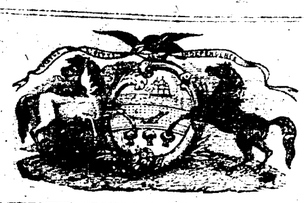
The Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 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.

Believing that by culling from the telegraphic despatches and rumors those portions which are confirmed, or bear the semblance of truth, we shall give more satisfaction to our readers than by copying contradictory despatches, we will hereafter give the latest and most important news under the above head.

A serious riot occurred at Milwaukie, Wis., on Monday last. On Saturday previous the banks of that place threw out the notes of a large number of banks in that State, which action is supposed to have caused the riot. The attack, which appeared to be regularly organized, was upon the banking houses and real estate offices. Nearly all of these institutions were assailed with brickbrats, stones and clubs, the windows and doors demolished and the books and furniture thrown into the street and destroyed. Policemen were on the ground but were utterly powerless. A military company of 40 men, the Montgomery Guards, were ordered out, but declined to do anything for fear they would be overpowered. The Zouaves were then ordered out and made a bayonet charge upon the mob which immediately broke and run. About 50 of the rioters were arrested and placed in jail and the streets soon cleared. In the evening the mob collected again and, having secured a cannon, threatened to attack the jail unless their friends were released They were prevented from doing this by the military guard placed around the jail. The Governor proclaimed martial law and telegraphed to other points for State troops. Quite a number of persons were seriously injured during the riot. All is now quiet.

A distressing affair occurred at Wyandotte, Kansas, on the 23d inst., by the falling of the walls of two four-story buildings, burying all the inmates, some 40 in number. The buildings were used as the head-quarters of the First Regiment of Kansas volunteers, and at the time it fell a company of 40 men were drilling in it, a number of whom were instantly killed, and one died shortly after being taken out. Twelve or fifteen were slightly injured and a number escaped without a bruise.

The officers of the State Agricultural Society have decided not to hold a Fair this season. In many counties the usual local exhibitions will be dispensed with.

A despatch from Washington city, dated June 24th, says that Mr. McDonald, a native of Worcester, Mass., who has been working in Mississippi, escaped, and was three times impressed on his way hither, the last time at Acquia Creek, from which place he fled at great peril, swimming eight miles, and reached the U. S. steamer Pawnee, at Maryland Point, completely exhausted. He states that the rebels at Acquia Creek were reinforced, and were 3,000 strong, and in the late engagement with the Freeborn and Anacosta the Confederates lost fifty men killed, and as many wounded.

An escaped slave from the vicinity of Acquia Creek reports that many of the slaveowners have sent their slaves into the army and that all free negroes are being impressed. He says the white people are in great terror of Gen. Scott.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation, has issued a proclamation to his tribe, reminding them of their obligations to the United States, and urging them not to take part on either side, thereby keeping from their borders the desolation of war.

There is no truth in the statement that Gen. McClellan has made any negotiations with Gov. Magoffin or Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, not to enter or occupy that State. Gen. Buckner has repeatedly assured Gen. McClellan that no Secession forces will be allowed to pass through that State, and he would like to draw Gen. McClellan into an agreement of neutrality, but the latter will make no arrangement restraining the Government or himself.

The report that commissioners from the Southern Confederacy have been in Washington endeavoring to make a compromise with the Government, turns out to be a hoax. No such agents have been seen in that city.

The Washington reporter for Forney's *Press*, who, perhaps, is well advised, says that the President's message to the extra-session of Congress, will not recommend any compromise having for its object the reconciliation of those now in arms against the Federal Government. In this he will be sustained. We want no backing out or half done work. We have the men and means to effectually crush out this rebellion, and the people demand that it be done. Some persons cry "peace," but it was by heeding that cry that Sumter was lost and out National Capitol came well nigh falling into the hands of our enemies. Gen. Scott will bring peace at the proper time.

The Federal Government has recognized the provisional government of Virginia, established by the Wheeling Convention, by having regular intercourse with Gov. Pierpont, communicating to him the apportionment of Virginia for the XXXVIII Congress.

The troops under Gen. Patterson are making nightly marches Southward, from Hagerstown, and Gen. McClelland's division, 15,000 strong, is steadily advancing through Virginia from the West. The regiments sent from Harrisburg to reinforce Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, have arrived there, and he is now anxious to revisit Romney. The Second and Third Pennsylvania Regiments, in which are the Blair county companies, accompanied by Perkin's flying artillery, have broke camp at Funkstown, Md., and moved South.

The aspect of affairs in Baltimore has been quite changed within the last few days. On Thursday last, Marshall Kane, Chief of Police in that city, was arrested by order of Gen. Banks, commanding the U. S. forces, at that point, and conveyed to Fort M'Henry, and Col. Kenly appointed Provost Marshall of the city, thus placing it under martial law. Marshal Kane, instead of acting in concert with the U. S. forces, as he pretended, has been secretly aiding the secessionists, and was at the head of an armed band in that city. The Government waited until they had sufficient evidence to convict him, and then took him in charge. The Board of Police Commissioners are very indignant at the arrest of Kane, and have disbanded the entire police force in the city. Col. Kenly has, however, appointed Captains of Police in all the wards, and is now swearing in a new police force. The Union men are jubilant over the action of Gen. Banks.

In another column will be found an account of a skirmish at Matthias' Point, in which a party of 40 U. S. troops were attacked by some 800 or 1200 secessionists. Another warning.

It is said that a misunderstanding has occurred between Gen. Lee and Jeff Davis, and that the former would like to have his old position in the Federal army. We do not know whether to believe the report or not; but of one thing we are certain, and that is, he will never get his old place. There are others who will be sick of volunteering in the rebel army, ere the war is over.

John Minor Botts, of Virginia, is in Washington City as a member of Congress from the Richmond District. He says, "I announced myself as a candidate for the Richmond District, and received 175 votes, which, there being no opposition, elects me." Mr. Botts is a strong Union man, and reached Washington by disguising himself.

CATHOLIC OPINIONS ON THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph asks the question "whether a naturalized citizen, even in the South, can take part with the Southern Confederacy without the guilt of perjury," to which the editors reply:

"An oath binds a man under penalty of perjury, to what he conscientiously considered his words to promise. Apart from ignorance, prejudice, or false representation, we believe that every naturalized citizen has, according to the intent of the form of naturalization, sworn to support the legally constituted Government at Washington. Many a poor man may have been taught however, that his obligations were not of this character, and may therefore, without willing to perjure himself, be carried away by the waves of public opinion about him to the wrong side."

To this reply, the Boston Pilot adds the following:

"It becomes the duty of every clergyman in the seceded States to abstain from any act that may lead their people to believe that they are released from the obligation of their oath of allegiance. The appointment to a chaplaincy in a rebel regiment does not imply that the chaplain sanctions the violation of the oath. He only lends his services to reconcile with God a dying soldier who may have been guilty of perjury."

SUSPICIOUS CRAFT ON OUR COAST.—A large sloop, apparently a stranger in our neighborhood, has been seen cruising for the past week from Dewee's Inlet, along the coast of Long Island, disappearing occasionally for five or six hours, and again returning towards the shore. As many as twenty-five or thirty men were seen upon her decks, and it is supposed that she is engaged in sounding and reconnoitring along our coast in that neighborhood. Her occasional absence is probably to report to the Yankee blockading fleet. That portion of our coast is entirely unprotected, and depredations could be readily committed upon the property and cattle to be found there, without meeting with opposition. It is to be hoped the matter will be examined into at once.—*Charleston Courier*, 19th.

Travel North and South.

The *American Railway Review* says that the present disturbed state of society in the South is inducing many families to leave for the North, and many others are departing for Europe. It is refreshing to learn by the following extract from a Vicksburg (Miss.) paper, that it is still safe for Southerners to come North. Is it as safe for Northerners to go South? What a commentary on condition of affairs in the two sections of the country. The rebels will arm themselves with all kinds of death-dealing implements and array themselves against the Northern Union men, and, fearing that their families are not safe at home, will send them up here to be protected by these same Northerners:

"We learn from the best authority, and by the most recent date possible, that the excitement in New York city has entirely subsided, and that the reported 'Terrorism' has been greatly exaggerated. We do not suppose that many gentlemen of the South purpose to summer in the North this season; but as there are many ladies in the South who are obliged to go North on account of the climate, we have been requested to state that they will find themselves as safe and comfortable as usual in New York."

The Northern tendency of the Southern families is confirmed by the following extracts:

The Memphis *Appeal* says:

"A great many Southerners are sending their families North for the summer, and as the boats on the river are mostly laid up on account of the blockade, this travel is taking the rail."

The St. Louis *Democrat*, referring to this travel, says:

"A great many Southerners are sending their families North for protection, yet they talk about the horrible and barbarous war of extermination the North are waging against them.—Will any gentleman of Secession proclivities tell us whether this isn't the first instance on record where a party at war have sent their women and children to their enemies for protection?"

The Louisville papers speak of the large loads of people coming into that city daily, on their way North, over the Louisville and Nashville Road, and by the new rout via Bowling Green, from Memphis.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of the roads in that State:

"Our own roads, the Miami and Hamilton and Dayton, already begin to feel the effects of this travel, and have wisely concluded to keep on their Cincinnati Express. The Ohio and Mississippi, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and the mail boats, are doing a fair business—the latter, in particular, are making good trips between this city and Louisville. Our hotels are also showing, in their registers, the presence of many Southerners who are traveling North.

"The routes that will be mostly patronized this summer, will, we think, be the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central. Most of the Southern travel will come North through Louisville, either by boat or the Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads. From what we hear, the Cairo route will be given the go-by."

As the seat of war has been transferred to Virginia all summer resorts in the mountains of that State will, as a matter of course, be closed or at least they will have no visitors. The same may be said of Kentucky, her Mammoth Cave and Blue Lick Springs will be neglected, as their proximity to the camp at Cairo, and to the camps at Columbus and Paducah, might render them unhealthy.

Skirmish at Matthias Point.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The steamer Pawnee arrived at the navy yard this morning, bringing interesting but painful intelligence from Mathias Point. According to the statement of persons in the expedition, Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, yesterday obtained from Capt. Rawar of the Pawnee a reinforcement of about twenty men, united with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty in all, started in several cutters for Mathias Point, taking with them about 250 bags which were filled with sand on shore, and with which earthworks were soon erected, the proceedings being under the direction of Lieut. Chaplin.

While in the act of returning to the Freeborn, for the purpose, it is stated, of obtaining cannon for the battery, a force of Confederates, variously estimated at from 800 to 1200, suddenly emerged from the thick woods in which they had been concealed, and poured a volley of shot into the Federal party, who made a hasty retreat, several of the men by swimming, to the Freeborn.

Capt. Ward, on the Freeborn, protected his men as far as possible with his guns and fired twelve or fifteen shot among the rebels, with what effect it could not be ascertained. While in the act of firing a gun after, it is said, the gunner had been wounded, Capt. Ward was struck in the breast by a bullet, and in the course of an hour thereafter died from internal hemorrhage.

A sailor named Wm. J. Bess was wounded in four places, it is feared mortally. Several others were also wounded, among them Jacob Williams the cox swain, a ball entering his thigh. The flag he carried was completely riddled. The men all reached the vessels without further damage.

It is said that after the federal force retreated from Mathias Point, the breastworks were immediately occupied by the confederates, and that information had early in the day been communicated by a negro belonging to Dr. Howe, whose house was burnt by a party from the Resolute on Tuesday, that the enemy were in the neighborhood at least a thousand strong.

The negro had approached the Federal party as a fugitive with his shirt on a pole as a kind of flag of truce. He has been brought to Washington quite happy because of his escape from the neighborhood.

How a Rebel Spy was Arrested.

A special dispatch to the Pennsylvania *Telegraph*, dated Hagerstown, Maryland. June 22, says: "A man was observed fording the river yesterday, dressed in a peculiar style, and upon reaching the Maryland side one of Capt. McMullin's Rangers arrested him. He was searched at once, when it was discovered that he had very important letters for a lawyer of this place named Alvey. The prisoner was quietly conducted to a place of safe keeping and divested of his clothing. One of Capt. McMullin's men disguised himself in the same, and represented himself as the genuine bearer of despatches to Mr. Alvey, who fell into the trap and divulged important matters to his supposed Virginia friend. After everything had been surely accomplished, Mr. Alvey was arrested, and subsequently sent to Washington city. His arrest created quite a sensation in this town, as he was never suspected of treason, and stood high in the estimation of the citizens here. A traitor's doom awaits him." Not a bit of it. He will be released after taking the oath of allegiance, with mental reservations.

☞ Parson Brownlow, in the Knoxville Whig of the 1st inst., thus disposes of certain rumors: One report is that we have determined not to publish after the June election, and another is that we are going to remove to the North. We are going to stay in Knoxville, and nowhere else, and when we remove from the dwelling we own and occupy, it will be to the cemetery in this vicinity. And as to the paper, we shall edit and publish it until our office is destroyed, or our windpipe cut."

From the Baltimore American.

The Military Punishment at Fortress Monroe.

The following sentence was passed by a court-martial, at Fortress Monroe, on three soldiers of a regiment of New York volunteers:

"To be drummed out of the regiment, and through the entire brigade, stripped of his uniform, with a rope about his neck, and a placard, with the word 'Thief' on his back. Further, that he forfeit all pay and allowance now due him, or to become due him at the time of the promulgation of his sentence, and to be dishanorably discharged from the service of the United States."

General Butler approved the sentence. Another volunteer of the same regiment was sentenced to "three days' hard labor, with ball and chain attached to the right leg, the ball to weigh twelve pounds." In approving this sentence, Gen. Butler said:

The proceedings and sentence in the case of Lawrence Merriman, Company D, Second Regiment, New York Volunteers, are hereby approved and are to be carried into effect before the general court-martial is dissolved. While the severe and disgracing punishment awarded may at first thought seem too severe, for being "a mile away from camp without permission," it will be seen by the evidence that he was so absent, aiding and abetting a band of plunderers.

B. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

These sentences, it will be seen, are for plundering, and aiding and abetting the plunderers. The men were sent to their homes with the following free passes on the steamboats and rail roads:

FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, 1861.

The bay line steamers will pass D. D. Cameron and Patrick Thornton, two thieves, company D, Second Regiment New York volunteers, discharged by sentence of court-martial, and drummed out of camp.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Manager.
By S. F. BARR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, 1861.

Mr. Crawford, Agent Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wilmington R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.:—Please furnish D. D. Cameron and Patrick Thornton, of Company D, Second Regiment New York Volunteers, with passes, free of charge to them, from Baltimore to New York, on Government account.

Relieved from duty upon sentence of court-martial; cause—theft, drummed out of camp.

By order of the Secretary of War.
THOS. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Manager Gov't Railways & Telegraphs.
By S. F. BARR.

An Item for Volunteers.

We find the following item floating about on the great sea of newspaperdom, like "Japhet in search of a father," and print it for the benefit of our soldier friends, many of whom are readers of the *Tribune*. It contains excellent suggestions and good advice by which they may profit.

BULLETS LESS DANGEROUS THAN FEVERS.—Recruits going to the war always talk of their return with a proviso, that the enemy's bullets do not prevent them. Yet it is an established fact that in the modern campaigns the danger to life is three to one greater from disease than from the bullet.

The British army in the Crimean War lost 33,043 out of 94,000 troops. Of these, only 2,658 were killed in action; and only 1,761 died of their wounds. But 16,298 died of disease at the seat of War, and nearly 13,000 were sent home on account of their sickness. Where one man was under the surgeon's hands for wounds, twelve were under the doctor's hands for tyhus fever, dysentery, or some other of the diseases brought on by bad food, improper or insufficient camping arrangements, or the dissipation incident to a crowded camp, in which men have much idle time. 7,500 French soldiers were slain in battle: 50,000 perished of disease, and 65,000 more were discharged and sent home from the seat of war, as invalids.—In our Mexican war our army lost nearly 13,000 men, while quite as many were discharged for sickness. Only 1,848 men were killed, or died of their wounds, in all the battles fought, as numerous as they were. These facts, while they should inspirit the soldiers in battle, should also make them cautious of their health when lying in camp, or on long marches. Good plain food, eaten at regular intervals, healthful and amusing exercises, sufficient clothing to protect the body from the sudden changes of weather, and the avoidance of all excess in eating and drinking, especially intoxicating stimulants, will do much to preserve the good health of the soldiers.

FEARFUL TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—On the 19th inst., a terrible tornado swept over Champgain county, Illinois. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that, after the wind had tested the moving capacity of everything *parlable*, then came a shower of hail, which converted our immense crops of ripening wheat and waving corn into a barron waste. There are many farms in the vicinity of Champaign city upon which there is not now a green leaf or a blade of grass left. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye are entirely ruined. I visited many fields to-day, and found the small grain mown to the ground as with a scythe and the stalks were beaten and shivered, looking as though they had passed through a threshing machine. Corn which was one and a half feet high was cut off even with the ground, and the stalk beaten to a jelly an inch below the surface. Up to this date we have heard of five persons who here killed, and quite a number who were more or less seriously wounded.

AGES OF THE GENERALS.—Lieut. Gen. Scott is 75 years old; Gen. Wool is 73; Harney 65; Mansfield 60; Totten, (head of the Engineer corps,) 80: Thayer, (Engineers) 80; Craig, (head of the Ordinance Department,) 76; Ripley (Ordinance,) 70; Gibson, (Commissary General,) Churchill, (Inspector General) and Thomas, (Adjutant General,) are all old men, having entered the army in the beginning of the present century—Gibson in 1808, and Churchill in 1812. Gen. McLellan is not yet 35; Gen. Fremont is under 48; Gen. Lyons is about 44; Gen. Butler is 43; and Gen. Banks is 44; Gen. McDowell is about 40.—*Boston Transcript.*

☞ The following is the oath which all volunteers and regulars, mustered into the service of the United States are required to take before the final enrollment:

"I,——— ———, do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America: that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all enemies or oppressors whatever; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules of the armies of the United States, so help me God."

A COMBINATION AGAINST TOBACCO.—An anti tobacco organization is now forming throughout France, and the men that give tone to society there belong to it, such as physicians, lawyers, savans, academicians, State councillors—all resolved to wage unceasing warfare on that enemy to the health and pocket of man, the weed. If these reformers curtail its consumption, the result will be speedily felt in the public revenue, for the annual income from this source alone comes very near $10,000,000.

Searching for Contraband of War.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* relates incidents attending the search for contrabands at the Relay House. We quote:

You hear the whistle of the train bound for Harper's Ferry. As it comes rounding the curve the guard is drawn up on each side of the track. Soon as the train stops, a soldier steps on each platform of every car, and see that no one gets off or on. The one, whose business it is to "develop" any contraband articles or persons, enters the forward passenger car. He looks on and under the first seat and finds nothing but a very suspicious female. Her hoops are very large, and she looks about the waist as though she indulged in a free use of cotton, or else is a walking freight train in the service of the rebels. The searcher looks, but dosn't know what to do.—He cannot, of course, treat her as he would a man, for everybody would call him a brute, and besides, he has no taste for such things. At last, he timidly requests that she will rise, in the hope that some treasonable article may fall and discover her character.

Here is a man who looks a little confused, or else puts on a stolid expression, as though he were utterly indifferent. After having carefully investigated this seat, the searcher politely asks the individual to empty his pockets. Mind you this is really done politely, and while asking a thousand pardons for the demand. All letters directed to individuals south of the Potomac are confiscated. Often-times they have been found to contain valuable information. If the man is very suspicious the search is correspondingly rigid. The hands are passed over his coat, his vest, and woe be to him if anything is discovered that stamps him as a spy. So the cars are looked through one by one. Some of the passengers laugh, some grow mad and swear, some at once see the reason of the thing and yield at once, others bluster and threaten, and have to be shut up by the fear of immediate arrest if they open their mouths again.

The searcher then says, all who have baggage will please step into the forward car. He then asks each man to open his trunk, and passes his hand as carefully as may be through the bundles of varieties with which human beings fill their traveling apparatus. One's luggage does not undergo one half the danger which it is subjected to in a Liverpool Custom House. I have seen both classes of operators, and I would much prefer to go by the Relay than to land in Liverpool.

Suddenly the searcher comes across a common looking, red, wooden trunk. It is marked Mary Birkett, Wheeling, Va. There is nothing suspicious about it. It looks in keeping with some village aunt who had forsaken the company of the coarser sex, and had just returned from a visit to some relations who had lately thrown themselves away by swearing in the presence of a parson to keep house, neatly and economically for some one of those worthless creatures called men. The searcher calls out for Mary to come and display her dry goods; but no Mary is to be found. He calls again, but with the same result. The conductor is questioned, but he knows nothing about the matter. The thing looks all right, but it won't do to let even Mary Birkett's trunk go on without knowing what is in it. So after having sounded another call for the spinster to make her appearance, the searcher calls for a hammer and chisel, and opens the thing. Nothing alarming is presented.—On the top is a very white, and nicely done up pair of sleeves. Then comes a chemisette, and then a dress, and then—two millions of percussion caps. Ah! Mary, that was a sorry dodge. No wonder you didn't answer when your name was called. Why, my dear Mary, you have here more caps than you could wear in a dozen lifetimes. The trunk is confiscated.

Col. Jones was once going through a train on the scent of suspicious articles. He saw between two seats a small basket. The top was partly raised and discovered some sandwiches, gingerbread, &c. It was of course nothing surprising to see a luncheon basket in the cars.—The conductor came up and said: "Colonel, an old woman owns that basket, I believe she has stepped into the forward car." Well, that was very reasonable. However, just as he was going to leave it, the Colonel put his little finger under the handle, to see how much a basket of luncheon weighs, you know. But the thing did't come up. Somehow it stuck to the floor. He then applied his whole hand, and after removing the gingerbread, he discovered about half a peck of bright brass buttons, which were on their way to adorn the uniforms of Virginia rebels

A MASSACHUSETTS CAPTAIN.—Dr. Howe's report upon the sanitary condition of the troops at Washington, contains the following incident:

"There will be many captains like one whom I could name in the Massachusetts 5th,—the stalwart man, every inch of whose six feet is of soldier stamp; the captain who eschews hotel dinners, and takes every meal with his men, eating only what they eat; but who is their resolute and rigid commander when on duty, but their kind and faithful companion and friend when off duty; who lies down with them upon the bare ground or floor, and if there be not blankets enough for all, refuses to use one himself; who often gets up in the night and draws the blankets over any half covered sleeper, and carries water to any one who may be feverish and thirsty; the man who is like a father as well as a captain to his soldiers.

He is the man who administered that stern rebuke the other day to the upstart West Point Cadet, sent to drill the company. The first day the Cadet interlarded his orders with oaths—his commands with curses. The men complained to their captain. "I'll stop that to-morrow," says he. The next day drill begins, and the cadet begins to swear at the soldiers. "Please not to swear at my men, sir," says the captain.

"What do you know about the drill," says the Cadet, "and what can you do about my swearing?" "Sir," says the captain sternly, "I know this, and you ought to know it,—swearing is forbidden by the army regulations, and if you continue to break the rule, I'll order my men to march off the ground, and they'll obey me, and leave you to swear alone." The Cadet took the rebuke and swore no more at that company."

The captain to whom Dr. Howe refers was Capt. George L. Prescott, of Concord. This glorious Concord captain likewise uttered the noble sentiment that he considered himself responsible for the moral department of the young men under his charge as well as for their health and good treatment.

SOUND OF BALLS.—An Albany Zouave who was in the Bethel affair, says: The enemy soon found out where we were, and began to throw their fire into the wood, but, fortunately for us, they aimed a little too high. Every instant we could hear the balls whizzing through the air and crashing among the trees. We could tell each kind of ball or bullet by the sound it made in passing through the air. There was one rifled cannon, the balls from which rushed along with a shrill, angry shriek, as it may be called, like the sound of a steam whistle; the big balls and shells went humming along, and there was also the hiss of grape shot and rifle and musket balls.

SECRETARY CHASE is engaged in maturing business for the extra session of Congress. He proposes to borrow money of the people at large instead of the bankers, which is Louis Napoleon's style. The smallest denomination of notes will be twenty dollars and preference given to small note takers. The notes will bear seven per cent interest. Postmasters will probably be made agents for the sale of the notes. A modification of the tariff will be indispensable. Care will be taken not to offend great interests that have claimed protection, but the tariff will be so arranged that its paramount object shall be the raising of the revenue.

☞ 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 $1 a box (dear at that.) Look out for them. The genuine, here after, will bear the signature of S. D. Howe, sole proprietor. Price—$1. Purchase of the above gentleman, 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 do so to those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, with 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 afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. The Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians of 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 Teeth.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Cuts.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Burns.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sores.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Chapped Hands.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Legs.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE is the best Purifier of 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 pearl white teeth, use the CANKERINE and your desires will be realized. We pledge our word that it is entirely free from acids and all poisonous substances, and can be given to an infant with perfect safety. It will preserve the teeth and keep the gums free from ulcers. It is equally efficacious for nursing sore mouths. In all the thousands remedies that have been put forth for the cure of the various diseases above, none can equal the Cankerine. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

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

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

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 the advertiser has in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers 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. Kings County, New York.

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

CANANDAGUA, July 15, 1853.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.:—Gentlemen: As we are strangers, I herewith enclose you twenty-five 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 so much increased 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 relief that I have recommended it to others and have sold about a 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,
433, 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 regard to its great facilities and vast resources. But its great 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 [illegible]
Western Way	7 0[illegible]
Hollidaysburg	7 00 A. M. and 6 0[illegible]
Western Through	6 0[illegible]
Eastern Through	7 2[illegible]

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7 00 A. M. and 6 [illegible]
Western Through	4 [illegible]
Eastern Through	7 1[illegible]
Western Way	11 [illegible]
Eastern Way	6 [illegible]

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,

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10, 186[illegible]

Express Train East arrives	4.40 A. M.,		leaves	4.[illegible]
" " West "	7.10 A. M.	"	7.[illegible]
Fast " East "	8.30 P. M.	"	8.3[illegible]
" " West "	7.55 P. M.,	"	8.1[illegible]
Mail " East "	11.00 A. M.	"	11.2[illegible]
" " West "	6.30 P. M.,	"	6.3[illegible]

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

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FOURTH.—Up to time the following arrangements have been made for the observation of the Fourth of July in this place:

Between the hours of three and five o'clock in the morning, 34 rounds will be fired from the swivel, under the management of the Fire Cadets, (Company D,) Capt. A. A. Smyth; at 34 rounds by the Riflemen, (Company A,) Capt. Boyden, from the top of the hill above West Ward. At 7 o'clock in the morning, Company B, Capt. Turner, will meet at their armory, and from thence proceed to the Episcopal Church in compliance with an invitation extended to them to attend the services to be held there at 10 o'clock.

The Catholic pic-nics will come off at the places named in last week's paper, viz: in Mr. Cartney's Woods and Beales' Woods.

The Select Club will hold their pic-nic in the grove adjoining West Ward School property.

We have had intimation that Capt. Crissman's company, of "Home Guards" from Sinking Valley, will pay the "Home Guards" of this place a visit on that day. Hope they are not in the notion of doing so.

Arrangements are to be made to-day, (Sunday,) which may lead to a meeting of the Allegheny Cavalry, of Duncansville, and the "Home Guard" Cavalry of Logan township, at this place on the Fourth. If that be accomplished, we may expect quite a military display.

ANOTHER SCOTT.—Our cotemporary of the Erie City *Dispatch* pays the following just merited compliment to Col. Thos. A. Scott, the General Superintendent, now Vice President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and also General Manager of all the rail roads under the control of the General Government. The *Dispatch* says:—When the history of the present war shall be written, it will show that more than one Scott deserves honorable mention. When the first rush of soldiers found their way to the Pennsylvania rail road at different points, all eager and clamoring to go immediately forward, Thomas A. Scott, having first erected a telegraph line into the Governor's apartment at Harrisburg, sat, with watch in hand, telegraphing to points to prevent trains from interfering with each other. While those around him were anxious and excited, fearing accidents from the great rush, he was cool and collected as if business was on his mind. But he kept at his post, day and night, tiring out those who insisted they had great powers of endurance. And during that unprecedented rush not a single accident occurred to life or property. We do not believe there is another man in the country who could have accomplished so much business in so short a space of time, without accident. Mr. Scott's abilities were appreciated at Washington, and we now find him in charge of the rail roads leading to that city which are in possession of the Government. No man is rendering more important service, and none could be found so admirably adapted to the place.

HOW TO PRODUCE CIVIL WAR AMONG RATS.—As there are any quantity of these "shave tail" quadrupeds in these "diggins," the following manner of producing civil war among them might be tried with amusement and success:—Take a barrel with one head out, put in water of sufficient depth to drown the rats. Fasten over the top some thin elastic covering—a drum head or sheep-skin with the wool off will do.—When they have got well baited, slit the cover transversely with a thin knife, so that the incision will meet in the centre. A brick should be set on its end in the water, or some solid substance of sufficient height to allow of one rat only to stand upon it. When all this is rightly prepared, the rats as they go on the barrel will be let down by the trap-door into the water. A struggle will commence to obtain possession of the island. Their cries for help will be heard by other rats about the premises they will rush upon the top of the barrel, and be precipitated into the water together, and a regular Kilkenny fight will ensue.

☞ The editor of the *Cambria Tribune*, who is well acquainted with Messrs. Murphy & McPike, the gentlemen who have opened a store in Ferree & Morrow's old store-room, pays them the following compliment, which is well merited:

"Messrs. John J. Murphy, late of the firm of Geis & Murphy, and H. A. McPike, late Junior of the *Echo*, have established themselves in the mercantile business at Altoona, under the firm name of Murphy & McPike. We wish them success—an end they are sure to attain, however, if they can but induce the good people of Altoona to cultivate their acquaintance. A better salesman than Murphy, or a more accommodating