



ALTOONA, PA.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

THANKS—Hon. S. S. Blair, Senator Wallace and Representative McMurrie, will please accept our thanks for numerous favors.

RAILROAD COMMENCED.—We learn from the Lewistown papers that work has been commenced on the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad, surveyed from Lewistown to Bellefonte.

ON THE TRIP AGAIN.—We notice that our old partner, A. J. Greer, has again assumed the control of the *Juniata True Democrat*. Ad. is a good writer, only a little severe occasionally. We are sorry to note his course in reference to those in whose hands the control of the affairs of the nation has been placed, and can scarcely believe that he has so wonderfully changed.

The News

Capt. Palmer, of the Anderson Troop, has been appointed Colonel of the Regiment.

A battle was fought at Pattersonville, La., about the 14th ult., in which the Union arms triumphed. The fight was on land and water—the land forces being under the command of General Weitzel, and the gunboats under Commodore Buchanan. In the early part of the engagement Com. Buchanan fell a victim to his rashness, in venturing too boldly under the fire of the Rebel sharpshooters. A minnie ball struck him in the right temple, killing him instantly. Our loss was about 100 in killed and wounded.

The question of organizing negro regiments has been before Congress for some days past, and elicited a warm debate. It is understood that Gen. Butler is willing and anxious to lead such an organization. Whether the bill will pass remains to be seen, but the impression is that it will.

Gen. Rosecrank's army has not yet made an advance, but he is receiving reinforcements and supplies, in anticipation of a forward movement.—The rebel cavalry give him considerable trouble by making raids on his supply trains.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 30th, says that Gen. Burnside is offered the command of a new department, embracing North and South Carolina, and thirty days' time is allowed for him to decide whether he will accept it or not.

It is said a dispatch has reached Washington from Gen. Dix at Fort Monroe to day, stating that Gen. Peck, in command of our forces on the Blackwater, that in an interview which had just taken place between that officer and the rebel General Fryor, who commands the rebel force facing Gen. Peck's army, that he (Fryor) stated that he had information of a very recent engagement near Savannah, in which the rebels had suffered defeat.

Opposition to Monopoly.

We are opposed to monopolies when they work to the injury of any class, and there are few that do not. Among those who directly or indirectly, effect almost every person and corporation in the country, we may class the paper manufacturers.—Undoubtedly the present exorbitant price of paper is the result of a combination among the manufacturers of the article, for the purpose of speculation, rather than a scarcity of stock. We infer this from the fact, that while the manufactured article has gone up more than 100 per cent., there is no, over 10 per cent. advance in the price of stock, and many manufactures have been so much overstocked, that they will not purchase at any price. Taking into consideration that many paper mills are over stocked, and all have material enough to keep moving, and that they pay but one penny per lb more for stock than they did one year since, we cannot understand why the price of the manufactured article should have more than doubled in value, unless, as we have intimated, it is for the purpose of speculation.

In consequence of this action on the part of paper manufacturers, petitions have already been presented to Congress, praying for the repeal of the tariff duty on foreign paper. The duty on paper is so high that, even at its present advanced price, it will not pay to bring it into the country, consequently there is none brought in, the Government derives no revenue therefrom, and our paper manufacturers have matters all in their own hands, so far as prices are concerned. Considering that the Government must pay the great advance on paper, and derive no revenue from the importation of foreign paper, we think it would be wise policy, and economy to entirely remove, or so reduce the duty on the imported article, as to allow it to be brought into the country, and come in fair competition with our manufacturers. We are in favor of protection to home industry, but not to the injury of the masses, and the enriching of a few. We hope that our Congressmen will view this matter in its proper light, and at once act for the benefit of the whole country by removing entirely, or so reducing, the duty on paper as to allow it to be imported. The people of this country do now, literally, pay a tax on knowledge,—a tax which is neither Democratic or Republican, and we hope the members of both parties will act in concert to remove it.

Already the paper manufacturers fear some such action on the part of Congress, and we learn that they are sending their committees to Washington to present legislation, if possible, during the present session, which expires on the 4th of March, and if they are successful in staving it off, they will immediately thereafter, put another advance on paper, and keep it up during the recess of Congress at least, in which time they will have made fortunes sufficient to retire upon. But we hope our representatives will act for the benefit of the majority.

We are indebted to J. L. Kinsel, of Co. F, 76th Reg. P. V., for a copy of "The Free South," published at Beaufort, S. C., (formerly entitled the *New South*) which has been enlarged to a twenty-four column paper, and much improved in every respect. It is an unflinching advocate of the war for the Union and deserves to be well patronized. We hope it may live to see the South with its name proclaimed, whether with slaves or without them.

Godey's Lady's Book for February is a charming number. The high price of paper, and everything connected with the publishing business, has not effected Godey in the least. "Better and better," may be said of each succeeding book.—While we have no doubt he makes money, yet to please his patrons appears to be his principal object, no matter what the expense. Godey always gives full value for the money invested in the Lady's Book. Price \$3.00 per annum. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—This welcome monthly, for February, is on our table, filled with highly colored and beautiful fashion plates, embroidery, needle-work, etc., together with a fine steel engraving and a choice selection of reading matter, rendering it altogether the cheapest magazine published, the price being only \$2.00 per annum. It is worth that for the fashion plates alone, to say nothing of the literary selections, recipes, and other interesting departments. If you want a good and cheap monthly, send for Peterson.—Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Will the publisher send us the January No., which either failed to reach us, or was "borrowed" by somebody ere we obtained possession of it.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Jan. 24th, 1863, 4 P. M.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Dear Sirs:—Having a little spare time, I will give you an account of our movements during the past week:

On the 12th or 13th, we received orders to be ready to move at twelve hour's notice. On the 14th we received orders to move on the 15th at 1 o'clock, P. M. The order was countermanded and we were ordered to move on the 16th at 1 P. M. Orders were received and countermanded in the same manner, until Tuesday the 20th, and at that time we had come to the conclusion that we would not move at all, and that all the preparations were merely a piece of strategy to deceive the rebels; but when at about 10 o'clock, A. M., we heard the "General" sounded, we came to the conclusion that we had deceived ourselves.

The weather had, up to this time, been the finest I had ever experienced for this season of the year. At about noon a raw, cold wind commenced blowing. In the mean time the men had struck their tents, packed their knapsacks and were drawn up in line ready for the bugle to sound "Forward." At 1 o'clock we moved off in the direction of Falmouth, halting every few minutes, until we had marched about one and one-half miles when we were halted and closing columns in mass, we bivouacked. By this time the frost was all out of the ground, and we were compelled to lie down in the mud, having built large fires to keep us warm. At about half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., the rain commenced falling heavily, our fires were quenched, and we coiled ourselves up into as small a space as possible, under our small shelter tents, and tried to keep warm and catch a little sleep. There were in my tent, three of us; but with all our crowding, we could not keep warm enough to sleep, and to make matters worse, the water came under the canvas and wet our blankets and us between them. At 4 o'clock A. M., the 21st, reveille was sounded and we all had our breakfast, consisting of "hard tack," Pork and Coffee. At day-break we moved off, and waded through the mud and water, (which at almost every step was getting worse,) for six miles, the men, every few minutes, throwing down blankets or over-coats, which having become completely saturated with the rain that had fallen during the night, and which was still falling, were too heavy to carry. We passed part of "Sigel's Corps" camped about five miles from the "Old Union States Ford" on the Bappahannock, and moving about one mile farther towards the river, our Division, consisting of the 1st and 2d Brigades of Regulars, were moved off to the right of the road and filed into a heavy pine woods, bivouacked and tried to make ourselves comfortable. (The rain still continuing to fall heavily, prevented us from getting fire started for a considerable space of time, but by making a requisition on a rail fence at some distance off, we managed to get some roaring fires made, and then came the operation of drying clothes and blankets. I got my little tent pitched, and crawled in to keep out of the still heavily falling rain. Toward evening the rain slackened to a mist, and we dried out considerably. This day's march was the hardest I ever experienced, sometimes into the water and mud half way to the knee; at others into mud so tough as to almost draw off boots or shoes, the march being necessarily slow, and officers and men were almost flagged out, and I doubt whether any could have marched farther under any circumstances.—About 8 o'clock P. M., we laid down and managed to sleep at intervals, until morning. This day, (Thursday, Jan. 22d,) the rain fell steadily, and we remained tolerably cold. Rumors of falling back and of our artillery being stuck in the mud, were current all day. At night, parties returning from fatigue duty, report pontoons, artillery and army wagons in the mud to the hubs, and fatigue parties building corduroy roads, drawing teams, (mules, wagons and all,) through the mud with long cables. Received orders to report at half past seven A. M., Friday, for fatigue duty; laid down and slept tolerably until day-break; made myself a cup of tea, eat one cracker, a slice of ham, and then reported ready for duty to the Adjutant. Was put in command of about eighty men. Waded out from camp through the mud to the woods; crossed the road to a piece of pine woods and set the men to work, some filling trees, others carrying them to the road, and laying them closely together on top of the mud. I here discovered that the army was in full retreat, artillery, ambulances and ammunition wagons, rolling past, generally with ten and twelve horses attached to artillery and ammunition wagons. In one instance I saw eighteen horses attached to a caisson, and even had to be started by men at the reins. Here were from one hundred to two hundred men pulling on a cable, to which was attached a full team of mules, wagon and driver. In all direc-

tions wagons, artillery, pontoons and men, deep down in the mud. Picks, shovels and axes, going in all directions. Men plunging through mud up to their knees. Laughing, jolly men, making sport of their hardships, and laughing at any complainers. Nearly all worked with a will, seeming to think that there was a something down at the river that might be laughing at them, and the sooner they got out of that *pickle*, the better they would feel. The rain had ceased falling during the night, and occasionally, during the day, the sun shone forth. As I saw the last piece of artillery pass, a feeling of relief came over me. I felt that we were saved again, and now for our old camp. Twice during the day, I got into the mud so deep, that I had to be pulled out. One who did not see, could not form any idea of it.—We were relieved towards evening, and gave the men a ration of whiskey. Received orders before going to bed, to move for our old camp the next morning, Saturday 24th, "reville" at 6 o'clock, A. M., breakfast, General at 7, fall in, forward at half-past 7, and off we go, leaving the Bappahannock behind us. We found the march considerably better and easier back, and without any thing of interest happening. Here we are in our old camp, mud all around us, the ground upon which we stood our tents, completely saturated, and a bad night's rest ahead of us. What will be done now would be hard to guess, and I'll not risk it. Winter campaigns are hard matters, and cannot succeed in this part of our country. God speed the cause, and may it not look any darker than it does now.

Well, as I have written more than I intended, I will stop, hoping you and all my friends are enjoying much more peace and comfort than we are here. My respects to yours,

Very truly yours,
JNO. S. CAMPBELL,
Lt. 12th U. S. Infantry.

BEAUFORT, S. C., January 22d, 1863.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Application having been made to me to endeavor to secure the body of Capt. HENRY WAYNE, who was killed at the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22d, 1862, I wish, through the columns of your paper to state what I have done in the matter. About two weeks ago I made application to Brig. Gen. Seymour, for permission to view and secure the body. The General, as a first step, wrote to the Confederate General commanding at Pocotaligo, inquiring whether the body had been identified, and whether it could be obtained. This morning I received the following official communication:

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
FORT ROYAL ISL., BEAUFORT, S. C.,
January 22d, 1863.

LIEUT. FINDLEY,
Signal Officer,
Sir:—I am directed to furnish you the following extract from a letter from Brig. Gen. Walker, commanding 3d Military District, Pocotaligo, S. C., in reference to application made for the body of Capt. WAYNE:

"Extract."—I regret to state that in reply to the request conveyed by your letter of the 8th inst. that the body of Capt. WAYNE, 76th Penna. Vols., has not been identified, and cannot, therefore, be delivered to his friends.

(Signed) S. S. STEVENS,
A. A. General.

From this you will see that all possible efforts have been made, to obtain the body of Captain WAYNE, but all have failed. He was buried by the rebels, and his grave will forever remain unknown. It is to be regretted that the Captain adopted a custom too prevalent among officers, that of going into battle without any mark of rank whatever on his person. He wore neither shoulder straps, nor stripes on his pants.

Everything is beginning to assume a more cheerful aspect in this Department. Gen. Hunter has returned, and with him came the "new Ironsides," "Passaic," and the "Montauk," all ironclads.—Troops are also arriving, but in what numbers, it would not be policy to state. Active operations will begin in a very short time, and "the den of treason" will, no doubt, be shaken to its centre.

You are doubtless aware that there is in this Department, a fully organized Negro Regiment. Gen. Hunter reviewed it yesterday. I witnessed the review. It was certainly very creditable, both to the men and officers of the command. The regiment is commanded by Col. S. W. Huggins, a man of no mean literary ability,—best known to the country as an able contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The health of the troops is now very good. The 76th is in splendid condition. They have received their new Zouave uniform, and are now "the Key-stone Zouaves" in appearance, as well as name.—When active operations commence, I shall keep you posted on what is done.

Yours truly,
JOS. R. FINDLEY,
1st Lt. 76th P. V., and Act'g Signal Officer.

TWO SPIES TO BE HUNG.—It is reported, and we hope truly, that John H. Boyle and Charles Powell, both Captains on the Rebel Staff, who were arrested by our detectives near Dumfries, a few days since, are to be hung as spies. The evidence against them is positive that they were at Dumfries, in citizens' dress, mingling amongst our troops, and that they suddenly disappeared and in disguise returned to their homes in the last raid on Dumfries; that they subsequently appeared again in citizens' dress, and were captured while looking about our camps, one having in his possession important information in writing. We hope the Government will execute the law upon them.

OPPOSITION TO THE PAPER MAKERS' COMBINATION.—CINCINNATI, January 30.—The Directors of the Western Associated Press, representing Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, California, Missouri and Michigan, had meeting here yesterday. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of the reduction by Congress of the duty on foreign paper and rags. It was shown that the present duty on paper, prohibiting the importation of foreign paper, was not equal to the increased cost of the paper used by the Government consequent upon this duty. It was also shown that the present manufacturers' monopoly on light ball for his appearance at Court to answer never have justice done him in the Courts, and even had to be started by men at the reins. Here were from one hundred to two hundred men pulling on a cable, to which was attached a full team of mules, wagon and driver. In all direc-

Hanging of the Thirty-eight Sioux Murderers.

MANKATO, Wis., Dec. 29.
Thursday, the day preceding the execution, each Indian under sentence of death was permitted to converse with two or three of his relatives or friends, confined in the same prison. These interviews were very sad and affecting. All courtesies in his letter of January 13 published in the *Times* of the 16th, that General Burnside's letter to General Halleck, avowing the entire responsibility of the battle of Fredericksburg. Before closing this long letter, I desire to correct an impression which has become quite current, and to which our correspondent, "W. S.," gave prominence in his letter of January 13 published in the *Times* of the 16th, that General Burnside's letter to General Halleck, avowing the entire responsibility of the battle of Fredericksburg, was written under some kind of pressure from the Government, or at least at the instance, and in some sort with the connivance of some among the officers. I have taken very great pains to ascertain all the facts connected with the transaction, and I know this impression to be without the slightest foundation.

The letter was wholly General Burnside's own—in the original portion of writing it, in its actual composition, and in its final publication. After the battle, General Halleck paid General Burnside a brief visit, but during his stay no such conversation took place as is stated in the "responsibility" for the battle of Fredericksburg. On the 19th of December, Dr. Church, one of General Burnside's Staff, went to Washington on business and returned next day, bringing with him sundry newspapers. In the evening General Burnside, being in his tent with several of the gentlemen of his Staff, and reading these papers, fell upon paragraphs in them severally assailing the Secretary of War and General Halleck for having ordered him to retreat, contrary to his own judgment.

He asked Dr. Church if that was the general impression at Washington, and was told that it was. He at once said he would not put that right, and on the spot wrote a brief despatch intended for the Associated Press, and embodying the substance of his letter. Some of his Staff remonstrated against his noticing the matter at all; but he answered all their objections by saying that no man should bear an ounce of responsibility that belonged to him. He did yield, however, so far as to change the form of his letter, and address it to Gen. Halleck instead of the Press. He came to Washington next day, re-wrote the letter in his own room, had it copied by his private secretary, and sent it to the Press before he had exchanged a word with any member of the Government on the subject. These I know to be the facts of the case.

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

The editor of the *New York Times* thus writes relative to the letter of General Burnside, avowing the entire responsibility of the battle of Fredericksburg: "Before closing this long letter, I desire to correct an impression which has become quite current, and to which our correspondent, 'W. S.,' gave prominence in his letter of January 13 published in the *Times* of the 16th, that General Burnside's letter to General Halleck, avowing the entire responsibility of the battle of Fredericksburg, was written under some kind of pressure from the Government, or at least at the instance, and in some sort with the connivance of some among the officers. I have taken very great pains to ascertain all the facts connected with the transaction, and I know this impression to be without the slightest foundation."

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Pennsylvania and the War.

The report of Hon. A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General of this State, shows that that important department of our State Government has been very ably administered. The report gives a detailed account of the part performed by Pennsylvania in the war for the Union. A number of the facts were mentioned in the Governor's message, but there are others that may be stated here. We find that the number of troops furnished to the United States by Pennsylvania, since the war began, is 200,336, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of military units and their numbers.

Besides these, about 50,000 men volunteered under the Governor's call for the militia, when the State was threatened with invasion last September. Of course it has not been possible to state the losses in the Pennsylvania regiments, but we find in the notes of the number of troops furnished to the Colonels who were killed in battle, and two who died in camp. It is probable that this represents the proportion of the total losses, making the number of men from Pennsylvania regiments, who have perished in the war, by battle or disease, thirty-six thousand. What State has sacrificed more, in the great cause of the Union, than Pennsylvania?

The Victory at Blackwater.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1863.
The details of the fight near the Blackwater have been received. Gen. Fryor crossed the Blackwater on the night of the 28th ult., with three regiments of rebel infantry, four detached battalions of infantry, nine hundred cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery.

The next night General Corcoran under orders of General Peck, advanced his troops to meet them. The rebels were found ten miles from Suffolk, and a cannonading was commenced, which, after lasting two hours and a half, caused the enemy to retreat.

Gen. Corcoran advanced all his force, his infantry with fixed bayonets, drove the rebels nearly a mile, leaving their killed and wounded behind.

Gen. Corcoran continued to follow them up, and the rebels took another position two miles from the first battle-field. At the latest information by mail, Gen. Corcoran was moving to flank them. The telegram of yesterday indicates that the rebels were again driven from the last named position, and were being pursued. Our loss was 24 killed and 80 wounded.

Gen. Hooker's Address.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 27, 1863.
The following order has just been published to the effect of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of the Potomac. He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with just appreciation of their responsibility. Since the formation of this army he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you the glories and reverses with no other desire than that those relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished. In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and with the blessing of God, you will contribute more to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous cooperation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is his match. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feeling of this army, which he conveys to our late commander, Major General Burnside, the most cordial, good wish for his future. My staff will be announced as soon as organized.
(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General Commanding,
Army of the Potomac.

The only movement to-day is a change of locality for the headquarters. A rain is falling with the wind southwest, and the temperature mild.

Advertisement for Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, featuring three stars and the text 'THE GREAT REMEDY'.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHES, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC DISORDERS.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief, every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in ten minutes and is warranted to cure it.

FOR PILES—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of the distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief in a majority of cases.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The Great Natural Bone Setter. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment."

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as a permanent remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation.

TO WOUND OWNERS! DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from sprains, bruises or wrenching, its effect is magical.

EVERY HORSE OWNER should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND. And thousands have found it truly A FRIEND IN NEED!

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Be Insured.—The arguments in favor of insuring property against fire, are so numerous, and have been so frequently published, that we do not deem it almost needless to repeat them. One thing, no one loses anything by having his property insured, be it buildings, merchandise or furniture. There are a number of agents in this place, representing good companies, and we have also a home company, the Protection Fire Insurance Company of Blair County, Pa. It has never failed to make good all losses sustained by its insured, and which is now in a very healthy condition. D. T. Caldwell, agent, has removed from town, E. B. McCrum has appointed in his stead. The new agent will be pleased, at all times, in filling up applications in the above named company. Of the Tribune Office.



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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

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RAILROAD COMMENCED.—We learn from the Lewistown papers that work has been commenced on the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad, surveyed from Lewistown to Bellefonte.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

THANKS—Hon. S. S. Blair, Senator Wallace and Representative McMurrie, will please accept our thanks for numerous favors.

RAILROAD COMMENCED.—We learn from the Lewistown papers that work has been commenced on the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad, surveyed from Lewistown to Bellefonte.

ON THE TRIP AGAIN.—We notice that our old partner, A. J. Greer, has again assumed the control of the *Juniata True Democrat*. Ad. is a good writer, only a little severe occasionally. We are sorry to note his course in reference to those in whose hands the control of the affairs of the nation has been placed, and can scarcely believe that he has so wonderfully changed.

The News

Capt. Palmer, of the Anderson Troop, has been appointed Colonel of the Regiment.

A battle was fought at Pattersonville, La., about the 14th ult., in which the Union arms triumphed. The fight was on land and water—the land forces being under the command of General Weitzel, and the gunboats under Commodore Buchanan. In the early part of the engagement Com. Buchanan fell a victim to his rashness, in venturing too boldly under the fire of the Rebel sharpshooters. A minnie ball struck him in the right temple, killing him instantly. Our loss was about 100 in killed and wounded.

The question of organizing negro regiments has been before Congress for some days past, and elicited a warm debate. It is understood that Gen. Butler is willing and anxious to lead such an organization. Whether the bill will pass remains to be seen, but the impression is that it will.

Gen. Rosecrank's army has not yet made an advance, but he is receiving reinforcements and supplies, in anticipation of a forward movement.—The rebel cavalry give him considerable trouble by making raids on his supply trains.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 30th, says that Gen. Burnside is offered the command of a new department, embracing North and South Carolina, and thirty days' time is allowed for him to decide whether he will accept it or not.

It is said a dispatch has reached Washington from Gen. Dix at Fort Monroe to day, stating that Gen. Peck, in command of our forces on the Blackwater, that in an interview which had just taken place between that officer and the rebel General Fryor, who commands the rebel force facing Gen. Peck's army, that he (Fryor) stated that he had information of a very recent engagement near Savannah, in which the rebels had suffered defeat.

Opposition to Monopoly.

We are opposed to monopolies when they work to the injury of any class, and there are few that do not. Among those who directly or indirectly, effect almost every person and corporation in the country, we may class the paper manufacturers.—Undoubtedly the present exorbitant price of paper is the result of a combination among the manufacturers of the article, for the purpose of speculation, rather than a scarcity of stock. We infer this from the fact, that while the manufactured article has gone up more than 100 per cent., there is no, over 10 per cent. advance in the price of stock, and many manufactures have been so much overstocked, that they will not purchase at any price. Taking into consideration that many paper mills are over stocked, and all have material enough to keep moving, and that they pay but one penny per lb more for stock than they did one year since, we cannot understand why the price of the manufactured article should have more than doubled in value, unless, as we have intimated, it is for the purpose of speculation.