed, pursued and attacked him at Rolling Fork and Salt River Bridge. This is the first instance. I believe, of infantry waiting and attacking cav-

Morgan fled before Harlan to Bardstown, and from there attempted to escape between Lebanon and Camp Belleville. Col. Harkins, One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth Kentucky, commanding there, attacked him this morning, killing a number and capturing ninety men, his caissons and ammunition wagons. Morgan is flying precipitately. Gen. Reynolds marched from Glasgow yesterday for Greensburg, and may intercept him. Col. Hollissey, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, killed. Our casualties are not yet reported. paid dearly for what he has done.

### Chief Battles of the Year.

A year ago, says the New York Times, we had won on land a single battle of any account. Hatteras and Hilton Head, for which we were indebted to our navy alone, were all that relieved: al catalogue of disasters. It was not until the 19th of January that we gained the first earnest of future success, in the battle of Mill Springs. Since then the preponderance of victories on our side has been most marked. One need but to examine our diary methodically to be struck with Regard for a moment the principal engage-In the Winter, Mill Springs, Fort Henry, Fort Douclson and Roanoke Island, all in our favor. In the Spring, New Madrid, Pea Ridge, Newbern, Winchester, Santa Fe, Island No. Ten. Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Pulaski, Monitor and Merrimac, Fort Wright, Fort Macon, Forts Jackon and St. Philip, Bridgeport, Williamsburg, West Point and Hanover Court House, all successes, without an exception; the rebels having nothing to offset them but Front Royal, and the other fights when, with overwhelming force, they pursued Banks up the Shenandoah. In the Sum mer, Fair Oaks, Memphis, Baton Rouge and Cross Keys, all to our advantage. In the "seven days" battles before Richmond, consequent upon the transfer of our base from the Pamunkey to the James River, beginning with Gaines' Mills and ending with Malvern Hill, according to Gen. Me-

Clellan, we "whipped the enemy every time." The battle of Cedar Mountain resulted in the enemy falling back though in many respects they had won the advantage; while the battle of Groveton and the second battle of Bull Run, on the other hand, resulted in our falling back though in many respects we had gained the advantage. positive victories of importance won by the s during this season, was that of James Island, near Charleston, and the repulse of our gunboats at Vicksburg. In the Autum our important vic-Chapin Creek, second battle of Pea Ridge and Cane Hill; while our only reverses were Harner's Ferry, which was the consequence of treachery. Munfordsville and Hartsville. In the present month of December we have had the victory of Prairie Grove, and those attending Gen. Foster's expedition to Goldsboro, and have suffered no discomfiture but the single one at Fredericks-burg. This survey of the chief battles of the year, though general, is we are sure, substantially correct. The balance is greatly in our favor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES .- Major Gen. George G. Meade, recently in command of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, before leaving that corps, made a request to the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Secretary of War that the old Reserves be sent back to Pennsylvania for the purpose of recruiting their broken and shattered ranks with new men. This effort was made once before, after the oattle of Antietam, but it did not succeed. Their entire fighting strength in the battle at Fredericksburg, with the two new regiments recently added to them-the One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Forty second Pennsylvania Volunteers was only about 4,500 men. and out of this number they lost in killed, wounded and missing, 1,800 men, or forty per cent. of the whole number engaged.

BANKS GOING SOUTH AND COMING NORTH,-When the destination of the Banks' Expedition was yet a subject of anxious inquiry, its commander parried a question concerning that point by quietly remarking that he was going South. Since his arrival at New Orleans there has been some speculation as to the principal object of the formidable force under his charge, and this he has significantly indicated by another short remark to the effect that he is now "going North." That response points up the Mississippi, and proves that his forces are not to be scattered and dis small and profitless enterprises, but that they are to be kept well together for the great work of clearing the grand highway of the West to the

To Go INTO ACTIVE SERVICE .- Gen. Butler as arrived in Washington from New York, in obedience to the summons of the President, with whom he had an interview on Monday evening. A Tribune dispatch says that he will be at once ordered to one of the most thickly populated slave districts in the South, where he is to organize an African army wherewith to hold, occupy and possess a chain of posts guarding a most important line of communication

DEATH OF A YOUNG HERO. Sergeaut Thomas of the 73d Indiana Regiment, in Gen. Rosencrans' army, was seized while upon picket duty with a congestive chill and died in the second paroxyam. Sergeant Thomas was one of the heroes of Kelley's Island, Va, where 12 Indiana boys, Sergeant Thomas was one of the heroes under Corporal Hays killed thirty-two rebels wounded many more. He served under Gen. Lew. Wallace in the three months' service, and re-e nlisted under Capt. Fuqua, of the 79th Regi-

THE MONITOR FOUNDERED.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Lee: FORTRESS MONROE, January 3

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy : The steamer State of Georgia Moniter foundered, on Tuesday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and thirty-eight men, names not known; belonging to the Monitor or the Rhode Island, or both.

THE SMALL POX IN HARRISBURG .- The small pox prevails to some extent in Harrisburg, and on Tuesday twenty-two cases were reported .-About one hundred cases altogether are now reported in town, but it is not believed that the disease is epidemic.

#### Army of the Frontier.

DIFFICULT AND DARING RAID MADE BY THE U. S. FORCES-CAPTURE OF VAN RUREN, ARK .--OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CURTIS-CAPTURE OF THREE STEAMBOATS, 100 PRISONERS, CAMP EQUIPAGE, BORSES, MULES, &C.

FATETTEVILLE, ARK., Dec. 19. One of the most difficult and daring raids of the war has just been made by a part of the Army f the Frontier On Saturday Gen. Herron started with a por-

tion of his cavalry and infantry forces for the other side of the Boston Mountains; Gen. Blunt left Cane Hill at the same time by another route, the wo columns being about six thousand strong.— They started in light marching order, with six days' cooked rations, and marched forty-two miles vithout stoppage.

Gen. Herron took with him two batteries with-

out caissons. The artillery and baggage wagons were drawn across the mountains by twelve-hors At daylight vesterday morning the two comnands joined at Lee's Creek, three miles south of he mountains, from whence the cavalry and arillery, numbering 1000 men started for Van Bu-

en, leaving the infantry to follow as fast as possi-Two rebel regiments of cavalry were encounterd at Dripping Spring. After a short skirmish, they were put to flight, leaving seven killed and a

Our forces-immediately followed the rebels fleeng to Van Buren, when a splendid charge was made, led by Generals Blunt and Herron erson, resulting in a complete victory over the

The rebel cavalry rushed aboard some steampoats which were lying at the wharf, and escaped o the other side of the river. Two of the steam ers, with over a hundred prisoners among them were captured. A third boat was run ashore rhich, with the others, will be destroyed. A large quantity of corn, camp equipage,

were also seized. The full extent of the capture not vet known. When the messenger left, the infantry and arillery were about eight miles in the rear, hastening forward as fast as the nearly impassible road would allow.

ransportation, and a number of mules and horses

The people of that section were taken entirely y surprise and terribly frightened. Gen. Hindman is on the other side of the river with his whole force, unable and unwilling to en

gage us. The pathway to the Arkansas river has now been opened, and if the gunboats will open the lower end of it, the winter's work of the Army of

the Frontier is clearly marked out. OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CURTIS HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, Dec. 29 .- Major ieneral H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:-The army of the frontier under Gens. Blunt and Herron, moved over the Boston mountains Saturday, and advanced, without halting to Van Buren. They drove the enemy across the Arkansas, killed and wounded a few, took three steamboats, camp equipments, and 100 prisoners. The march of 45 miles with arms of service over the mountains and through the deep mud of the valley was a most arduous and gallant affair. S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

### The War in Arkansas.

FATETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 31 .- The following lditional particulars of the raid to Van Burel have been received :--Our army was ten miles this side of Van Buren. resterday morning, and would bivouac on the nountain-top last night, and expected to reach Prairie Grove again to-day.

Gen. Schofield joined them a few miles beyond the foot of the mountain.

The steamer Violet, Key West, Rose Douglas, Frederick, Notrobe, Erie No. 6 and Van Buren. with their cargoes of grain and provisions for the Rebel army, were burned; also, a large amount of

army stores. The Rebels burned their arsenal and ferry boat at Fort Smith to prevent their falling into our hands; also a large quantity of forage and provisions on the oposite side of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left. Many deserters came to our lines, who report that two regiments of Missourians stacked their arms a few days ago, crossed the river and went home. Another regiment of Missourians left a short time after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked their arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit, but instead of arresting joined the runaways. Everything goes to show that the Rebel army of trans-Mississippi is completely disorgan-

The Arkansas river is at a boatable stage, and the country bordering its banks, from a point twenty-five miles below Van Buren to little Rock, s well provided with forage and food for an army Our troops are in splendid spirits, having accomplished the most daring and successful raid without losing a single life. DESPATCH FROM GENERAL BLUNT.

St. Louis, Dec. 31.—General Blunt telegraphs General Curtis, under date of Van Buren, Ark., December 28th, as follows:--"My long range guns are now shelling the Rebel camps across the river, five miles below

"If the enemy does not retreat during the night I shall endeavor to cross my troops over in the morning and offer them battle. "Among the property captured are four steamers, three of them heavily laden with supplies Also, a ferry-boat and a large amount of ammu

'Quite a number of the enemy were killed."

# Another Important Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1863 .- A Press special from Fortress Monroe, dated Jan. 1st, says: There has been stirring times here for some days past among the troops and war vessels. Gens. Naglee and Davison were embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point vesterday, and have spent their New Year's day riding the billows

n Hampton Roads. Many other transports, loaded with troops stores, &c., arrived, and have joined the expedi-The fleet is now putting to sea, and com prises about enough men to take and hold any port on the Southern coast.

The destination of this expedition is supposed t e North Carolina, but as a number of iron-clade accompany it, I presume it will go to some important Southern port, say Charleston, Georgetown, Savannah or Mobile. At any rate it will soon be at its destination, and wherever it goes a heavy blow will be struck.

The flag ship is the steamer Woodbury, which nas Gen. Naglee and staff on board. It is not known whether he will command the whole force or not. His own division comprises twelve regiments, including the 104th Pennsylvania.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.—The President says a Washington letter, is still considering the case of the Indians of Minnesota, and he is somewhat vexed by the subject. A part of the con-demned Indians, it is known, have been executed. What to do with the others the President does not know. He says that he desires most earnestly to do justice to the situation of the white inhabitants of the Northwest, yet at the same time he hopes to be able to avoid any inhumanity to the Indians. It is not unlikely that a special term of the District Court of the United States will sit for the purpose of trying these Indians for crimes d upon the reserved land of the government, and it is believed that the people of Minnesota and the Northwest generally will be willing to abide the result by a fair trial by a court that is without prejudice on the subject.

A LL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMANA

T INDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancerous Formations. Cutaneous Diseases. Erysipelas, Boils Pimples on the Face,

Sore Eyes, Tetter Affection Costivenes Old and Stubborn Ulcers Rheumatic Disorders Jaundice.

Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases General Debility Liver Complaint Loss of Appetite,

Low Spirits. Female Complaints, 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 cir.

#### ulatory system. CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

Pittsnungs, December 31, 1861. Dr. G. H. KEYSER :- I take pleasure in making this vol. intary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you alled "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for ive years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forchead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made it 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 thit 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 seceral skillful physicians and they did me no good. In Secember last, 1861. I was induced to try "Lindsey's in-PROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith n patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to real. 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 leas. The Blood Searcher wh ured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty cars of age, and I feel as suple and young as I did when was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. would also state that the disease in my foreheard was a ad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the dood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to yet well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can unthe photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also tate that I took the Blood Searcher which was made bo fore Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it selped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind nade by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me nore good than two of the old. Al believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood searcher to a great many of my friends for various disaser, and I believe it has helped the whole of them You nay publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that ail who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Ander on's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street,

# 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 Di Keyser ab ut three months ago and asked him to gire me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia He told me that I n ed not go to Philadelphia to get well as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my diease 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 mouth or two after 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 Search and a wash.

DATED KINNOLLY Clinton Mills, Slige.

THOMAS FARRELL.

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

# A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITETBURGH, September 18, 1981.- 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 any thing for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; findly I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended merabout two weeks, and gave ne 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

ou, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, writes as

one can see me.

CANCER CURED. A LETTER FROM ENGLAND .- Mr. John Pope, of Blacks.

Sin:-An old woman is this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSET'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little no e. She has been unffering from a disease of a cancer. ous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen buttles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no an ewer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get com pletely 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 car riage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 & 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 a the purcel as security. I would send you a stamp to av swer 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] [We have seen the letter which is published in to-day? Disputch, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine. Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.

Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to present ing imposed upon. Prepared and sold by Dr Gzonez H. Kavarz, Pittsburgh Fold in Altoons by A. Rouse and G. W. Kreeles; in follidayabars by J. R. Pattrox and Jacob Shibel.
June 26, 1842.-1; Altoona Tribuni

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PRINTING OFFICE.

daving, within the past two years, made consideration to our establishment in the way of new didition to our establishment in the way of new didition to our press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper in the line of printing or rule of cases and sayshing in the line of printing or rule outsile to any establishment in the state, of the cases of the cases.

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BLANK BOOKS. MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KIN All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can inaction if we have the opportunity. Office is Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and insets, subscrite Superintendent's Office.

## LOCAL ITEMS

DR. D. R. Goon.-Our late townsman R. Good, has been for some months pas aged in the Presbyterian Church general He al. Georgetown, D. C. in the service of the ernment, as Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Having been relieved from duty there, by the con General, and ordered to report for dur the Seminary Hospital, which has lately and up for sick and wounded officers, and commodates one hundred and fifty patients: Dr. was presented with a compact pocket car surgical instruments, with gold catheters, caustics and probes, on the occasion of his ing the former Hospital. The case contains he instruments usually found in the pocket of with several in addition, and is only about he common size; and on the back is n tamped: "Presented to D. R. Good, M. Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., by wiends and patients of the Presbyterian Ch Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 30, 1 The presentation was made on Sunday 23d after the religious services of the day, by R Dr. Brown, Chaplain to the Hospital, in a peech, as to the appropriateness of the gift, manifestation of the gratitude and kind feeling the Dr.'s patients, &c., &c. From our knowl i the Doctor's skill and kindness, we can s ay, that the gift has been worthily bestowed: now that his many friends will be very gratified to hear of this just appreciation of

WHO FOUND IT?-Mr. Dysart, ticket ager he P. R. R., at this place, has received a from the State Agent for Soldiers' claims, of C tating that Jas. Phillips, a discharged soldie Co. E., 67th Ohio Vols., lost his discharge ween Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. He did leave the cars between those points except at oona, where he got out and walked some 10 o ards to a restaurant. Should he have los papers in this place and they have been picket by any of our citizens, they will confer a grea vor on a soldier, now in ill health, by retur

them to Mr. Dysart. NEW YEAR AND NEW GOODS .-- Our of the "Model Store" opened the new year a ine assortment of New Goods for the ladi shout the same time. The fact is, the "Mo always keeps up with the times and the wars our people, by keeping on hand every style of i onable as well as common goods, and among the first, if not the first, to introduce ashions and new patterns. Call at the "Mo ladies, and J. & J. will show you as hands vinter goods as you have yet seen, at greatly

duced prices. INSURANCE.—We are informed by Mr. J shoemaker, of this place, agent of the Lycon County Mutual Insurance Company, that of pany has promptly settled the losses susta y our fellow citizens, Thomas McCaulley, I and John Farrell, Esq., by the recent fires in own. This company needs no further recomm lation, than only to say, they insure property

iberal terms, by applying to their agent. Our carrier would return thanks to patrons for the very liberal greeting he rece on New Year's day. Script is a great institu and it was no doubt well for carrier boys i quarters that there was plenty of it in circular-ise their quarters would have been scarce.

The protracted meeting is being kept u he Methodist church, with a prospect of doi good work. From ten to fifteen seekers pre hemselves nightly at the alter of prayer.

Our School-Mates.

For the Attoona Tribun

In the cold grave are laid; In our school the breach is wide; Death's darts could not be staved. Diptheria has done it all, Regardless of our tears:

Three school-mates have died-

We are largely sharing of the fall-How sad this world appears. To our Bible, now, we'll turn; We find that there 'tis said That on the resurrection morn

Jesus will raise the dead. The dead in Jesus Christ shall rise; First to their judge shall come; Angels convey them through the skies.

To an abiding home. No more to groan and cry in pain; No more to sigh and weep;

We'll see our school-mates all again, Though long in death they sleep.

OUR SCHOOL MILLERSVILLE, Jan. 5, 1863. TAKE Notice.—Kerr has just received a ot of new currants, large and scedless

which he sells cheap. Also a great lot of sperm candles, which sells at 20 cts, per pound, which brings then one-half theaper than oil or tallow candles.

Once more we say to our friends, when you for cash do not overlook the fair that he cheaper than any hopse this side of the city.