## Altoona Tribune.



## ALTOONA, PA.

**TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863.** 

Epithets.

We do most contially dislike the epithets ap plied to men and parties by the political writers and speakers of the present day, and we are pleased to note the effort making to bring the practice into discredit. There is no argument, and less wit, in uncouth epithets, and no beneficial results flow from their use. There is something so childush, if not really nonsensical, in the application of vulgar names to men or parties, that we always become disgusted with a speech or composition in which they abound, whatever may be its merits otherwise. If a man has the right side of a question, and brains enough to conduct a controversy, he heed not have recourse to epithets. They always betray ignorance or weakness. A profuse use of epithets in argument, may be fitly compared to mud forts and "quaker guns" in military strategy, intended to overawe at firs sight, but not admit of investigation. Instead of benefiting a cause, they seriously damage it in the opinion of right-thinking men. We always question the veracity of a man who intersperses his story with many expletives, and the same is true of arguments abounding in epithets. All wi want is a plain statement of the facts in the case, and we can fill in the expletives and epithets to suit ourselves.

Did the appellation of "Black Republican" eve win a man over to Democracy? or the term "Copperhead" ever convert a Democrat to Republicanism? Certainly not. Perhaps, a few weak-minded individuals, who have not sense enough to know which party they belong to, and never inquire into principle, may be influenced by party names, but they are not to be relied on, and we would not count much on their accession to any party. If party names, and not principle. changes a man's politics, he is very uncertain We refer to men who think and act from principle. when we ask whether epithets ever chapged their opinions, and not to men who have no opinions. or who change their opinions to gain money or position.

No white man can be a black Republican neither can a human being turn into a copperhead. consequently the names are senseless and useless especially since there are proper names which express the meaning desired to be conveyed. Men and parties should be known by their proper names. If the term "Black Republican" means Abolitionist, why not say Abolitionist? and i "Copperhead" means traitor, why not say traitor? All Republicans are not Abolitionist, neither are all Democrats Copperheads; but the application of "Black Republican" and "Copperhead" to the parties named would imply that they are one and

a few bad men in a party, all are dangerous.-Democrats and Republicans who are loyal to the Union are insulted by the appellations of " Couperhead," "Black Republican," and "Abolitionst," when applied to the parties, because their real principles are as opposite to those express of by the epithets as loyalty is to treason, ret they must rest under these vulgar titles, so

'Abolitionists." when traitors is their proper

name. It does not follow that because there are

ontinue to apply them. -Aside from the injustice, and berrayst of

morance, the practice is humiliating to us as a i ation. Unquestionably it lowers us in the estimation of all nations, and affinds them a pretext for predicting the downfall of the Republic. We would think there was something wrong in England or France, did the newspapers of those countries ome to us filled with articles so abusive of men and parties as those which the political papers of

this country contain. This is a free country, where freedom of speech is telerated; but is not that inestimable boon being shamefully abused The use made of it is bringing discredit upon the country, and disgrace upon the ditorial profession. We earnestly hope that party cpithets and vulgar names may be dropped, and to this end we would recommend that the editorial profession set the example. If editors cease to use them. and make the practice discreditable, public speaker

## will follow their example. Gen. Hooker's Advance.

Scarcely had our last edition, containing an account of Gen. Hooker's first advance, been circuated ere we received information that he had again fallen back to the North side of the Rappahannock Just when we imagined the rebel army, under Lee, is within the grasp of Hooker; our calculations are knocked into "fi" and our spirits sink rapidly unler the adverse telegram From the multitudiious accounts of the battle at Chancellorville, and he reasons for the retrogade movement of our army, it is almost impossible to make up a report of the engagement which would be at all accurate, or to arrive at a proper conclusion of the cause of he retreat. The names reported are very meagre, when compared with the number reported killed. wounded and missing. Letters received from

oldiers who were in the battles at Chancellorville on Saturday ond Sunday, say the roar of cannon and musketry was most terrific and the slaughter

awful, exceeding any engagement of the war. We have but little information through the newspapers, from the regiments recruited princially in this county, but from a private letter reseived from a member of Company H, (Captain Hopkins) of the 110th Regiment (Col. Crowther, of Tyrone,) we learn that this regiment and the gallant 84th were in Sickles Division, and marched to Chancellorville on Saturday, May 2d. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Division moved forward and took position in an open space and planted their batteries, throwing out the infantry to feel for the enemy. Shortly after the 110,h and 84th were detached from their Division and

ordered to report to Gen. Griffin to support his battery. The writer says ;--

"We were soon in our new position and the fight commenced. It was not long until a cavalry regiment of our own broke through our line and livided us, and the four right hand companies were marched a short distance into the woods, but companies H and I held their position. At this time he roar of musketry and cannon was the most terrific I ever heard, and if ever a regiment gained credit, ours did on this occasion. There was no a company to be seen on the field except those he longing to the 110th. We were ordered to hold the position at all hazards until Sanday morning. We were marched a short distance to the right, bot it got a little too hot for us there and we were the same. No man who loves his country and marched to the left and took position behind some rth-works that had the unity of the people, will be guiltehis point poured a volley into the r bels. We remained in this position over an hour, holding the enemy in check, and took several prisoners and retook several pieces of artillery and a stand of colors which had been lost in the morning. Our situation was still getting hotter, in consequence of the right wing of our army falling back, but our brave little band, with the 84th on our right, held our position. Our brave Colonel walked up and down the lines, giving us words of encouragement, as a father would to his family, but they were fast closing in on our right and left, and in three minutes more we would all have been prisoners. We were then ordered to fall back, and in performing this movement we began to lose our good men.-Col. Crowther and Major Jones were the last to leave the works, in consequence of which, nei her of them got safe away. Col. Crowther fell in Lieut. Cassady's arms, and his last words were "stay with me till I die," but, poor fellow, he was gone then, and the enemy were too close upon us to allow us to bring him off the field. Major Jones was seen to fall the second time, but no one knows for certain whether he is alive or not. "It is not pleasant to ran, but we had to obey orders. We retreated to the rear of our batteries, on a hill behind us, where we were relieved h fresh troops, who drove the rebels back. Berdan Sharp-shooters belong to our Division, and they are a brave and daring set of men. On Monday we commenced throwing up earth-works to protect us from the sharp-shooters, and while we were working their balls were singing past our heads. It was at this time that our good and brave Gen. Whipple was shot." The writer then details the difficulties attendthey call him such, and not brand all his party as ing the re-crossing of the river, and the wading through the mud back to their camp, and remarks "It does not seem as much like home as it did before we started. We are like a family without parents. The loss of Col. Growther and Major Jones will not be replaced soon again. They were noble, brave and true-hearted men, ready to do anything for our comfort that that was in their power. But they were not the only good men that fell on that memorable day. There were others from our own county. Sergt. James W. Rigg, as good and brave a min as ever shouldered a mosket, has given his life for his country. I will give you a list of the killed and wounded in our company : Killed-Sergt. Jas. W. Rigg, Corp. A. B. Hook, privates James Cowen, J. S. Hamilton. Wounded-Corp. A. A. Cramer, John Daugherty, Peter Stiffler, Henry N. Baker, John Snyder. Missing .- Wm. S. Holland ?

GLORIOUS VICTORY AT PORT GIBSON.

Retreat from Vicksburg Cut Cff. GRAND GULF, May 3, 1863.

Via Memphis, Tenn, May 7.5 Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Calef.

Washington . Sin: We landed at Boulinsburg April 30, we moved immediately to Fort Gibson, met the enemv (11.000 strong) four miles south of Port Gibson, at 2 A. M. on the 1st inst., and engaged him ong as designing and ignorant writers and speakers all day, entirely routing him, with a loss of many killed and about 500 prisoners, beside the wound ed. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated toward Vicksburg, des-troying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayon Pierre. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit has continued until the present time. Besides the heavy artitlery at this place, four

field pieces were captured, and some stores, and the enemy were driven to destroy many more. The country is the most broken and Tifficult to operate in I ever saw. Our victory has been most complete, and the

ememy are thoroughly demoralized. Very respectfully

U. S. GRANT. Major-General Commanding. SPRINGFIELD, Ifl., Saturday, May, 9, 1863.-The following dispatches was received late this

night : GRAND GULF. Miss., May, 3, 1863. We gained a glorious victory at Port Gibson 1st inst. The enemy are in full retreat. Our forces are in close pursuit. The Illinois troops as usual behaved with the greatest gallantry. The loss on our side is 150 killed and 500 wounded. We have taken 1,000 prisoners. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was nuch greater than ours.

RICHARD YATES. CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 9, 1863.—The fol-wing is a special dispatc'i to The Gazette: MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 7. Gen. Grant ha ptured Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, and Willard

Valley. On Wednesday, Gen. Grant's main army was 30 miles up the Big Black River, marching on the rear of Vicksburg. The army was enthusiastic at the prospect

speedy victory. CAIRO, May 10.—The Meughis Bulletin of jast

vening says that Gen. Grant has sent 1,900 risoners to Milliken's Bend. A portion of his forces, when last heard from, were within twenty miles of Jackson, and had taken several days rations with them. It is reported that the bridge over the Big Black Bayou destroyed, thus cutting off the rebel retreat from Vicksburg.

## Raid of the Harris Light Cavalry.

YORKTOWN, May 7, 1863 .- To Major-General falleck :--- Colonel Kilpatrick, with his regiment, the Harris Light Cavalry, and the rest of the Hlinois Twelfth, have just arrived at Gloucester Point opposite this fort. They burned the bridges over the Chickahominy, destroyed three large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee's army drove in the Rebel pickets to within too miles of Richmond, and have lost only one lieutenant and thirty men, having captured and paroled upwards of 300 prisoners.

Among the prisoners was an aid of Major-Gen-eral Winder, who was captured with his escort far within the entrenchments outside of Richmond This cavalry have marched nearly two hundred miles since the 3d of May, and were inside of the for fications of Richmond. On the 4.h they burned all the stores at Aylette's Station on the Mattapony. On the 5th they destroyed all the ferries over the Pamonky and Mattapony, and a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition. They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats of the war RUFU - KING.

Brigg tier-General Commanding 1 ost. ------

VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST .- The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of Vallandigham's arrest :

A special train left this city at twelve o'clock Monday night, with a company of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, sixiv-seven men, with directions from Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, to arrest C. L- Vallanm, at his residence in Davron

negroes joined column in flocks, and begged to be taken away. Stoneman's Cavalry Raid. Some of these poor people were so overloyed that they went into hysterics; others kneeled in the

FULL ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPLOITS.

Yankees. All these people tell the same story The People Supply our Troops With their masters had told them that if the Yankees Provisions. came there they would be sold to Cuba. branded A correspondent who accompanied Gen. Stoneand many of them would be murdered in cold

blood: They did not believe it. man's cavalry raid gives the following interesting The negroes everywhere gave valuable informant of the expedition : tion and acted as guides. Heating of our ap-KENLYSVILLE, RAPPAHANNOCH RIVER, MAY 8. 363 -One of the most successful military enmonch at several points, they sat up all night and rises of the kind ever undertaken in this baked batches of bread, which was passed out to any other country terminated to-day. I refer to the soldiers, with milk, water and whatever else the recent raid of our cavalry to the "ear of the they had, with unstinted hands. rebel army and within its lines. On the 13th

ultimo, Gen. Stoneman, with a portion of his cavalry command, moved up the left bank of the Rappahannock, with the intention of piercing the enemy's lines at the most favorable opportunity, then, if possible, cut his line of communication and destroy public property wherever found. On the 14th, the first of a series of rain storm commenced, causing the river to become so swollen as to render crossing impracticable until the 28th proved on the 2d day of March last; ult., and even then a pontoon bridge was used.

Thus the weather detained the expedition for fifteen days. In the meantime the ford s at different points were tested, foraging parties were sent across the river, and several skirinishes to a place without any important results. On Wednesday, the 29th alt., the whole force was again put in motion, and crossed the river at Kelly's Ford with-

out opposition. Gen. Averill immediately moved division to the Orange and -Alexandria railroad, where two regiments of the enemy were met, and a skirmish took place, terminating by the enemy retiring towards Gordonsville, In this encounter only two of our men were wounded Gen. Stoneman moved the main body of his

command across Fleshman's river, and encamped for the night in an open field during a heavy rain storm. At this point the enemy made a dash upon our pickets, but did not alarm the camp Thursday morning early Gen. Baford crossed the Rapidan two miles below Raccooa Ford, (Morton's Ford.) and advancing up the opposite bank caused a force of sixteen hundred r-bel infantry,

with one piece of artillery, to leave in great haste from Raccoon Ford, where soon after G n Gregg crossed with his division Here a lieut nant and thirteen privates of a rebel artillery company were captured. Near this point an army beef con-tractor was overhauled and \$28,000 in confederate

bonds taken from him. A rebel engineer with a wagon load of material was also captured on the road. The whole force encamped at night one mile f om the river.--Friday mo ning heard cannonading on the right, which proved to be Gen. Averill's command

having a little fight with the enemy at Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. This was the last Gen. Stoneman heard of Gen Averill. Next day, got close upon the heels of a large rebel force at Orange Springs, who, to escape. abandoned wagons, provisions, &c.; captured a lientenant of Jackson's staff returning from leave absence. At night camped at Greenwood, just outside of Louisa Court House. The town was surrounded, and Col. Kilpatrick took possession the place at 6 o'clock, a. m., May 2d, without opposition, capturing a few rebel soldiers. The

trizens were astounded to find the place in possession of the Yankees, and overjoyed when they became convinced that the Yankees were really civilized human beings and that they had not come to murder men, women and children in cold blood, as was firmly believed, and supplied the troops freely with victuals and drink.

The track of the Virginia Central railroad. onnecting Gordonsville and Richmond was destroyed at different points for ten miles, two trains of cars barnt, telegraph wires cut and destroyed and some commissary stores were also appropriated During the night a detachment of the First Maine cavalry, doing picket duty five miles up the Gor-

donsville road, was attacked and had two men killed. The enemy disappeared the moment a brigade advanced, after firing a few shots. the afternoon of the 2d, the command moved on through Yanceville to Thompson's Four Corners.

From this point detachments were sent out in different directions. One party destroyed a portion of the railroad between Gordonsville and Charlottesville ; another, consisisting of four hundred men, under Col. Wyndham, proceeded to

Columbia, on the James river, where the Lynchburg and Richmond canal crosses the river.



ME 

THE

Proclamaticn by the President. GREAT REMEDY . ENROLLMENT OF THE MILIPIA.

Whureas, The Congress of the Univer States, at its last session, 'enacted as law' entitled, " Au for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other jurposes," which was ap-VOUS DISORDERS.

every case, however distressing

FOR RHBUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALOIA LUMBAGO STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, URUSES CUTS AND WOUNDS. PILES, HEADACHE. AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NEE

For all of which it is a speedy and certain runedy, ac never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has these used in bis ipractice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled any preprintion before the public, of which the horesteptical may be convinced by a single trial. All we ask is a trial, feeling confident infaction if we have the opportunity This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically. Riger MATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousand cause where it has been used it has never been known ; full.

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It will relieve the worst cases of BEADACHE or the minutes and is warran of to do it. TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantiv

TOOTHACHE Also when a care instantity. FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSI-TUDE arising from impgedence or excess, the binime is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Active dimen-upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revealed to the intermediate to also the intermediate the system, and restores it to els ticity and vigor

for that purpose; And Whereas, It is claimed by and in behalf of FOR PILES .- As an external remedy, we claim that is the best known, and we challenge the work to produ-an equal. Every victim of this distribution of the star should give it a trial. for it will not fail to affed turn ato relief and in majority of cases with effect a value ar eath their inten ions to become citizens, under and

a pursuance of the laws of the United States, am QUINSY AND BORE THROAT are sometimes slaves, y malignant and dangerous but a timely application this Moniment will never fail to cure. vito have not exercised the right of suffrage of my other political franchise under the laws of the

nited States or of the States thereof, are not ab-SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and chings ment of the joints is liable to-occur if neglected, The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two of olutely included by the aforesaid declaration o mention from renouncing their purposes to become i.izens, and that on the contrary such persons

BRUISES CUT3. WOUNDS. SORES. ULCERS. BURNS AND SCALDS. yield readily to the wonderful beam, properties of DR. SWEETS INFALLIBLE LINIMENT when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAIN, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND SINGL inder the treaties or law of nations, retain a right to renonnce that purpose and to forego the privilage of citiz uship and residence within the United States un ler the obligations imposed by the aforeaid act of Congregs; Now, therefore, to avoid any misapprehension

concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut

and to give it full effect, I do hereby order and The Great Natural Bone Setter.

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the right of suff age, or any other political fran-Dr. Sweet's Infallable Linimen hise within the United Stat s, under the laws Cures Burns and Scalds immediately hereof, or under the laws of any of the several

> Dr. Sweet's Infallible Ligiment a the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruiss.

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t at hund

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emarkable cures, performed by it within the last tears, attest the fact.

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DR. SWEET'S

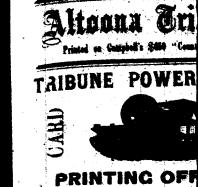
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s truly a " friend in need," and every family should sur-

Ins been used by more than a million people, and a

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Having, within the past in the w hithen to our establishment in the w ris, Sorw Press, Paper Catter, Card C ins. Card Power Press, and large A rest, (a cut of which we give above) we to execute anything in the lines of prin etyle equal to any establishment in the equal to any establishment in rives equally low.

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office it Lowther's building, corner streets, opposite Superintendent's

FOR NEURALGIA, R will afford immediate relief a WM. M. LOYD &

W are subscription agants to disp Twenty Years U. S. Loan. Amounts of the manus of different individuals. she u bla and to be accounted for half-rearry April 14. 63.-121.

LOCAL ITI

POOR FELLOW .--- At this write air window stands-or rather least viste, bereft of reason and squi having rolled about on the soft lothes are so solled that their ori carcely be discovered, he has at aided by the corner of a shanty, i assition of a mau; but his ro rembling knees indicate a down and the spark of reason still remain aim to hold on to his present supp picture ! Has he a mother, or age, he is only in the prime of life be their feelings, could they behold 10w? A more disgusting sig sish to look upon. Poor human the sow that wallows in the mire level with the filthiest of brutesshame fied-speel broken-fe strength departed -- friend forsaken ()h ! man, have you a wife ? Ho no longer the source of her comit the author of more misery than y But words fail to portray the wret meture before us and the misery i turn to ask, whence comes it, and

her in your present condition? von with a smile and a kiss ? A sible? From the sale of spirituo inebriato being responsible, w mained, and the liquor seiler resp.

son was dethroned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS .- The praces all the cases of interest that the Quarter Session :---

Commonwealth vs. Arthur lictment, knowingly marrying the Frue bill. Verdict not guilty, and singer, the prosecutor, to pay the Same vs. Susan P. Kissing

Cures Toothache in one minute. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Limment ACTAN' lores Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves be sea

modaim that no plea of alignage will be received or flowed to exempt from the obligations imposed hy the aforesaid act of Congress, any person o foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States, inder the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the present insurrection and reellion, at or after the expiration of the period of six'v-five days from the date of this proclamation

treet and prayed, thanking Jesus for sending the

And Whereas, it is recited in the said act that

there now exists in the United States an insurrec-

tion and reballion against the authority thereof.

States, the duty of the Government to surpress in-sarrection and rebellion, to guarance to each

State a republican form of government, and to

And Whereas, for the r asons thus recited, it was

enacted by the said starme that all able-bodied

ale citizens of the United Sates, and persons of

their intention to become citizens under and in

pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of

wenty and forty-five years (with certain exceptions

tot necessary to be men loued), are declared to

soustitute the national forces and shall be liable

nited States when called out by the presiden

perform military daty in the service of the

rsons of foreign birth, within the ages specified

n' the said act, who have heretofore declared on

oreign birth who shall have declared

reserve the public tranquility;

and it is, under the Constitution of the United

for shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in United States, and shall have exercised at any rim

States. hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

endence of the United States the eighty-seventh ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President-WM, H. SEWASD.

in witness whereof I have hereanto set my

using language which he knows is not applicable to the opposite party, as a party. There are bad men in all partits-men who would destroy the liberties of the country, the peace of communities or do anything devlish, could they thereby secure gain or revenge. These require watching. The principle aim of political writers and speakers of the present day seems to be not to convince each other of error, by plain reasoning, but to see who can call his opponent the meanest name the oftenest in the same length of time. Few of their articles or speeches contain the essence of controversy-soft words and hard argumentscalculated to instruct and win over to the truth. but they reverse the order and use hard words and soft arguments, engendering ill-feeling and alienating those who should be one in purpose. Unprincipled politicians are the bane of our country, and if they are permitted to go on, coinning opprobrious epithets for opposite parties, they

will ruin us: All they desire is to stir up strife. Right-thinking men must put their feet on this hateful monster ere he grows so large that, when they come to attack him, he will be able to swallow them. He is growing fast and should be throttled at once: Shall it be done? Will sensible editors, writers and speakers, call men and parties by their proper names? If one man is a traitor, will the same? Let proper distinctions be made and the effect will soon be seen. A Republican editor galls a speaker of the opposite party a "Copper-" head," and then pursues his criticism, winding up with the charge that the whole party is copperheadish. It is known to the reader of the article that those around him who belong to the party charged with copperheadism are true and loval, sherefore he doubts whether the speaker reterred to differs in any way from those whom he knows, consequently the effect which the Republican editor intended should be produced is lost by reason of falsehood, or a failure to discriminate. The case bears reversion when applied to Democratic editors who style all Republicans "Black Republicans" or " Abolitionists."

But few Republicans are "Abolitionists," and ism and Abolitionism are equally dangerous to their ability and former standing, are very dan- cared for. zerons, and unless their influence be broken by . It is evident that the destruction of the bridges act, with the Democratic party, have proven them- and wounded which fell int his hands. selves enemies of the Government, and covert The forward movement having again com-agents of Jeff. Davis & Co., and Abolitionist have menced, we now feel confident that Richmond doclared they had no more respect for the Con- must fall, if not by assault, by investment, as stitution than for a sheet of blank paper, and Gen. Dix is acting in conjunction with General would rather set the Union desolved than that Hooker, and is now threatening the lines of com-

them "Couperheads," or "Black Republicans," or not already escaped from it.

.

The latest reports from Hooker's army are to but few Democrats are Copperheads, Copperhead- the effect that on Friday last he again crossed the river, but found no enemy, the rebels having beat to the perpetation of the Union. There are a hasty retreat in the direction of Richmond, learfew men in both parties named who, on account of ing their dead unburied and their wounded un-

lireer attacks upon them they are likely to do mis- on the line of railroad between between Richmond chief. In attempting to subvert their influence, and Fredericksburg out them short of supplies and however, it must not be undertaken to pull down they were compelled to leave. So scarce were the whole party with which they have heretofore their provisions that Gen. Lee was compelled to scied. Men who have scied, and still claim to call on Gen. Hooker for sapplies for the prisoners

slavery isould not be eradicated. Then why call soon be too hot for Jeff and bis crew, if they have semily quietly dispersed, and during the evening met with. These could not restrain their tears

reached Dayton at half-past two o'clock, and, procoeded to Vallandigham's house, placed guards on the streets in the vicinity, and the Caplain com manding, with a squad of men, surrounded the

The door-bell was rung, and Vallandigham appeared at the window and inquired what was wanting? The captain told him, but he was not disposed to go along peaceably. He should for he police loudly, and the female members of the analy joined their cries to his. The captain told him he might as well stop the disturbance, as he had the force to arrest him, and would certainly

" Vallandigham then said he was not dressed. The captain told him he would have time to dress himselt, but he redoubled his shouts for the police. when an attempt was made to force the front door. The door resisted the efforts of the soldars, and Vallandigham flourished a revolver at the window, and fired two or three shots without effect.

"A side door was then" forced, and the finding all the doors in the house fastened, broke open four of them before they reached the appartent occupied by the individual with whom they had business, who was taken and escorted to the

train, which was in waiting. "Come of Vallandighams' friends, hearing what was going on, rung the fire bells, with the utention of gathering a crowd to attempt a rescue But few persons appeared, and they gave no Vallandignam was brought to the city, trouble. and lodged in the prison on Columbia street, be ween Sycamore and Broadway, where no one was ermitted to see him without an order from Gen, Surnside.

----EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.-The exciteent on Third and Chestnut streets, yesterday, eached a point that was almost dangerous. has been usual since the beginning of the war, for crowds to assemble and discuss the news upon the bulletin boards of the different papers, but at no time since the fall of Fort Sumter has the agitation

and confusion been so great as yesterday. About half-past two o'clock, a soldier who was passing the office of The Age, a new Democratic newspaper, next door to the Post-Office, tore down the posters in front of the establishment. These contained an allusion to the action of the Government in reference to Vallandigham, and used the words "cowardly arrest," It is alleged that there were other objectionable and offensive expressions, such as "Sigel snubbed" and "awful disaster."

The placard having been destroyed, the crowd round the front of the office increased In about half an hour it was swelled by an acquisition from Third and Chestnut streets, and the number present could not have been less than twelve hundred persons. The parement opposite the Age office was filled, and even the streets were occupied by curious spectators. As the excitement was consideron the increase, Mayor Henry was sent for and reached the office in time to prevent any disturbance. A file of policemen was sent from the Mayor's office and ranged themselves in front of the Age establishment, and along Chestnut street for a third of a square. While affairs were at this point the parties of the Age made an effort to place a new poster upon their bulletin-board. This new naper also contained an allusion to the defeat of our army. It had scarcely been in position for five minutes, immedialely under the eye of the policemen, before it was again attacked by some of the crowd and thrown upon the ground in pieces. There were numerous cries, at the same time, of

troubled populace, who seemed disposed to render him every respect. After this the police mainall was quiet .- Inquirer of Saturday

unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the aqueduct. -Five locks were destroyed, the banks of the

canal dug away at different points, three canal boats loaded with material for the rebel army, and five bridges were burned. A large quantity of cont-

missary stores, medicmes, &c., were also destroyed, and several hundred horses were captured. party under Capt. Drammond, of the fifth cavalry. hed the river between Columbia and Richmond and destroyed locks, levels, and set fire to a bridge across the James river. Gen. Gregg proceeded to the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad and destroyed at Ashland the depot buildings. railrod track, a train of cars, provisions, and te egraph. He sent a detachment to barn the raff-

road bridge across the South Anna, but it was strongly guarded by infantry, and the party sent fell back. Gen. Gregg returned to Thompson's Four Corners, but a portion of his command under Col. Kilpatrick, moved eastward to the Central road, destroyed the bridge on that road over the

South Anna, captured and destroyed a train of cars, culverts and the railroad track for miles and then passed down to the Peninsula.

Another portion of General Gregg's command under Colonel Davis, Twelfth Illinois, crossed both reads near Richmond, destroying railroads, telegraph, bridge over Brook river, and railway A de achment of General Gregg's command also burned all the turnpike bridges over the South Anna, to prevent the enemy making a flank movement, and catching General Stoneman in a trap. Monday morning, the 4th, Hampton and D. H. Lee, with two brigades, attacked about sixty of the Fifth cavalry, on picket duty near Shannon Hill. A charge of the reh.ds was met

by a counter charge; the r-bel advance was tem-porarily repulsed, but rallying, captured seventeen of the Fifth cavalry. Our force captured thirte n of the enemy. General Buford advanced upon the ementy with his command, but they fled. The night of the 4th General Gregg moved to

near Yanceville, and was followed to that point next day by General Storeman with General Buford's command. Here a man, a native of

North Carolina, came into camp, who had been concealed for a year to avoid serving Jeff. Davis. Near Yanceville seventeen C. S A, wagons, with mnles, were overtaken and captured. On the 5th the retrograde movement commenced, and crossing the Raccoon Ford the whole command arrived at Kelly's Ford Friday morning, the 8th.

Thus the command of General Stoneman remained nearly nine days within the enemies lines, visited nine different counties, destroyed all lines of communication between the rebel capital and the army of the Rapahannock, so they cannot be used again for weeks to come, destroyed the Lynchburg canal on whose waters are transported all the provisions raised in the rich valley of the James, and from which source along the rebel army in Virginia receives more than half its supplies; captured several hundred horses, and destroyed a large quantity of public property, all with only the loss of two men killed and not over fifty wounded and prisoners. But a greater triumph than all this has been gained. The people

in the counties visited have had a good look at live Yankees and found them neither savage nor bandi.s. Thanks to the good management of the Com-

manding General, the people whom he visited will have but little cause of complaint at the invasion. Private property and private persons. were nowhere interferred with, except "tear them out," "tear them out :" again Mayor cases as are recognized by all civilized nations. Henry appeared upon the scene and calmed the The people at the same time were astounded and gratified; astounded in the first instant to see a Yankee force in their midst, and gratified to find when they saw the dear old flag again. The

CUSIARS VERMIN XTERMINATORS

For Rais, Mice, Rouches, Ants. Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

n 25c. 50c. and \$1 00 Baxes. Bottles, ed Flasks S sizes f r H MELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS &c "Only infall ble remedies known." "Free from Poisons."

t dangerous to the Human Family.' Rats come out of their holes to die.

 Sold Wholesale in all large cities
Sold Wholesale in all large cities
Sold by all Daugorst and Recatters everywhere.
BEW ARE II of all worthless initiations.
See this: "COSTAN'S" name is on each Box, Botth and Flask, byfo e you buy.
Beway a desa and Flask, beto e you ony. HENRY R. COSTAR April 7. 1863.-6m \*.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for

THE UNDERST. INED OFFERS for sale, or exchange for property in Al-taoma, a honse and two lots of ground, ait-ate in the village of New Washington-Maine connety. Pa. The house is a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING. 19 by 30 feet, fronting on two strets, with granery. Stable and other out buildings. There is also a variety of stable and other out buildings. There is also a variety of PRUIT TREES and SHRUBGERY on the premises, to gether with a w-1] of excellent water at the door. The lots have 60 feet from thy 160 feet deep. Processing given at any time. An Arther information can be had by apply ing to John Brandon, of Armagh, or the s bacriber, at Al-toona. Feb. 24. 1863-tf.

Feb. 24, 1863-1f

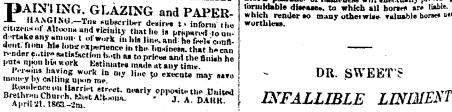
JAS. LOWTHER.

Secretary

DR. SWEET'SINFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES unrivalled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising om Spraine, Bruises or wrenching, its effect is malica-ind cortain. Harness or anddle Galls, Scratches, Marg SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL.—As the Public Schools will close May 15th, the undersigned have concluded to teach two months by subscription, in the room now occupied by them, to afford an oppor-tunity to all who wish to continue their children at school a month art two lower and corrain." Harness or saddle Galls, Scratcnes, Dask-dc., it will also cure speed.ly. Spaxin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient shard-but confirmed cases are beyord the possibility of a radi-cal cure. No case of the kind, however, is so despende of hopeless but it may be allevisted by this Linimett, and its faithful application will always remove the lancness, and e. able the horses to travel with comparative case. a month or two longer. Scholars will to received from any of the gra les, and

actions given in any of the branches taught in the num schools. 'the school will open Monday, May 8th, 1863 TERMS .-- For each pupi: \$1 00 per month, to be paid in EVERY HORSE OWNER lust week of each month.

JNO. RUTHERFORD, M. B. MCCRUM. May 28, 1863. should have this remody at hand, for its timely us at the first a pearance of hameness will effectually prevent these formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and



18 THE STAR FLOUR MILLS. Soldier's Friend, making choice brands of Flour, and solicit the orders of

Investing Choice brands of Flour, and solicit the orders of theme wanting a good article. Every barrel of Flour sold b ns s warranted as branded. We also keep on hand, Corn, Corn Meul and Mill Perd. LUDWICK, SHOTTS & CO. Irwin Station, Pa. R. R., Per H. F. LUDWICK. April 21: 1863. And thousands have found it truly A FRIEND IN NEED!

TOR RENT. - The basement of Work's .L new building, on Virginia street, alloining Kessler's property, is offered for rent. Possession given linuidi-ately. For further information control of the street information ew building, on view. Ay, is joined for rent. Possession gives For further information, apply to LAWRENCE P. WORK, To wold imposition observe the signature and Likeness

[May 15-'62]

of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Bt Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of bottle, without which none are gennine. REQULAR MEETING OF THE

RICHARDSON & CO. Sole Proprieturs. Norwich. Ct ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIA. These will be held on the sec and Thursdayerening of each m with in the Council Room; M. CLABAUGH MORGAN & ALLEN. General Agenty. 43 Cilf Stroit, New 43 Cilf Stroit, New December 4, 1862.-Iy. President.

adultery. True bill. Not guil Kissinger, the prosecutor, to pay Same vs. Same .-- Indictment, bi not guilty, and Francis Kissinger Same vs. Joshan Price.-Indu

ently concealing personal prope Noll. pros. upon payment of costs Same vs. Henry Weaver.-Indi True bill. Noll. pros. entered t Same ys. Susan Burget .- Indi sion. True bill. Deft. plend guil pay a fine of \$5 and cours. Same vs. J. Cunningham .--- It and battery. True bill. Pleads Same vs. A. Vowinkle.--Ind and battery. True hill. Contin Same vs. Samuel Worts.--Indi on and bastardy. Noll. pros. er of Court on payment of costs Same vs. J. G. Fleck.-Indi

Not a true bill. Same vs. Samuel Myers .-- Indi Pleads guilty and submits. Same, vs. D. D. Domer. Indi tión and bastardy. True bill. In the case of the Co Nicholas Ehringer, charged wi ath of one Martin Harmon, for week of Court, the case was con stance of the Commonwealth, terney stating that it was im to try, owing to the absence a has never been here since he n which Dft. was committed. At continued Hon. L. W. Hall, cont moved that he be admitted to rgnment the Court dorided to t was held in sufficient surctice \$10,000 to answer the charge a Over and Terminer, in July. not appear against him at that t urn out that the charge he know of no punishment too seve

to him. The second week of Cou Friday last, after disposing o civil cases. The most imports of John Miller, of Hollidaysh Penn's Rail Road Co. The about \$6,000-the alleged valu cars or trucks, which he held th bound to take from him at thei

terms of the Act for the sale o under which the Co. purchased The jury, under the direction of verdict for the Dft. the case to struction the Court gave the sta Plainting based his right to reco KILLED .--- We have no. ac

taken by the 125th Regt. in Fredericksburg, and do not h were in the engagement, as a bit we notice that two member Huntington, were wounded, ar company D, of this place, was formation we derive from the a letter received in this place last, from a member of con Acquia creek on the 8th inst. had his leg severely shattered the was still living, although spained of.