

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY MAY 23, 1861.

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Hox. L. W. HALL.—During the extra session of the Legislature, the presiding officer of the Senate, Hon. L. W. Hall, has acquitted himself in a very creditable manner, and shown himself in every way worthy of the distinguished honor conferred upon him by his Senatorial brethren at the close of the last session. We take pleasure in copying the following deserved tribute to his merits, as Speaker, from the Harrisburg Telegraph:

We cannot permit the adjournment to pass without noticing the good opinions which were expressed for the Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Louis W. Hall. During the short time he has presided, he made for himself a reputation of which older Parliamentarians might well be proud and which will go far to re-instate him in the chair at the next session of the Senate.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press also pays Mr. H. the following compliment:

Mr. Welsh (Mr. Finney being in the Chair) offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Chamber to Louis W. Hall for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of Speaker of the Senate.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr Hall is the youngest man who has ever readiness and impartiality as a presiding officer have won for him the respect and regards of all

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union, of the 17th inst., contains the following:

How. Lowis W. HALL.-We cannot let the occasion pass of paying to the gentleman whose may be approved by the commanding officer; entertain Secession sympathics, but his character are now five regiments posted around the city, consisting name heads this article the compliment of our and if the substitute should afterwards be ter is too high to induce a belief that he would of the city New York, Sational Guard. approbation, for the able, courteous and businesslike manner in which he has discharged the second substitute. responsible duties of his office, as Speaker of the Senate, during the short extra session just

ever presided ever the deliberations of the Sen-making the draft. As to privates, there is no ate of Pennsylvania, and it is no small praise to say of him, that he discharged the arduous duties of the place with a dignity, impartiality and dispatch that would do credit to any man in the Commonwealth.

We care not to indulge in speculations as to what is to be the first act in the great drama for which both sections of the country are now preparing. The intentions of those who have control of the Federal troops are wisely kept secret .-Their publication, before the plans are fully matured, would do no good, but might be productive of much harm. Our soldiers are all anxious to perform the work for which they tendered their services. and some are inclined to find fault with the head of the army for not pushing them forward more rapidly. They, and all others who are for hurrying on the conflict. should remember that Gen. Scott, the venerable chieftain who has charge of the campaign, has had much experience in his line, is noted for his sagacity, and alone moves when all things are ready and success is sure. We have confidence in his movements as he does nothing rashly.-When or where the first engagement will take place, we have no idea. At one time Harper's Ferry appears to be the point, at another time Cairo, and at another time Norfolk. Undoubtedly it must come soon.

We have been pained and mortified beyond measure, on reading accounts of the manner in which some of the soldiers of this State have been treated, with respeet to uniforms and camp equippage. If all that is told be true, and we snall soon Know whether it is or not, some grand swindling has been done under the guise of natriotism: We will not now comment on this subject, but when the whole truth is known and the guilty parties discovered, we shall do them justice, be they high dignitaries or private individuals. This is no time to speculate off the State to the jeopardy of the lives of those who have

Ben Bolt" is informed that his letters will always be acceptable.

The series of the Art is

We publish this week a number of letters from Camp Scott, all of which are more or less interesting. Our correspondents will excuse us for abridging their letters somewhat, at points wherein they detail the same circumstances. We shall be pleased to hear from all of them whenus a line.

Just previous to the adjournment says: of the Penn'a Legislature, on Thursday last, the Clerk read over a roll of 73 and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt names of members of the Legislature, who had formed themselves into a company, styled the Legislative Guards, and offered their services to the Governor. The

Who may be Called upon to Serve in the Militia.

Many persons who believe "discretion to be he better part of valor," and are apprehensive that a draft might possibly be resorted to to fill the United States Army, have consulted us as to their liability to be called on to serve, contrary to their inclinations. The militin laws of the United States and of this State are very precise in their requirements, and draw an accurate distinction between those liable to militia service and those who are exempted.

The army of the United States is composed

of persons who enlist voluntarily, who are termed "regulars," and corps of State militia, printing business who has worked six who "volunteer." Both wings are recruited voluntarily, and not by compulsion. The militia of the United States, as defined

offered a good opportunity to complete by the United States law, is composed of "crery free, able bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years," excepting those styled "exempts." The exempts are: the Vice President and judicial and executive officers of the United States Government; the members and officers of both Houses of Congress; Cus tom-House officers and clerks; postmasters and officers, persons employed in the care and conveyance of the mails; inspectors of exports; pilots; all mariners and seamen actually employed in sea service, and all other persons exempted by the laws of the several States.

Besides the above, the Pennsylvania State militia law exempts from service all persons in the United States army or navy; ministers and preachers of the gospel; professors of colleges; school teachers; judges of the courts; persons who may have been heretofore regularly and honorably discharged from the United States army or navy; and commissioned officers of the militia of any State, who shall have served as such for five consecutive years, and who shall have honorably resigned, or been discharged

from the service.
Until a "draft" is resorted to, these laws are practically inoperative. When the militia are drafted they are drafted for three months only, so that no one can be compelled to serve any longer. Persons while performing militia duty may enlist in the service of the United States, but no compulsion can be used; and when they have enlisted they become part of the regular forces. "Mustering in," as it is commonly called, does not mean enlisting into the army; it is simply a technical term used to designate

a three-months' service. When a "draft" of the militia is made according to the laws of Pennsylvania, a written filled the Speakership of the Senate, and his or printed notice is to be served on every person so drafted, at his residence, as follows:

Take notice that you are hereby required, personally, or by a sufficient substitute, to appear, properly armed and equipped for service, at _____, on the ____ day of _____, to march when required.

Given under my hand, &c.

Captain or commanding officer.

drafted, his employer must march or find a

Persons who neglect to serve, and provide no substitute, are punished according to penalties provided by act of Congress. These penalties Mr. Hall is perhaps the youngest man who are provided in the special act of Congress, penalty, and there will not be any until Congress, at its next session, passes a law providing for the case. Commissioned officers, neglecting or refusing to serve, forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's djudged by a court-martial, according to the aggravation of the offence, and may be eashiered for a term not exceeding one When called out by the Governor of the State, commissioned officers neglecting or refusing their duty, pay a fine of thirty dollars, and non-commissioned officers and privates sixteen dollars for each month's delinquency. No

one is in danger of being called upon

draft is ordered, and even then the odds are

against any unwilling person being forced to

FORMATION OF CANTONNEXTS .- The War Department contemplates to establish shortly two large cantonments, one at Gettysburg, Pa. another in the neighborhood of New Yorkprobably at Staten Island. The object of these camps is to prepare two efficient corps d'armee, with which certain important operations can be promptly carried outs The force that will be ollected in these camps is not yet settled upon, but will vary from fifteen thousand to twenty housand men. They will be worked up by the best officers to the highest efficiency, and kept in constant readiness for active service .-The force at Gettysburg will no doubt be employed at the right moment for an inland movement that it may not be proper at this time to disclose; whilst that at Staten Island is meant to be directed against various points of the sea-

board bounding the rebel States. SOUTHERN STATES .- The forts South of Mason and Dixon's line, now in possession of the Confederate States, are seventeen in number, costing the United States more than \$6,000,000 which, when fully manned and armed, hold 5,830 men and 1,310 guns. Those still held by the United States at the South number fourteen, costing about the same amount, and of similar capacity. In addition to these there are forts incomplete at Ship Island, Miss.; Georgetown, C.; Port Royal Roads, S. C.; Tybee Island, Savanna, Ga.; and Galveston, Texas. Hampton Roads, Va., is the great naval station and rendezvous on the Southern coast. Pensacola has the only good harbor for naval vessuls and a naval depot on the Gulf. The forts at Key and sent them North, in charge of prize crews. West and Tortugas are among the most power in the world. Every vessel going into the

Gulf passes in sight of each. A PATRIOTIC RESOLVE .- Mr. Jefferson Davis has already suffered on several occasions by the untimely revelation of his plans. When his Secretary of War announced that Washington City would be in the hands of rebels before th st of May, he committed an imprudence for which he has since been censured. And we doubt not that a more recent declaration of an eminent Georgian will be pronounced in like manner "unauthorized." This Georgian writes that "if we fail, many persons propose to deso-late the country, and retreat; and if that will not do, to offer the country to England as a while in charge of the American Express Com-

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.-The Transportation of immense bodies of troops to Fortress Monroe is to take place with the least possible delay. Major General Butler will forthwith repair thither, where he will establish his headquarters as the commandant of the new military Department of Virginia, North Carolina ever they can make it convenient to drop and Tennessee. These facts are significant of

> A private letter, dated on Friday on board the U.S. frigate Minnesota, in Hampton Roads, We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and commenced our assaults on the enemy.-We have seized about \$300,000 worth of ships on the part of the enemy to fortify Shewell's Point, and if they do, we snall attack them.

George Copway is in Washington, and has tendered to the President a company of the Indisns of Michigan. He has made a selection of one hundred tall, fleet Indians, whom he propo-Speaker of the House is Captain of the ses to use as scouts and runners for the army, and to occupy the advanced posts from Cairo to Eastern Virginia. They are not to be armed. except so far as is necessary for self-defence, but from their fleetness and knowledge of forest life, are to be employed as messengers and auxiliaries to the army on the outposts. He says they all understand the position of the Government. He comes strongly backed by the mem-bers of the extra session of the Legislature of Michigan. The State of Michigan will equip Their acceptance is under consideration

> Washington, May, 20th, 1861.—Our suburbs have a number of them on hand to be diswas merely out looking for rabbits. He is in the guard house of the regiment, heavily ironed, awaiting orders from headquarters.

Washington, May, 20th, -The chain bridge, near Georgetown, is guarded on the Washington guard on our side-a company recently

Washington, May, 21st,-It is reported that a squad went down to Alexandria, vesterday, from the Zouave Regiment (encamped on the banks of the river,) and took down a Seossion flag that had been flying in Alexandria. Two of them were arrested, and are confined in that city, awaiting orders from the Confederate authorities

ments are expected here in a few days-all to other articles for cleansing the dishes and our persons. march southward. Excellent order and discipline prevail in Camp Slifer, under General Williams.

A deserter from the Virginia forces arrived here, and reported himself at headquarters.— He is a shoemaker by trade, and was enlisted forcibly at Culpepper Court-House, in Virginia, you have our warmest thanks, and you shall ever be re and was marched to Harper's Ferry. He states that the captain of the company issued a gencral order, requesting the troops to husband their ammunition especially. The captain said afterwards, verbally, that no waste should be made of percussion caps, as there were not more than sufficient caps to fire five rounds.

He was cross-examined on the facts by an experienced lawyer, holding high rank, but did was at Harper's Ferry for three weeks, and escande on Wednesday morning. He confirms the report that there are only five brass fieldpieces, and the troops are short of provisions At least two thousand men were not armed at all out of the seven thousand. Col. Jackson is now in command.

A "substitute" is a person not drafted, who sent over the Maryland line. He is known to Henry-being about one-fourth of a mile from it. There him, and his discharge is approved by the most iudicious residents.

non at Harper's Ferry on Thursday night.

Maryland farmer, three miles below the Ferry. Finally we camped on a nice open field, and proceeded to and killed seven hogs and drove off three head miles above the Ferry, and these visits are oc-

curring daily.
Unionists, driven out of Virginia, are arri-

The troops in camp here are not yet fully will certainly occupy Hagerstown in a few days.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 21st.-A detachment of 700 Virginia troops have arrived opposite Williamsport, on the Potomac river, only twenty-six miles south of this point. It is believed here that they intend to make

an incursion into the southern borders of this State. Affairs grow interesting here. Gen. Williams left here to-day for Harrisburg on special business. His object is believed to be to obtain the presence here of two batteries of artillery and a batallion of cavalry, rendered

necessary by the forward movement of the Virginia troops. NEW YORK, May 20 .- Advices from Key West state that Captain Craven, of the U. S. steamer Crusader, had seized the steamer Suwannee,-He was also about arming the celebrated yact

Wanderer, which will be sent into the Gulf as a cruiser, under the command of a lieutenant of the U. S. Navy.

The city of Key West remains loyal to the Union. All the seditious persons found are to be removed from the island. Major French

the mayor, justices, and other local offi-It is reported that the schooner W. C. Atwater had been seized by the rebels at Cedar Keys, and sent to Apalachicola, where Captain Allen was hung by a mob. This report needs con-

had appointed a magistrate, who had superse-

New York, May 20 .- The steamer De Soto. from Havana, reports passing the United States steam frigate Niagara and gun-boat Huntsville on the 17th. They were cruising in the Gulf for privateers. They had captured two vessels

NEW ORLEANS, May 20. - A passenger arrived from Texas states that Gen. Young, in pursuing Capt. Montgomery and the Federal troops, over took the baggage, supply, and ammunition trains, which were seized, with some beeves and horses. Capt. Montgomery had evacuated Fort Ouchita, and was on his way to Fort Arbuckle. Gen. Young had determined to take possession of Forts Cobb and Arbuckle.

Sr. Louis, May 17 .- Two pieces of cannon, several hundred muskets and rifles, a number of pistols, and a supply of ammunition, were taken from the custody of the Police Commissioners to-day, by order of the United States authorities; also, sixty Colt's navy revolvers,

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Camp Scott, York, Pa, May 13th, 1861. MESORS. Entrops :- Since my last letter to you there has been nothing of particular interest transpiring here, other han usual in camp life. No doubt there have been stories circulated in Altoona that we are in a starving condition; but this is incorrect. We have lived on the "top of the pile," as can be testified by many of your citizens who

bealth than when at home. The camp was a scene of commotion on the evening of the let inst. on the arrival of four pieces of cannon, and the expression was general that we could now pass through

On the morning of the 3d inst. we beheld with sad hearts a bier upon which was placed the last remains of a comrade. He belonged to the 2d Regiment, and had died from

On the 7th we were very agreedly surprised at the appearance of a box of edibles, &c., donated by the ladies of Altoons and vicinity, of which all partook heartily, with many thanks to the donors. It would perhaps interest some of your lady readers, were they to see us cook our meals. In the first place, the rations are equally distributed among each mess, by Quarter-Master Fry, so that each man may get the amount allowed him, after which each mess either appoints a cock from among themselves, or they do it individually.

On the 16th our uniforms appeared and were distributed, each man receiving one. We were much gratified on receiving them, as previous to this we were compelled to wear our citizens' dress, and carry our cartridges in our

There has been several presentations to the officers of our company, since our arrival at Camp Scott. Among are infested with spies and parties making sur- the recipients of presents was Lieut. Richard Crozier who veys. They are occasionally "spotted" and se-received from his old chums, (the painters on the P.R.R.) cured by our troops, and at the present time a beautiful silver-mounted revolver. The presentation was made through their foreman, J. W. Webber, He also posed of "as the law directs." On Saturday received from his old friends, residing in Philadelphia, c the notorious Tom Ryan, of Sing Sing fame, Leautiful sword, as a token of their regard for him. Upon was arrested two miles from Georgetown, by a the hill is inscribed the following words- Presented to squad from Colonel Corcoran's regiment. In re- 1st Lieut. Crozier, Company E, 3d Regiment P. V." The ply to questions, Tom informed them that he sword was presented, by letter, by the Rev. J Crow, of Kensington, Philadelphia; and I have only to aid that the above mentioned articles will be right vigorously used by the recipient, if occasion offers, in maintaining the Constitution and the Union.

On the morning of the 9th inst., we had the pleasure of side by our troops, while the other side of the shaking bands with our much esteemed friend, C. R. Hosoridge is guarded by the Confederate forces. - totter, who soon gave us to understand that part of his mission was to present Captain Szink with a handsome refrom Texas have to exercise some effort to re- volver, gotten up through the instrumentality of the forestrain themselves from giving the fellows over men of the Altoona shops. It afforded the Captain much the way some specimens of modern target prac- pleasure to find, that his acquaintances and companions Yours truly, J. H. R. had not forgotten him.

Camp Scott, York, Paul Missens. Epirons:-In tchalf of the Logan Rifles, (now newn as Company E, 3d Regiment.) it would be but jus the to acknowledge that on the 7th inst we were the highly favored recipients of a box well filled, with the good things of this life, such as pies, cakes, jellies, preserves, ic., and the majorials for serving them up, such as knives CHAMBERSBURG, May 18.—Heavy reinforce- forks, plates, &c., and after these came napkins, soap and These gifts were from the "Patriot Daughters" of Altoona and vicinity, who have proved thanselves true friends of the soldiers. We are indeed happy to know that the same spirit which actuated the daughters of 1776 to deeds a benevolence, still lives and burns afresh in the hearts of e patriotic daughters of Altoona and vicinity. Ladies,

> Respectfully yours. Capt. Company E, 34 Reg.

Through the kindness of Dr. W. R. Findley, we are permitted to copy the following extracts from a letter recently received by him not wary the elightest in his statements. He from his son, Joseph R. Findley, who is a member of the National Guard, of Philadelphia: CAMP NEAR BALTINGRE,)
May 17th, 1861.

membered by all who have shared your kind regards.

DEAR FATHER :- I haste to inform you of my present medition and its comforts. You will find the details of our departure from Philadelphia vividly portrayed in the Press marked the last resting place of him who fell, away from with directions for preparing and using the same. Also and Inquires, and no doubt have read it ere this. We are home, away from friends, in what was then considered an strutes on Diet. Bathing. Ventilation, and Exercise for the CHAMBERSBURG, May 19.—Judge Mason, ex- now located on Locust Point, within the limits of the city enemies country. But since then, a neat slab marks his Sick, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumpcondescend to play the spy. There was no au- Philadelphia Light Guard, and the 1st Regiment, comthority from the Secretary of War to retain manded by Col. Lewis, : We had a magnificent ride down the Chesapeake and up the Patapsco to Baltimore. We left Perryville just as it was breaking day, and landed at The deserter who arrived here yesterday is 1 o'clock P. M. We then had to march about four miles. named Stanley, and was originally from Ohio. and it was about as hard a walk as ever I undertook. My He says there were but twelve pieces of can- knapsack weighs about 30 lbs., which I have to carry, be sides a haversack, canteen, cartridge-box with 40 rounds of The Confederate troops on Friday visited a ammunition, and three days' rations in the haversack put up tents and get supper. We are now fairly estable of cattle in broad daylight. They have com- lished in camp, and are getting on finely. Plenty of good mitted similar depredations in Maryland for ten plain food, and not much to do. I will give you our daily routing: Reveille beats at day-break, when we all full into line, have the foll called, and drill for about an hour We then take breakfast. I forgot to say that before breakving here daily, and sorrowful stories are rela- fast we march off in squads to the river, to wash. After breakfast we arrange our tents, and clean up generally.-At 9 o'clock A. M. we have full dress parade and gnardequipped. They need knapsacks, which will mounting. From that until 5 P. M. we have for cleaning be furnished soon. They expect to receive guns, washing clothes, writing letters, &c. At 5 P. M. we marching orders southward every day. They have evening parade and roll-call. At 10 P.M. tattoo beats readers: and all retire. It is difficult for us to get beyond the limits of the camp, as the Colonel refuses to give passes. He considers that it is not safe for the men to go into the city. This letter is written in my tent which is about 8 fect long by 8 feet wide. There are seven of us in the tent, and we are fixed very comfortably. I am stretched on the ground writing, on a box-lid or rather a piece of board, having one end resting on my knapsack. We sleep on our arms at night, having our belts strapped on and ready to turn out at a moment's warning. Altogether, it is a pleasant life, full of hardships and dangers, but yet I like it. I see by the Baltimore papers which have just new arrived, that the Ohio and Massachusetts troops have gone back to the Relay House, and that we will occupy Federal Hill, which they have just left. Our provisions are plenty but plain-bread, crackers, salt pork and beef, beans, and coffee; no vegetables yet, but I suppose we will have potatoes before long. Our officers and all rough it alike. Col-Lyle comes slipping along, sitting down with the men when at meals, and examining their food to see if it is as it should be. We were sitting in front of our tent last evening, eating our bread and beef, and drinking our cofce, when he appeared, sat down, and tasted the quality of our coffee. He pronounced it good, and passed on.

P. S.—Before sending this off I will add a few more ines:-The Philadelphia papers state that we were received with cheering, &c. Now, that is not the case .-There was no demonstration of any kind, except in one nstance, when two or three drunken fellows gave three cheers for something, I cannot tell what. Our camp is in the enemies' country, and we are looked on as such. I have no confidence in the patriotism of the city. Gentlemen from that place have advised Col. Lyle not to allow the men to go into the city, as threats had been made against them. The Secessionists are as two to one in the city.

Your affectionate Son, JOS. R. FINDLEY.

CAMP SCOTT, York, Pa., May 20th, 1861.

MESSES. Editors :- Having a few leisure moments at my isposal, and an opportunity of employing them in pri rate, I have thought it proper to advise your readers in eference to our doings in this place. In my former letter o you, I expected it would have been my last from this But here we are yet, with no better prospect of going than a week ago. However, rumor is becoming quito rife, and with apparent truthfulness, too, that we will not be here long-perhaps not longer than this week. The 1st Regiment left here last Tuesday evening, to be stationed along the line of the North Central Railroad. and the 2d is now awaiting orders to move in the same irection. Should they leave in a day or so, the probabiliy is we will move towards the latter end of this week ... We have not yet received our knapsacks and canteens, and it is not likely we shall leave until we are fully equipped.

While I write, religious service is being held on the ground, largely attended by the soldiers, who engage in the exercises with very apparent interest. Our soldiers here, taken in a collective sense, are morally inclined, yet there are a number of very wicked and quite desper characters among us. Two speciments of this mater class were recently constmartialed for stabbing and shooting each other. The facts in the case, as far as I can lear are these:—A few days ago a member of Company I, 13th Regiment, was brought into camp by the guard, and in the course of the journey some insolent language was used have visited us. The members of Company E have a toward the guard, when he struck him on the head, sehealthy appearance, and many of them are in much better verely cutting him. An altercation took place shortly afterward, in which the man previously arrested was shot in the head. He then went stealthily into the man's quarters while he was askeep, and severely stabbed him. The one who shot was sentenced to two months' double duty, and when off duty to be ironed. The other was this morning marched round the camp, with his hands tied behind

> unruly soldiers, he was marched about a mile from the camp and let loose. Our company are doing admirably in drilling. seem to improve each day, contrary to the opinion of a certain correspondent in the Harrisburg Telegraph. I notice in that paper a communication signed "R. S. B.," and dated "Camp Scott, May 14," in which the writer charges the officers of the 5d Regiment with the apacity. He says some of them "never had a musket in their hands," and presumes to dictate to Uncle Sam as to who should command our volunteers, particularly those of the companies. Perhaps the gentleman has "an axe to grind;" or, it other words, no doubt he imagines himself "born to command:" and, as no person has yet appreciated his suprior (?) talents in that direction, he perhaps thinks it befitting that he should "blow his own horn." So far as I am capable of judging, the 2d and 3d Regiments do remarkably well-both officers and men-the officers, without an ; exception, being men of experience, and, should occasion flown and city in the State.
>
> S. D. HOWE, require, will all give a good account of themselves, as represchtatives of patriotic little Blair,

him, and guards at each side and in the rear, with bayo

nets charged, and the band playing the "Rogue's March."

After perambulating around the camp, as a terror to all

Our bogs are all enjoying their usual good, health. So excellent is the health of our Regiment, and Company H in particular, that it has acquired the reputation of being the healthiest Regiment on the ground, our of about six or seven theusand men.

Essertlay a portion of the 12th and 13th Regiments ock it upon themselves to pass the guard and go to town but Captain A. M. Lloyd, who was Captain of the Guard, promptly followed them with a small detachment of men and brought every man of them into camp.

But, gentlemen, I have already written more than I had at first intended, and will close by sending you the respect of all our boys, and particularly Your Ob't Servit, W. I. B.

* Camp Sent. York, Pa., } May 19th, 1861.

Mesens, Ligtons:-Col. Samuel Yoke, of the 1st Rez. arrived last night, from his station along the Northern Central Rail Road. Upon his arrival at the borders he was treated with the greatest cordiality. The aristocracy of Maryland crowded around him and would not be satisfied until he had partaken of the best their tables could afford and pleasant rooms for quarters. Special invitations pour in, from the best families, for him and his soldiers to dina The band of the 1st Regiment had seronaded two young ladies as a reward for their kindness and hospitality. Further up stream, toward the Pennsylvania line, they have grand cotillon every afternoon, the girls flock luand "trip he light fantastic toe" with the soldier boys. The streams along the line supply the troops with the choicest fish, and turtle soup to rarity. The unanimous feeling in Balti-more county is for the Union. The Colonel remarked that men, women and children gathered around him and nttered thanks to God that Pennsylvania's sens had come to protect their homes, their lives and property. But one entiment prevails there and that is loyalty to the Government, the preservation of our country's flag, and a deter- DYSPEPSIA. mination to cling to the Union at all hazards.

It is quite evident now that we would have been attacked at Cockeysville, by a lawless mob, had it not been for the wisdom and prudence-of our efficers. We would unloubtedly have routed them, but a collision at that time would have had a bad influence on the Union men in Maryland. there, has since wen many of the accession leaders into our thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he had ranks. Many of them are raising companies to light in sections failed to cure all who have applied to him for protection of the stars and striper.

Hill. Hough stones, at the head and foot of life grave, alone grave, and there's already bloom in profesion over it. tured by the slaves who talk of " de de ar sejer." Such manifestations of loyalty, in a place which was considered the "Paris" of the rebellion, is enough to arge us on to the protection of the Union men of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and the balance of the secreded States.

The weather has at last cleaged up, with the prospect of remaining favorable for some that. Our camp is very well | Nov. 15. 00.-1 located, with one exception-it is too low. The many heavy rains have made some of the quarters onite damp All express an anxiety to get into a fight with the rebels, when we will prove, ourselves, to a mian, worthy of the

cause we espouse.

The troops are mostly out at church, this morning, an all are auxious to keep the Sabbath day hely. We are now pretty well uniformed and equipped, and will doubtless leave for the South this week. BEN. BOLT.

Contraband of War.

The following definitions from Bouvier's Law Dictionary will be found useful to many of our

CONTRABAND, (Marine Law.) - Its most extensive sense means all commerce which is carried on contrary to the laws of the State. The term is also used to designate all kinds of merchandize which is used, or transported, against the interdictions published by a ban or solemn cry. 2. The term is usually applied to that unlaw-

ful commerce which is so carried on in time of war. Commodities particularly useful in war are contraband, as arms, ammunition, horses, timber for ship building, and every kind of naval stores. When articles come into use as implements of war, which were before innocent, they may be declared to be contraband. The greatest difficulty to decide what is contraband, seems to have occurred in the case of provisions, which have not been held to be universally contraband, though Vattel admits that they become so o certain occasions, when there is an expectation of reducing an enemy by famine.

3. In modern times, one of the principal criteria adopted by the courts for the decision of the question whether any particular cargo of provisions be confiscable as contraband, is to examine whether those provisions be in a rude or manufactured state, for articles in such examinations are treated with greater indulgence in their natural condition than when wrought up for the convenience of the enemy's immediate use. Iron unwrought is, therefore, treated with indulgence, though anchors and other instruments fabricated out of it are directly contraband.

4. Contraband of war is the act by which, is times of war, a neutral vessel introduces, attempts to introduce, into the territory of one of the belligerent parties, arms, ammunition, or other effects intended for, or which may serve, lostile operations.

PENNSYLVANIA. -- No State has more nobly responded in men and money to the call of the The troops which she has already equipped and prices at which the goods are sold. We refer, in this defurnished, and those which she proposes to equip will fall little short of fifty thousand. Most of these troops are the very best fighting material of the State. The people of Pennsylvania are both a military and patriotic beople, and will acquit themselves on the field with distinguished honor. We doubt whether any State in the Union will furnish more or better soldiers bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your for this war than the "Old Keystone State."___ Chicago Times.

A COMET VISIBLE .- The Comet just discover. ed by M. Thacher is said to be now plainly vis. ible to the naked eye. Star-gazers will find it in the quadrangle of the "Dipper" in Ursa Mo-jor—a hazy star near the brightest of the four. Is exhibits a tail three degrees long, in the telescope. It moves rapidly from the north-west, and in a few days will be compicuous as a flauring sword from the north advancing into the southwestern skies. Is it an omen?

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Montgomery Adverticer says that the Confederate Congress has resolved to remove the Capital to Richmond.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card to the Ladies. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all a structions, from whatever came, and element successful as a preventative

There is not a lady living but what at some period of his life needstjust such a medicine as "Duponco's Golden Fills." One of the first ladies of Chester told the Agen; there that she had received so much benefit from the use of them, she would be willing to pay \$5 a box, rather than the without them, if she could get them no less. The in gredients 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 law_ Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Druggist, sole Agent for At-

toona, l'a. Ladies by sending him \$1.00 to the Altoons Post Officcan have the pills sent to any part of the country (conf. dentially) by mail, "free of postage." Sold also by Jolin BEAD, Huntingdon, and by one Druggist in every village

Sole Proprietor, New York. N. B.-The above Pills have been counterfeited, and and uffered to Ladies at prices ranging from 25 cents to 75 ca dear at that.) Look out for them. The genuine, bereat ter, will bear the signature of S. D. Howe, sole propriets Price-11. Purchase of the above gentlemen, and you will find the genuine article, and one you may rely up.n.: January 31, 1861.—1y.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine.

DR. VELPEAUS CANKERINE cures Putrid Sore Months DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sore Nipples. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Service BR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Cuts. DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Burns. BR. VELPEAUS CANKERINE cures Sores. BR. VELPEAUS CANKERINE cubes Chapped Lip-OR, VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Gues-DR. VELPRAUS CANKERINE is the best Purifice of Breath of anything known.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Canker in the Mouth. Threat, or Sthoma h. resulting from Scarlating .: Typhus Fevers.

Lacies, if you delight in e white toeth, use the CAN KERINE, and your desires will be realized. We please our word that it is entirely free from acids and all poissubstances, and can be given to an infant with perfect safety. It will preserve the teeth and keep the gums from from ulcers. It is equally efficacious for nursing some mouths. In all the thousands remedies that have been pur forth for the cure of the various diseases above, hone can equal the Cankerine. Sold by all druggists. Price 15 cents per bottle.

Proprietors, 35 Maiden Lans, N)

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

To Consumptives.

And those afflicted with NERVOUS DEBILITY, FEVER & AGUE, OR

CONSTIPATION. The kinder-igned, new seventy-five years oid, has for A cars devoted his time to curing his Parishoners and the The manly and gentlemanly conduct of our soldiers while appor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry blief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve All will remember the man who was buried on Cockey's othose abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those ab require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge Ague, Constitution, 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 lose suffering should apply before it is too late. The Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will

> To Consumptives. The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered ser eral years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disase consamption—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 prescristion used (free of charge.) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSCRIPTION, ASTRON. BRONCHITIS. &c. The only object the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to by nvaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his reme dr. as it will cost them nothing, and may preve a blessing Parties wishing the prescription will please address.

King County, New York

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN.

A Card to the Suffering.

Oct. 4. '69.-1v.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgreve, while laboring as a missionary Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other mean nid falled, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician siding in the great city of Joddo. This recipe has curgreat numbers who were suffering from Consumption Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debili and nervous depression caused by these disorders. Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recip which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free

Address
REV. WM. COSGROVE.

Fig The Female Organization is often as frail as that tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage ations without being able to undergo the labors and tr is of maternity. In this country thousands of young an beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will say many of this class from an untimely grave. This mediine has been used with great benefit by immense nur ers of people throughout the republic, and the proprie ors have received grateful commendations from all st tions of the country. The Bitters will be found to be ver pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and owerful in its effect as a medicine. It infaces new vitali y into the frame, and strengthens the whole eystem, hat women who use is are enabled to go through with la ors which would, without it, be certain to prostrate them. Sold by all druggists.

THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIEM OF THE UNION-Philadelphia possesses the most splendid Clothing Emp ium in the country. It is splendid as regards the paltial structure in which the immense business of the estal lishment is conducted, and it is equally splendid in respec to its great facilities and vast resources. But to its pe trons its chief attractions are, Bras, the elegance of the garments for Gentlemen and Youths, manufactured there secondly, the beauty and durability of the materials, an Government than the noble old Keystone State. the superior excellence of the fit, and lastly the moderate Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 695 and 605 Chestnut Stebove Sixth, Philadelphia.

MRS. WINSLOW,

ced nurse and female physician, has a scothici Syrup for children teething, which greatly acilitates the process of teething, by solvaing the gume, reducing all in Resistation—will allay all pain, and in sure to regulate the selves, and relief and health to your tolk sale in all cases. See advertisement in another column

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA MAIL SCHEDULE. MATLE CLOSE.

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. t. OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. t. 30 P. M. Ou Standays, from 7 45 till 8 45 A. M. JOHN SHOEMAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE. THE HUMBIDGE SHOWS BRANCH CORNECTS W. Res Train West, and Mail Train East and West. INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Joh

with Fast Freight East.
April 15, 1801.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gent Sup-LOCAL ITEMS

Public Meeting.

The undersigned, citizens of Altoona, bei desirous of having a Classical, Mathematic and Military School for young men and boy located in an eligible position in their midhave deemed it prudent to make this announce ment of a Public Meeting, to be held in Loc HALL on Saturday, the 25th inst , at 7 o'cle P. M., to take into consideration the best meth of accomplishing that object. Now that the ex geneics of the times demand a military educ tion for our youth, it would be a great deside tum to have such an institution located in o

midst. Addresses upon the subject of the me ing will be delivered. The public are invitand urged to attend. Wm. Boyden. Geo. W. Patton, R. W. Oliver, Jas. S. Mann. A. B. Clark, Louis W. Hall, Wm. R. Findley D. J. Neff. Clem't Jaggard, O. W. Kessler. John Wood. J. T. Christy. Geo. B. Cramer, E. B. McCrum,

From the above it will be seen that an effe is about to be made to establish in this place first-class academy, with which will be associ ted a military school. That such an instit tion is demanded in this section of the countr all will admit-that this is the proper time t agitate the question, and Altoona the prope location for such a school, appears evident us. It is intended to establish a school which the pupil will obtain a thorough academ cal education in all the English branches, math matics and the languages, together with perfec military discipline as now taught at West Poin and other national military schools. Should such a school be established here, our citizen would be enabled to educate their children with out the expense of sending them abroad, and they would also obtain in it a military education, the importance of which is now apparer but which they would not receive in other near emics. Altoons, in point of location, means access, and healthfulness of climate, seems be the proper place for such a school, and w hope our citizens will evince their interest i the matter by turning out to the meeting o Saturday evening, when they will be more ful instructed in reference to the institution.

COL. ANDERSON AT ALTOONA .- On We Inc day evening last, the gallant Col. (late Majo through this place on the Fast Line, on his w to Kentucky, his native State, to take charge the United States troops now being mustered that State. Long previous to the hour for arrival of the train our citizens began to fito the depot, and by the time the train arrive between one thousand and two thousand pers. had collected. So dense was the crowd that was deemed advisable to call out a guard to ke a passage-way open from the cars to the dinit room in the Logan House. A detachment fro Company B, Capt. Turner, marched to the pot, and succeeded in opening a passage wa but it was with difficulty they could keep open, so heavily did the spectators press up them. Van Tries' Cornet Band, of Holliday burg, and the Altoona Brass Band were on t ground, and enlivened the occasion by discou sing excellent music. When the train arrive the jam was tremendous-every person tryi to look over the head of his neighbor to get sight of the illustrious hero. He succeeded getting into the dining-room without much diff culty. While he sat at table those who we fortunate enough to get a window had a fa glimpse of him. .He is a small man, not m dium height, hair lightly tinged with gray, as a pleasant, but determined, countenance. Wh he stepped from the cars, and again when stepped upon them, the crowd gave cheer at scales made the hills and dales re-ccho at ca explosion. The Colonel stood upon the re platform of the car and bowed politely to crowd as the train moved off.

will be found the Proclamation recently issu by the Chief Burgess of this place, from wh it will be learned that the night patrol furnish by the "Home Guard" have been constitute "special police," with full powers to make rests of all disorderly or suspicious charact The law conferring this authority is very ex cit and rather severe, and it would be well those who have set the authority of the Gu at defiance, and taken opportunities to interf with and insult them, to read the law ere the again attempt anything of the kind. We corry that there are any persons in our to who would be guilty of insulting and interfer with men who, without compensation, volunt to act as night watches, in order that our zens may aleep more securely. All good zens desire this guard and will respect it. guard does not interfere with the rights and erties of any citizen. All that is required b guard, when he hails a person, is for that r son to give his name, when, if he is known to a citizen of the town, he passes on unmolest Certainly it is a very small matter for a man give his name, when he is caught out after of chief at night. If a citime of the town observed lurking around in a suspicious mann he has no more right to go unchallenged tha stranger, and the Guard will keep an eye him.—We hope we shall hear of no move doulty growing out of this matter. dulty graving out of this matter.

Burgess' Proclamation.—In another cold