The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY APRIL 25, 1861.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

Military Force of the United States.

We have for some time past been looking for a correct return of the military force of the entire country, but can find nothing later than the following tables, which are subdivided into different sections, in order to show how this force is distributed between the North and South and border States. The returns are from the Army Register for 1861:

MILITIA OF THE FREE STATES.

States.	*Date of Return.*	*No. of Men.*
Maine,	1856	73,552
New Hampshire,	1854	33,538
Massachusetts,	1860	161,192
Vermont,	1843	23,915
Rhode Island,	1859	17,826
Connecticut,	1860	51,630
New York,	1859	418,846
New Jersey,	1852	81,984
Pennsylvania,	1858	350,000
Ohio,	1858	279,809
Michigan,	1858	109,570
Indiana,	1832	53,913
Illinois,	1861	400,000
Wisconsin,	1855	51,821
Iowa,	——	——
Minnesota,	1860	24,990
Oregon,	——	——
California,	1857	207,730
Kansas,	——	——
Total,		2,336,816

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STATES.

South Carolina,	1856	36,000
Georgia,	1850	78,700
Florida,	1845	12,122
Alabama,	1851	76,662
Lousiana,	1859	91,324
Missisippi,	1858	86,084
Texas,	1847	47,750
Total,		378,682

BORDER SLAVE STATES.

Delaware,	1827	9,220
Maryland,	1838	46,864
Virginia,	1860	143,155
North Carolina,	1845	79,448
Tennessee,	1840	71,252
Kentucky,	1852	88,979
Missouri,	1854	118,047
Arkansas,	1859	47,750
Total,		604,724

TERRITORIES.

Washington,	——	——
Nebraska,	——	——
Utah,	1858	2,821
New Mexico,	——	——
District of Columbia,	1852	8,201
Total,		11,022

RECAPITULATION.

	Militia Force.
Northern Free States,	2,336,816
Confederate States of the South,	378,682
Border Slave States,	604,724
Territories,	11,022
Total militia of the country,	3,313,244

The above returns are manifestly wrong in many instances. The return for Indiana dates 1832, and gives that State 53,913 men, while it is known that she can furnish almost as many as Illinois, which is set down at 400,000. Indiana is not 50,000 behind Illinois. Vermont is put down at 23,915 in 1843, while Massachusetts, which can furnish but few if any more men than Vermont, is put down at 161,192 in 1860. Vermont can furnish more than double the number set down to her. In the confederate and border States also, the dates in some cases are far back, but the census shows that they have not increased in proportion with the free States. In the above there are none set down to the States and territories of Iowa, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Nebraska and New Mexico.

A large per centage must be added to the above aggregate, which would probably bring the whole number of enrolled militia in the country up to over 3,500,000 men, of whom nearly 2,500,000 belong to the free States of the North.

☞ The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, Democratic paper, pays the following decidedly nice compliment to Mr. Hall, on noticing his promotion to the Speakership of the Senate:

"The majority of the Senate have selected Louis W. Hall, of Blair county, for Speaker of the Senate during the recess, who will be elected to-day. Mr. Hall is one of the youngest members of that body, and has acquired a high standing by the industry and ability that have characterized the discharge of his duties. We record with gratification his merited elevation."

COMPLIMENT TO JUDGE TAYLOR.—The Pittsburgh Evening *Chronicle* says:—We understand that the entire bar of the Judicial district over which Judge Taylor, the gentleman before whom M'Kim was tried at Hollidaysburg, have without distinction of party, addressed him to permit his name to go before the people for re election. The Judge is an erudite lawyer, and has displayed such marked ability and stern impartiality in the discharge of his duties, that the compliment is nothing more than his merit and integrity deserved. If he consents to become a candidate his re-election is certain.

NEGRO DISTURBANCES IN MARYLAND.—A gentleman of Philadelphia, formerly of Kent county, Maryland, where he has property, was sent for this morning, the negroes having begun to burn the houses of the whites. Two of his own houses had been destroyed.

Address of L. W. Hall, Esq.

Last week we noticed that our townsman, L. W. Hall, Esq., had been elected Speaker of the Senate during the recess. Since then we have received a copy of his address to the members of the Senate, previous to taking the chair:—

SENATORS:—Accept my hearty thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. Any feeling of vanity to which I might incline, is immediately repressed by the reflection, that I am indebted to this distinction, not to any superior merit of my own, but alone to your kind partiality. It is the measure of no mean ambition to fill a seat in this Chamber. Ours is a mighty Commonwealth, a prosperous and powerful nation within herself.

An older and more experienced head than mine, Senators, might well feel seriously impressed with the weight of responsibility resting upon each one who occupies a position upon this floor, and at times doubt as to his duty and his course. It is, therefore, with great pleasure I receive this mark of your confidence as a manifestation that my action and efforts in my Senatorial career, have not forfeited your esteem and respect.

We are about to separate for our homes, some of us perhaps to meet no more within these walls:—perhaps, who knows? no more forever. We have had sharp debates, strong differences of opinion, as must of course, be always the case in a body of men representing different political organizations, and the interests of different sections of a great state. But I think I may safely say the session has been characterized by marked courtesy and decorum, and we part with no individual animosities, but with many warm personal attachments, and pleasant memories to recall, as we meet to talk over the past where our pathways cross in life's future.

It would not comport with the occasion, nor would it accord with my feelings at present, to enlarge upon the several measures of public interest which have been adopted during the session. The legislation of it has passed from your hands to be judged of by the future. That it may add to the welfare of the people and result in the increased prosperity of our great Commonwealth, is, I doubt not, the earnest hope and wish of all.

The cloud which threatened in our national horizon when we first assembled, has since then spread over the whole heavens, dark and lowering. The muttering thunder of civil war has been re-echoed from the once sunny South.—One dark gloomy thought seems to pervade all minds and absorb all interest. The storm has broken upon us. It is idle now to indulge in words or vain lamentations over a fact—a startling fact which must be looked in the face; which must be met by every law-abiding and patriotic citizen of all the States, not with wavering councils, but with the spirit and determination of men. It is too true that a revolution has been inaugurated by seven of the States of this Union, ambitious to divide it into rival confederacies. I shall not dwell on the facts, nor allude to the alleged causes that impelled these rebellious States to pursue the course they have. Suffice it to say—the Federal Government has long foreborne toward them, striving by every possible means at all consistent with our honor, to avoid a resort to arms. This forbearance has only tended to increase the arrogance and exhorbitance of their demands, and to give impunity to their crimes. They have lurked in the high places and fastnesses of the Government they were sworn to uphold and defend, in order to betray it into the hands of its enemies. The Federal authorities have been driven to arms in self defence.

In view of these extraordinary events, it becomes every loyal State to defend and assist the National Government to the extent of its power. The war has begun. The rebels are the assailants. On their heads be the dire consequences. The voice of Pennsylvania has ever been for peace. Only when driven by stern necessity does she gird on her armor. She will now vindicate the loyalty of her sons—she will now assert the supremacy of the laws.

Senators, I again thank you for the distinguished mark of your favor conferred upon me, and accept the trust you have committed to my care, with the hope that whatever may transpire between this and the next meeting of the Legislature, all of Pennsylvania's sons will be found true to the Government under which we live.

Be kind enough to indicate a Senator to administer to me the oath required by the Constitution.

Counsel to our Volunteers.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

How to Prepare for the Campaign.

(The following hints to our volunteers are timely, and should be heeded—*Eds.*)

To our Young Soldiers.

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.

2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and doubles the warmth.

3. Buy a small India rubber blanket (only $1.50) to lay on the ground or to throw over your shoulders when on guard duty during a rain storm Most of the Eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie on is not always to be had.

4. The best military hat in use is the light-colored soft felt: the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.

5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day, if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat. General Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When thus exposed do not forget your blanket.

"AN OLD SOLDIER."

Murder will Out.

The *Echo* says that the people of Johnstown are considerably excited in consequence of some revelations having lately been made concerning an almost forgotten murder that was perpetrated years ago at the Buckhorn Tavern, Summerhill township, this county. The victim was a pedler. He put up at the tavern one night, and was never seen or heard of afterward—neither could any trace of his murderers be discovered. It is now stated that a fellow lately discharged from the Western Penitentiary, after returning to his home in this county, disclosed the secret of the murder to an old comrade, who got on a spree and "let the cat out of the bag." From his statement it seems that some four or five persons were engaged in the atrocious act, the discharged convict being among the number. The story goes that the pedler was killed at a late hour of the night, long after he had retired to bed; that after he had been murdered and the money taken from his person, (which amounted to some two or three hundred dollars,) the remains of the victim and the entire bed were conveyed to a deep, dark ravine some distance from the tavern, and there concealed. Search is now being made in that locality for the purpose, if possible, of discovering some vestige of the dead body of the pedler or remnants of the bed. The penitentiary bird, alarmed at the revelations made, has fled for parts unknown.

WAR NEWS.

From the daily papers of Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, we condense the following:

During the riot in Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, two of the Massachusetts volunteers were killed and a number wounded. The railroad track was torn up between the railroad depots, and the troops from Philadelphia, Massachusetts and New York attempted to march through. They were attacked by the mob with bricks and stones. The military fired on their assailants who returned the fire. At the Washington depot an immense crowd had assembled and the military were again attacked. Every obstacle was thrown in their way to prevent the cars moving off, but the track was finally cleared and the train pulled out, the mob stoning them as they left. All the military passed on to Washington, except the Philadelphia regiment, which was in the last car, and unarmed.

On the 19th inst., Lieut. Jones, with his command, consisting of 43 men, arrived at Carlisle, from Harper's Ferry. He had received information that a force of 2,500 troops had been ordered by Gov. Letcher to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position to be untenable, under directions of the War Department he destroyed all the munitions of war, the armory, arsenal, and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under cover of the night, and almost in the presence of the troops sent against him. They made a forced march of 30 miles on Thursday night, from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, Md. Lieut. Jones says that on learning that 600 Virginians were approaching by the Winchester road to seize the arsenal, he immediately placed piles of powder and straw in all the buildings, and waited patiently the approach of the enemy. The picket guard having given the alarm, the garrison set fire to the out-houses and carpenter shop. The fuses beginning to burn, he commenced his retreat. The citizens of Harper's Ferry were evidently in league with the party advancing to seize the arsenal, and were instantly in arms and followed the soldiers. Two of the regulars were killed by their fire, and two others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, and, missing the train at Hagerstown, took omnibusses to Chambersburg, much exhausted by their night march. They were entertained by the people of Chambersburg, and received with loud cheers along the route. Lieut. Jones says that as the Federal troops rushed across the Potomac bridge the Harper's Ferry people dashed into the arsenal. He believes that a large number must have perished, as repeated explosions were heard. He saw the light of the burning buildings for many miles.

BOSTON, April 19.—It is stated that 500 men from Quebec and Montreal are coming here to enlist in the United States Army.

2D PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President has issued a proclamation stating that, whereas, an insurrection against the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that portion of the Constitution which requires the duties to be uniform throughout the United States; and further that a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country, lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas and in the waters of the United States, and whereas the President says an executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon. The President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace and the lives and property of the orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupation, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, he has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and law of nations in such cases provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance or exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, any vessel shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of said blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

☞ One of the most thrilling incidents connected with the military operations of the day took place at Camp Curtin on Saturday afternoon. A number of persons were engaged in raising the stars and stripes over the main building, used as the headquarters of the officers, and just as everything was in readiness, and the men had seized the halyard to run up the flag, a large eagle came from no one knew where, *hovered over the flag, and sailed majestically over the encampment while the flag was run up!* Thousands of eyes were upturned in a moment, and as the noble bird looked down, the cheers of three thousand men rent the air; Never was such ovation paid the "Imperial Bird of Jove." It lingered for a few minutes, apparently not a particle frightened at the terrific noise—then cleaving the air with his pinions he disappeared in the horizon.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

☞ A diabolical attempt was made to poison the Massachusetts volunteers on board the steamer State of Maine, while she lay in the stream off New York, on Friday evening last, by sending poisoned brandy on board. By a providential circumstance, the character of the brand was suspected, and only one of the volunteers has died—four or five others being at last accounts, under the influence of the poison.—While she lay in the stream, ready to start for her destination, Fort Monroe, some boys came on board with a quantity of brandy in bottles, which they desired to sell to the volunteers.—They offered it at a dollar per bottle, but the men did not buy; and after remaining a considerable time on board without selling, left.

FEELING AT NASHVILLE.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* learns from a reliable Pittsburgher who has just returned from Nashville, that on Tuesday an immense Secession meeting was called, a platform erected, flag raised, and every arrangement made for a big meeting. The Union men, determined to show their strength, gathered in great numbers, marched right through the secession masses, scattered them on all sides, tore down the flag, hoisted the stars and stripes instead, and completely broke up the Secession meeting, without a single blow being struck in opposition.

☞ Since Monday morning, Rhode Island has called and held a special session of the Legislature, appropriated half a million of dollars to fitting out troops, thrown 500 Rhode Island boys into Fort Monroe in Virginia, sent to Easton, Pa., a splendid battery of light artillery, which might now have been in Washington had not its march been countermanded by the War Department, and she now has a regiment 1200 strong, with her Governor at its head, far on the voyage to Washington.—*Tribune.*

TRUE TO THEIR OATHS.—Thirty naturalized citizens, it is said, Germans and Irish, who had been compelled to enlist in the Rebel army, positively refused to fire on the American flag during the bombardment of Sumter, and were consequently arrested and put in prison in Charleston, where they yet remain. The naturalized citizens know that their allegiance is to the United States Government, and that none other can protect them from the claims of European Government upon them for service owed before they became citizens of the United States.

☞ Louisville, April 22.—A movement is on foot, and will probably be adopted in a day or two, between the civil and military authorities of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, to prevent invasion by hostile troops from either North or South so long as Kentucky preserves her present status. Seven companies of the State Guard, embracing an aggregate of 650 men, under Col. Tilghman, have been organized at Paducah, Kentucky.

New York, April 23.

Collector Barney states that a gentleman officially connected with the Government says that he has information from Washington that a correspondence has been opened with the Baltimore authorities, resulting in an undertaking on the part of Baltimore to repair the railroad bridges, telegraph lines, and to keep the communication open for passengers, mails and dispatches, as well as the troops.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The United States District Attorney has called on the judge of the Circuit Court for a special jury to bring to justice parties sympathizing with the Southern Confederacy in this city.

The schooner L. *C. Watts* has been seized, with a large quantity of arms shipped at Hartford, Connecticut, for the south.

☞ Information has reached the War Department that Ohio sends her quota of 13 regiments, (10,000 men,) and holds 20,000 in reserve, equipped and supplied at the State's expense. General Wood says he can bring 100,000 men, if necessary, into the field at short notice.

☞ New York, April 22.—The brigantine *Tornado* was seized yesterday, having on board a large amount of powder for the South. An armed steam-tug has gone in pursuit of a three-masted schooner which sailed yesterday from Perth Amboy, loaded with arms, &c.

☞ Wilmington, Del., April 22.—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting is now going on in the City Hall. Every party and creed is represented. The Union feeling is intense, and strong resolutions have been adopted. Judge Hall is the presiding officer.

NEW YORK, April 21—The steam tug *Mercury* has been chartered by the Government. She will be suitably armed, and stationed at the Narrows under Captain Lowber of the revenue service, and will examine the clearances and cargoes of all outward-bound vessels.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—The American ensign was displayed from the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Paul's to day. This is one of the largest churches in the United States. Our Irish citizens are rapidly volunteering.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* publishes a list of appointments for Senator Crittenden. He has entered the field for his country, and says the Union must be preserved.

LATEST.

A dispatch was received in this place, on Tuesday afternoon last, stating that there were at that time 9,000 volunteers and 5,000 regulars in Washington City. Gen. Scott considers the city safe. It also stated that 250,000 stand of arms had just arrived in New York, from England, and that as many more were on the way.

Maj. Anderson's Conduct Approved.

No blame is imputed to Maj. Anderson by the Administration, telegraphs the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, and no whisper affecting his loyalty is tolerated. He acted upon a necessity contemplated by his orders, which was to yield the Fort in case he should be encompassed by an overwhelming force, or reduced to an extremity by the want of provisions. According to information which reached here recently, his supplies were expected to be exhausted last Tuesday, and hence the extraordinary efforts which were made here to recruit his enfeebled garrison. Maj Anderson himself endeavored to get rid of the laborers who had been employed in the Fort, for the purpose of restricting the consumption to his actual military command, but the State authorities refused to permit their departure, and those additional mouths were thus imposed upon his limited stock of provisions. In view of the threatened contingency, an attempt was made to communicate with him on the 4th inst., conveying discretion to abandon the Fort, if, in his judgment, it could not be held until supplies could be forwarded. But that and other dispatches were intercepted, which put the secessionists in full possession of the exact circumstances of his condition, and enabled General Beauregard to time his operations, as they were subsequently developed.

Then the order cutting off his purchases in the Charleston market was made. The dispatch which Lieut. Talbot took down repeated this discretion, but also announced to him that a vessel with supplies, supported by several ships of war, would be sent to his relief. That dispatch could not be delivered, and its general character was anticipated by the instructions of the Government, which had been feloniously appropriated before. It will thus be seen that the Revolutionists were fully informed, not only of the state of the garrison, but of the policy of the Government in every essential particular.—With their immense force, and numerous batteries, and considering that the storm had dispersed the fleet which had been sent to Major Anderson's relief, or at least prevented their co-operation, the result is not surprising.

COMFORT AND SAFETY FOR RAILROAD BRAKEMEN.—The Detroit *Advertiser* describes a new system recently adopted on the Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad, by which those in charge of train are under no necessity of leaving a comfortable shelter provided for them in certain cars, and are not, therefore, exposed to the dangers which ordinarily belong to the duties of brakemen and conductors. Twelve of these cars have been furnished by the road. At one end of each is a small apartment partitioned off, over which is a miniature observatory with windows facing in each direction. Within, at a proper height, a seat is fitted, upon which a man sits, and through the windows views the entire length of the train. Two or more of these cars are placed in each train, and communication is carried on between them, and with the engineer, by means of signal lamps. Each man has control of one set of brakes, and, without having to leave his calaboose, can, as quickly as by the old method, bring the train to a stand.

☞ The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company has stationed armed men every three hundred yards over the dangerous part of the road, with rifles and signals, to prevent any interference with the trains by evil disposed persons.

FURTHER REDUCTION.—We take pleasure in noticing that the Penn'a R. R. Company have made a still further reduction on their way freights on flour and wheat. They now carry flour from this place to Philadelphia for 50 cents per bbl. Last fall they charged 60 cents, and before that 75 cents per bbl. Wheat they carry to Philadelphia at 25 cents per 100 lbs., or about 15 cents per bushel. Formerly they charged 30 cents per 100 lbs. The reduction on Flour is about 6 cts. per bbl. more than the amount of the 3 mill tax; and on wheat about 3 cents per 100 lbs. more than the three mill tax. Our iron manufacturing establishments we believe have also been favored with a reduction on their freights considerably above the amount of the three mill tax.

This is right on the part of the Road. It is a Pennsylvania institution, and ought to encourage Pennsylvania interests; and when it deals generously with our agriculturalists and our manufacturers it is but most effectually promoting its own interests. Such a policy cannot but silence all clamor about the repeal of the tax referred to, and make the Road highly popular.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

PAY OF THE TROOPS.—The following from an exchange paper, gives the rate of pay allowed in the army of the United States, to which the militia is entitled when called into service:

	Per Month.
Colonel	$218 00
Lieutenant-Colonel	194 00
Major	175 00
Captain	118 50
First Lieutenant	108 50
Second Lieutenant	103 50
Brevet Second Lieutenant	103 50
First or Orderly Sergeant	29 00
Other Sergeants	27 00
Corporals	22 00
Privates	20 00
Musicians	21 00

Officers are required to provide their own uniforms and equipments, but the men are clothed and armed by the Government.

OIL-WELL EXPLOSION—*Loss of Life.*—Late news from Titusville states that an oil-well, on the celebrated Buchanan farm, near that place, belonging to Rouse, Mitchell & Brown, caught fire and "exploded," on Wednesday night last. Five men were killed by the occurrence. Mr. Rouse, one of the proprietors of the well, and once a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, from Warren county, is said to be among the number. Several persons are also said to have been severely injured.

NEGRO VOLUNTEERS.—The following article from the *Bulletin* of yesterday expresses the sentiments of many of our citizens:

"We see it stated that companies of volunteers are organizing for the war among the negroes of this city. It is quite certain that, while the good motive that prompts such a movement is appreciated, yet their services cannot be accepted by the State, which has called only upon her legally recognized citizens for military service. The colored men of Pennsylvania may render themselves useful, as artisans and workmen to accompany the volunteers, and to this there can be no objection. But their enrollment as volunteers will be entirely useless, as their services cannot be accepted.'

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

HUZZA FOR NORTH WARD.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and the surrounding country that he has rented the store room formerly occupied by Jacob Burkhart, on Virginia street, near A. McCormick's store, where he is about opening a

Grocery, Flour, Feed and Provision Store.

He has just returned from the East where he has been selecting his groceries with great care and buying exclusively for cash, which enables him to sell as low, if not a little lower, than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all who wish a good article of groceries, and at a low figure, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

His stock consists of

Hats and Caps, Men and Women's Shoes, Notions of all kinds.

Extra Family Flour, Superfine, Corn Meal, Rye and Corn Chop.

Extra Lovering Syrup Molasses,	60	cents	per gal.
Golden " "	45	"	"
Pennsylvania " "	55	"	"
Baking "	37½	"	"
White Crush Sugar	11	"	lb.
White "	10	"	"
Refined "	10	"	"
Best Brown "	8	"	"
Cuba "	7	"	"
Rio Coffee	15 to 16	"	"
Best Imperial Teas	90	"	"
2nd quality "	75	"	"
Black "	50	"	"

Rosin and Castile Soap, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Mackerel, Herring, Lake Trout, Dairy Salt, Cheese, and everything that is necessarily kept in a good family grocery.

April 4, '61-tf.] J. A. SPRANKLE.

Iron City College

$35,00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the Country. Upward of twelve hundred young men from twenty-eight different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Winter's term half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 84 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Altoona, Jan. 24, '61-1y.

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS,.....CHARLES SAILOR.

REVERE HOUSE,

(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)

Third Street, above Ree,

PHILADELPHIA.

RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors.

TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.

March 7, 1861-1y

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. Good & Gemmill, in the practice of Medicine, has been this day discontinued by mutual agreement. The books of the firm are in the hands of Dr. J. M. Gemmill, who will continue the Practice of Medicine, and will occupy the same office, where he may at all times be consulted when not professionally engaged.

Altoona, April 4th, 1861.] D. R. GOOD. J. M. GEMMILL.

TWO SMALL HOUSES AND LOTS for sale. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Sept. 20, 1860-tf. At the Post Office.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at KESSLER'S. [1-tf.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventative.

There is not a lady living but what at some period of her life needs just such a medicine as "Duponco's Golden Pills." One of the first ladies of Chester told the Agent there that she had received so much benefit from the use of them, she would be willing to pay $5 a box, rather than be without them, if she could get them no less. The ingredients composing these pills are made known to every Agent. They will tell you they are perfectly harmless and yet will do all claimed for them. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.00 per box.—Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Druggist, sole Agent for Altoona, Pa.

Ladies by sending him $1.00 to the Altoona Post Office, can have the pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail, "free of postage." Sold also by JOHN READ, Huntingdon, and by one Druggist in every village town and city in the State.

S. D. HOWE,
Sole Proprietor, New York.

N. B.—The above Pills have been counterfeited, and are offered to Ladies at prices ranging from 25 cents to 75 cts, (dear at that.) Look out for them. The genuine, hereafter, will bear the signature of S. D. Howe, sole proprietor. Price—$1. Purchase of the above gentlemen, and you will find this genuine article, and one you may rely upon.

January 31, 1861.—1y.

To Consumptives.

And those afflicted with

DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
HEART DISEASE,
FEVER & AGUE, OR
CONSTIPATION.

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishoners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Nov. 15, '60.—1y. Williamsburgh, New York.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Putrid Sore Mouth.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sore Nipples.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Sores.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Cuts.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Burns.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sores.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Chapped Lips.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Gums.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE is the best Purifier of the Breath of anything known.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Canker in the Mouth, Throat, or Sthomach, resulting from Scarlatina or Typhus Fevers.

Ladies, if you delight in pearl white teeth, use the CANKERINE, and your desires will be realized. We pledge our word that it is entirely free from acids and all poisonous substances, and can be given to an infant with perfect safety. It will preserve the teeth and keep the gums free from ulcers. It is equally efficacious for nursing sore mouths. In all the thousands remedies that have been put forth for the cure of the various diseases above, none can equal the Cankerine. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

J. BURRILL & CO.,
Proprietors, 93 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For sale in Altoona, by G. W. KESSLER.

Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial.

Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial is remarkable for its wonderful beneficial effects in the treatment of children. For croup, dysentery, and teething, it has never been surpassed, and mothers should at all times be provided with a supply, as they value the lives and the comfort of their little ones.

The preparations of Blood Food are among the most important discoveries of the age. They are not medicines, but food for the blood: already prepared for absorption, pleasant to the taste, and natural in action; and what one gains, he retains. The Blood Food is a scientific discovery, differing from all patent medicines; and for consumption, throat diseases, liver complaints, dyspepsia, and other diseases incident to the human frame, is unequalled for its healing and strengthening qualities.—*Columbia, Ohio, Gazette.* See advertisement.

For sale by A. Roush, Altoona, Pa.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Oct. 4, '60.—1y. King County, New York.

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!!

One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters. Who would endure the tortures arising from the terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills, alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement in another column.

☞ THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF THE UNION.—Philadelphia possesses the most splendid Clothing Emporium in the country. It is splendid as regards the palatial structure in which the immense business of the establishment is conducted, and it is equally splendid in respect to its great facilities and vast resources. But to its patrons its chief attractions are, first, the elegance of the garments for Gentlemen and Youths, manufactured there; secondly, the beauty and durability of the materials, and the superior excellence of the fit, and lastly the moderate prices at which the goods are sold. We refer, in this description, to none other than the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut St., above Sixth, Philadelphia.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE,
439, Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA MAIL SCHEDULE.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 00
Western Way	7 15
Hollidaysburg	7 15 A. M. and 6 30
Western Through	7 30
Eastern Through	7 30

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7 15 A. M. and 6 45
Western Through	7 45
Eastern Through	7 25
Western Way	8 00
Eastern Way	6 30

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. to 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 8 15 A. M.

JOHN SHOEMAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Express Train	East	arrives	8,30 P. M.,	leaves	8,50
" "	West	"	7,45 A. M.	"	8,05
Fast "	East	"	1,35 A. M.	"	1,40
" "	West	"	8,25 P. M.,	"	8,40
Mail "	East	"	7,30 A. M.	"	7,45
" "	West	"	6,50 P. M.,	"	7,05

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Johnstown Accommodation and Express Train East and West, and with Fast Freight East.

April 15, 1861. ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Sup't.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

Citizens' Meeting.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Chief Burgess, the citizens of Altoona met at Jaggard's Hall, on Tuesday, April 23d, 1861, for the purpose of forming a Home Guard, and devising means for the protection and maintenance of the families of those who have enlisted in the service of their country.

On motion of Dr. Findley, W. H. Wilson, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Benj. Rose, Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting, after which Jas. Lowther, Esq., offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three citizens from each ward, and Loudonsville, be appointed to procure subscriptions to aid in the support of the families of our fellow citizens who have enlisted, or who may hereafter enlist in the service of our country; said committee to have charge of the distribution of the funds thus raised.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee:—

*East Ward