

expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors toward Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with the specimen of expiring humanity, but from mercy or forgetfulness on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my valise, which I hope to publish at no distant day. Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey, I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Federal army my depression decreased, and returning health seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution.

Gentlemen, Secession is played out—the dog is dead—the child is born, and his name is Jeff. Davis, Jr. My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening but shall make myself heard upon the next convenient occasion, which will probably be ere the termination of the present week.

HOLLIS'S STEAM RAM.—The following description of Hollis's steam ram, which has been remodeled and rebuilt since the engagement at the mouth of the Mississippi, we take from the *St. Louis Republican*:

"I have seen a rough sketch of Hollis's celebrated gunboat—the Manassas, or Turtle—taken from the descriptions of intelligent persons in Columbus who have seen her. She is about one hundred feet long and twenty feet beam, and draws from nine to twelve feet water. Her shape above water is nearly that of half a sharply pointed egg shell, so that a shot will glance from her no matter where it strikes. Her back is formed of twelve-inch oak, covered with one and a half inch bar iron. She has two chimneys, so arranged as to slide down in time of action. The pilot house is in the stern of the boat. She is worked by a powerful propeller, but cannot steam a strong current. She carries only one gun, a 68-pounder, right in her bow.

"The secessionists of Columbus say that at one time she would have come up here to test the metal of our forts if the water had not been too low. There was no time however, while she was at Columbus, when there was not water enough to float her. She is said to be now at Island No. 10, and it is reported that she would come up and engage our boats if she could stem the current. There are too many 'ifs' about the institution.

"There is only one entrance to her, through a trap door in her back. Her port hole is furnished with a heavy plated trap, which springs up when the gun is run out, and falls down when it is run back. How the crew get their light and air I can't pretend to say.

"This Turtle is certainly a formidable affair, a second Merrimac in its way, and appears capable of doing much damage, while receiving but little. It would be impossible to board her, as there is only one entrance, and she is supplied with hose for throwing hot water.

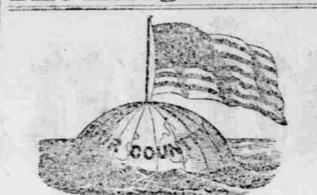
"If the Turtle is all the secess fancy paints her, why doesn't she try the batteries of Point Pleasant and Smith's Landing?"

ANNIVERSARY OF FORT SUMTER.—The Charlestonians, it seems, are looking forward with fearful forebodings to the 15th of April—the anniversary of the rebel assault on Fort Sumter. They have come to the conclusion that the National Power is reserving till that day the taking of its revenge on the original home of the secession treason. Accordingly the valiant sons of chivalry, born "insensible to fear," according to the last account we had from there were making preparations for a vigorous flight. In what direction it shall be, however, it is really difficult to see.—Their favorite haunts among the sea islands of Port Royal are now in the hands of the hated Yankees; Savannah is imminently menaced by a great military and naval force. Northward, their avenue is stopped by Burnside; while the hills of East Tennessee are in the possession of the arms of the Union. What General Hunter's purposes may be in regard to this matter we do not know, but the anticipations of the Charlestonians, prompted by their consciousness of guilt, may not be altogether unfounded. It would certainly be fitting and just that the flag should be proudly restored to Fort Sumter on the very anniversary of the day on which it was ignominiously lowered to armed traitors.

SOLDIER'S LETTERS.—The Post Office Department deems it advisable that all letters addressed to the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac whether now at Washington or moving South, should be mailed to Washington City.—From that office they will be properly forwarded in separate packages to the respective corps and divisions, and their delivery facilitated. Commanders of divisions are requested, as movements occur, to cause notice to be given to the postmaster at Washington to what convenient point such packages, destined to the regiments under their command, shall be sent.

A PRESS FOR PARSON BROWNLOW.—Among the many testimonials of kind feelings towards the patriot martyr of East Tennessee, it is proposed by his New York friends to give him a "Hoe's last fast," with which to uproot the last vestige of secession at his old home. He has been invited to make the Astor House his home as long as he remains in New York. His notes of the rise and decline of secession in Tennessee, will take the name of "Brownlow's Book."

The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,
WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG:
THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Emancipation Measures.

We recently called the attention of our readers to the proclamation of President LINCOLN, recommending the adoption by Congress of a resolution pledging the Federal government to co-operate with any State which might take initiatory steps to free itself from Slavery. It gives us much pleasure to note that Congress has responded to this most wise and most salutary proposition, in a manner becoming the representatives of a great people.—Having previously passed the House, it was adopted by the Senate on Wednesday, the 2d inst., receiving the support of every Republican Senator, of course. But a most gratifying fact is, that it received the votes also of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, and Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri—three Union members representing Slave States—and the vote of Mr. THOMPSON, a Democrat from New Jersey. Than this there could be no better evidence of the conservative and conciliatory character of the measure. The action taken strictly accords with the suggestion of the President, and is certainly free from all constitutional objections. The responsibility for the existence of Slavery is left precisely where the Constitution has left it—that is, with the people of the States wherein the institution is tolerated—but the idea is, that when these people wish to rid themselves of the evil, the Federal government will lead them a helping hand, and furnish means to assist them in bearing the burdens imposed by the change of system. The passage of this measure will, we doubt not, be followed by most important results.

On Thursday last, the Senate also passed the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, with pecuniary compensation to loyal owners. The announcement of the result was followed by much applause in the galleries. The final vote on the bill was as follows:

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|------------------|-------------------|
| YEAS. | YEAS. |
| Anthony (Rep.) | Howe (Rep.) |
| Browning (Rep.) | King (Rep.) |
| Chandler (Rep.) | Laue (Rep.) Ind. |
| Clark (Rep.) | Laue (Rep.) Kan. |
| Collamer (Rep.) | Merrill (Rep.) |
| Dixon (Rep.) | Pomeroy (Rep.) |
| Doolittle (Rep.) | Sherman (Rep.) |
| Fessenden (Rep.) | Sumner (Rep.) |
| Foot (Rep.) | Ten Eyck (Rep.) |
| Foster (Rep.) | Trumbull (Rep.) |
| Grimes (Rep.) | Wade (Rep.) |
| Hale (Rep.) | Wilkinson (Rep.) |
| Harlan (Rep.) | Wimont (Rep.) |
| Harris (Rep.) | Wilson (R.) Mass. |
| Howard (Rep.) | |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| NAYS. | NAYS. |
| Bayard (Dem.) | Nesmith (Dem.) |
| Corliss (Union.) | Powell (Dem.) |
| Davis (Union.) | Saulsbury (Dem.) |
| Henderson (Union.) | Sturke (Dem.) |
| Kennedy (Union.) | Willey (Union.) |
| Latham (Dem.) | Wilson (U.) Mo. |
| McDougal (Dem.) | Wright (Union.) |

This bill will secure the immediate emancipation of about fifteen hundred or two thousand negroes, whom our law-makers have already too long suffered to be held in bondage at the very portals of the Capitol. Asking our readers to scan the vote, we express our heartfelt delight that not a solitary Republican Senator has permitted his name to be recorded against this humane and righteous measure. The vote, it will be seen, are composed wholly of Union men and Democrats. These latter very generally admitted that Congress has the exclusive right to legislate for the District of Columbia, and admitted also the right to pass the bill in question; and yet, after all this, when the bill is put upon its passage, these gentlemen all manage to record their votes against it. Why is this? Is it because these gentlemen still cling to Slavery as one of the bulwarks of our free institutions? Or, are they only playing a hand in the big game now going on to rally the scattered fragments of Democracy for the coming campaign?

Every ticking of the wire from the West is fraught with great interest. The decisive battle of Corinth is near at hand. Buell, with his well trained and chivalric legions, was, at last accounts, within fifteen miles of Beauregard. Gen. Grant cannot be much farther off, and the great fight, assuredly, is near at hand.

General War News.

From Island No. 10, to which point great attention is paid by Commodore Foote, we have the intelligence that the rebels have erected an entrenched camp on the bend of the Mississippi, directly opposite our gunboats, an embankment having been thrown up along the shore for a distance of half a mile. Several of their batteries are visible, but many others being masked, we have no means of ascertaining their effectiveness. The entrenchments extend from the center of the bend to the upper extremity of the Island, and are constantly being fortified. Our mortars fire at intervals of fifteen minutes, the shells all being thrown upon the Island. Significant movements of our forces have taken place in that quarter lately. Several boats have been sent down to General Pope, at New Madrid, with which he is expected to cross the river and cut off the retreat of the rebels by land. Their retreat by water is an impossibility, so long as our troops hold possession of New Madrid and Point Pleasant. On Friday last three of our gunboats and three mortar boats opened fire on the rebel floating battery. After an hour's bombardment, the battery broke loose from its mooring, and floated down the river considerably injured. Commodore Foote is confident that he can, in three hours, drive the rebels from all of their batteries, as soon as the proper time shall arrive. Everything betokens a desperate conflict at Island No. 10, and any moment may bring us news of another Federal victory.

From Kentucky we have news of another victory by the Federals. Col. Buford accompanied by two regiments of infantry, and a detachment of cavalry and artillery, made a descent upon Union City, and, after a forced march of thirty miles, fell upon a rebel encampment at seven o'clock in the morning. They dispersed the entire force, stationed there under Clay King, both cavalry and infantry.—The rebels fled in every direction, several being killed, and a number taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils was captured, including 150 horses, commissary and quartermaster stores, etc. Our loss was one killed from an explosion in a burning tent. The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

Late news from Gen. Bank's division, show that he is bravely finishing the work which has been assigned to him.—Since the victory at Winchester he has pursued the rebels as far as Woodstock. When approaching the town, Col. Ashby, with his cavalry, supported by a force of infantry and a battery, disputed the passage of the United States forces, but our troops passed onward through the town, the rebels frequently stopping and throwing shells, to which the United States forces responded with effect. A beautiful gray stallion, said by contrabands to belong to Col. Ashby, was shot near the town of Woodstock. The ball must have wounded the rider in the thigh. The report, however, that Ashby was killed, is not credited at headquarters. An intercepted letter of a recent date, from a rebel line officer, speaks significantly of an anticipated open rebellion in Maryland, but this is regarded as one of the means resorted to by the secession leaders to dupe their followers into continued resistance.

From information received from Fortress Monroe, the following intelligence concerning the injuries which the Merrimac received in the ever-memorable encounter with the Monitor, can be relied on: When she ran for Norfolk on Sunday, March 9th, in the evening, she had seven feet of water in her hold. One shot from the Cumberland had riddled her, and one shot from the Monitor through her port hole, dismounted two guns. The Monitor put a ball through the Patriok Henry, which killed two men, and seriously wounded many others. The telegraph from Fortress Monroe reports important movements of troops towards Yorktown, and there is every indication of an impending conflict between the two contending forces. As yet there are no signs of the Merrimac. Every preparation has been made to give her a warm reception, and no doubts are entertained but that the Monitor will come off victorious.

From South Carolina we have the intelligence of the surprise and capture of a company, on picket duty, belonging to the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. White. It appears that while the company was guarding Little Edisto Island, they were surrounded by the rebels who commanded them to surrender. This they refused to do, whereupon the rebels fired upon them, killing five, and wounding twelve. The balance, seeing the overwhelming force of their opponents, threw down their arms and surrendered. It is but a few days since that the Lieut. Col. (Bennett), of this regiment was taken prisoner, along with a companion, while taking a buggy ride into the country.

News from the advancing columns of Generals Buell and Grant, confirm the report of their being within a few hours' march of the enemy, who is strongly entrenched at Corinth. The rebels are congregating there in great numbers, and their available fighting force is estimated at between 60,000 and 70,000. The force that will be brought against them is deemed adequate for the achievement of the most glorious and decisive victory of the campaign.

Advices from Western Virginia state that the rebels are abandoning that country and retreating to Stanton, from which they can escape by railroad.

One Year Ago.

One year ago we were tremblingly hanging on the verge of rebellion, yet still in doubt that there were any parties so desperate as to seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the American Union. The secession of South Carolina and her sister rebel states had in a manner demonstrated the determined purpose of the traitors, and yet the loyal States were filled by men who persisted in urging that such acts of secession were not the result of any sincere deliberation on the part of the rebels, and that if the government would act discreetly and wisely, the states thus in revolt would be brought back to their allegiance, and the authority they forcibly renounced, would be at once more peaceably recognized. And in this spirit the government treated the rebels so far as any demonstration was concerned. Its authority was asserted, but not enforced, because the enforcement might aggravate instead of allay rebellion, and thereby a band of brave men were exposed to the fire of a gang of rebels, and the national honor so long pent up in Fort Moultrie Sumter, was at last violated by the most dastardly attack that ever was made on any military force in the history of the world.

In one year this nation has accomplished the most stupendous work of the age.—Our resources were unknown, and in many instances, where developed, they were depreciated, and the superiority of the south extolled by the very men from whom the government and the loyal states had a right to expect other conduct and speeches. One year ago, the then Secretary of War, Gen. Simon Cameron, was left in a dilemma such as would have appalled an ordinary man. The other Departments of the government, as it were, stood idle and demanded of the Department over which he presided, the means and the material with which to restore the nation to peace. The eyes of the nation were directed to the War Department while the head of that Department could scarcely trust a single officer of the regular army then in Washington, from the simple fact that treason first showed itself with more effrontery in the army and navy than in any other branch of the government. Officers were resigning who had passed their lives in idleness, drawing the money of the government for their support, while the proud capital of the nation was left defenceless, beseeching succor and protection from the liberality and promptness of the War Department.

The experience of another year, if it maintain a like character of the year that is past, will place this government in a very strong position before the nations of the world. In one year we recruited, armed and disciplined an army of six hundred thousand men. In one year we counteracted the labors of the ablest and shrewdest villains in the world, as they contemplated the destruction of this government. There never has been anything to equal it in the past, and there never will be anything to compare to it in the future, unless we excel the past in the coming year, by an achievement of immortal magnitude. One condition of affairs is certain. After we have conquered the rebellion, put an end to its mischievous jealousies, and re-established the federal authority in all the States and Territories of the Union, we will either have the world at our throats or our feet. Our war with traitors is as likely to end in a war with foreign nations as it is certain that foreign nations hope for our destruction, and are ready at any time to strike a blow to hurry on such a conclusion. Let us then look forward to another year with hope and noble resolution to meet every other emergency that may arise as we met rebellion. With more than a half a million of well-trained, hardy and intelligent fighting men in the field; with a navy that is daily growing in force and effectiveness, the worst thing that can possibly happen for our jealous neighbors over the waters, will be the termination of this rebellion. Let those who doubt this, wait a year, and then expose our sophistries if the assertion proves false.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.—The Commercial Bulletin, in referring to a recent letter of Donald McKay, publishes the following statement: "Would the nation believe it, that the very plans and specifications by which the rebel steamer Merrimac was rendered shot proof, were furnished by Mr. McKay to our own Navy Department, nearly a year ago, to be applied to our own vessels for harbor defence? Yet such is the fact. How did the rebels obtain them? Mr. McKay says that when he produced his plans to build an iron-clad vessel of war, the Secretary of the Navy and the President were anxious that such a vessel as he proposed should be built without delay; but the chief naval constructor, when the plans were submitted to him, would not even turn his back to look at them, but suggested Mr. McKay, over his shoulder, that iron plating was a humbug. Finding that it was time thrown away to remain in Washington, Mr. McKay left to look after his own business at home."

Capture of Island No. 10!

We have just received the glorious intelligence that, at midnight on Monday, the rebels at Island No. 10 surrendered their position, men, guns, transports and all, to Commodore Foote. Gen. Pope captured three Generals, six thousand prisoners, one hundred siege guns, several field batteries, small arms, tents, etc.

Corinth, Miss.

The whole nation is now awaiting, in almost breathless expectation, the inevitable conflict to take place near Corinth in Mississippi. The thought of it is in all minds and hearts, and speculations in regard to it are upon all lips. Ordinary events and even second-rate victories of our arms seem to have little or no power to excite men's attention.

For our own part, we anticipate a victory at Corinth, a victory great enough to crush all semblance of life out of the rebellion, but it would not be honest to deny that we have apprehensions as to the result. Most assuredly there are grounds for very grave apprehensions, and ours would be infinitely greater than they are but for our deep confidence in the skill of our Generals and the glorious spirit of the armies they lead, and our trust, almost a religious trust, in the justice of our country's cause and the justice of heaven. If our armies win this victory, they must win it against great and fearful odds. All the advantages are against them.—Beyond question their enemies much outnumber them. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith is said to have gone there with sixty thousand men, the siew of the rebel army of the Potomac, and the last intelligence is that Gen. Price, strongly reinforced, has been ordered there with thirty-five or forty thousand men, the bulk of the rebel fighting material of Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas. The rebel hosts at Corinth, and within striking distance of it, are believed by the best informed to number now, or to be certain to number within two or three days, a hundred and seventy-five or two hundred thousand men, the flower and strength of the rebel Confederacy. Moreover, this prodigious host is under the command of Gen. Beauregard, reputed on all hands to be the greatest of all the chieftains of the South, and he has the immediate aid and support of at least nine other Generals, the most distinguished that he, in looking abroad throughout the whole Confederacy, could summon around him. And, besides, he has had an opportunity, for many weeks, to fortify his position, naturally one of the strongest in the whole country, by throwing up breastworks, constructing casemates, digging trenches, and adopting every other means of defence, which, in the exercise of his almost unrivalled science and tact as a military engineer, he could devise.—Add to all this, that he has just as many and just as big pieces of artillery as he desired, planting them by hundreds in positions for raking with terrible effect every approach.

To encounter this mighty army possessing such immense advantages, we have an army much inferior in numbers, without fortifications, and with no artillery to compare at all in magnitude with the huge siege-guns of the enemy. Therefore we have spoken of odds on the enemy's side as great and fearful, and therefore we have said that we are not without anxiety and apprehension, deep and even painful anxiety and apprehension, so as to the result. Still our hopes are greater than our fears. Our confidence is in the invincibility of the armies of the Union, nerved in heart and strengthened in arm by the thought, that, by one grand blow, they can cleave down the bloody monster of rebellion and give peace and joy and prosperity to the greatest nation of all the earth.

THE TAX BILL.—The House of Representatives is busily engaged in considering the tax bill. A subject of considerable interest to newspaper proprietors and to the business community was under consideration yesterday. Mr. Colfax proposed to strike out the tax on advertisements. After some discussion it was decided that all journals which have a circulation of less than two thousand copies or an advertising patronage of less than \$1,000 per annum, shall be exempt from taxation. Thus, nearly all country newspapers will escape the proposed duty.—Three per cent. of the advertising receipts of all journals not thus exonerated is to be paid to the Government.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, says the *Greensboro Herald*, declared while on a recent visit to that borough, that there are not six Senators that are not of one mind, really, in reference to governmental policy in this crisis. That there appears to be at any time a great division of sentiment there, is to be attributed to the horde of lick-spittle correspondents of the New York dailies, and other sensational journals, the choking and utter suppression and annihilation of whom and which, would be a great stride towards crushing out the present iniquitous rebellion. Certain small-fly secession journals in the country being of like ilk.

It is stated that Dr. Russell, the correspondent of *The London Times*, has secured his passage home by a steamer south to sail, and that the reason of this somewhat sudden departure is to be found in his recent dismissal from the vessel from Washington to Fortress Monroe.—The order of the Secretary of War prohibiting correspondents of the Press from accompanying the Army of the Potomac has now been rescinded.

The insane clamor against Gen. Fremont last summer led to his removal, and the breaking up of the expedition down the Mississippi. It could then have been accomplished with comparatively little resistance, and these troublesome islands turned into federal instead of rebel strongholds. We now see the cost of listening to tender footed Union men and adherents to the "institution."

About Slavery.

There is a class of men who profess to be opposed to slavery, but their opposition is of that delectable conservative character which opposes things corrupt by letting them alone to work out their own extinction. Thus, for instance, they assert that, if we let slavery alone it will abolish itself. Let it alone, and the slave driver will give up his business, because, as these conservatives claim, almost every slaveholder in the border States is now heartily weary of his property, and will get rid of it as soon and as rapidly as possible, when he can do so without bankrupting himself. This is the argument of conservatism. But the facts in the case will not support the argument. This is illustrated in the manner with which the slaveholders of Washington City are treating the proposition to purchase their slave property, that the capital of the only free government in the world might be boasted as being itself also free. The slaveholders of the District of Columbia are running their slaves into Maryland, rather than sell them to the government, that they may become free. They will not receive a fair price for their chattel, because the precedence of the transaction may effect the prestige of the institution. They claim, like their co-slaveholders all over the earth, that slavery must be perpetuated—that its political franchises must be increased, and that in no particular can they recognize a law which has in view the present or the prospective abolition of slavery. In view of this conduct, we ask whether freedom and religion should any longer be compelled to share the disgrace of American slavery? Are we to be pestered with its assumptions and threatened by its cabals for all time? Will the Union never be rid of its disgrace and dangers? Let the conservative Democracy answer these questions, and let those who profess that slavery, if let alone, will extinguish itself, please inform us of the time when that event will occur.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR 1862.

In the beginning of the last year, when its present proprietors assumed control of the Knickerbocker, they announced their determination to spare no pains to place it in its true position as the leading literary Monthly in America. When rebellion had raised a successful front, and its armies threatened the very existence of the Republic, it was impossible to permit a magazine, which in its circulation reached the best intellects in the land, to remain insensible or indifferent to the dangers which threatened the Union.—The proprietors accordingly gave notice, that it would present in its pages, forcible positions with regard to the great question of the times—how to preserve the United States of America in their integrity and unity.—How far this pledge has been redeemed the public must judge. It would, however, be more affectionately to ignore the seal of approbation which has been placed on these efforts. The proprietors gratefully acknowledge this, and it has led them to embark in a fresh undertaking, as already announced, the publication of the CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, devoted to Literature and National Policy, in which magazine, those who have sympathized with the political opinions recently set forth in the Knickerbocker, will find the same views more fully enforced and maintained by the ablest and most energetic minds in America.

The Knickerbocker, while it will continue firmly pledged to the cause of the Union will henceforth be more earnestly devoted to literature, and will leave no effort untried to attain the highest excellence in those departments of letters which it has adopted as specialties.—The January number commences its thirtieth year. With such antecedents as it possesses, it seems unnecessary to make any special pledges as to its future, but it may not be amiss to say that it will be the aim of its conductors to make it more and more deserving of the liberal support it has hitherto received. The same eminent writers who have contributed to it during the past year, will continue to enrich its pages, and in addition, contributions will appear from others of the highest reputation, as well as from many rising authors. While it will, as heretofore, cultivate the genial and humorous, it will also pay assiduous attention to the higher departments of art and letters, and give fresh and spirited articles on such biographical, historical, scientific, and general subjects as are of especial interest to the public.

In the January issue will commence a series of papers by Charles Godfrey Leland, entitled "Sunshine in Letters," which will be found interesting to scholars as well as to the general reader, and in an early number will appear the first chapters of a new and interesting Novel, descriptive of American life and character.

According to the unanimous opinion of the American press, the Knickerbocker has been greatly improved during the past year, and it is certain that at no period of its long career did it ever attract more attention or approval. Confident of their enterprise and ability, the proprietors are determined that it shall be still more eminent in excellence, containing all that is best of the old, and being continually enlivened by what is most brilliant of the new.

TERMS.—Three dollars a year, in advance. Two copies for Four Dollars and fifty cents. Three copies for Six Dollars. Subscribers remitting Three Dollars will receive as a premium, (post paid,) a copy of Richard R. Kimball's great work, "The Revelations of Wall Street," to be published by G. P. Putnam, early in February next, (price \$1.)—Subscribers remitting Four Dollars will receive the Knickerbocker and Continental Monthly for one year. As but one edition of each number of the Knickerbocker is printed, those desirous of commencing with the volume should subscribe at once.

The publisher, appreciating the importance of literature to the soldier on duty, will send a copy gratis, during the continuance of the war, to any regiment in active service, on application being made by its Colonel or Chaplain. Subscriptions will also be received from those desiring it sent to soldiers in the ranks, at half-price, but in such cases it must be mailed from the office of publication.

J. E. GILMORE, 532 Broadway St.,
April 10, 1862. New York.

Subscribe for THE ALLEGHANIAN.
See next advertisement.