our Company, has reached him. It is a beautiful article, and a merited tribute to the worth of a good officer and a brave man, and I can assure the donors, that the Lieut. will never dishonor the gift on the field of battle, or cease to cherish a fond remembrance of those who have evinced so much confidence in and respect for him. For him, I return to them his most grateful thanks for this much needed testimonial, and which he trusts will be well used, if occasion should require. I have been informed that swords have also been ordered for Capt. WAYNE and Lieut. GARDNER, but have not been received. The Captain, however, carries a rifle musket, with which he expects to pick off the rebels, before he gets to close quarters. He will certainly make some of them bite the dust, if he gets a chance, for he is a good shot.

Two more arrests of rebels have been made, one by pickets of the 13th Regiment, of a man by the name of STONEBRAKER. He has been under guard in their camp for a few days past, and his offence consists in burning the bridges at Harper's Ferry. The other, whose name I have not learned, held a high position in the rebel army, and, of course, had taken the oath of allegiance to rebel authority. He was taken to Hagerstown, yesterday, under escort of U S. dragoons. Our scouts are getting a little too sharp for the secessionists, and once the boys have seen some further service, they will give the defenders of the nigger Confederacy no small trouble. Our camps are scattered at short distances from each other, and all the regiments can be be concentrated together in few hours, if emergency requires it. Consequently the Federal pickets are thrown out in every direction, making it difficult for rebel spies to escape detection.

The health of the boys is very good. David Cahoe, James Arble and Andrew Houseman are at Chambersburg where we left them on the 14th inst., being too ill to move them with us. Abraham Bowers is at Hagerstown, being left at our last encampment, with a sprained leg.—Sergeant LAFFERTY is also at Hagerstown, in the hospital, sick. This composes the disabled in Company B,—the rest being all able for active duty. Ferguson and Davis *"vamosed the ranche,"* at Camp Chambers. A. J. G.

CAMP SPEILMAN, Maryland, July 3, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the night of the 27th our camp was aroused three times by the firing of the guard. Muskets were instantly seized by our company, and in a few secs we were formed in front of the quarters. We now keep our fire-arms loaded, so that we are prepared, in case of a sudden attack, to give the enemy a very warm reception. But the alarms were false, and all retired to *bed*, at 1 o'clock, A. M., and slept all the sounder until Old Sol lit up the horizon. Company E (from Johnstown,) was out on picket last night. During the night a party of five horsemen were hailed by them, and commanded to halt: one of them paid no attention to the order, but pressed forward; he was immediately shot down dead. Unfortunately, he was a Union man; but he had disregarded a command which it was his duty to obey, and thus met a fate which cannot be regretted more by any than the Federal forces. Under the present state of affairs, it is extremely dangerous for persons, even friendly to the Government, to be moving about at a late hour of the night, in citizens' dress. On all occasions such persons, when ordered to halt, should obey, and thus avoid serious consequences.

This morning a deserter from the rebel camp at Falling Water made his appearance among us. He reports a force there of 3,200 Secessionists, under Gen. Jackson. He is a native of Chambersburg, Pa., and has been impressed into the Confederate army. For three weeks he was kept in camp, and not permitted, under any circumstances, to go outside of it. Finally he was permitted to pass out for a pail of water, and he seized the opportunity to make good his escape. He crawled through two wheat-fields on all fours. He reports considerable force in that neighborhood of Virginia. Falling Water is only 4½ miles from our camp, and your readers may not be surprised to hear of us crossing the Potomac some night, and giving battle to the enemy.

On Thursday, the 27th, a man dressed in women's clothes, as the narrative will show, was arrested in an adjoining camp. He passed by our camp during the day, and made a number of inquiries of soldiers, concerning the number of troops here, how they were treated, and the supply of provisions. He then made his appearance at the other camp, was suspected, captured and examined—an lo! the [illegible] was suddenly transformed [illegible] into the masculine!

On the 28th, a meeting was held by the officers at the General's headquarters, to make arrangements for the appropriate celebration of the 4th of July in our camp. The purpose is to have some refreshments besides those I mentioned in my last, a display of fire-works and a *fandango* in the evening—provided the officers can raise sufficient funds to defray the expenses. But, unfortunately, the majority of them are like the privates—possessed of most wretchedly collapsed pocket-books. Should the project in contemplation be perfected, the gentlemen and ladies of the vicinity are to be invited to participate in the festivities. Lieut. Clark is one of the Committee of arrangements.

The deserter from the rebels, mentioned previously, yesterday gave to Gen. Wynkoop a deplorable account of the condition of the Confederate troops from whom he had escaped. He says that they have many good rifles and muskets, and likewise many poor ones, stolen, of course from the Government. They have only 20 rounds of ammunition, and but few pieces of artillery, of light calibre, and are destitute of tents and camp equipments, cartridge-boxes, bayonet-scabbards, &c. They are also scarce of provisions, and they plunder all the farm-houses, stores &c., that fall in their path. Equally distressing is the fact that the standing crops are likely to be worthless to their owners, for many of those who favor the rebel cause have been pressed into that service, and the Union men have been compelled to fly from their homes, through the terrorism the villians have inaugurated. Those who remain will be forced to convey, with their teams, the baggage of their most diabolical enemies, and thus be diverted from gathering the crop, which now requires their immediate attention. The corn remains on the ground just as it sprung from the seed. Alas! for the benefits and blessings of secession! All the evils fall upon those who are made the victims of aspiring and ambitious demagogues, while the loyal people of the North are free from all terror, and are enjoying, undisturbed, the fruits of their husbandry, commerce, the arts and the sciences.

On Saturday, the 29th, it was whispered that we were not to remain long in our present camp. On Sunday we were under marching orders; and that night orders were given to the men to strip off their blouses, and take nothing extra with them but their haversacks and canteens. This was at once construed into warm work, and a fight. At 1 o'clock A. M. we were off towards the Potomac, which we reached, some ten miles below Williamsport, about 5 o'clock. We halted a short time when orders were given to countermarch, and again we were heading for camp. After partaking of some coffee, etc., tents were struck, and our course was changed West, towards Williamsport, some six miles from our camp. When in sight of the town, owing to the bungling of the guide, we had passed the locality where we were to form our encampment for the night, and another countermarch was made through a drenching rain. This was calculated somewhat to depress the spirits of the man, but nevertheless we slept soundly; and the next morning the 2d and 3d Regiments crossed the Potomac at Williamsport; and for the first time, set foot upon the sacred soil of the Mother of States. Our Regiment led the advance. The fording of the river was easy, and the water was not over knee deep. After gaining the shore cheers were given, and the Band struck up "Dixie" and another popular air. We then took up our march towards Falling Waters, on the main road leading to Martinsburg. About 3½ miles from the river, the booming of artillery came to our ears, and in the distance smoke was plainly seen, indicating that we were near the scene of conflict. We pushed forward rapidly, but ere we arrived at the spot the rebels were in full flight, and our forces in hot pursuit. For two miles we followed in chase, at a very rapid gait, but were unable to overtake the flying rebels. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 of them, with four pieces of artillery, one of which was captured by the Wisconsin troops. Their loss in killed and wounded may be safely set down 150.—They carried off, in wagons, all the killed and wounded they could gather up; but, after the battle, 13 secessionists were found dead in the adjacent fields and woods. Three prisoners were captured. Our loss was seven killed and seven wounded. However, scouting parties report a large number of newly made graves in the woods, thus showing that the secessionists' loss was very heavy. Only two or three of our Regiments were actively in the fight, and, had the rebels stood their ground thirty minutes longer, they would have been surrounded, and their retreat wholly cut off; but after firing three rounds they commenced to gather up their fallen comrades, and *run!* The scene all along the road beggars description—knapsacks, haversacks, overcoats, blankets, canteens, cards, &c., were abundantly strewed upon the ground! Captain Wayne has a secession coverlet, overcoat, and pipe, captured in the skirmish, and Lieut. Clark has a most excellent white blanket and a knapsack, which belonged to a member of the 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers—trophies of the "Battle of the Falling Waters." Others of the Altoona boys have various memorials of the fight—such as bullets, cannon-balls, &c.

The reason of the fording being so easy at Williamsport, was in the fact that the rebels had cut the dam below, on Monday, with the design of drowning us, in case we should attempt to cross the Potomac. But their diabolical plans were frustrated, and all their toil worked to our advantage. The enemy were well posted, being sheltered behind a farm-house and a clump of fruit-trees, right in the bend of the road, but the grape-shot and shell of our batteries soon put them to flight. About 30 rebels were stationed under a pine tree, when a shell was thrown into the top of it, and you may judge that the "chivalry" made themselves scarce. A running fight was kept up for about a mile, as the torn down fences, fragments of shell, cannon and musket-balls, testify. Some of the houses, as well as fences, trees, &c., in the neighborhood of the fight, bear marks of the artillery. But time forbids further elaboration.

Company I of the 15th Regiment of Gen. Negley's Brigade, being the advance, was attacked yesterday by rebel cavalry, and 45 of them are missing. Gen. N. was on the right of the main body of Gen. Patterson's command.

But I must close, as we are packing up, this morning, preparatory to moving down upon Martinsburg. For the present, adieu. A. J. G.

ON THE MARCH.—We are halted outside of Martinsburg, and see no sign of the enemy. They must be in full retreat towards Winchester. The battle yesterday must have proved disastrous to them, as we were told by a farmer today that 75 dead and wounded rebels were lying a short distance from where I write, and that this morning they carried away four wagon-loads of wounded and dying from their camp on his property.

The crops remain uncut, and in a great measure will go to loss, for want of hands to harvest it. Everywhere the country seems deserted, and the glories (?) of this secession humbug are falling upon Virginia with fearful force.—Your readers can form no idea of the desolation that will mark the era of the war, against the Government, inaugurated by the scoundrels who rule the hour in the Southern States.

A member of Company G (of Johnstown,) was accidentally shot while in charge of the baggage of his company. He was riding on the wagon at the time, having his arm in front of the muzzle of his gun, when it was discharged, blowing his arm off. His name is Weigert. A. J. G.

IN MARTINSBURG.—Since writing the above we are encamped on a hill overlooking the town. This place is strongly for the Union. It is the county-seat of Berkley county, which gave upwards of 900 majority on the side of the supreme authority. The town is well located, and is tolerably well built, and looks like an old inland Pennsylvania town; it contains a population of about 4,000. Here is an important point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and holds the same position that Altoona does to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Here, too, is the work of the Goths and Vandals of secession plainly visible. The railroad bridge, which was once a splendid structure, now lies a mass of ruins, together with 59 locomotives and a number of "iron dumps." At the western abutment of the bridge a locomotive hangs over, and is almost worthless, as are those already mentioned. Thousands have been thrown out of employment by the devastation of these vagabonds, and many of the employees been compelled to seek refuge in Maryland from the Neros of the rebellion, leaving their families upon the protection of as heartless a set of men as ever disgraced the soil of Virginia. My language is strong, but it scarcely conveys to your readers an idea of the villainous work perpetrated by those in the interest of Davis and Beauregard, and were such outrages committed in the North by a Northern army, the peaceful citizens would instantly revolt. Thank God! the brave and loyal North are exempt from the horrors of this civil war, and we are only sorry that Union men in the South are among the sufferers.

To-day our Regiment, in which Company B played an important part, captured a large quantity of flour, grain and *whiskey*, at a grist-mill belonging to a rebel. Of course, the articles were confiscated as "contraband of war"—particularly the whiskey! The 3d Regiment has ten wagon-loads and [illegible] *Paradise!!* [illegible] celebrated the 4th, which comes off to-morrow. But if there is a prospect of a fight, we prefer to celebrate our National Anniversary in that style. The Altoona boys are in excellent spirits, and are "spoiling for a fight" with the rebels, who may be brave enough, but they (the secessionists,) have *very cowardly legs!* Pardon the reference.

This morning 43 members of Company I, 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, were driven by the rebels, at the point of the bayonet, through this town. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were forced to march at as rapid a gait as a horse could walk! Among the captured from Juniata Co., are J. W. Reynolds, Matthew Hyte, ——— Waldsmith, and all the Lewistown boys in the Company. The Captain is very much censured by those who escaped; for, it is said, he swore he would shoot the first man that would fire upon the rebel cavalry, and he even caused one man to let down the fence so that the enemy had more easy access to the Company. The Captain's name is Hess, and he is universally condemned by all the Regiments. I hope he may be able to give a concise explanation of his conduct.

There are about 30,000 troops, under the command of Gen. Patterson, concentrated here. Gen. McClellan, I am now informed, has advanced so far that the retreating rebels are now being forced back upon us, and they will meet with a very handsome reception. We are up to the work, and are as sharp as the rascals who oppose our massive force.

But I must close. Were I to continue, the *Tribune* would not hold this letter. Events are exciting; we are all in our glory; and if we return at the expiration of our three months' enlistment, it will be because there is no enemy to fight. A. J. G.

MARTINSBURG, VA., July 5, 1861.

MESSRS. MCCRUM & DERR:—On the night of the 3d inst., a sentinel of Company F, 3d Regiment, shot Peter Sower, a member of Company C. An alarm was sounded from the 24th Regiment (Irish Brigade,) who were having a jollification on the head of a plenteous supply of fighting whiskey. This called in the picket guard, of which Company C formed a part. The sentinel was intoxicated at the time, and fired upon Sower before he commanded a halt. The shot took effect in the right breast, producing almost instant death. He was a native of Williamsburg, Blair county, and belonged to Capt. Neff's company. On the occurring of this case, eight barrels of the "contraband" noticed in my last, had their heads immediately "caved in" and their contents thrown out. Like water spilled upon the ground it could not be gathered up again, and but for this we might have spent a merry fourth in Camp. But it is a thousand times better to destroy the vile stuff, rather than it should be the instrument of the death of our men.

A squad of the 2d cavalry killed a rebel captain and six men, the same night. Both were out on picket. They stripped them of their arms, equipments and horses and brought them as trophies into their camp. Their firing also aroused the camps around, and soon all the Brigades were drawn up in battle array. But no enemy made their appearance.

The 4th was celebrated by the troops appearing upon the ground and giving three cheers for the "Day we Celebrate." Perkins' battery fired a National salute of thirty-four guns. About 12 o'clock M. a company of riflemen, headed by the 2d Regiment band, proceeded to the Court House in town, and in the presence of a large number of soldiers and citizens, the "Star Spangled Banner" was raised upon the dome, amid the applause of the multitude, and it now flaunts proudly to the breeze. The day passed off without the result of accidents common to the celebration of our Nation's birth-day. In the evening the Rhode Island Marine battery came in from Williamsport, and halted in front of our regiment's quarters. The battery consists of six brass, rifled 12-pounders, The 13th Penn's Regiment followed as a guard, and encamped to the east of us. Capt. Doubleday's battery, consisting of one eight-inch Columbiad and two large 24-pounders, is here. These are the largest pieces of artillery I have ever seen, and our Irishman (Delaney) is of the opinion that they might hurt a person at the distance of fifty yards! The Captain is yet to receive three additional pieces of rifled cannon of heavy calibre. His guns are calculated for siege operations, rather than for field service. We have besides those already mentioned several other batteries, and more is yet to come.—It is impossible to give the number of troops encamped in and around Martinsburg; regiment after regiment continues to come forward, and the force under Gen. Patterson's command, is rapidly approximating 40,000. From our Camp, the whole of this vast force lies before you, and it is the most grand sight your correspondent has ever witnessed. Xerxes, when he surveyed his thousands mustered for the invasion of Greece, his heart swelled with pride and exultation; but suddenly the proud monarch's feelings passed away at the remembrance of the fact that in one hundred years not one of his countless myriads would be alive. Like the Persian monarch, no citizen of the Keystone State could view this sublime display made by her sons, in connection with those of the loyal States of Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Connecticut, without a thrill of joy vibrating every pulse of his heart. What though one hundred years hence none of us are upon the earth, if only the object of our mission is accomplished and the government preserved and handed down, unimpaired, to posterity at the end of that period. What though it be a Thermopola to us all, in the defence of the ever-glorious Stars and Stripes, it should not depress the proud, patriotic emotions of any man's heart.

Evidences are daily coming to light, which prove the terrible slaughter the rebels sustained at Falling Waters. Their actual loss in killed is known to be 123, and an equal number in wounded. Those who witnessed the effects of Perkins' battery, say they were terrific. The rebels, when struck by the grape and canister shot, would jump almost as high as a man's head. Had the whole U. S. force been engaged, the rebels would have been cut to pieces; but their rapid flight alone saved their bacon. It is now certain that, but for the unfortunate command to halt, given by Gen. Patterson, the retreating Confederates would have been captured, with all their baggage and artillery, by the 1st Wisconsin and the 2d and 3d Pennsylvania Regiments.

What is a more solemn spectacle than a soldier's funeral. Yesterday the mortal remains of Peter Sower were conveyed to their last resting place by his comrades of Company C. The mournful procession was headed by the Regiment band, playing the "Dead March," and the members with arms reversed. After being placed in the grave, the usual ceremonies connected with a soldier's burial were gone through with. He met a melancholy death, but in his death and burial the sympathies and respect of his fellow-soldiers followed him.

To-day a number of citizens of Martinsburg went out to bury the dead rebels who were found between this and the battle near Falling Water, and those shot by our cavalry pickets at night around this neighborhood. The Secessionists, in their flight, threw their dead into shallow pits, and in several instances their hands and feet were exposed.—Thus your readers may form some idea of their precipitate retreat, and their efforts to conceal their actual loss.

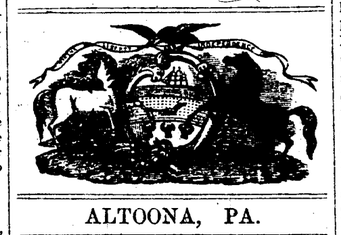
The regulars, in their march here on the 3d inst., captured 140 of the rebels' tents, which they set on fire and reduced to ashes. They were equal in quality to those in use by the Federal troops.

Company E (Capt. Szink,) being out on picket on Thursday night, brought into Camp this morning four *horned* secessionists—beef cattle. Being of that class called "contraband," they were slaughtered for the use of the regiment, and that evening we had for our supper good steak, and bread made from the captured flour noticed before. It was rather an improvement upon our fare for the past ten days.

The effects of secession are plainly visible in Martinsburg, from the scarcity of groceries, &c., and many are destitute of the means to purchase articles necessary for their comfort. The destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the rebel vandals, has thrown large numbers of persons out of employment, who depended upon that improvement for a livelihood. Many of the employees have been compelled to leave their families and seek an asylum elsewhere from the despotism of the leaders of this rebellion. The families left behind are destitute, and even if husbands could send them aid, it would run the risk, nine times out of ten, of never reaching them. In my rambles about the town, I observe a large number of houses unoccupied—the result of the destruction of the Railroad property. The sight of the burnt locomotives, bridges, cars, &c., is sickening, and produces in the minds of the troops universal scorn and hatred for the perpetrators of so dastard an outrage. Those engines, built at Taunton, Mass., seemed to inflame the passions of these devils incarnate, more than any of the others—on three of which they had attempted to deface the builder's name, the town and State from whence they came, by breaking the cast iron plate between the driving wheels. I noticed one engine a mass of ruins, which had just been rebuilt, and had not yet made a trip over the road. It will be some time before this can be put in operation; but the evil [illegible] Northern men, and [illegible] upon Southern, [illegible] commerce.

The rebels commit many outrages upon the people of Virginia, in their marauding expeditions, and then coolly attempt to throw the *onus* upon the Federal troops, or as they delight to call us "the Abolitionists." They resort to many expedients to inflame the prejudices of the inhabitants against us, and invent all sorts of Munchausen stories. They have led the people to believe that we were a divided people at the North, in a political sense, and that portion opposed to the present Administration would not assist in putting down this rebellion; but the imposing force present here has dispelled that illusion, and they think we are a queer people. So we are when the country is jeopardized by traitors. But I must close, as a chance to send this presents itself. A. J. G.

The Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 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.

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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*.

FIGHT IN MISSOURI.—We have news by telegraph this (Thursday) morning of a desperate fight between 13,000 Missouri State troops under Gov. Jackson, and 1500 United States troops under Col. Seigel, near Carthage in that State. The United States forces were driven back by the overpowering force of the enemy. The latest despatch says that the United States troops lost from 300 to 1,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and that the loss of the secessionists was between 1,000 and 2,000 in killed and wounded. Reinforcements from Illinois are on their way to Col. Seigel. Gov. Jackson is also being reinforced, and more desperate fighting will yet be done in that part of Missouri. Governor Jackson appears determined to hold the State, but he will have a warm time of it if he does.

Message and Documents.

The President's message to Congress is too long for insertion in our paper this week, but the following, which we clip from the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, refers to the main features of the message and reports of the Secretaries of War and the Treasury. The message of the President is admitted by all to be a plain common sense document, and is confined exclusively to those matters which now agitates the public mind:

The President recommends that Congress provide for raising an army of 400,000 men and 400,000,000 of dollars, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion by vigorous and active measures, and without unnecessary delay.

A short war in consequence of the immense preponderance of men and means on the part of the Government would certainly be more satisfactory to the people, and in the end more economical, than a contest protracted through years on account of deficient preparations to prosecute it with vigor.

Congress will no doubt respond to the suggestions of the President, which express the almost unanimous wishes of the people, by perfecting the measures necessary to carry them into execution without loss of time. It is useless to waste precious moments in discussing projects for peace and adjustment—and while it is the undoubted privilege of the representatives of the people to propose and discuss any measures deemed essential to the public welfare without restraint or fear of violence, no single member or combination of members forming a small minority, have the moral right to impede the conclusions of Congress by factious opposition to the well-known will of the majority.

Both men and money can be procured to the extent suggested in the message. By the report of the Secretary of War we learn that after the discharge of the three month's volunteers there will still remain an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army already in the field and in progress of organization, will constitute a total force of 230-000—leaving but 170,000 men to be raised in order to make up the full number of 400,000. Many of the States, like Pennsylvania, have contingent or reserved corps that would go far towards completing the whole number required. Beside this a direct appeal to the people would supply the Government with more volunteers than necessary to complete the full number of four hundred thousand. So much for the men:

As to money, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the whole amount required for the present fiscal year at over $318,000,000. Of this sum he proposes to raise by taxation $30,-000,000 and $240,000,000 by loans. It is recommended that the tariff be modified in such particulars as to provide increased revenue, that a special duty be imposed upon coffee, sugar and tea, and that the deficiency—estimated at twenty millions—be raised by direct taxes or internal duties, or by both.

In additon to this sum of $80,000,000 required for ordinary expenditures the sum of $240,000,000 must be raised by loans. To accomplish this purpose the Secretary proposes to open subscriptions for a national loan of $100,000,000 to be issued in the form of Treasury notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, in sums ranging from $50 upwards. And in case it should be deemed inexpedient to raise the whole amount needed by this means that money be borrowed in this and foreign countries on bonds of the United States bearing 7 per cent. interest, redeemable in thirty years.

It will be observed that there is a discrepancy between the amounts recommended by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, the former calling for $400,000,000 for the purpose of making this contest a short and decisive one, while the latter estimates the extraordinary expenditures at only $340,000,000. This may [illegible] however, from the President referring to the longest supposable duration of the war, while the Secretary confines his estimates to the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1862.

☞ We give much space in this issue to the letters of our ever welcome army correspondent, "A. J. G." They are very interesting, and will be the more acceptable to our readers when it is known that our correspondent belongs to Captain Wayne's company, from this place, and all who have gone from this neighborhood are in camp with him.

Real Condition of the South.

The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday publishes the result of a long interview with a prominent Southerner, who has just arrived in New York for medical treatment. The gist of the whole may be given as follows:—It appears that the Southern States are overwhelmed with debt, have no trade or money, no cotton on hand, except in very limited quantity, and will gather but half a crop this year. They are without materials for clothing either soldiers or civilians, beyond a few months' consumption.—The usual channels of trade, and even of internal traffic, are closed, as, for example, the communication between Mobile and New Orleans is all carried on by round-about and tedious railway lines, and flour is now selling at the latter place at eighteen dollars a barrel, notwithstanding the good crop, because there is no convenient way of transporting it. The Mississippi is effectually blockaded. The population of the most flourishing towns is diminishing by absenteeism; as for example, there are at this moment one thousand three hundred deserted houses in Memphis, and the last and only hopes of the Confederates is that England will become their ally without delay. If this is not done they confess themselves lost.

With regard to the number of troops in Virginia, this informant says there cannot be less than 100,000, and the largest body of them is at and about Richmond. Their hope is to pursue a system of ambuscades and masked batteries, the mountains and defiles of that State being well adapted to such a plan of defence.—He thinks they will fight desperately at least one great battle, counting on a success to help them abroad and at home. Finally, this informant thinks if the North could make known to the South, in some unmistakable way, that it does not make war to abolish slavery, the war might be considered as almost over. The Secessionists feel and know they have entirely mistaken their case and their remedy, and the leaders tremble for their own personal safety.

☞ News from Western Missouri to the 28th says: Governor Jackson's secretary called a session of the Missouri Legislature, to meet at Sarcaxie, seventy miles Southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession. The rebels in Western Missouri were concentrating at that point. Fugitives from Jasper county were hourly arriving at Fort Scott, and report a terrible state of affairs in that section. It is reported that Dr. Wilson, Dr. Ulman, and other leading Union men, have been hung. In some cases escaping fugitives had been followed into Kansas by secessionists. Capt. Montgomery, with four hundred men, entered Missouri on the morning of the 27th, but his object has not transpired.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ Ice is selling in the streets of Richmond at $6 to $8 per 100 lbs.

☞ An English gentleman who lately traveled through Virginia, says that when he passed through Manassas, the rebels were drilling with pikes and axes.

☞ It is to be hoped the report that Beauregard, Lee and Davis are quarreling is not true: for loyal people are anxious to see the rebel chiefs *hang together*.

☞ A Theatrical performance was recently given in Charleston for the benefit of the family of the assassin Jackson. The expenses slightly exceeded the receipts.

☞ Such a violent storm raged around Rice Lake, Upper Canada, during the last week, that one of the most beautiful islands, called Riordan's Island, has disappeared.

☞ Gen. Lee's wife formerly Mary Custis, remarked a few days ago that her husband "had sweated great drops of blood because of the fatal step he had taken" in joining the rebels.

☞ A young woman recently fell dead while dancing at a ball in Birmingham, England.—The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that she died of apoplexy, arising in a great measure from tight lacing.

☞ The British Government is having cannon made of puddled steel, consolidated by being beaten under a steam-hammer. They weigh four and a half tuns, and although only six and a half inch bore are intended for 100 pound shot.

☞ The Norfolk papers say that "nests of traitors"—which means Union men—have been discovered in that city and Portsmouth, and that some of them have already been arrested and turned over to the tender mercies of the military authorities.

☞ Mr. Vallandigham, who represents the Third district of Ohio in Congress, and who, it has been reported, is in the confidence of the bogus Confederacy Cabinet, has declared in Washington that he knows Jeff. Davis is willing to make a compromise, and remain in the Union.

☞ Vallandigham, the recreant Ohio Congressman, visited the Ohio regiments across the Potomac on Saturday, and was received with such decided marks of disfavor that he was forced to leave for fear of violence. He was hung in effigy, and on taking his departure was pelted with onions and other missiles.

☞ A position has at length been assigned to Major General Fremont. A new military department has been created and placed under his command, consisting of the State of Illinois, and the States and Territories West of the Mississippi river and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. General Fremont's headquarters will be at St. Louis.

☞ Corporal Hayes, the hero of the late skirmish near Cumberland, is a native of York county, in this State, and lived for several years in Harrisburg, where he worked with Speel and Zollinger. He was severely wounded in this fight, having one ball through the shoulder, another through the thigh, and a sabre cut over the head. Being a man of powerful frame and excellent constitution, he makes light of his wounds, and hopes soon to have another brush with the rebels.

☞ Under the heading "the enemy at our door," the New Orleans "Picayune" says:

"While we are remaining in fancied security, and boasting of the impossibility of the invasion of our shores by the enemy, a fleet takes possession of Ship Island and the Sound, and cuts off our communication with Mobile, while another of the enemy's ships blockades the mouth of the Atchafalaya. Where is our fleet of gunboats, and why are they permitted to lie idle when there is plenty of opportunity for them to exercise their skill and bravery by having a small tea party with the light craft of the enemy?"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

And those afflicted with

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

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishoners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as 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 a 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.

☞ 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.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by solening 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

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.

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. Kings County, New York

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.

What's the News?

WHY THIS, THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and opened a large and beautiful stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS

among which may be found the following

FOR THE LADIES:

Fancy and Plain, magnificent and brilliant styles of Spring Silks, Black Silks, Norwich Poplins, Challis De Laines, colored and figured Brilliants, French and English Chintzes, English and American Calicoes, &c.

WHITE GOODS.

We have in this department, Linens, Laces, Edgings, Cambrics, Brilliants, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Lawns, Mull Muslins, Ladies Fine French Collars, Undersleeves, &c., all of which we respectfully ask a thorough examination in order to satisfy Ladies that we have these goods better and lower in price than the lowest.

Mourning Goods.

This line of goods is very ample in every department.

Hosiery and Gloves.

Silk, Woolen Cotton and Linen Hose for ladies and gentlemen, and an endless variety for children. Ladies and gentlemen's Kid, Kid Finishes, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves Call and see our far famed "Buck Gloves."

DOMESTICS.

Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, and every article in the Domestic line of Dry Goods, in larger quantity and more complete assortment than can be found in any house in the interior of Pennsylvania.

We have also a fine assortment of

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

together with a full stock of

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware,

and all the et ceteras of a country store.

May 9, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN

THE ROOT & HERB DOCTOR,
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

WHO HAS HAD 30 YEARS CONSTANT practice, can be consulted at the Allegheny House, Mr. John Wood's, viz.:—*On the 7th of