



ALTOONA, PA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1860.

Where prices are unknown to us, our readers advertising is to require payment in advance, or guarantees from known persons.

S. M. PETENGLIL & CO. Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston.

The February number of Godey's Lady's Book is first upon our table for the month, replete with its usual amount of fine engravings, fashion plates and readable matter.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—This excellent institution, located in Philadelphia, still continues its charitable and praiseworthy efforts for the relief of the victims of virulent disease, and the suffering poor.

FIRE AT DUNCANSON.—The extensive Nail Factory connected with the Duncanson Iron Works was destroyed by fire on Monday night, 9th inst. The main building and sixty machines are a total wreck.

Here we have the snug little sum of eighty thousand eight hundred dollars of the peoples money appropriated to charities, all or nearly all of which are local in their benefits, and suggestive of speculation on the part of those who hands these sums fall.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Last week Judge Jordan, of Northumberland county, decided, in reference to an exemption note, under the act exempting from levy and sale property of the value of three hundred dollars, that the words "And without any relief from the Homestead Exemption Law" added to the ordinary note, constituted a good and valid exemption note, and, in action of trespass for the sale of property on such a note, instructed the jury to find for the defendant.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Our contemporary, of the St. Cloud Democrat, Minnesota, alluding to a paragraph going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the Pennsylvania railroad carried ever so many passengers the past year and did not kill any of them, remarks as follows: "We can see nothing strange in this fact; for to our own personal knowledge this road was built for the express purpose of carrying passengers; and never made any arrangement for killing them. We cannot understand how people can get killed on that road as long as they stay in the cars and obey the rules. For years that road was the means of conveyance between our office and residence, and we should as much expect to be killed in bed at home as on the road; for we knew how it was built and how it was managed; and we do not believe any other road in this country, of anything like its length, bears any comparison to it in other respects. They do not only kill people on the Pennsylvania Central Road, but take great care to prevent people from killing themselves."

We take pleasure in copying the following, from the Juniata Sentinel of the 4th inst., in reference to McAlister's Academy, Juniata county:

SCHOOL EXERCISES.—It was our good fortune to be present at the closing exercises of the McAlister's Academy on Friday and Friday evening, the 22nd ult. The examination of the pupils demonstrated that they had not been thoroughly taught, and that they had not learned to read, and that they had not learned to write. The Principal, Mr. McFarland, deserves great credit for the zeal, energy, and indefatigable industry he has manifested in bringing the school to its present position, and in his present position. He has been ably assisted by Prof. Miller.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1860. Gentle.—Will you do me the favor to inform your little contemporary down the Railroad, that when he speaks of making marks Senatorial, he must be thinking of the Senatorial district in which he formerly resided. There are various ways of making a mark in this world—and in this particular the statesman, the man who writes his name X, and the shoulder-bitter stand on one platform—they all make their mark! But where is the use in trying to enlighten the heathen. I have long since got tired of "casting pearls before swine."

The gentleman having given you the organization of the House and Senate. If not, it is too late to do so now, as I presume all your readers know it by this time. I presume you and your readers are gratified at the success of our worthy friend, Geo. W. Patton, who was elected one of the Clerks.

The Governor vetoed the following bills, passed at the last session, and the veto was sustained on nearly every bill by a unanimous vote.—A "supplement to the act regulating the laterals of the Pennsylvania Railroad," "an act to incorporate the Packer Iron Company," "an act to incorporate the Western Coal and Iron Company," "an act in relation to associations of mechanics," "an act in relation to the claim of Thomas Morley."

One petition has already been presented from Bucks county, praying for the abolition of the office of Superintendent of common schools.—Judging the signers by the orthography and syntax of the petition could not be surprised to hear of them praying for an abolition of the schools, as well as the Superintendent. There will be no change in the School Law.

LOGAN. HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1860. Making a Treasurer, canvassing the claims of various gentlemen to occupy the Presidential and gubernatorial chairs, as well as the non-organization of Congress, have sadly retarded legislation in the country. When the Convention shall have been held, then I presume business will begin in earnest, and carried to completion in the middle of April, notwithstanding it was predicted that the session would be an unusually short one.

On looking over the appropriation of last year, I find the following names of money were paid out under the head of "Charitable Institutions": Penn's Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, per act of April 7, 1858, \$1,000; Do. per act of April 21, 1857, 2,000; Do. per act of April 21, 1858, 10,000; Do. per act of April 12, 1859, 12,500; Penn Asylum for indigent widows and single women, 5,000; Northern Home for friendless children, 6,000; Orphan's Asylum, Lancaster, 1,000; Do. at Pittsburgh, 1,000; Western Penn's Hospital, 20,000; Orphan's Home in Butler county, 1,000; State Agricultural Society, 2,000; Farmer's High School, 9,900.

Total, \$80,000. Here we have the snug little sum of eighty thousand eight hundred dollars of the peoples money appropriated to charities, all or nearly all of which are local in their benefits, and suggestive of speculation on the part of those who hands these sums fall. Now, sir, what interest have the people of the middle, or Northern tier of counties in the Orphan's Asylum in Pittsburgh, Lancaster, or Butler county, or the Penn's Training School? It is very true that nothing appears so strongly to human sympathies as friendless children, but why should the State at large be called upon to provide only for those residing in certain localities? Why not once rear a State Asylum where Orphans from all parts of the State may be cared for?

I believe I spoke pretty freely of the Penn Asylum last winter. It is merely a first-class Alms House for decayed aristocracy, where the recipients of charity live on the rural districts open their eyes. The Training School for Feeble-Minded Children took from the Treasury last year \$25,500, and this year ask for \$10,000 more. To get this amount, the managers of this institution have laid in a bill, which is now before the State, which are finding their way back numerous signed. I have nothing against this institution, but I think that it, as well as all other charities asking legislative appropriations, should make a fair statement of their receipts and expenditures, and especially let us know the number of officers, and the salary of each one attached to these institutions.

To-day Mr. Burley read in place a supplement to the act chartering the Hollidaysburg and Altoona Plank Road Company. The supplement authorized the company to repair their road with stones and cinder, instead of replanking it. Plank roads are a miserable failure—not only in your vicinity, but in nearly every place they have been tried.

The election of State Treasurer came off on yesterday, at 12 o'clock, m. The vote stood for Sifer, 81; J. W. Maynard, 42. This will make the third time for Mr. Sifer, and suggests the idea that he has been remarkably lucky. His opponent for the caucus nominee was Hon. Henry D. Moore, who stands very high in the estimation of his neighbors, and all who know him but to overcome those who held the purse and sword both, was rather a Herculean undertaking. I do not see what will prevent Mr. Moore from succeeding next year, unless some unforeseen event should occur, or the interest.

Considering the immense number of Passenger Railroads in operation in Philadelphia, one would almost persuade himself that the people were done asking for charters. Such, however, is not the case, for within a week past bills have been introduced for no less than three. Also, bills for a number of new Market Houses and The State Agricultural Society met to-day for the election of officers. I did not learn who were chosen, further than that Jacob Haldeman, of this place, was elected President. This Society strikes me too as being a little on the speculative order, and before another State appropriation is made, I should like to know what has become of the immense amount received during the last few years for admission. Col. Hall purposes leaving here on Monday next, to visit the clients, and others having business with him of any kind will find him at the American House, in Hollidaysburg. Gen. Negley, of Pittsburgh, who had command at the Tyrone Encampment last fall, is here, trying to effect some important change in the military matters. The General is an enthusiast very much of his time and attention) but with a highly polished gentleman who is at home on almost any subject. I noticed the Junior of your establishment at the breakfast table this morning, looking as well as usual as the law allows a printer and editor to look. He tells me he is not after an office, neither does he want legislation—he comes merely as a looker on, and will no doubt soon have his vision gladdened. Your correspondent being subsumed as a witness, may, or may not be able to write to you next week. LOGAN.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.

163 Persons Killed and Burned to Death. TERRIBLE SCENES. We condense the following account of the falling of the Pemberton Cotton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., on the evening of the 10th inst., from a letter of a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

LAWRENCE, Jan. 11—12 a. m. Last night was a night of the most unparalleled excitement, and but few of the citizens of the village slept, in the least. All were busy working at the ruins, men, women and children doing their utmost to rescue the dead bodies of their friends from the ruins, or relieving the sufferings of those who were buried beneath the pile of rubbish.

The first frightful crash coming suddenly, just as the gloom of night was gathering around the mill, a large number of broken and heavy material, including so many human beings, the number killed in the violent concussion, the still greater number probably wounded and intricately entangled or covered with blood, and the possibility of extending themselves, must elicit the sympathies of every heart.

Then, too, came what must have been anticipated by discerning observers, the taking fire of this great mass of pitch-pine timber, and the appalling roar of flames, and the deafening crashing of falling brick and crushed machinery, leaving it in a position to burn most rapidly, and forcing the thousands of people laboring to extricate the sufferers, to flee for their lives.

All this is heart-sickening to think upon.—The confusion, the agony, the excitement, the glare of the flames at midnight, and the efforts to stay them, can be easily imagined, but the most tragic description would fall far short of the actual reality. It is evident that the construction of the building must have been faulty in the extreme, and it seems hardly possible that its condition can have been properly observed for a long time, in months and years back, or some warning would have been given.

The main building was in the form of a parallelogram, and immediately adjacent to the store-rooms of the Washington Mills. It was built of brick, and has always been considered one of the finest mill buildings in the country. The building was high, and crowded with looms. It is supposed the strength of the mill has been severely tried by the recent introduction of heavy fancy looms.

It was originally intended that the mill should cost \$1,000,000, but the cost was increased, and finally the total cost was fully \$800,000. There was in the outset trouble with the foundation, as quicksands are common on the banks of the river at that place, and this may have tended to gradually undermine the building. There is considerable insurance upon the property destroyed, but whether the policies will hold good except for the loss by fire after the falling, is for the future to determine. Nearly all employment is suspended here to-day, the great mass of attending to the wants of the wounded, preparing for burial the dead already found, or searching for further victims in the vast moldering heap which now covers the site where stood the Pemberton Mill.

The streets are thronged with citizens and strangers, and a great number of people around the ruins and beside the doors of the City Hall, to learn the fate of friends, or examine the bodies brought out for recognition. At the Hall, about twenty of the wounded lie on mattresses placed on the floor, and are attended by their relatives. The great mass of attending to the wants of the wounded, preparing for burial the dead already found, or searching for further victims in the vast moldering heap which now covers the site where stood the Pemberton Mill.

As the bodies of the wounded, dead and dying were taken to the City Hall, they were delivered to their friends, and such were not recognized were taken to the City Hall. About 9 o'clock a fire broke out from the engine room at the south end of the building, and soon spread over the whole ruin. The scene after the flames had begun to rage. The great mass of attending to the wants of the wounded, preparing for burial the dead already found, or searching for further victims in the vast moldering heap which now covers the site where stood the Pemberton Mill.

The vicinity of the mills looks very much like a vast charnel house, as litters, having on their corpses, are constantly passing the streets in that vicinity. The hall of the city government building was used as a hospital for such of the wounded as it was deemed necessary to convey thither. Mattresses lined the hall on three of its sides, and on them were stretched mangled bodies, and others not dangerously injured, but suffering from the effects of the fire. Kind-hearted physicians ministered unceasingly to them, and some, whom years of practice

may have excused from the sensitiveness to the sufferings of others, performed their offices with tearful eyes, compassionate countenances, and all the gentleness of sympathetic natures. A large room on one corner of the hall had been already prepared for the bodies of the dead, and this was literally covered with mangled corpses. Young men, and those past the meridian of life, women and young girls, lay there, a ghastly sight to behold.

The day after the fire recovered from the ruins, some covered with blood, and others completely disfigured. Another room below also contained a number of bodies, and others were removed as their friends claimed them. A committee of twenty-five are canvassing the boarding-houses of the city to ascertain the number and the names of all who are missing. At the latest accounts dead bodies were continually taken from the smoking ruins.

Previous to the fire, two sisters were together comparatively unwell. They would have been rescued. Hearing the roar of the flames, they exclaimed, "Oh God! we have got to die." Another woman shrieked out piteously that her hair was burning, but the flames soon after silenced her.

It is already noted, that one man out of his throat had to be burned alive. Mr. Branch told his friends who were digging for him, that he should resort to the same means to escape the torment of fire. He was persuaded to the boarding-houses of the city to ascertain the number and the names of all who are missing. At the latest accounts dead bodies were continually taken from the smoking ruins.

Among the most painful incidents of this dreadful night is the following, related by one of the fire engineers. When the fire was beginning to rage, and before it had stifled the cries and groans of those in the ruins, he, with others, forced his way against the smoke and fire, to rescue some of those whose voices he could hear.

Suddenly he caught a glimpse of three persons, imprisoned by a crumbled partition—two men and a woman. He even caught one of the men by the hand, and offered to draw him out, but the creaking of the beams around him, and the imminent peril of an officer, impelled him reluctantly to desist, and by a timely retreat to save his own life. Neither of the three persons appeared injured at all, and they must have literally been roasted alive.

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His rescuers pressed on, but his hope of aid gave out, and he drew the knife across his throat. Soon after they succeeded in removing him, and his self-inflicted wound was found to be not dangerous, but he had suffered severe internal injuries which rendered his recovery impossible. He was taken to the City Hall, and expired shortly after from the effects of the injuries received by his fall, and his sufferings while immured within the fallen walls.

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The Democratic Governors are 16 thirteen slaveholding States, and three free States. The Republicans are of course all in the free States. The Tribune newspaper, New York, is valued at \$100,000. Its profits last year will be about \$100,000. A large profit, that, something larger than ever, but worse of it.

The explosion of a complete jolly in New York, last week, a horse was first killed, the persons burned to death. When will this destructive be banished from every house? The house of Rev. H. Baker, at Lewistown, was destroyed by a fire, and a set of his belongings to Mrs. Baker, a child's set, and some daguerotypes stolen. The child was afterwards arrested and some of the articles recovered.

The Standard advises its readers to patronize one of his patrons engaged in the book and periodical business, and informs them that if they do so, they will not receive the value of the money expended. Does said periodical man sell the Standard? We are pleased to learn that our young friend John H. H. has been appointed Agent at Juniata Station. P. H. R. Were all the stations on the line of the road filled by such men as Mr. Henry, the business of the Company would be done in a prompt and gentlemanly manner.

The inference drawn by the Standard from our language in reply to the Star, would be creditable to any scholar in our primary schools. It required considerable pains to misinterpret our language, and in the end it proved a failure. The Wing of this week contains an article from a school-teacher who was recently dismissed from the Guyport common school, which places a few persons in rather an unenviable position if all that is stated be true, the school-board of that locality committed a serious and educational error of the community with slight excuse.

A long letter from old "Drum Major" Billy Smith, now of San Francisco, appears in the last number of the Whig. Judging from his account of this trip, he had a pretty hard time of it. His Sunday dinner, while wrecked on French Key, would hardly compare with the luncheon he at one time served up in the part of the country.

The bull of the "Standard" bull-dog" advises us to take warning by the fate of the man who attempted to "cut the ball of the bridge." We have no evidence that the man did not accomplish his object, that he fired any shot from the ball, consequently the bull-dog's charge had better inform himself with reference to the man, and his successful predecessors, ere he advances too far. We're not "skered" yet.

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DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSMIC CORDIAL.

The great standard medicine of the present age, has acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balmic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Consumption, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities of the Menstrual System, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, all morbid humors, a nervous, indigestion, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

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CALENDAR FOR 1860.

Table showing the calendar for 1860, with days of the week and corresponding dates for each month from January to December.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Benevolence. We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and sufferings of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in his power to alleviate every possible human suffering.

Mexican Mustang Liniment. From rich and pure, bond and free, all kinds, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lasses saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine, which is surprising to the judgment of man.

THE UNDER SIGNED WOULD respectfully inform his old customers that he has just and prepared a new and improved stock of goods, consisting of all styles and qualities of Overcoats, Double Breasted, Single Breasted, and every thing else in an establishment of the kind, all of which he offers at unprecedently low prices for cash. Having secured the best of the goods, he is thereby enabled to sell very low.

TOOTHACHE. This disease can be cured by Dr. Taylor's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pittsburgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for sprain and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by G. W. Keeler, Druggist. Altoona, Jan. 19, 1860.—Gm.

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