The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY JUNE 27, 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*.

THE NEWS.—The telegraph despatches and rumors which come to us through the daily papers are so varied, contradictory and imaginary that we scarce know what to tell our readers to-day lest it should be contradicted to-morrow. How the Federal and Secession armies can long remain encamped within sight of each other and not come in collision is more than we can understand, and must be a severe tax upon the patience and impetuosity of the Northern men who occupy the advanced positions.

The daily papers tell us that Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation forbidding any more troops from leaving the State, believing that the Northern hordes contemplate an invasion of that State, via Charleston.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has became a little uneasy since the assembling of the convention of the Union men of that State, at Wheeling. This convention adopted a declaration of independence and established a provisional government for the State, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, thereby deposing the traitor, Letcher, who has gone over, body, soul and breeches, to the Southern Confederacy, and is now endeavoring to drag the State out with him. But there is a host of Union men in that State who dare to do right, and will neither be driven or led by him, and who will, ere long, make his seat at Richmond too hot for him.

The balloon experiment, with telegraph wire attached, connecting with the War Department, made by Prof. Lowe, has proved an entire success. He ascended to an altitude of 1,000 feet above Washington city and from thence took a survey of the country, through a spy glass, for fifty miles around and immediately reported to the Department what he there observed. The balloon is now in daily use, making observations of the enemy's manœuvreings, and it must prove of great value to the government.

Andrew Johnson, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, one of the purest patriots and bravest men in the country, has arrived in Washington city to take his seat at the extra session which convenes on the 4th of July. He was serenaded on the evening of his arrival, and responded in an address which we publish in another column. Let everybody read it.

The time of most of the three month volunteers will expire within the next thirty days, but the government has taken care to anticipate the disbanding of these by bringing forward, with great rapidity, all regiments that are ready to serve during the war. The three month men are now occupying the most advanced positions under Gens. McDowell and Patterson, and are likely to get into active service ere their time expires, in which event it is not likely that any will return except those whose business positively demands their attention; and those who remain will enlist for three years, thereby giving to the regular army several regiments of well drilled troops. None of our boys would like to come home without having a skirmish with the rebels, and if they cannot have it inside of three months, they will go in for three years and be sure of it.

The traitors in the South cause it to be announced that, in the event of a rising of their slaves, they will cut the throat of every male negro over five years of age. This is a sad comment upon their boast that their slaves will be found faithful to them under all circumstances. Should they carry out their threat would they not be chargeable with abolitionism?

The military movements in and around Washington are now more active than they have yet been. Over 13,000 troops arrived in the city last week, and double that number will go in this week. There are now over 55,000 troops in the city and vicinity.

Col. Bowman, of the Engineer Corps U. S. A., and a companion, were recently captured outside of his pickets, by a party of Secessionists, in the neighborhood of Williamsport, Md. It was afterwards reported that they had hung him, but as nothing positive is known of his whereabouts, this is only supposition.

A captain of one of the companies of the Second Connecticut regiment, near Alexandria, Va., was abducted in a very singular manner on last Saturday afternoon. A lady called upon him and requested an escort to her home as she was afraid to go alone. He gallantly tendered his own services, since which nothing has been heard of him. A very foolish trick on his part.

Maj. Gen. McClelland is at Grafton, Va., at the head of his command now advancing through that State. The rebel force at Romney is reported by a deserter to be 3,500.

Gen. Butler, in command at Fortress Monroe, has refused admittance to any persons visiting that place through curiosity alone, and those not engaged in the fortress are allowed but a limited stay.—The first shot fired from one of Sawyer's rifled cannon, planted at the Rip Raps, a short distance from the fortress, struck the corner of the magazine in a rebel fortification, some three mile off, at which it was aimed. It scared the rebels badly and came near producing an explosion.—The rebels are not safe within four miles of this gun. The first shot was merely an experiment.

Gen. Lyon is pushing on the campaign vigorously in Missouri, and will soon push the rebels out of the State. An engagement took place at Cole Camp, near the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, on the night of the 18th inst., between a considerable body of Union men, under Capt. Cook, and a number of State troops.—The State troops were forced to retreat, with a loss of 25 killed. Twenty-three Union men were killed.

By the arrival of the last steamer from Europe we learn that the British government has determined to send three regiments of infantry and sufficient artillery and munitions of war to reinforce the North American garrisons. It is thought desirable to place them in a position to command respect from any irregular bodies which, in a moment of excitement, might assail them. The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the declaration that the Emperor Napoleon intends to maintain the strictest neutrality in the American war.

Last week a storehouse at Richmond, containing $120,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire, and on Saturday night the war steamer Glencove was burned to the water's edge. Both cases of incendiarism, the authors of which have not yet been discovered. They have now only two steamers on James river.

It is said by those who have access to official data, that the present available volunteer force is over three hundred thousand men.

The Rebels Frightened.

A correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following with reference to the visit of the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, who are said to have been in Washington within a short time past, for the purpose of treating with the general government:

It seems that Jefferson Davis, having become thoroughly frightened, has, in a semi-official manner, made overtures to our government.—When his commissioners reached the Capitol they were desired to state their case, and to tell what they wished. They submitted two propositions:

First, That the United States unconditionally recognize the existence of the Southern Confederacy, and that the latter be premitted for a term of one, two, or three years, to carry on their government as an experiment. That the expenses of the war thus far incurred, be equitably arranged between the two sections, and that each do its best for the maintenance of friendly feeling and intercourse between the two peoples. And that if, at the expiration of the time agreed upon, it be found that the experiment cannot succeed, a commission be appointed to reconstruct a Union.

This proposition was peremptorily rejected.

Whereupon they modestly put forth another, as follows:

Second, The South will be content if the Government will pledge itself to pass, at the coming session of Congress, an irrepealable constitutional provision recognizing and legalizing forever the institution of slavery below thirty-six thirty, which is the Southern boundary line of the State of Missouri. This done, the Southern Provisional Government pledges itself instantly to abandon war, and to re-establish peace and the most cordial relationship, so far as its section is concerned; to re-direct the course of trade into its accustomed channels, and in every way restore the happy days of our forefathers.

As to the reception which this preposition received, my information was positive, though from another source I gather a doubt. He states that it, also, was peremptorily rejected. It seemed to the party of the second part a mere intensification of the Crittenden amendment, and not varying greatly from the Adams' proposition. Others say that the acceptance of this proposition would not be unacceptable to the Secretary of State; and, therefore, will meet with favor from the President. Between the two I cannot decide.

Mr. Davis says that his retreat from Harper's Ferry was a stroke of peaceful policy. He had troops enough there to withstand any force which General Scott was prepared to bring against him and it was not because he feared the result of an engagement at that time, but because he knew that he had no force with which to meet what might subsequently be sent against him. The Secession Government now rests on a hope—that hope once swallowed up in a disastrous defeat upon the battle field would prove the destruction of what it now sustains. He is sensible of the fact, that if once defeated, there would rise such a tide of popular indignation against him and his coworkers that they could in no way withstand, and ignominious flight or ignominious death would be the lot of one and all.

A Trip to Harrisburg.

Having a few leisure hours within the past week, we embraced the opportunity to escape for a while from the confines and cares of a printing office, and sought recreation and variety in a trip to Harrisburg. It did our heart good to witness the promising appearance of the wheat crop as we passed down the valley of the Juniata. Should nothing interfere with it within the next two weeks, the labors of the husbandman will be more amply rewarded this year than for several years past. The corn crop, which covers more acres than usual, looks rather short for this season of the year, owing to the lateness of the spring, but as the coming months of July and August generally make this crop, we hope that it may yet prove an average one.

From almost every housetop along the line of the road the glorious ensign of our nationality had *once* fluttered to the breeze—we say *once*, because the most of the bunting which composed these ensigns was selected without due regard to fast colors, and the sun and rain have obliterated the red and blue, causing them to look more like flags of truce than emblems of a great nation. They should either be taken down entirely, or replaced with better ones, as they are now more of a burlesque than an evidence of patriotism. That many of them will ever be replaced with new ones is doubtful.—The mania for such displays of the feelings and loyalty of our people has had its day, to a certain extent, nevertheless that loyalty which prompted the first flinging out of the glorious stars and stripes, is as true, deep and abiding, as it was.

Arrived at Harrisburg, we found it wearing a truly martial appearance. The stars and stripes were to be seen on almost every housetop and at the entrance to all business places. Old and young alike have, from continued association with military manœuvreings, caught the military fever, if we may be allowed the expression. They talk about little else than the military, walk with measured tread, *a la militaire*, or, if a faster gait be necessary, they assume the rocking "Zouave trot," as it is called. At every turn of the street, and wherever you turn your eyes, you encounter the grim-visaged sons of Mars, with stripes on their pants, lace on their caps, swords, bayonets, pistols, bowie-knives, butcher-knives and dirks at their sides, and "death to traitors" in their eyes. Everything here goes by "left," "left." They file around corners, and in and out of saloons, to the time of "left," "left." Boys and men, by twos or tens, keep time to "left," "left." In fact it is nothing but "left," "left," all over the city. By the way, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* told a good story the other day, in which this word "left" played a conspicuous part, and we think it will bear repeating. An unsophisticated couple from one of the rural districts around Harrisburg, came to the city to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and get a sight of the "sojers boys." After the most important ceremony had been performed and they had seen enough of the military, they wended their way to the depot, and took seats in the train to return home again. Just previous to the departure of the train, the happy swain darted out of the cars and down into a neighboring saloon to take on a little steam by swallowing a glass of lager, and then returned to find that the engineer of the train had put on steam also and moved off without him! The ladies can imagine the feelings of the bride, and the gentlemen can picture the discomfiture of the groom under such circumstances. There was no use in swearing, as that would not bring back the train or help him on his journey, and he concluded to bear his misfortune as philosophically as he could until the arrival of the next train. To divert his mind he took a stroll around the city. Every company of two or more persons that he passed on the sidewalk, greeted him with the ominous words, "left," "left," and as he had not before heard them, and did not know their meaning, he imagined that everybody knew that he had been "left" by the train, and were thus poking fun at him; consequently, he gave them savage looks as they passed. Wherever he went on the streets, in hotels, or saloons, everybody repeated the words "left," "left," and he could find no rest. At last he became enraged and declared that he would no longer remain in a town where everybody knew of his misfortune and were continually casting it up to him, and he therefore took "Walker's Line" and *left* for the next station.

As is our usual custom, we put up at the United States Hotel, a short distance above the depot, and found everything in *statu quo*. This house is one of the most orderly to be found anywhere. Mr. Ten Eyck, the proprietor, knows how to "keep a hotel" as well as any other man in Harrisburg. His table is always supplied with the choice of the market, and every attention necessary to comfort and convenience is given.

On Friday morning we witnessed the arrival of the 2d Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, under command of Col. Slocum. They arrived over the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, direct from New York. They numbered eight hundred infantry, two hundred artillery, with a well-appointed battery of six rifled cannon, one hundred horses, and a full equipment of camping materials. They were a splendid looking body of men, and the uniforms they wore presented a striking contrast with those worn by the Pennsylvania Volunteers. Gov. Sprague, and other Executive officers of the State accompanied the regiment. A brief and pleasant interview took place between Gov. Sprague and Gov. Curtin, at the U. S. Hotel. Gov. S. is quite a small man, and looks young to occupy the position he does; nevertheless, there is something more than ordinary in the shape of his head, and he talks like a true patriot.

During the day we visited Camp Curtin, and we must confess that we observed nothing there which would lead us to desire a soldier's life, but on the contrary many things which would cause us to consider well the privations and hardships we would be compelled to encounter. A smart shower of rain had fallen in the morning, and the main thoroughfares of the camp were about an inch deep with mud, and the drill-ground was almost covered with pools of water, making it anything else than pleasant to go through the manœuvres of a squad. But few of the men on the ground, some 4,000 in number, had received their uniforms, and the clothes of many of them looked as though they needed a supply at as early a day as possible. Many of the men with whom we conversed in the morning, complained that they had been kept so long in the camp without any prospect of getting into active service. They were tired of the monotonous life they there led. We were on the ground at noon when two regiments, in one of which was the celebrated "Buck Tails," from the regions of Clarion, Elk, Potter, &c., received their orders to get ready to march that evening, to proceed over the Penn'a R. R. and Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R. to Hopewell, and from thence march across the country on foot to the relief of Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, Md., who was occupying that place with a regiment of Indiana Zouaves, and was being advanced upon by a party of 4,000 or 5,000 Secessionists. To attempt to describe the scene which this order created would be folly. The prospect of being moved from their present quarters, and the hope of getting into active service immediately, so elated the men that they gave vent to their joy in terrific yelling, whooping, and every other manner possible. It was with difficulty that the officers could keep them quiet long enough to give them their orders. We saw them again when we passed through Huntingdon, on Saturday, and they were all in fine spirits. In our opinion the "Buck Tails" could frighten an army by yelling, if in no other way.

The Pennsylvania Fifth.

We have before us a copy of a paper bearing the above title, published in Alexandria, Va., by the printers in the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. On entering that town the U. S. troops took possession of two or three secession printing offices, and by permission of the officers of the regiment, they issue a neat and spicy sheet, weekly, from one of the offices. A portion of the paper is set in the German language. We make a few selections from the original articles in the number before us:

An meine Waffenbrueder, welche bie Fairfax Courthaus und Big Bethel kaempften.

Tapf're Bruedur, Euch ertoene
Meines Liedes Feierklang:
Als der Freiheit wuerd'ge Soehne
Feiert Euch des Dichters Sang.

Wo Verrath und Meineid walten,
Muessen Maenner auferstel'n,
Und des Rechtes Kraft entfalten,
Dass die Schurken untergeh'n.

Treue haben zugeschworen
Der Union, dem Lande wir;
Was wir fuer uns auserkoren,
Ist des freien Mannes Zier.

Fuer das Recht, die Freiheit streiten,
Ist des Mannes heil'ge Pflicht;
Mag's der Feigling auch vermeiden,
Weil es ihm an Muth gebricht.

Laszt uns fest im Kampfe stehen,
Bis das hohe Ziel erreicht,
Siegreich uns're Fahnen wehen
Und der Feinde Heer entweicht.

Alexandria, Va., Juni 14, 1861. C. ZINN.

"MOLASSES GAP"

Is receiving attention now, and when the rebels who are lying around the Junction hear the shrill whistle of the engine as it bears the thousands of bristling bayonets down upon them, they will make, no doubt, as inglorious a flight as, they did when we occupied Alexandria. In the hurried flight of the traitors, as we came down on them, from here, they had not time to take all the valuable railroad machinery away, and they could not destroy it. There is left some forty miles of railroad iron; an immense supply of car wheels; timber, and everything needed to build and keep a road in order.

The large stock of material on hand, is accounted for by the fact that they always bought everything any one would sell on credit and never paid any one.

The road is in a miserable condition. The shops and depot are all dirty and slovenly, on all sides are half used and broken implements and cars. A more wretched, villianous and wasteful management of a railroad was never seen, unless matters grow worse as we go South.

Order will soon reign in Warsaw, and by our next issue we hope to have a time table, and regular trains to "*Molasses Gap*" and "*Leesburg*."

A FEW MORE LEFT.

While the country mourns the loss of Lieut. Greble, perhaps, the people are not aware that there are a few more of the same sort to revenge his fall. His father and only brother belong to a military company in Philadelphia. His brother-in-law, Major Wm. A. Leech, who was with him at West Point is second in command of the Penn'a Seventeenth now marching westward from Washington towards Harper's Ferry.

Henceforth in the time of battle, let the watchword, and reply be *"Remember Greble!" "Remember Ellsworth!"*

SENTIMENT BY A ZOO ZOO.—"My dear Jeff. Davis, it is useless for you to curry favor with the crowned heads abroad. Your most intimate relations will not be with Eur ope, but with Our rope!"

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—The rebels say "their privateers will shortly swarm the seas." And thereupon our war vessels will immediately seize the swarm.

THE BRIGADE THAT OUGHT TO REAP GLORY.—Sickle's Brigade.

GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. Webb, of the New York *Courier*, has lately returned from Washington, and thinks he knows something about the Lt. General's views. He says:

Gen. Scott, to whom Mr. Lincoln looks to do the work, as readily undertakes the task. The old Hero insists, however, that while a proclamation will, if required, call half a million of men into the field, it takes time to convert them into soldiers. 'Make haste slowly,' is the motto; and as he has never retreated, and never met with a reverse, he says to the Cabinet, 'it is your duty to resist the outside pressure, and to preach patience to the people. We have abundance of men and money; and in due time, we shall have abundance of the munitions of war. The only thing in which we are deficient, is patience and that, gentlemen, you must give the people.—We want time to make soldiers of our volunteers we want time to organize the commissariat and baggage trains; we want time to get ready to insure victory and success, and we want time to arrange every department of the army, and so organize our columns that we can predict weeks and even months in advance, each days's work. With inexhaustible means and any desirable number of men, all of whom will be good soldiers by November, you have only to exercise patience, and on or before the 1st of May next, I pledge what little reputation I have acquired that the rebellion shall be suppressed, the Constitution and the laws be vindicated, and the union of the States here-established. The people have so willed it; and with ordinary patience every good citizen may feel assured that peace and quiet will pervade the country and business subside into its usual channels before the 1st day of May, 1862.

Speech of Andrew Johnson.

The special corespondent of Forney's *Press* gives the following extract form the speech of Hon. Andrew Johnson, on the occasion of a serenade given him in Washington city a few evenings since:

He said that Mr. Lincoln had done no more than his duty, and that if he had done less, he would have deserved the halter himself. He said he stood by the President in all his acts, and called upon all good citizens everywhere to do the same. Let millions of money be expended, let our most precious blood be poured out; but above and before all things, let the Union and Constitution be preserved.

The Speaker showd clearly that the war was not brought about by the North, but in the fulfilment of every citizen's greatest privilege—the election of our Chief Magistrate, which was done honestly and fairly.

There arose in the South a few dishonest politicians, who were bound to break up the Union and the Government. Then was practically inaugurated the principle of secession. South Carolina must first make friends with the hydra-headed monster, and thrust its acquaintance upon the other Southern States by its brutal assault on Fort Sumpter, thus causing blood to flow and the cannons to reverberate over the South, until every Southerner should be filled with the spirit of war.

He showed that the doctrines of secession would utterly abandon the idea of ever constructing another Republic, because its tendency was to destroy and not to inaugurate any system of equality among men, and destroy that principle which enable men to govern themselves. Hence, to acknowledge the doctrine of secession would be to invite despotism and anarchy. And shall we permit it? [Cries of "No! No! Never!!"]

The line of march has already begun on Washington, the capital of our nation, founded by the father of our country, George Washington; and, my friends, let met tell you that anarchy and destruction are trending closer upon your heels than you are aware, if you allow this principle or its advocates to gain a foothold upon the soil of American freedom.

This man Beauregard, or no regard (cries of blackguard,) as some call him, fired upon our gallant Anderson when he was informed that he and his men were upon the point of starvation, and would evacuate the fort in three days, unless supplied with provision. Pryor was there, and desired that the cannon's roar should be heard by Virginia, as that State was then wavering on the point of secession, and he desired to make her decide in favor of "protection of the rights of the South." Hence, the war upon a little band of the most gallant, though starving men, in the service.

He referred to the historical records of the past to prove the spirit of anarchy among bad men, and proved the present Southern movements to eclipse them all.

What principles have we lost by the continuance of this Union? [Cries of "none."] Then stand by it! ["We will," "we will."] Compromise! Where can compromise be found but in the Constitution of the United States? I look upon it as one of the best compromises that ever could be made. ("Good!" "good!") Hence I look upon it as our God-bidden duty to stand by it; by the Government which was framed by Washington; which was sustained by Jackson; which was fought for by our good old patriot Scott. ("Bravo!" and "Huzza for Gen. Scott," and the cheers heartily given.")

He then paid a very high compliment to General Scott.

He believed South Carolina and the whole South would be as quiet as a lamb if the old man Jackson had been at the head of the nation last fall; and could Clay and Webster respond to their cries of compromise, it would be as it often has been, in the language of Andrew Jackson: "The Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved."

They may burn our fields, destroy our property, nay, our best blood may and will be sacrificed, but East Tennessee cannot be converted into a land of slaves! They may confiscate my little property I own in Tennessee. My life may be required to lay upon the alter of my country, *but let my country be saved!* She is right, and right and justice must prevail, while the stars and stripes continue to float over us.

Wise Making an Ass of Himself Again.

At a serenade at Richmond, the irrepressible Wise made one of his rambling and incoherent speeches. He is now content to play second fiddle to Jeff. Davis. We quote as follows:—The call is for action. I rejoice in this war.—Who is there that now dares to put on sanctity to deprecate war, or the "horrid glories of war." None, Why? Because it is a war of purification. You want war, fire, blood, to purify you; and the Lord of Hosts has demanded that you should walk through fire and blood. You are called to the fiery baptism, and I call upon you to come up to the altar. Though your pathway be through fire, or through a river of blood, trun not aside. Be in no haste—no hurry and flurry. Collect yourselves—summon yourselves—elevate yourselves to the high and sacred duty of patriotism. The man who dares to pray, the man who dares to wait until some magic arm is put into his hand; the man who will not go unless he have a Minie, or percussion musket, who will not be content with flint and steel, or even a gun without a lock—is worse than a coward—he is a renegade. If he can do no better, go to a blacksmith, take a gun along as a sample, and get him to make you one like it. Get a spear—a lance. Take a lesson from John Brown. Manufacture your blades from old iron, even though it be the tires of your cart wheels. Get a bit of carriage spring, and grind and burnish it in the shape of a bowie knife, and put it to any sort of a handle, so that it be strong—ash, hickory, oak. But, if possible, get a double barreled gun and a dozen rounds of buckshot, and go upon the battle field with these. If the enemy's guns reach further than yours, reduce the distance, meet them foot to foot, eye to eye, and body to body, and when you strike a blow, strike home. Your true-blooded Yankee will never stand still in the presence of cold steel.—Let your aim, therefore, be to get into close quarters, and with a few decided, vigorous movements, always pushing forward, never back, my word for it, the soil of Virginia will be swept of the Vandals who are now polluting its atmosphere.

A GOOD-BYE KISS GIVEN UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—As the Eighth Ohio Regiment was going from Cleveland to Camp Dennison, Capt. Buckingham supposed the train would stop at Crestline, and notified his wife. Unfortunately, the orders were to pass through Crestline without stopping. The train, however, slacked up a little, but the rate of speed was still high. The gallant captain saw his wife on the platform, made a desperate spring, clasped her in his arms, kissed her quickly, and, under tremendous applause from his comrades on board, sprang back on the flying train, having barely time to catch the rear car.

THE SHARP SHOOTERS.—Mr. Berdan who has been active in organizing the regiment of crack shots, has received more than five hundred applications, by letter, from sharp-shooters, who are desirous of joining this regiment, and who can send targets within the limits of the requirement, properly attested. Detachments from this regiment will be sent forward, and placed at the disposal of General Scott, as fast as subscriptions are made for equipping the men.

☞ Reader, have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES

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

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

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

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

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

January 31, 1861.—1y.

To Consumptives.

And those afflicted with

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

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

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

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine.

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

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

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

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

To Consumptives.

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

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

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

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

☞ The following is a sample of the numerous letters constantly receiving for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

CANANDAIGUA, July 15, 1859.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa:—Gents:—As we are strangers, I herewith enclose you twenty-eight dollars for four dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which please forward via Michigan Southern Railroad, Toledo, Ohio, and Clayton Station. I have purchased several dozen bottles at Toledo this Summer, but the sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade with you. I was induced to try your Bitters by my physician, for the Liver Complaint, and received such material aid that I have recommended it to others and have sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of medicine in my store, but there is none that I can so cheerfully and truthfully recommend as your Bitters, for I know they have helped me beyond my expectation. Yours respectfully,

PHILO WILSON.

A Card to the Suffering.

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

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

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

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

☞ We invite special attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's *Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator*, in another column. For weakness and general debility there is nothing like it; it will strengthen, exhilarate, create an appetite at once, regulate the bilious system, aid digestion, and in short, restore the weakened organs to all their original vigor and strength. So valuable a Tonic Cordial should be in the hands of every invalid and in every family. Reader, try it.

MRS. WINSLOW,

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

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA MAIL SCHEDULE.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	10 40 A. M.
Western Way	7 00
Hollidaysburg	7 00 A. M. and 6 00 P. M.
Western Through	6 00 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 20 P. M.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7 00 A. M. and 6 20 P. M.
Western Through	4 40 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 10 P. M.
Western Way	11 00 A. M.
Eastern Way	6 30 P. M.

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

JOHN SHOEMAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

Express Train East	arrives	4.40 A. M.	leaves	4.45 A. M.
" "	West	" 7.10 A. M.	"	7.20 A. M.
Fast " "	East	" 8.30 P. M.	"	8.50 P. M.
" "	West	" 7.55 P. M.	"	8.10 P. M.
Mail " "	East	" 11.00 A. M.	"	11.20 A. M.
" "	West	" 6.30 P. M.	"	6.50 P. M.

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

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with John's Accommodation Trains East and West, Express West, Fast Line and Mail train East and West.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TROOPS EN ROUTE.—On Saturday last, a Second Regiment from Wisconsin passed through this place on route for Washington City. It numbered 1,050 men, under command of Col. Park Cook. They were uniformed in substantial gray cloth suits, with knapsacks, haversacks, and fatigue caps complete. This regiment was organized from the most stalwart men of the Badger State, most of them being from the mining and lumbering regions, and were able to bear fatigue and privations. They are well disciplined.

On Tuesday morning, the First Regiment from Minnesota passed East over the Penn'a R. R., en route for Washington city. They were a healthy looking body of men, such as might expect to find on the frontiers. Some of them looked as if there might be more Indian than Anglo-Saxon in their composition. They were uniformed in good light-blue cloth suits with arms and all necessary camp equipage. The regiment numbered near fifteen hundred men.

THE FOURTH.—There has been no regular programme of operations adopted for the celebration of the glorious Fourth in this place. So far as we are advised, the arrangements are as follows:—Our Catholic citizens connected with St. John's Church will celebrate the day at McCartney's woods adjoining town. The German Catholics will hold a celebration in Beale's woods. A social party, composed of quite a number of families of the place, will spend the day in the grove adjoining West Ward School property. The scholars connected with the public schools, and their friends, will spend the day in a grove adjoining town. Those not in either of the above rings will spend the day in the best suits them. Divine service, appropriate to the occasion, will be held in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, at 8 o'clock A. M. of the Fourth.

CATHOLIC CELEBRATION.—We understand that the Catholic portion of our citizens intend celebrating the coming Fourth in their usual manner. If we be rightly informed, the committee have this year selected McCartney's Woods, in the West end of Loudonsville, for the occasion. The ladies are making extensive preparations to have plenty of the nice and good things of the season. Those who wish for fun and frolic on the Glorious Fourth will find all in McCartney's Woods on that day.

GO TO THE CORNER.—Go the corner of Main and Annie streets if you wish to get a supply of fire-crackers, of every description, with which to celebrate the coming Fourth. Also, if you wish choice confectioneries, good segars and tobacco, letter or note paper, national or plain envelopes of all kinds. Also, a fresh stock of lemons, oranges, &c., just received. Go to Clabaugh's, on the corner, if you wish nice things for the Fourth, or any other time. You'll get the worth of your money there.

APPOINTED.—We are pleased to learn that our young friend, P. T. Keys, has been appointed a First Lieutenant in the regular army, and assigned a position in the 16th Regiment of Infantry, the rendezvous of which is at Chicago. We understand that Pat. leaves for Chicago this week. He will make a good looking, popular and brave officer. Success attend him.

For the Altoona Tribune.

Messrs, Editors.—The scholars of school No 1 West Ward, Altoona, desire to return, through the columns of the *Tribune*, their thanks to their friends for the aid rendered them in preparing for their pic nic held to-day. Also, to the manny young ladies for their encouraging presence and assistance in serving up the good things of the occasion.

What the scholars of this school undertake, whether it be the ennobling of human nature by storing the minds with useful knowledge, or getting up entertainments of pleasure, their teachers finds, must prove successful.

J. GINTER C.

Altoona June 20, 1861.

We learn from those who participated in the festivities of the above occasion, that it was indeed a *recherche* affair. The supply of good things were without end, and mirth and pleasure ruled the hour. The managers have our thanks for a couple of excelent cakes.

More Rifled Guns from Phœnixville.

A Washington dispatch to the *Times* says: "The contract given out without advertising, for the construction of six hundred cannon at one establishment, and of one form, is the subject of a sharp criticism. It seems remarkable and incomprehensible." The Philadelphia *Press* says further: "We learn that the United States Government has awarded a contract for six hundred cannon of the Griffin rifled patent to the Phœnix Iron Company, of this State. These guns were warmly recommended by Quarter-master General Meigs. The Griffin rifle gun is manufactured in a rolling mill. It is not hammered like the Armstrong and Whitworth gun, but is rolled hollow. It has been thoroughly tested, and we understand that a six-pounder will throw a ball three miles and a half. It has the strength of a bronze gun, with several advantages not possessed by that composition.—A six-pounder Griffin gun will throw a fifteen-pound ball of the acorn shape. The authorities of our city have ordered two batteries of six-pounders of this class of cannon, comprising twelve guns. They will be ready for delivery in the course of two weeks.