



ALTOONA, PA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee to be furnished by the advertiser.

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.

Condition of Missouri.

Mr. John W. Robison, formerly of this place, but who, for some years past, has been residing in Springfield, Missouri, returned with his family, a few days since. He gives a rather deplorable account of the state of affairs in that section of that now unhappy State.

What is to become of the poor people in that part of the State is hard to realize. The rebel army is now in the neighborhood of Springfield, and, being without supplies from the Confederacy, depends upon foraging.

Extraordinary Explosion at Pittsburgh.

We learn from the Chronicle of Tuesday afternoon last, that about 10 o'clock of that day, shortly after the arrival of the Express train from the East, and while the employees of the Adams Express company were engaged in unloading a car, something exploded, with a loud report, blowing out one side of the car, scattering the boxes and packages, with which it was filled, in every direction, and fatally injuring one, if not two, of the employees.

Mr. W. Bachelor, who was engaged on the platform, watching for contraband goods, had his leg shattered in a dreadful manner by being struck by a board blown from the car.

The News.

While we are not in favor of the motto that "to the victor belong the spoils," when applied to political parties, we are, nevertheless, in favor of the removal of every clerk now holding office in Washington city, or elsewhere, who manifests the least hesitancy in taking the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States, or against whom there is the least suspicion of disloyalty.

Washington city is now secure against any attack that the Confederates may make upon it, and the War Department and the old General-in-Chief would like nothing better than to see such an attack made.

The term of enlistment of men entering the regular army between this time and the first of January, 1862, will be for three years. After that date the term will be as heretofore—five years.

Two prisoners who recently escaped from Richmond report that our men, who are prisoners there, are crowded into small rooms and are indifferently cared for, though in their letters they are obliged to intimate that every attention is paid to their comfort.

The Government has ordered that Adams' Express convey no more written communications between the North and South, thus virtually putting the veto on the last and almost only hope of the rebels of gaining information concerning things in the North.

The agents of the Government in the North have been extremely vigilant of late, in arresting spies and emissaries of the South who have come to the North to obtain loans or buy contraband articles, or who have returned from Europe with aid and comfort for our enemies.

The secession forces have been withdrawn farther back into Virginia. The intention of this movement on their part is a matter of speculation, but certain it is that it commenced as soon as our forces at Washington were increased.

The Union men of Missouri are being plundered and driven out of that part of the State now occupied by the forces of Gen. McCulloch. Over 1,000 Union men have been forced to leave their homes in the Southwest, leaving their property at the mercy of the rebels.

The report that the small pox, measles and mumps are raging in the camps of the insurgent, south of the Potomac, is undoubtedly correct, as it is verified by reports from their own side. If left alone for a time, disease will thin out their numbers much faster than Northern bullets. It is a fact known to those who were in the Mexican campaign, that the Southern regiments suffered more from contagious diseases, such as is now reported in their camps, than did the Northern regiments.

U. S. army officers who now tender their resignations, in the face of the enemy, are immediately arrested and placed in Fort Hamilton, N. Y., thus preventing their going over to the Southern Confederacy and making use of the knowledge they have acquired at the expense of the U. S. by leading armies or commanding privates against it.

It is reliably stated that foreign bankers have asked leave to take \$50,000,000 of the U. S. loan authorized by the last Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury has, however, refused to grant it, believing in the ability of the Government to maintain itself without asking the aid of foreign capital.

The Mayor of Washington City has been arrested and sent to one of the N. Y. forts for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He is believed to be in complicity with the rebels, and his house is now guarded to prevent the removal of his private papers.

Edward Everett on the Liberty of the Press.

We hear much said now-a-days about the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech, especially since it has been found necessary to suppress a few journals in the East that have proven themselves emissaries of the enemy.

A number of female Secessionists, who have been acting as spies and giving aid and comfort to the rebels, have recently been arrested at Washington city, the Government has determined that treason shall be crushed out whether under male or female attire.

There are now fifteen steamers in the Potomac flotilla, composing a force sufficiently strong to prevent the rebels crossing to the Maryland side, at any point. All the schooners, sloops, row-boats and skiffs on the Potomac river have been taken charge of by the Government to prevent communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores.

One day last week, three men, named Thos. J. Carson, Walter W. Kelly and Wm. M. Pogram, were arrested at Harrisburg, on suspicion of being spies, although they represented themselves as citizens of Baltimore.

Nothing of a suspicious nature was found in the carpet-bag of Kelly, but he was summarily ordered to strip. He removed his garments one by one, until he stood nude, with the exception of his undershirt. Nothing was found upon any of his garments, and he rolled up the arms of his undershirt, saying:

At this time the chief lifted the extremity of his shirt, disclosing an array of false pockets. Kelly then reached, and faintly asked for a glass of water, evidently much frightened. The letters, amounting to \$100,000 or thereabouts, contained the drafts were taken from the pockets, and the whole had been ironed out, to give the garment a close fit, and prevent the notes from protruding.

The men were evidently in the North to get specie and arms. They will, probably, be handed over to the military authorities, as spies, when they will fare by the military laws prescribed in such cases.

THE COMING STRUGGLE IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal of Friday, speaking of the continued outrages of the Secessionists in Kentucky, and their obvious determination to plunge the State into war, says:—Friends and devils in human shape are plotting your ruin and subjugation. They are laying their plans to have confederate soldiers in the employ of King Jeff. Davis introduced into this State. Awake! Arouse! and prepare to meet the invader. Give not an inch to the conspirators in your midst, for the more you give the more they will advance!

AN OBSTACLE REMOVED.—One great obstacle in the way of recruiting for the volunteer service has been removed by the following section of an act passed by Congress on the 22d of July last. A great many men have refused to enlist because they could not leave their families provided for, but now that their wives can draw their pay, and also receive their allowance from the volunteer fund, this difficulty no longer presents itself.

That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States, the system of allotment which is now used in the navy, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portions of his pay as may be required.

This has been sent to the officers of the United States army in command, among the general orders recently issued from the headquarters of the army.

The Right Kind of Talk.

Why can not all the editors in the loyal States, notwithstanding they may be opposed to the present administration politically, speak out for the Union, as do most of them. Let all who are inclined to favor the present peace movement, because they are opposed to the present administration, read the following extracts:

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.—In the war which the Government is now waging for the integrity of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, the duty of Democrats individually, and the party collectively, is so plain that none can mistake it. They must support the Administration in every measure calculated to put down rebellion, and conquer peace.

There are presses, for the most part in the border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily pleading the cause of treason, misrepresenting and vilifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating every article of unfavorable intelligence, and exhorting them to the utmost to dishearten the friends and defenders of the Constitution and the Union.

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Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine.

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Special Notices.

To Consumptives. And those afflicted with DYSPNOEA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER & AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.

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