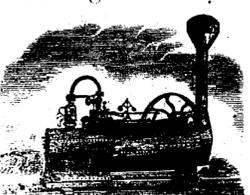


# The Altoona Tribune.

MCCORM & DERN, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. ALTOONA, PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863. NO. 31.

### Muskingum Valley



WE ARE NOW TURNING OUT A LARGE number of our improved Portable Steam Engines and other parts of the State of Pennsylvania. These engines are of the best quality and are being used in all the States of the Union. They are of the most improved design and are of the most reliable construction. They are of the most improved design and are of the most reliable construction. They are of the most improved design and are of the most reliable construction.

### STEAM WORKS

CORNER OF Market and Third Streets, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

WE ARE NOW TURNING OUT A LARGE number of our improved Portable Steam Engines and other parts of the State of Pennsylvania. These engines are of the best quality and are being used in all the States of the Union. They are of the most improved design and are of the most reliable construction. They are of the most improved design and are of the most reliable construction.

### EVER ONWARD!

DESIGNED DESIRES TO get customers and the public generally to go into the Dry Goods business. He has a large and extensive stock of goods, and is prepared to sell at the lowest possible price. He has a large and extensive stock of goods, and is prepared to sell at the lowest possible price.

### COB WEIS, AND CONFECTIONER,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND D. CAKES, CANDIES, ICE CREAM.

OF his own manufacture, which he has had made at the most recent PORTLAND CEMENT, such as LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, RABBIT, NUTS, &c., &c. Their respective prices will be given on application.

### WETTINGER'S

News Agency, No. 7, MAIN STREET. BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, CONFECTIONARIES, TOBACCO, STATIONERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

### LOYD & CO.,

PA. FOUNDRY, JACK & CO., PA. LINKERS, PA. THE PRINCIPAL SILVER and Gold for sale. Collections on deposits, payable on demand, from time, with interest at 6% rate.

### EXCELSIOR

#### Hat & Cap Store.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EXCELSIOR" HAT AND CAP STORE, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the city with the largest and most varied stock of goods he has ever brought to Altoona, all of which he has now on exhibition and sale at his new store on Virginia street, next door to J. C. Smith's store. His stock embraces all the latest styles of HATS, CAPS, MISSES' FLATS, &c.

### New Drug Store.

S. BEILIN & CO., A. A. NOUNCE TO the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have opened a Drug and Variety Store, at the corner of Market and Third Streets, between John and Caroline Streets, VIRGINIA STREET, between John and Caroline Streets.

### THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

R. H. MCCORM, H. C. DERN, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

For annum, payable in advance, \$1.50. All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Four lines or less	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Five lines or less	2 do.	3 do.	4 do.
Six lines or less	3 do.	4 do.	5 do.
Seven lines or less	4 do.	5 do.	6 do.
Eight lines or less	5 do.	6 do.	7 do.
Nine lines or less	6 do.	7 do.	8 do.
Ten lines or less	7 do.	8 do.	9 do.
Eleven lines or less	8 do.	9 do.	10 do.
Twelve lines or less	9 do.	10 do.	11 do.
Thirteen lines or less	10 do.	11 do.	12 do.
Fourteen lines or less	11 do.	12 do.	13 do.
Fifteen lines or less	12 do.	13 do.	14 do.
Sixteen lines or less	13 do.	14 do.	15 do.
Seventeen lines or less	14 do.	15 do.	16 do.
Eighteen lines or less	15 do.	16 do.	17 do.
Nineteen lines or less	16 do.	17 do.	18 do.
Twenty lines or less	17 do.	18 do.	19 do.
Over twenty lines	18 do.	19 do.	20 do.

### Choice Poetry.

THE STREET OF BY-AND-BY.

By Mrs. A. D. B. ADAMS.

"By the street of By-and-by, one arrives at the house of Never."—Old saying.

Oh! shan the spot, my youthful friends, I urge you to be ware; Beguiling is the pleasant way, and softly breathes the air; But none have ever passed to scenes, numbering great and high.

How varied are the images arising to my sight, Who'er would shun the wrong, who loved and praised the right; Yet from the hidden bonds, loath they vainly strive to fly, Which held them gently prisoned in the street of By-and-by.

A youth aspired to climb the heights of Learning's lofty hill; What dimmed his bright intelligence—what quitted his earnest will? Why did the object of his quest still mock his wistful eye? Too long, alas! he tarried in the street of By-and-by.

### Select Miscellany.

#### BURNSIDE'S MARCH ON KNOXVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13, 1863.

Surgeon W. H. Church, Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, arrived here last night from Cumberland Gap, having left General Burnside's headquarters on the morning of the 10th. He furnishes the following complete and trustworthy account of the remarkable operations of our forces at East Tennessee:

General Burnside left Camp Nelson on the Kentucky river on the 10th. His command was to march in three columns—one via Loudon, under himself; the second, consisting of the Twenty-third army corps, under Maj. Gen. Hartshoff, via Jameson. Gen. Burnside, marching via Danville and Stanford, reached Camp Orchard on the 20th. On the 22d he marched to Mount Vernon, twenty miles, and the following day to Loudon, twenty-five miles. On the 24th he made Williamsburg, thirty miles further south.— On the 26th he was joined by General Hartshoff, with the Twenty-third corps, at Chetwood, twenty eight miles from Williamsburg.

The enemy being reported near, he directed a cavalry regiment to reconnoitre toward Jackboro. It met a superior rebel cavalry force and routed it, capturing forty prisoners. From Chetwood the march was continued across New river up the Cumberland Mountains to Montgomery, situated forty-two miles distant, on the summit of the range, where the column arrived on the 30th. Here it was met by General White's command. Colonel Bart having been sent forward with a cavalry brigade, reported that General Pegram, with 2,000 cavalry, held a very strong position at the Gap near Emory Iron Works, leading into Clinch river valley. Additional troops were sent forward, with the expectation of a battle on the morning of the 31st; but with daylight it was discovered that the enemy had fled.

With the possession of this gap, the road to Knoxville is open. Having reached Emory river, seventeen miles from Montgomery, Gen. Burnside ordered Colonel Foster, with a mounted brigade, to make a forced march over a direct route to Knoxville, while he advanced with the main force to Kingston six miles further. Being anxious to save the most extensive and important bridge over the Tennessee at Loudon, twenty miles from Kingston, Gen. Burnside directed Gen. Shackelford, with his cavalry brigade, to push on to it as rapidly as possible.— Upon arriving within three miles of the bridge a regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and quickly drove the enemy beyond their rifle pits covering the approaches to the bridge. They retreated hastily across it, closing the gate behind them. The entire structure being prepared with carpenters and shavings for immediate destruction, it was wrapped in flames in a few seconds. General Shackelford finding it impossible to save it, moved off toward Knoxville, after driving the enemy from the opposite bank with shells and musketry.

Colonel Foster reached Knoxville on the 1st, and General Burnside left Kingston on the 2d. Both received perfect ovations upon their entrance. The town was decorated with flags hidden for more than two years, and cheering people lined the streets. A large meeting was held on a subsequent day, and addressed by General Burnside and several leading citizens.— The latter congratulated themselves in the most enthusiastic terms upon their deliverance from rebel oppression.

On the day after General Foster's arrival a procession of women, whose husbands and relatives were mostly in the Union service, came in from the country. It was nearly a mile long. All along the route of our troops the same unmistakable evidence of almost universal loyalty on the part of the citizens became manifest. Young men seemed to be mostly absent, but old ones and women by the hundreds received our troops with flags and refreshments on the roads.

A great number of men who had lived in hiding places for months came forth and joined their deliverers. Very valuable machine-shops and foundries belonging to the rebel government were found in Knoxville. Also, two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat, the fruits of the late tax, and many thousand hogs. Three locomotives and a number of cars were likewise captured. General Burnside took for his headquarters the residence of the fugitive rebel leader.

Before leaving Kentucky General Burnside ordered Col. DeCourcy, with a brigade of infantry, to march upon Cumberland Gap by the direct route, through Loudon and Barbourville. Learning on the 4th, that the rebel force defending the Gap was strong, and likely to offer resistance, he dispatched Gen. Shackelford, with his brigade, on the 5th, from Knoxville, with instructions to seize all avenues of escape to the South. He followed himself, with another body of infantry and cavalry, on the 7th, and arrived within four miles of the Gap on the 9th, after a forced march of sixty miles. DeCourcy and Shackelford had both made demands for surrender, which General Frazier declined. Upon his arrival, Gen. Burnside renewed it, when the rebel commander offered to surrender upon condition that his officers and men were paroled. An unconditional surrender being insisted upon, he yielded. His forces consisted of the Second North Carolina, First Virginia, First Georgia regiments, and several companies of artillery. The Georgia regiment was eight hundred strong, and was once before captured by Gen. Burnside at Roanoke Island. The prisoners are now on their way North. In explanation of the extraordinary isolation Gen. Frazier was left in, rebel officers asserted that Gen. Bragg had peremptorily ordered him to remain. On the night of the 7th two companies of our troops stole their way through the rebel pickets and burned a mill that had supplied the rebels with meal, in the very sight of the enemy's camp. This neat performance helped much to hasten the surrender.

General Burnside was taken to Knoxville on the 10th, where he will remain until the decision of the War Department, in regard to his resignation, is made. Our troops have made excursions to Morristown, thirty miles east of Knoxville. A few small bodies of rebels are in the State, near the Virginia line, but they will soon be driven out. The Salt-peter works, which the rebel government worked, with several hundred men, are within our lines. Ready communication is had with Gen. Rosecrans.

For quickness of movement, and complete success without bloodshed, General Burnside's operations are the most noteworthy of the war. All of his troops marched over two hundred and fifty and a large portion of them over three hundred miles, and they averaged twenty miles a day, although they moved over the most difficult roads, crossing several high ranges of mountains and numerous deep streams. The infantry marched admirably, without the least straggling.— General Burnside's plans were so well conceived, and the movements of his dif-

ferent columns so well masked and executed, that Buell was not aware of his approach until twenty-four hours before Knoxville was occupied. He had no time to transfer all his force by rail to Chattanooga, but had to send a portion of it east. His command cannot have been large.

Between the Cumberland river and the mountains our troops suffered a good deal from the scarcity of water; but on the southern slope of the mountains everywhere was found in abundance. The valleys of Clinch and Holston rivers abound with splendid crops of corn and vegetables. Of these and wheat there is enough in the country to supply the population and our forces for a year. The women, in expectation of the advent of the Union troops, had done most of the planting.— No suffering from want of rations experienced by the troops. The Commissary's and Quartermaster's departments were admirably managed. Capt. Morris, the Chief Quartermaster reported only two wagons lost out of five hundred. In the whole campaign but one casualty occurred, a private killed in a skirmish at Shackelford's cavalry with the rebel pickets, near Tagwell. Of sickness there is so little that the surgeon in charge of a hospital at Knoxville had already asked to be relieved for want of work.

### A WEDDING SPOILED.

The Chicago Post publishes the following incident of the draft:

About nine weeks ago a young man named Thos. J. Laughlin arrived in this city from Orange county, New York, and took lodgings in a private house on the north side, with a family whom he had formerly known at the east. His history may be easily expressed in a few words—the stereotyped phrase of the hebdomadist humorist, "born of poor but respectable parents," answering the purpose admirably. He was by profession a book-keeper, with a very limited amount of funds on hand, but industrious and frugal withal, and had come to the city in search of employment. It being a dull season of the year, however, and he unwilling to undertake anything but his legitimate business, met with a poor success here, and found no one who was willing to give him work to do.

Among the visitors at the house where he was boarding was a fair cousin of the head of the family; who but a few weeks ago returned from a country town in Michigan, where she had been attending boarding school. The young book-keeper, came and saw, and loved, and after basking in the sunny smiles and receiving encouraging glances from her bewitching eyes, he seemed to grow indifferent to the question of employment, and cared but little whether he found anything to do or not. He finally engaged himself to her, and the preliminary engagements were made and the day fixed for the marriage to be performed.

Thus far everything passed evenly enough; but just here "the connection broke and the knotty side of the affair began to intrude." It would have been all very nice for the parties themselves if they had got married without any trouble, after a few weeks of uninterrupted courtship; but that would have given the lie to Shakespeare's assertion about the "course of true love."

When the young folks were about to arrive at the meridian of their happiness—when they had pledged their faith and uttered their vows, and thought they were going to be made one in a little or no time, the young lady's hard-hearted "parents" unexpectedly commenced talking about "young men of no standing," "not of a good family," "having no money and no means of earning a living," and so on.—The young man became indignant, as he had a right to do, and talked furiously about "parental tyranny," and said he would have his Margaret anyhow. He insisted that he was of good family, that he had a father, moreover a mother, and that his father owned "a little farm in Orange county, New York." After this the old folks quieted down a little and the young man concluded that he would go home and get certificates of his respectability, and establish in an honorable manner his worthiness to become the husband of Margaret.

About twelve years ago young Laughlin departed from New York, parting from his betrothed with many tears and promises of a speedy return, and received a hearty shake of the hand and good wishes and kind words from his future parent-in-law. He had not been absent but a day or two when the lady's father met an old acquaintance who had known Laughlin and his family for a number of years, and who spoke in the highest terms of the young man and all his people. Two or three days later letters began to arrive from Orange county bearing the same testimony. The old folks began to relent, and were sorry they ever opposed the match. They began to be impatient, as well as the girl, for the day of the wedding to arrive.

But at this juncture, unfortunately, another difficulty arose. The young man's parents objected. They did not like the idea of their son going to Illinois to seek his fortune, and being there snapped up by a "sucker" in less than four weeks.— Finally, the father told the son if he persisted in his designs he would disinherish him. The young man paid no attention to the threat; disinherishance should be no obstacle to the possession of his Margaret. At that time the draft was going on in the county, and on the day previous to the one on which the young man had decided to start for Illinois, he was notified that he was drafted. He appealed to his father for the almighty "three hundred." The father chuckled—he had the boy foul, and the heart-broken lover had to shoulder a musket and enter the ranks.

He had written to her that he would return on Friday evening, the 14th, and that the nuptials should be celebrated that night. Last night Margaret was arrayed in her bridal robes at seven—ten and eleven o'clock, but no bridegroom came. Friends had come together to witness the ceremony and jested with the bride about the tardiness of the bridegroom; but a few hours later they became sad, and sorrow and sympathy were depicted on the face of every one. A few moments previous to 12 o'clock a stranger arrived, who was from Orange county, and brought tidings of the bridegroom. He narrated briefly

the circumstances of Laughlin's being drafted, and assured poor Margaret that he should not be "blamed" for it; "circumstance over which he had no control." The reply of the young lady will never be forgotten by those who heard it. With tear-drops glistening in her eyes, and her heart ready to burst with grief, she turned to the company and said: "I don't keep a darn; there's plenty more men in the world, any how!" The meeting then adjourned.

### WHAT IS "GREEK FIRE?"

The announcement that Gen. Gilmore has thrown shells containing "Greek fire" into Charleston city, has elicited a general inquiry as to its peculiar composition and properties. The New York Journal of Commerce explains as follows: The Greek fire of history was probably a compound of bitumen, sulphur and pitch. There has been considerable romance in the accounts of it. But it was a weapon of great importance to the Romans for four centuries, during which they preserved the secret of its composition as a natural possession. It was thrown in balls, or on arrows and spears, and it is poured from walls of cities upon the towers and heads of the besiegers. Its most terrible use was on shipboard, where it was pumped out of tubes, in the prow of a galley, upon the decks of the enemy, setting fire to all it touched. The Mohammedans learned the art of making it, and used it in the crusades with deadly effect; and the Knights of St. John, while at Rhodes, made it a grand weapon of their naval combats. The common idea that Greek fire was a fluid, which ignited on the surface of the sea, may be dismissed. It sometimes burned on the water, but only when falling in large quantities.

The generic name of Greek fire has been given to all kinds of incendiary compounds enclosed in shells and thrown into cities for the purpose of firing them.— There are several patents out for these compounds, and the exact methods of mixing and using them are known only to the inventors. But the basis of them all is said to be phosphorus dissolved in bisulphide of carbon. The latter is a very curious liquid, having all the apparent purity of distilled water, and a very high refractive power, but evolving, on evaporation or combustion, the foulest stench known to chemical science—a stench which positively revels in nauseous odors. It has the extraordinary property of dissolving phosphorus freely, and preserving it in a fluid state for any length of time when kept from the air. The compound kindles at a heat as low as that of phosphorus alone. When the shell, charged with this "villainous" mixture, explodes by percussion or otherwise, the dissolved phosphorus is set on fire and scattered far and wide. Wherever it strikes it burns for a long time with an almost inextinguishable flame, and ignites all combustible materials that it touches. At the time the bisulphide of carbon throws out its abominable odor, and assist in keeping meddlers at a respectable distance.

### REMARKABLE SUSPENSION OF VITALITY.

In New Orleans, a week or so since, one Henry Myers was struck by lightning; an inquest was held and life pronounced extinct. The next day every preparation had been made for his funeral, his friends had assembled, the body been duly coffined, the relatives had put on mourning, the hearse and the priest arrived and the coffin was about to be closed up, when the arms of the corpse were observed to move, and very soon, to the amazement of all, the dead man sat bolt upright in his coffin, and after surveying the scene for a few moments, inquired the cause of all the gloomy preparations he saw going on. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours so perfectly as to deceive even the coroner, the man's wife and all his friends.

"Ah," said a young skeptic to an old Quaker, "I suppose you are one of those fanatics who believe the Bible." Said the old man, "I do believe the Bible.— Do you believe it?" "No; I can have no proof of its truth." "Then, inquired the old man, "does thee believe in France?" Yes; for although I have not seen it, I have seen others who have. Besides there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist." "Then, thee will not believe anything thee nor others has not seen?" "No." "Did thee ever see thy own brains?" "No." "Ever see a man who did see them?" "No." "Does thee believe thee has any?" "This last question put an end to the discussion.

What is the difference between a mischievous mouse and a beautiful young lady? One harms the cheese, and the other charms the h's.

Mrs. Elderberry says there must be a great many children killed on the battle-fields as there are always 33,000 small arms found after the fight.

Summer costumes are simple in Egypt. They consist of a straw hat, a small short shirt collar, and a tooth-pick.

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