The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY MAY 2, 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*.

☞ We have so much of interest to publish, in our limited space, in relation the movements of the opposing forces, that we cannot find room to note everything that transpires about home, excepting only those items which are important or are particularly requested. We have the promise of a regular correspondence from the army, and we give place to it to the exclusion of other matter, believing it will prove generally interesting to our readers. We hope none will take offence at our seeming want of attention to home matters at this time. As soon as the excitement subsides, which we think will be ere long, we shall again give special attention to our local columns.

An Armed Neutrality.

If ever there was a transparent humbug, this is one. It is something like the cry of "good Lord," "good devil," in the same breath, afraid to take sides with either, but wishing to be on the side of the victor. Those States, however, that have proclaimed for an armed neutrality have not even the excuse of cowardice to plead, as it is evident from the actions of their leaders that they are against the legally constituted authorities, but they hope, in the event of being successful in getting their States armed for home protection, as they call it, that they can then precipitate all into the so-called Southern Confederacy, and make a bolder stroke for the overthrow of the best form of government the world has ever seen. What would be thought of a son who could stand calmly by and permit his brother to insult and abuse his father? The latter might have the excuse of a hasty, ungovernable temper, or of being imposed upon, but the other could have nothing but stolid indifference, which is far more culpable. Just in this position stand those States which have refused to take part or lot in this question of the supremacy of the laws and the preservation of our country, and they thereby wink at and silently encourage those who are endeavoring to bring disgrace upon and blot out several stars from the azure field of our fair escutcheon. But while these same States refuse, officially, to furnish men to assist the Federal authorities in protecting U. S. property, they do not prevent their subjects from allying themselves with the despoilers. Yea, they even deny the right of the head of the general government to call upon them, its lawful subjects, for help in the hour of need. Why this denial? Simply to gain time, by quibbling, to effect their traitorous purposes.

But there can be no neutrality in this contest. It is one in which every man, woman and child in this country is interested, no matter whether they live North or South of Mason and Dixon's line. It is a question of liberty or anarchy. It is a solution of the question "is man capable of self-government?" It is a question of Union or disunion. It is a question of loyalty, and by the answer made at this time we determine who are and who are not the friends of civil and religious liberty, and on whom we may rely for help when help is wanted. All those States that had not passed the ordinance of secession, at the time the requisition for troops was made by the President, were bound to respond to the call, or pass over to the enemy. If they did not desire the success of the general government then they desired the success of its foes, for the reason that from the nature of their position they would be much more affected by the result than the more northern States. We can not call that man our friend who will arm himself and stand between us and the man who is robbing us of our property, neither can those States that are now clamoring for an armed neutrality, the object of which is to prevent the general government from protecting its own property, be considered friends of the Union, and the sooner we know who are our friends the better.

UNION ENVELOPES.—A large and varied assortment of these handsome enclosures, for letters of friendship or business, may be found at Caughling's Book and Music store. He has just received a large invoice, both of envelopes and paper, which he sells at the lowest possible figures, in order to accommodate all. Drop in and get a pack.

☞ We would say a word to our readers, in the midst of all this military excitement, and it is this:—Don't forget that J. B. Hileman has just returned from the city with a large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer sales. Let everybody go and see his goods and compare prices.

☞ R. A. O. Kerr has just returned from the East with a full stock of Spring and Summer goods, which for quality and beauty are not excelled in this "neck o' timber." His prices are low and must insure the speedy sale of his entire stock. Call early and get the choice of the pile.

PATRIOTIC SERMON.—We had intended, last week, to make mention of a truly patriotic sermon delivered in the M. E. Church, in this place, on Sunday week, by Rev. Wm. Lee Spotswood, from the words, "Praise ye the Lord for the avenging of Israel, when the people willingly offered themselves."—Judges, v, 2. The remarks made thereon exactly suited the times. In the contest between the Canaanites and Israelites, to which to the text has reference, and in which the latter were contending for their country and for liberty, there were some of the Israelitish tribes that refused to take part.—Among those tribes which refused to furnish their quota of men, was Meroz, and every Bible reader will remember the curse pronounced by God upon that people therefor. The comparison drawn between these Israelitish tribes and those States which have refused to respond to the call of the President for troops, was at once striking. The willingness with which our people are offering themselves for the defence of our country and her flag of stars, was fitly contrasted with the conduct of those referred to in the text. Throughout, the sermon was replete with words of encouragement and patriotic sentiments. The entire congregation seemed to catch the spirit which pervaded the heart of the speaker, and when allusion was made to the stars and stripes, it appeared as if all were ready to spring up and give vent to their feelings in demonstrations of applause.

☞ We are pleased to observe the Press, of various parts of the State, of all parties, speak in the highest terms of our Senator, Mr. Hall, and approve the choice of the Senate in elevating him to the position of their presiding officer. We feel proud of our Senator, and look forward to a brilliant future for him, should life and health be his lot. This District has been peculiarly fortunate in having her sons elevated to the position of Speaker of the Senate. By the calling of the extra session, (now sitting,) Mr. Hall has been called to the chair sooner than he anticipated, no doubt; but that he will discharge the duties with entire satisfaction to his brother Senators, we full well know.

We have no idea how long the extra session will last. These are trying times—days of the Republic's danger. We believe firmly in the capacity of man for self-government, and we doubt not that the present struggle, however bloody it may be, will clearly establish this; and that all will work to extend the cause of civilization, christianity, and freedom throughout the world. Our Union will stand—our "Stars and Stripes" float proudly in every clime as before—our hallowed Constitution be preserved inviolate—proof against the covert attacks of traitors, and as long as liberty is appreciated or felt throughout the globe the United States Constitution will exist as a barrier against oppression and tyranny.

HOME GUARDS.—Last week we published the proceedings of meetings held in this place for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard. The number of members enrolled at the time of perfecting the organization warranted the election of four Captains to take charge of the same number of companies, each company to be composed of 78 men. Already every company has been more than filled, and the organization of the fifth company is necessary. These companies are drilled every other evening in their different armories. Men who never before thought of acquiring a knowledge of military tactics, may now be found in the ranks of the Home Guards, readily receiving the instructions of the drill officers and endeavoring to perfect themselves in the various manœuvres belonging to the science. A night patrol of 31 men is furnished by each of the companies, in regular order, viz:—Company A to-night, company B to-morrow night, etc. These men stand guard from 10 o'clock P. M. to 4 o'clock A. M. The authorities of the borough have accepted the guards thus furnished by the different companies, and clothed them with power to arrest persons found on the streets, between the hours named, who can not give a satisfactory account of themselves. Every member belonging to the Home Guards is allowed to take his gun home with him and keep it in order for immediate service. Thus it will be seen that Altoona has not been unmindful of her own interests.

"PATRIOT DAUGHTERS OF ALTOONA."—The ladies of this place have orgaized a society to which they have given the above title. The object of the society is to provide for the wants of those who have gone from our midst to defend the honor of our country's flag. They have already, in anticipation of a battle, provided a large amount of lint and bandages with which to dress the wounds our friends may receive.—We sincerely hope they may never be needed.

It is their intention to provide various other articles for the comfort of the soldiers, and for this purpose they have appointed committees in each ward, to solicit donations. We hope all who are able will contribute cheerfully. We can do much to cheer and encourage our friends who have forsaken all to defend our rights, by remembering them in a substantial way. The ladies, God bless them, have led off in the good work; let the men sustain and help them.

ALTOONA, April 29, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The current report here is, I am told, that Mr. Jackson Kelly, of this place, who enlisted in the Logan Rifle Rangers, deserted that company in Harrisburg, on Saturday the 20th of April. By request of his father I contradict this report by stating that I met and conversed with him in Camp Scott, at York, on Wednesday, April 24th. We left him in Harrisburg on Saturday night, but he, like a true soldier, followed up the division, and joined us again at Little York.

T. E. CAMPBELL.

☞ According to call, the ladies of Altoona assembled in Lowther's Hall, Friday, April 26, 4 P. M., and organized an association to be known as the "Patriot Daughters of Altoona," for the purpose of providing lint, bandages, &c., &c., for the use of those who have left our town and vicinity, to defend the Stars and Stripes. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Lowther, for the use of the Hall; also, to Messrs. McCrum & Dern, for printing bills, &c.

MRS. A. B. CLARK, Pres't.
KATE E. GWINN, Sec'y.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Agreeable to the Proclamation of Governor Curtin, both Houses of the General Assembly of this State met in their respective Halls at 12 o'clock to-day and immediately proceeded to organize. In the Senate, the young and talented Senator from Blair, Hon. L. W. Hall, whose unassuming and gentlemanly manners have won for him the favoritism of the entire members and officers of the Senate, an appreciation of these well-merited favoritism and deservedness was so fully shown by the members in the unanimous vote given him for the Speakership, at the close of the regular session, called the Senate to order, and, upon assuming the responsibilities of the Chair, delivered the following well-timed remarks:

SENATORS—The occasion of our convening so soon after a final adjournment is an extraordinary one, and is calculated to diminish those pleasurable emotions which we would naturally have in re-assembling as associates and friends. The reasons impelling the Executive to convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in extra session at this time, (as indicated in his Proclamation,) commend themselves to our serious attention. In view of the present condition of the country, and the duty Pennsylvania owes to the National Government, the impracticability of our present military system must be obvious to all, and the Legislative power of the State is properly called on to render it available and effective. The statutes regulating and organizing the military forces of this State were adopted in a time of peace, when there was no immediate apprehension of war—certainly none of civil war. They did not, therefore, receive that careful and earnest consideration which would be likely to make their practical working effective in times like these.

Our people have evinced the most intense ardor in the service of the State, and a general and irrepressible desire to be called into the field in defence of the Government.—Thousands of brave and hardy volunteers, emulating each other in the race of honor and glory, who tendered their services to the Governor in answer to the first call of the President, have not yet been accepted, as the number required was before made up. At a moment's warning they will gladly rally around their country's standard. Let prompt and energetic measures be adopted for the equipment and organization of as many of our citizens as offer their services. Let them not meet the foe on an unequal footing. We shudder as we think that part of our unarmed troops might have been cut to pieces marching through the streets of Baltimore, thronged with the rebellious mob thirsting for their blood. The stern necessity of providing promptly for *any* emergency commends itself to our immediate consideration. Now is the very crisis of our National fate. The border States seem to be preparing for the dark plunge of secession. We cannot, with any degree of confidence expect anything but opposition from most of them. "The fires of revolution are raging to windward." "Its sparks are borne on the breeze." A decisive and overwhelming blow struck now, in the beginning of this conflict into which the Federal authority has been forced—such a blow as the great North, teeming with its free millions, is capable of inflicting—may decide the contest forever.

I have been unexpectedly called upon to discharge the duties of the position your kindness elevated me to before our adjournment, and I am not unmindful of the difficulties of the place.

I am encouraged, however, by reflecting upon the candor, dignity and decorum, which have characterized your deliberations during the late session. Nothing could tend so much to relieve my mind from the embarrassments of the office, as a continuation of the same happy and congenial temper, and the same attention to the rules and order during the time we may be here.

Mr. Hall's remarks were listened to with marked attention, and the business of the extra session actually commenced. The usual committees to inform the lower House of the organization of the Senate, and to inform the Governor of the organization of both Houses, were appointed, and, immediately after the Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, which was read—giving the reason for the call for the present extra session; in order to appropriate more ample means for the support of our troops, and to provide a more complete organization of the militia of our State.

The message is spoken of as a very able document, and meets with general praise and favor. Ten thousand copies of it were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

A resolution passed the Senate, confining the business of the extra session to the subject-matter contained in the Governor's message, and to the currency of the State. The message was referred to a select committee, after which the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

There are about five thousand troops in Camp Curtin, and more arriving by every train. Three thousand are expected to be sent from here to-morrow. A very great pressure is being continually brought to bear upon the Governor to accept the thousands that are tendering their services; but to fill up the few regiments that are yet wanting, they are trying to favor those counties from which none have yet been accepted and are offered. Then of course little Blair will not come in, as she already has furnished a lion's share, although many more companies are pressing their claims to be accepted.

A slight row took place among the soldiers at a hotel on the way out to Camp Curtin this afternoon, in which several of them were pretty badly wounded. This is the first disturbance which has yet occurred among the soldiery.

The news from Camp Scott, at York, is quite favorable. The troops are receiving every attention, and are in fine spirits.

The extra session may not last over this week, although no time as yet is talked of for final adjournment; but all are anxious to get right into work in earnest, so as to finish up the business as soon as possible, and return to their homes. And with a Speaker possessing the efficiency manifested by the one now occupying the Chair in the Senate, it is not to be presumed that it will be in the least behind the House of Representatives in business, and prepared to adjourn at any time. More anon.

Yours, &c., OCCASIONAL, JR.

For the Altoona Tribune.

Sixteen miles North-West of Altoona, at the confluence of Clearfield Creek and Beaver Dam Branch, an ancient salt-mill exists, which for want of means to erect suitable works was abandoned with the expectation that at some future day the work would be resumed. The time for re-opening the mill is now at hand, as it is believed the dark-looking fluid which at the time the mill was worked was so objectionable was nothing else than the genuine *rock oil*.

Throughout the whole of this country we have the finest quality of white pine and oak timber, and our hills abound with bituminous and cannel coal in large workable veins. The coal is of such superior quality that it is believed it would displace much of the coal in market, if a railroad was constructed from the mines to Altoona, and on which the vast quantity of white pine and oak timber that abounds in our forests would be carried to market.

The veins of cannel coal, which it is believed extends throughout the whole of this part of the country, was discovered while sinking the Elk-Lick Salt-Mill. It is about five feet in thickness, and at a depth of fifty-three feet below the surface. A vein of copper was also penetrated through at great depth.

Altoona is greatly interested in the improvement of this section. The trade that whirls past that town in long trains of cars can be of little use to it, but a neglect to open the back country may be fatal to her interest. Amboy was settled before New York, and large warehouses were erected, but a neglect to open roads to the interior, and make other facilities for transportation, gave to her more liberal rival the trade that a wise policy might have given to her and made Amboy what New York is now, and which is fast becoming the first commercial city in the world.

Red Bank was settled before Philadelphia, but the advantages of the navigation of the Schuylkill, and an open communication with the Susquehanna gave the latter such a start that she swallowed up her only rival.

Let Altoona construct a railroad to the coal-mines and timber lands of this region, and she will secure a trafic which will build her up to be a mighty inland city. But if the railroad should be built from here to Osceola on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, it would secure to Tyrone a trade which rightfully belongs to Altoona. EDWARDS.

FORKS OF CLEARFIELD, April 25, 1861.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP SCOTT,
YORK PA., April 24, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking that a history of our march from Altoona, would interest some of your readers, we will give it briefly, as follows:—

As you know, we left Altoona on Friday, the 19th day of April, for Harrisburg, and arrived at the Capital on the afternoon of the same day. After our arrival in Harrisburg, we were ordered to the Brady House, and there partook of supper; supper being over, we were again marched to the Pennsylvania Hotel, and quartered for the night.

On Saturday morning at about 8 o'clock, orders were issued that the companies quartered in the town, resume a line of march, for Camp Curtin, which is situated a half a mile to the West of Harrisburg, to report ourselves accordingly, and were then sworn in to support the Federal Government of the U. S., by Capt. Simmons, of the U. S. A. After all the companies had taken the oath of allegiance, we received our arms, but no accoutrements, none could be furnished (with the exception of 25 rounds of cartridge.) Again returning to our quarters at the Camp, we partook of the first meal provided by Uncle Sam, and of which we eat heartily, and did ample justice. We then had a short recess granted us, and after that resumed our former position in the 16th division, 3rd Regiment, and Company E., composed of 10 fine companies, numbering 76 men in each. The 3rd Regiment is composed of the following companies:—

Two from Hollidaysburg, one under command of Capt. Lloyd, and the other under the command of Capt. McFarland.

One company from Tyrone, under the command of Capt. Bell; 1 from Pittsburg, commanded by Capt Irving; companies from Johnstown, one under the command of Capt. Powers, (Capt. of the Zouaves,) the other by Capt. Hinton; one company from Williamsburg, commanded by Capt. Neff; 2 from Altoona, the one by Capt. H. Wehn, and the other by your humble correspondent, Capt. J. Szink.

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, private orders were issued, that 3 Regiments be ordered to receive their rations, to proceed forthwith, (destination not being mentioned.) About three o'clock Sunday morning, the three Regiments were ordered to march to the Station of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road. The regiments were ordered in the cars, and after being comfortably seated proceeded over the York and Susquehanna R. R., through a portion of the State of Maryland, *en route* for Washington city. While on our journey, we learned to our astonishment, that communication between Baltimore City and Penn'a had been cut off from the troops, by some of the citizens of Baltimore by cutting down telegraph wires, and the burning of the Railroad Bridges on the North Central R. R. Not being able to proceed further, we were commanded to halt at Ashland Furnace, a small settlement situated 14 miles to the West of Baltimore. Consultation was then held by the officers in command. After the conference had ended between them, we were again ordered to march to a very reliable position about half a mile to the right of Cockeysville. After arriving at the above place, we were drawn into a line of battle, to repel any attack which the enemy might make upon us, and it was hourly expected by us all that such an attempt would be made. Our position was a grand one, for from it we would have been enabled to have repelled any invasion which the enemy might have made, with the exception of Artillery. In case they should have opened their batteries upon us from a high elevation to the West of us, they could have cut us all off, and there would not have been a man left to relate the fate of his comrades. On Sunday night we were continually kept in a line of battle. The enemy arrived until within a half a mile of Camp Cockeysville, and the utmost vigilance exerted on our part to watch the actions of the enemy.—You may imagine, kind friends, that our situation was very critical one, causing us to sum up to our assistance, all the fortitude we could, in order to receive them. Our men, (now known as Company E) stood firmly to their posts, and the citizens of Altoona may be proud of those men who left their vicinity in vindication of their Country's insulted flag. They stood firmly forward to meet the contest. The night indeed, was a night of terror to some. One poor soldier in the attempt to rise at the call "to Arms," bursted a blood vessel and almost instantly expired. We left him at camp, where his body, was decently interred by the company of which he was a member.

We remained at Camp Cockeysville the balance of that night, and not until Monday morning about 11 o'clock were we again ordered to change the position of our Camp for a much more pleasant situation, toward the left of our former camp. It was a beautiful grove on the farm of Mr. Green, the manager of Ashland Furnace.

About 3 o'clock, news were received, that we were to take up line of march again for Penn'a, and in the meantime, there came a dispatch to the effect that the citizens of Little York, hearing of our deplorable situation, sent provisions to us, which provisions consisted of fresh beef and bread, which news was received with joy by all hands, as we had not tasted meat for two days.

About 5 o'clock on Monday evening the 1st Regiment of P. V. were ordered to march to the station at Ashland Furnace, Md., there to embark for Little York; the other two Regiments following. After some two hours of delay on the Pike leading from Ashland to Baltimore, we were comfortably seated in the cars of the Northern Central R. R., bound for Harrisburg. But on our way through the town of Little York the citizens requested that we should encamp in the Fair Ground, a short distance from the town, which we accordingly did, and up to this date have been hospitably treated by the citizens of York. We have not been treated better by any citizens of Pennsylvania than by the citizens of this patriotic community. The officers and men who left Altoona are enjoying good health and remain in good spirits J. S.

CAMP SCOTT,
YORK, PA., April 23, 1861.

MESSRS. M'CRUM & DERN:—You will, no doubt, be somewhat surprised on receiving a letter from me, as I gave you no promise to write, on my entering the U. S. service. Our gallant Captain handed me this sheet of paper to-day, asking me if I did not wish to write to my friends, so I embraced the opportunity, and accepted his kind offer.

As you are aware, we left the town of Altoona on Thursday, the 18th inst., under command of Capt. A. M. Lloyd, of the Juniata Rifles, Company H, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Since my connection with the company, I have found Captain Lloyd to be not only a strict disciplinarian and thorough-going soldier, but a kind, affectionate gentleman—not a man of the company but esteems him highly. We arrived in Harrisburg on Thursday afternoon, and took quarters at one of the principal hotels in the city. We enjoyed ourselves to our utmost while there, and the next morning started for Camp Curtin, about a mile from the city. There we pitched our tents, and took our first lesson in the life of a soldier. Camp Curtin consists of the Fair Grounds, and, at the time of our departure, on Saturday, contained about 8000 or 9000 men. It was indeed a sight to inspire a patriot heart with true devotion, to see the marching and countermarching within that enclosure; not a heart among us but was big with enthusiasm at the sight. We practiced marching and countermarching on Saturday, and in the afternoon our company were surprised at receiving a lot of *muskets*, instead of rifles, as we all expected. We naturally objected to this, but our Captain assured us that, on our arrival in Washington City—our place of destination—we would be furnished with rifles; that it was not deemed advisable to send us through Baltimore to Washington, unarmed, and there was no rifles at Harrisburg. In the evening we received each a haversack, supplied with provisions, and about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, 2500 of us embarked on the North Central Railroad, for Washington, *via*. Baltimore. We arrived at Ashland Station, about fourteen miles from Baltimore, on Sunday morning, and found that all the bridges between there and the city had been burned down by the Baltimoreans. We then started for the city on foot, and about three-fourths of a mile from where we landed from the cars, we were informed that about 10,000 to 15,000 troops well supplied with cannon, were in Baltimore, ready and waiting to pitch into us. We then formed in a large field on a hill overlooking the Station, in order to deliberate on what course to pursue, and soon after, were informed that the enemy were approaching in order to force us from the State. And to give credence to the report, several emissaries were observed about our camp, supposed to be investigating our condition and probable strength. Your humble servant conversed with two different ones—one of whom told me that we would meet with a warm reception on to-morrow, (Monday.) I am perfectly satisfied that those two persons were spies in our camp. We then formed in battle array, expecting, as our Captain said, an attack every moment. Our company, with several others, occupied the outside line, and had there been an attack we would have came in for a pretty good share of the destruction of life. The position we occupied was a most beautiful one, on the brow of the hill, the moon looking down upon us in all her brilliancy, as though about to witness a sanguinary struggle between brothers, as it most surely would have been. We were supplied with straw under our feet, and ordered to lie on our arms and be ready for action at a moment's notice. You may rest assured, Messrs. Editors, that there was little sleeping done that night. Some of the men did not lie down at all, but the most of us did, and that from sheer exhaustion. It appeared to me that about every five or ten minutes we were called up in a line, supposing the enemy were upon us.—The anxiety in regard to the expected conflict was truly astonishing, for such a set of raw recruits as we are; although Lieut Potts tells me we are becoming quite proficient in the art of war. One cause of alarm was the accidental shooting of one of the Altoona Guards named George Ambiser. One of the members reclining behind him accidentally struck the trigger of his gun, which was lying on the ground, when it exploded, entering the young man's feet, injuring him severely. This very naturally aroused us again to our feet. A short time after this alarm died away and we once more sought a little recreation, we were again alarmed. A member of the Washington Greys, of Bethlehem, Pa., named Kiper, it is supposed through the excitement of the hour, dreamed the enemy were at hand, and actually stabbed himself with his bayonet, and died almost instantly. This I have from a member of the company, who heard him cry out, "I'm stabbed." The poor fellow was hastily buried, as soldiers always are, the band accompanying him to his rudely constructed grave; and shortly after we embarked on our way back to Harrisburg, to await further orders. I had forgotten to mention that the good and patriotic citizens of this town sent us provisions sufficient for our whole force previous to returning, and invited us to partake of their hospitalities on our return, which we are now enjoying to our hearts' content. We arrived here at 10 o'clock to-day, and are quartered in the Fair Ground, 2500 men in all. Our men all enjoy good health, and are in fine spirits, anxious to have a brush with the enemy. Tell all correspondents with our company, to direct their letters in the name of their friend, Company H, Captain Lloyd, 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; and if we are not here when the letter is sent, it will then follow us up.

Yours very respectfully, W. I. B.

BELL'S MILLS, Blair Co., Pa., April 22, 1851.

A meeting of the citizens of Antes township, Blair Co., Pa., was held at Bell's school-house on the 23d inst., for the purpose of expressing their views on the rebellion of the South, and for forming a Home Guard. The meeting was organized by appointing Wm. P. Dysart President, Geo. W. Young Vice President, and Samuel Milliken Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Antes township, assembled in mass meeting for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to families left without any one to provide for them, do appoint a committee of six whose duty it shall be to solicit means and distribute the same to them as may seem necessary, and in a business way.

Resolved, That we will organize a company, to be called the "Home Protective Guards," who shall, when they number twenty-five members, choose from among themselves, officers to command and make rules for their discipline in military tactics, that they may be an efficient protection in case of a required emergency.

Resolved, That those owning fire-arms be requested to have them in order for duty if called upon, and not to have less than twenty rounds of ball and powder on hand at all times.

Resolved, That, forgetting all political differences, unmindful of party lines and distinctions, remembering that we are fellow citizens of one beloved country, and that country in danger, we hereby pledge ourselves to use all our influence to strengthen the hands of government, and cheerfully to bear our share of the sacrifices and perils of the hour.

The following persons were appointed the Home Relief Committee:

Martin Bell,	John Elliott,
John Campbell,	Thomas Shaw,
Dr. Rowan Clarke,	Samuel Milliken.

At the close of the meeting, one hundred names were enrolled as a Home Guard.

☞ For the past few weeks our town has been one of unusual excitement. The "war" has been the all-absorbing topic, and a martial spirit pervades the whole community. Numerous events have transpired, which will serve to be memorable in the history of our country; but since a Home Guard has been organized here, we may consider ourselves quite safe, for the present, and again resume our usual occupations. As the painting season is now fully on us, it may be well to say, that, it is a matter of great importance to those who contemplate doing, or having something done in this line, to know where they can obtain the best and cheapest materials. Such can be obtained at Roush's Drug Store, where they are constantly kept, and whose stock we can safely recommend to the public.

☞ The guards who patrol our town at night meet with some rough weather occasionally, such weather as is likely to damage their hats and caps, but they can easily have these replaced by calling at Jesse Smith's Hat and Cap store, where they will find a fine assortment of the articles, just received from the East. Jesse has all the latest styles, and sells at living prices.

MUSTER-ROLL OF THE LOGAN RIFLE RANGERS.—The following is the muster-roll of the Logan Rifle Rangers, Company E, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Captain—JACOB SZINK.
1st Lieutenant—Richard Crosier.
2d " —Frederick Shillinger.
1st Sergeant—R. Marshall Messinger.
2d " —David Cornisman.
3d " —A. H. Stewart.
4th " —I. I. Smith.
1st Corporal—John Flanagan.
2d " —William E. Bartley.
3d " —Washington Foust.
4th " —Joseph Noel.

Privates.

Anderson S T	Kiggle G R
Anderson M N	King Hezekiah
Akin Matthew	Louden David
Attick James H	Lynde E S
Bush John H	Myers Joseph
Beaty Franklin	Marshall A W
Barker G A R	McMahan Mordical
Beals Jacob R	Montgomery Robert
Beer Harrison D	Marshall William H
Bartow Thomas	Miller Gabriel
Boyles William T	Moore James T
Brickner Frederick	Marshall William S
Cutter William B	Miller Samuel
Cruse George	Nightwine Jabez
Fechter Ignatus	Orork Richard
Fichel Paul	Price William H
Fry Robert	Parker Joseph F
Fry Andrew	Parker Samuel D
Finney Francis	Quinlin Patrick
Glenn William	Reeves Patrick
Ginter David	Rook Joseph H
Garden Robert B	Stoddard Thomas
Griffith N B	Schindlemeyer Jacob
Gunkle Joseph	Stockslager Peter W
Hulbert John	Schiednagle Anthony
Hammond James	Snyder James D
Isenberg Daniel	Smith William
Ioett Washington	Tipton Samuel B
Inherst Charles	
Kelly John A	

☞ Burns John, deserted.

MUSTER-ROLL OF THE ALTOONA GUARDS.—The following is the muster-roll of the Altoona Guards, Company B., Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Captain—HENRY WAYNE.
1st Lieutenant—Joseph W. Gardner.
2d " —John M. Clark.
1st Sergeant—John S. Calbert.
2d " —Thomas L. McGlathery.
3d " —Joseph W. Lafferty.
4th " —Wm. H. Wilgis.
1st Corporal—Harry M. Shotz.
2d " —Thos. C. Yingling.
3d " —William Hook.
4th " —William W. Reed.

Musician.
William Rees.

Privates.

Ambiser Geo W	Houseman Andrew
Arble James B	Hall Adolphus
Boyles Wm	Johnston Samuel
Bartlebaugh David S	James Jesse T
Barker Samuel	Kelly Leonard K
Boyles John A	Lehr John A
Boyles George	Miller Henry A
Boyles Martin	Mathers James
Bowels Abraham	Morgan Thomas W.
Coleman Thomas L	Miller John
Cashier John	Moor David A
Carot L P	Nixon Alban Harvey
Cannon J W	Reed Wm A D
Cahn David	Reinhart Samuel W
Clark Robert J	Simonton Wm T
Cassiday Solomon	Shelo Wm
Davis William	Stephens Wm
Daugherty John	Stump Samuel
Delany Daniel	Trout James
Enfield George	Tetwiler Geo W
Esterline John M	Tipton Geo M
Ecly Joseph	Thompson David
Fritz Wm D	Thompson Wm
Fink John H	Tress James C
Gasser Henry B	Plumbe Henry E
Hamilton George	

MUSTER ROLL OF THE JUNIATA RIFLES.—The following is the muster roll of the Juniata Rifles, company H, 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers:—

Captain—A. M. LLOYD.
1st Lieutenant—C. N. Snider.
2d " —S. C. Potts.
J. Russel Wingate, Comy of Sub. 3d Regiment.
1st Sergeant—Augustus Batton.
2d " —Frank Vogel.
3d " —Simon B. Barr.
4th " —Nicholas Stephens.
5th " —James Craige.
1st Corporal—David R. Yoder.
2d " —C. M. Kephart.
3d " —J. T. Peisterngrass.
4th " —David Barr.

Musicians.
John Miller, Jr., Geo. Weighaman,
Edward Keogh.

Privates.

Alex. McClure.	Joseph Keach
J E Thompson	G W Craso
Chrlet Frank	John Curry
Charles Reem	Dill Blackstone
Benj White	John W Leesh
Robert Mason	Benj Cooper
Thos Maloy	James Barr
J C Russ	George Miller
Thomas Green	Daniel Ullery
Abraham Graffius	Joseph Hughes
John Sellers	George Sellers
John R Garden	D P Kinkead
John T Beals	John Murray
John B Henshy	John D Ling
Joseph Gates	Wilson Lear
Thomas Henshy	John Clark
Charles M Fenton	John Lane
Marry Boell	George Lane
William Boell	George Spade
I M Howe	Wm McIlvain
Walter P Byers	Thos A Barr
William C Dorsey	George C Garber
Tillinghart Welds	William Hileman
Jacob Vogle	Michl Holoran
W J Blain	G W Hawkesworth
William Hicks	Harry Bryan
G W Z Black	Russel Griffin
W J Bradley	Charles W Curry
Caleb Elgton	H B Huff
George Roush	G G Kress
Frederick Shrader	B P Brunlick, officers boy.
John Gates	H Carr (col) Servant
Edward White	

WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW?—At the present crisis, the significance of a term so much used, and with so little accurate sense of its meaning, becomes unusually important.

Bouvier defines martial law as a "code established for the government of the army and navy of the United States," whose principal rules are to be found in the articles of war, prescribed by act of Congress. But chancellor Kent says this definition applies only to *military* law, while martial law is quite distinct a thing, and is founded on paramount necessity, and proclaimed by a military chief.

Martial law is generally and vaguely held to be a suspension of all ordinary civil rights and process—and as such, approximates closely to a military despotism.

It is an arbitrary law, originating in emergencies. In times of extreme peril to the State, either from without or from within, the public welfare demands extraordinary measures. And martial law being proclaimed, signifies that the operation of the ordinary legal delays of justice, is suspended by the military, which has for the time become supreme.

It suspends the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus*; enables persons charged with treason to be summarily tried by Court Martial instead of Grand Jury; justifies searches and seizures of private property, and the taking possession of public highways and other means of communication. Involving the highest exercise of sovereignity, it is, of course, capable of great abuse, and is only to be justified on emergencies of the most imperative and perilous nature, such as now appear to exist in Baltimore and Washington.

☞ Dr. J. W. Cameron can be found at Roush's Drug Store at all times during the day, and at Mrs. Rigg's boarding-house at night, except when professionally engaged. Those who desire his services should note the change of boarding place.

The doctor requests us to state that he will give gratuitous medical attention to the families of all those who have enlisted in defence of the Flag of our Country.

GRATUITOUS ATTENDANCE UPON VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES.—*To the Tyrone and Altoona Relief Committees.* Gentlemen—Feeling that in the present crisis it behooves all true patriots to willingly make sacrifices in support of our Union, and in encouragement of those who have so nobly rallied to its defence, I herewith offer my professional services, free of charge, to all who may stand in need of assistance.

DR. A. P. CALDERWOOD, Altoona.

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1861.—It is stated by the best authority, that Lord Lyons, the British minister, sent a special messenger to detain the steamer *Persia* at New York until full dispatches could be forwarded by him to the Home Government. Lord Lyons is advised, I understand, to proffer to the United States Government, for the suppression of the Slave State rebellion, arms, ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the *Persia* he sent orders for three hundred thousand of the improved Minie musket, and for a vast number of the celebrated rifled cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the Rebel Government for arms, or ammunition, or ships of war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day, to co-operate with the United States fleet in the blockade of Secession ports.

Louis Napoleon has joined with Victoria to suppress the Slave-State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President Lincoln are now on their way to Washington.

It is hoped here that Yancey and his confederate traitors will be seized by France and England and sent to the United States to be tried and hung under the extradition treaties.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor-General of Canada, to offer to the United States men and arms.

Indescribable consternation has spread through Virginia because of the arrival here of the famous General Lane and Captain Montgomery of Kansas. They have with them nearly two hundred of the desperadoes of the civil wars of that Territory. They are to act as an independent corps of scouts for dangerous and forlorn service.

There are now twenty-five thousand troops in this city. The Capital and the Treasury are most effectually barricaded with barrels of cement, flour, and the cast-iron plates intended for the completion of the Great Dome of the Capitol. Martial-law has been proclaimed over the Capitol. Sixteen thousand barrels of flour are stored in the crypts, together with thousands of barrels of bacon, hogsheads of molasses, and tierces of rice.

The people of Chambersburg have organized a mounted patrol reaching clear to the Maryland line. They make returns every morning.

Batteries of artillery are being formed at Chambersburg and other points of the interior, to protect any forward movements of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Secession may be considered as defunct in this city. The Union sentiment is again triumphant, and but few men are willing to announce themselves to day as Secesionists. One week's experience of the deadly contagion has overwhelmed the conspirators, and the Union feeling is now stronger and deeper than ever. The reaction has been overwhelming in all parts of the State, and we are prepared to meet the issue at the ballot box. A grand spontaneous Union meeting was held to-night in East Baltimore. Great enthusiasm was manifested and the strongest kind of sentiment out Union resolutions were adopted. Regular communication with Philadelphia is now re-established.

The Legislature of Maryland, which met at Frederick city, refused to acknowledge secession by the decisive vote of 53 yeas to 13 nays.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, April 21st, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—The present unparalled exigency in the affairs of our country, has induced me to call you together at this time. With an actual and armed rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment