

The Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

ADVERTISING. 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 parties to apply to us for space. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

B. M. PETTINGILL & CO. Advertising Agents, 110 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating newspaper in the United States and the Canada. They are authorized to contract with us at our best rates.

THE NEWS.

The Leavenworth papers of the 11th gives the following account of the late engagement between General Rains and Col. Montgomery: On the 2nd inst. 600 rebels under General Rains approached Fort Scott and seized 80 miles belonging to the Government, killing the teamster.

A messenger was despatched to Montgomery who had 500 men. He pursued Rains eleven miles, killing several of his men; when, coming on the main body of the enemy, a battle commenced, the rebels having cannon, and Montgomery one howitzer only. The fight lasted two hours, when Montgomery slowly retreated, keeping up a running fight until nightfall.—The enemy's force is reported by prisoners at 2,000 to 3,000.

A despatch dated Elkwater, Va., Sept. 16th, says:—The body of Col. John A. Washington was sent over to the enemy yesterday under a flag of truce. While on the way it was met by a similar flag, coming from the enemy for the purpose of obtaining information as to his condition.

On the 12th instant a detachment of three hundred men, from the Fourteenth Indiana and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ohio regiments, dispersed three Tennessee regiments, under General Anderson, on the west side of Cheat Mountain, completely routing them, killing eighty, and obtaining most of their equipments. Our loss was eight killed. The enemy made an advance on Elkwater on the same day with a force supposed to have been 15,000 but they were driven back by detachments from the Fifteenth Indiana, Third and Sixth Ohio Regiments, and shells from Loomis' Battery. They have retired some eight or ten miles distant. A strong force of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia troops also threatened the East side of Cheat Mountain, but we have not yet had a general engagement with them. A shell from one of Loomis' guns threw two miles into the enemy's camp, killed ten and wounded four of them. The Thirteenth Indiana regiment had a severe skirmish with superior numbers of the enemy on the 12th, and killed ten or twelve of them, with trifling loss.

There is now positive evidence that the rebels are using poisoned Minnie balls, and evidence is afforded that they are manufactured in the North. Last week some of our pickets captured a rebel picket who had in his possession a number of Minnie balls, each of which had a deposit of arsenic in it. He said, in answer to inquiries, that they had not many of them yet, and that they were only furnished to those sent out on picket duty. He said they came from the North and that they were promised a larger supply. Can such a dastardly mode of warfare prove successful?

A special dispatch from Canfield Ferry, dated the 14th inst., says that Gen. Lee attacked our forces at Cheat Mountain, and after a long contest, was fairly repelled by Gen. Reynolds. Gen. Lee has a large force, but is afraid that Gen. Rosecrans will fall upon his rear. Gens. Wise and Floyd are both retreating as fast as possible.

The following official dispatch was received at Gen. McClellan's head-quarters on Monday last:

DANBROWNE, Md., Sept. 15.—This afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, about 400 rebels attacked and drove right off our pickets, about three miles above the place opposite Pritchard's Mills. The affair was spirited one, lasting about two hours.

The enemy were driven from every house and bastwork they occupied. Eight or ten rebels are said to be killed, and a number wounded.

Our loss is only one killed.

Our victory is complete and our troops behaved most admirably.

Our cannon were efficiently served, and rendered good service in the action.

J. W. GEARY,
Col. of the 28th Reg't Penn' Reserves.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT TO COMMIE SUICIDE. Recently a stranger, supposed to be a volunteer from Camp Curtis, evidently laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide about three miles North of Harrisburg, Pa., by filling his mouth with gunpowder and then setting fire to it. He bled very profusely at the mouth, and has probably received an internal injury that will cause his death.

Kentucky O. K.

The Legislature of Kentucky, as heretofore stated, passed a series of resolutions in favor of the Union, by a very decided vote. One of these resolutions directed Gov. Magoffin to order the Confederate forces now in that State to evacuate instantaneously. The Governor, who, as we have heretofore intimated, vetoed the resolutions, whereupon both houses passed them over the Governor's veto, by a two-thirds vote. After this action he had nothing else to do than what he has done, viz.—issue the following proclamation:

"In obedience to the abjuring resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

If Tennessee, or the Confederate authorities, refuse to accede to the demands of this proclamation and the resolutions, Kentucky will call upon the Union for troops, and will force the rebels at the mouth of the canon and at the point of the bayonet. Here are the resolutions passed:

Resolved, That Kentucky's peace and neutrality have been wantonly violated, her soil has been invaded, the rights of her citizens have been grossly infringed by the so-called Southern Confederate forces. This has been done without cause; therefore—

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, therefore, call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out the invaders.

Resolved, That the United States be invoked to give aid and assistance and that protection against invasion which is granted to each one of the States by the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson be, and is hereby, requested to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district.

Resolved, That we appeal to the people of Kentucky, by the ties of patriotism and honor, by the ties of common interest and common genius, by the remembrances of the past and the present, for a national existence, to assist in repelling and driving out the wanton violators of our peace and neutrality—the lawless invaders of our soil.

There can be no doubt about the loyalty of a large majority of the Legislature of that State. The State has acted wisely. She has not taken action in the matter until she has seen exactly what the leaders of the rebellion are after; and now that their unholy schemes have been discovered, she refuses to be a party to a plot which would forever ruin her. There is no mistaking the meaning of the above resolutions.—They must strengthen the hands of the Government and nerve the arm of Gen. Anderson. Three times three for Kentucky! The home of Henry Clay will not be disgraced.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.—On Tuesday night last, about half-past eight o'clock, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing portions of Col. Toochin's Illinois regiment while passing over a bridge near Huron, Indiana, fourteen miles west of Cincinnati, fell through. Four passenger cars were precipitated into the creek, and one box and one baggage-car on top of them. These cars contained two hundred and fifty men, Companies E, F, G and I. The latter two are the principal sufferers. Captain Howard, of Company I, was killed. Up to 11 o'clock yesterday ninety-two wounded and thirty dead bodies had been taken out; a number were still in the ruins, and it was believed that forty or fifty were killed. The impression is that the bridge had been tampered with by rebels. The bridge was a sixty feet span, ten feet high, and had been lately inspected. The engine and one car passed over safely.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, while the ballet singers were preparing to appear in a fairy scene, in the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, the dress of one of the ladies caught fire. As all the ladies were dressed in light combustible material, the fire rapidly communicated from one to the other. Ten of them were burned—six of them so badly that they died the same night. Two more are not expected to recover.

ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT.—Alex Clark, editor of Clarks School Visitor, will give an elocutionary entertainment in this place on Tuesday evening next. We understand that the hall in Mr. Jaggard's building has been secured for the purpose. Most of our readers have heard Mr. C. lecture, therefore he needs no recommendation from us to secure a full house.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.—The latest news from Kentucky state that the Confederate Army has refused to leave the State, and a brigade from Indiana and the Home Guards of Louisville are now on their way to the Southern part of the State to drive them out. We look for stirring news from that section this week:

REPORT FROM THE ENEMY.—An intelligent free negro from Fairfax, arrived in Washington, says he heard Lawyer Hunter, owner of Hunter's Mills, say the Rebels would take Arlington Heights and Alexandria this week, with 200,000 men, and from there shell Washington City.

Arrest of Treason Plotters.

Within a few days past a number of the members of the Maryland Legislature have been arrested and consigned to the "hospital for sick patriotism," inside the walls of Fort McHenry. It is known that some of the arrested secession members of the Legislature had a programme all prepared, by which an act was to be passed declaring Maryland out of the Union and a State in the Southern Confederacy. The movement of the rebel army up the river was preparatory to a contemplated movement across. The attempt was to be made on the day the Legislature acted.—

At the same time the Mayor of Baltimore was also arrested the same day, was to co-operate by the best demonstration he could make. By the arrest of the leaders of this conspiracy, the Legislature is without power to act, and the rebels of Baltimore have lost their chief. A simultaneous movement of the rebels was to take place along the Eastern shore of Maryland, under the supposed direction and leadership of ex-commander Buchanan, of the navy, to aid the rebel army of Virginia in crossing to Maryland. The movement under Buchanan was made to distract our centre. The plot is exploded by the prompt action of General McClellan, in directing the late arrests made in Baltimore.

The Baltimore Patriot, alluding to the arrests made in that city on Friday, thus details the motives and objects of the government:

The incentive to this action on the part of the Government is engendered by a jealous regard for the safety of the people. Upon this in times like the present, is predicated the transcendent powers which the government assumes.

Objection was raised to the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, issued some time since, wherein it was stated that all property of those found in arms against the Government would be confiscated and their slaves set free. The italicized clause raised the objection, and we find that application in reference thereto has been made to the President, and that he, with Gen. F.'s full consent, has modified the proclamation so as to conform with an Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861, entitled "An Act to confiscate the property used for insurrectionary purposes."

We don't know exactly how the Act is intended to be construed, but if bread, meat, &c., are contraband, we think that those who provide them are equally as much so. Without the one the rebels could not easily have the other; and again, it is known that the slaves are in many places made to build fortifications, and even take up arms for the South. In this they are certainly used for "insurrectionary purposes," and their confiscation cannot easily be got over, under the provisions of the Act.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This ladies book, as usual, is in advance of all other magazines. The October number is already before us, and is ahead of all its competitors in the quality of its productions. It continues those elegant colored double fashion plates, which alone is worth the subscription price. Terms, one copy 1 year, \$3; three copies 1 year, \$6. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

DR. JONES.—Dr. Jones, of New York, who practiced in Altoona last April with such great success and skill, will practice at V. Crouse's Hotel, Huntingdon, from the 19th to the 28th of September. It is the last time he will visit this vicinity. Dr. Jones cures all curable diseases of the eye and ear, and also chronic diseases.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The business being done by the Pennsylvania Railroad this year is large beyond all precedent, and should there be no failing off in the receipts between this and the first of November, the close of the fiscal year, the receipts for 1861 will be upward of seven millions of dollars! It must be remembered, too, that all munitions of war are carried at a deduction from the regular rates, and the fare on troops transported is only two-thirds of the current rates. With all the business done, no accident has occurred, and not a single man among the immense number of soldiers was either killed or maimed through the negligence of any of the employees of the company.

A TALL COMPANY.—We had a visit to-day from Captain H. Z. Luddington, of Uniontown, who informed us that his company is now full and waiting to go on to Colonel Howell's regiment. The Captain's recruits were enlisted from among the mountaineers of the neighborhood, and are said to be a remarkably fine body of men. There are forty of the men over six feet in height, and twelve over six feet six, while one strapping fellow measures seven feet two inches. This, we think, is hard to beat. Col. Howell's regiment is fast filling up, and will be ready to take the field in eight or ten days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The lives of Davis and Beauregard. Hemp binding preferable.

The Romance of the Camp.

The Harrisburg Union, of Monday afternoon, within a few days past, a number of the rebels—solid looking farmers—arrived in Camp Curtis, in this State, sought an interview with the officer of the day, and informed him that they were in search of a girl who had strayed away. The officer thought a military camp a queer place to hunt for a stray girl, especially as it reflected on the virtue and dignity of the men at arms, nevertheless the gentlemen were at liberty to search. As the old song says, "What need you fear?" but they did not hunt long, "for in less than an hour she was found on guard, doing duty as a sentinel in the uniform of Capt. Kahn's company of Summer Rides, of Carlisle. We do not know what name she enlisted under to protect the honor of her country's flag, but her real name is Sophia Cryder, and her residence only about a mile from this city. She had been in Capt. Kahn's company a week, is a plump lass of only sixteen years of age, and had so completely unsexed herself that she could safely bid defiance to any one not acquainted with her to detect her. How she shirked an examination, which is said to be made with great strictness by the medical men of Camp Curtis, we are not informed.

She is represented as a girl of unblemished reputation, and is held in general happiness in such cases, until it becomes an object of her affections, but merely by the spirit of adventure. It does not speak well for the purity of Miss Sophia, however, to say that she is in the habit of accompanying the men on their excursions to the river to bathe; but she may have done this to ward off suspicion, especially as she took precious good care to keep out of the water herself. This is the first case of the kind that has been brought to light, but we are informed that the most reckless dare-devil attached to the Seventh regiment of the three months' volunteers was a woman—the mother of four children. Miss Cryder was taken home where she can reflect over what she did see, as well as what she did not.

A TRAITOR CAUGHT WITH A SNUFF-BOX.—A Cincinnati paper tells this story:

A Kanawha merchant who had concluded to repudiate his northern debts, was yesterday served a trick rather unpleasant to him. He happened to have an unsettled account of \$1200 in a wholesale house in Columbia street in this city. A day or two since, his creditors received information that he was in Louisville, and had made extensive purchases of merchandise, which he had shipped to the Kanawha via Cincinnati; but that he would probably have landed it on the Louisville packet on the Kentucky side.

The merchant was at once sent to the packet, and a search was made for him. The goods were found in his snuff-box. The Marshall induced the Captain to let him go, and the Marshall said he would probably have landed it on the Kentucky side.

The merchant was allowed to go, and he was soon on board the packet, and the Marshall said he would probably have landed it on the Kentucky side.

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