The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 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 in 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 authorised to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth that they set apart

THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next,

as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

SEAL. GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

Secretary Seward's Circular.

In another column we publish a paper forwarded by Secretary Seward to the Governor of each of the loyal States. It has created considerable excitement in some quarters, the nervous portion of the northern people imagining that it foreshadows a war with Great Britain. While it is necessary that every seaboard State should take immediate action in the matter, and see that her defences are in a condition for any emergency, we think the Secretary did not mean to intimate that the defences would be needed for the purpose attributed. True, our affairs with England, so far as regards the cotton interests, are not in the most amicable state, yet it cannot be denied that the majority of the people of that country sympathize with the Federal Government, and only await a fitting opportunity to express it. This opportunity would be given by the head of the Government yielding to the demands of the cotton speculators and attempting, officially, to interfere with the blockade. We cannot think Her Majesty so short-sighted as to allow herself to take any part in the matter. Canada is not as loyal to the Queen as she might be. It requires coaxing and kind treatment to keep her where she is. Her sons would not, we feel sure, obey a summons to take up arms against the people of the Northern States. They are too closely allied in interest, feeling, and the ties of consanguinity, and if the time comes when the Federal Government and Great Britain enter into conflict, it is reasonable to presume that the majority of the people of Canada will deem it a fitting time to secede from under the care of Uncle Johnny. If England recognizes the right of the Southern States to secede, she must give to Canada the same right. England does not wish to lose Canada, and will be very careful of her action in reference to our difficulties. We think there is no present danger of a war with England.

A LARGE CONTRACT.—Stephen Cromwell, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract by which he is to furnish one hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood for the Ohio Central Railroad Company. The magnitude of this contract can be understood when we take into consideration the fact that it makes a pile four feet high and not less than two hundred and fifty-seven miles long, and requires the delivery of nearly fifty cords a day (Sundays accepted) for ten years.

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR KENTUCKY.—Gen. Negley's brigade, consisting of three regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, left Pittsburgh on Friday afternoon last, to reinforce Gen. Sherman, now in command of the department of Kentucky. Gen. Negley has large military experience and will win laurels for himself and those under his charge, should an opportunity offer.

Capacity of the Country to Sustain War.

Some persons, whether timorous or uninformed, have shrunk back somewhat aghast at the prospect of a $500,000,000, loan, with the possibility of its being doubled or tredled by a continuance of the war. Such persons may be reassured by comparing our means and probable exertions with those of Great Britian in her tremendous struggle with France and the half of Europe, for twenty three years, or from 1793 to 1816. We condense and set down in the nearest millions a few of the most prominent statistics of that continental war.

At the commencement of that war, entered upon by England against the principles and wishes of at least one-third of the nation, the population of England, Wales, and Scotland was somewhat less than ten millions. Ireland may be "counted out" as being disorderly and rebellious, and requiring a guard over itself rather than furnishing men and money for the strife. During these twenty-three years, the whole outlay of the British Government was $8,500,000,000—or, stating it in more striking form, eighty-five hundred million dollars—more than double the whole property value of Great Britain then, and nearly as much as that of the United States at present. Nearly one-half of this enormous sum, or $4,183,000,000, was expended on the war alone, viz., $1,924,000,000 for the army; $1,641,000,000 for the navy; $355,000,000 for munitions of war; $263,000,000 for subsides—in plainer phrase, for hiring foreigners to do their fighting. The yearly outlay, in all, averaged $370,000,000, and for the war, which was almost continuous, $182,000,000. And this immense expenditure was not, as in our case, made at home, so that the money merely passing from hand to hand, would still remain in the possession and active use of the nation; on the contrary, a large part of it, probably more than one half, was laid out and permanently lost in continental purchases. Yet, under the pressure of this tremendous load, England struggled through the contest, not only with steps staggering, except in two or or three years of bad crops, and in the fixed suspension of specie payment by the National Bank, but with a large increase in the sum total of her wealth, and an advance in almost every brtnch of industrial exertion.

We are twice as able as England was to carry on the war, even of that great length and of those huge dimensions; for our population—saying nothing of the neutral States—is the exact double, and our wealth more than the double, of England in 1793. Specie from all quarters pours in upon us in a ceaseless flood; the money of our banks and capitalists lies idle and rusting, and our imports are greatly reduced; our exports of breadstuffs are much larger than ever. Under these circumstances it is clear that we can, if necessary, incur and comfortably carry a debt of one thousand or even two thousand million dollars and pay it off interest and principal, A. D. 1900.

☞ Intelligence from our Mexican minister is to the effect that the Mexican government has asked for a loan from our government of from five to ten millions. Mr. Corwin regards it highly important just at this time that Mexico should have the money to pay interest on her English debt, and thus release her from her present embarrassment. The *N. Y. Herald's* despatch says: "Our Government is determined to stand by Mexico at all hazard's and protect her against encroachments by foreign powers. Our government has addressed communications to England, France and Spain, to know what their intentions are, to which no response has yet been received."

☞ Lord Lyons has addressed a brief circular to her majesty's consuls in the Southern States, enclosing the following as embodied in the official note of the Secretary of State, namely, the law of blockade, which does not permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take on board a cargo after the commencement of the blockade, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels blockaded by the naval forces of the United States. Lord Lyons instructs those consuls to take this law for their guidance.

☞ A very curious calculation has been made relative to the Union troops on the banks of the Potomac. Taking as a basis the regular allowance of room that is required for a soldier to stand upright, with his musket at "shoulder arms," and placing them in close single file, it would require the whole roadway from Jersey City to the Capital to form the line. If the same troops had to be reviewed, it would take a railway train, going at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, over fourteen hours to pass along the line of soldiers.

☞ Gen. B. F. Butler made a speech at Burlington, Vt., a short time since. He said that if any foreign nation dared to interfere in our intestine war, we would cease dealing with southern traitors as erring brothers, delicately and tenderly, and should arm every loyal Union man, North and South, both *black and white, bond and free,* until treason and its abetors are exterminated, and the meddlesome world was taught a salutary lesson. This sentiment was received with overwhelming plaudits.

HORSE CONTRACTORS BITTEN.—We learn from the Huntingdon papers that several contractors who were buying up horses for "Camp Crossman," at that place, have had the greater part of their horses rejected by the inspecting agent. Only one horse in ten, in some of the lots, and not one-fourth in any lot, was accepted.

FIGHT AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

COL. BAKER KILLED.

VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADED.

WASHINGTON, October 21—*Midnight*—Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edward's Ferry and another at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and a part of Gen. Stone's command as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and continued without effect until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker, Senator from Oregon. The Union forces engaged numbered about eighteen hundred, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from five to ten thousand.

At this juncture Colonel Baker fell at the head of his regiment, gallantly cheering his men to the conflict. Just before he fell he dispatched Major Young to General Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs. General Stone immediately proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but on account of the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

General Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order, and will hold possession of Harrison's Island and approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to General Stone during the night. The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday. He held his commission as Colonel from the State of Pennsylvania, having lately received it at the hands of Governor Curtin as commander of a California regiment.

PILOT KNOB, October 22—The following dispatch was received here this morning, and forwarded to head quarters at St. Louis. "Field of Battle, Frederickton, October 22—In company with Colonel Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels under Thompson and Lowe. The estimated force of the enemy was 5000. Their loss was heavy, while ours is small, and confined principally to the First Indiana Cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Major Gavatte and Captain Hayman, of the Indiana Cavalry, were killed in a charge on a battery."

WASHINGTON OCTOBER 22d.—This morning Commodore Craven, flag officer of the Potomac squadron, reported to the Navy Department that the Potomac river is effectually closed by the rebels.

Yesterday he discovered a new battery of eighteen guns at Mathias Point, which completely blocks navigation even if the batteries on this were of no effect.

THE FREMONT TROUBLE.—It seems to be an established fact that General FREMONT is really to be removed. The charges made against him were forwarded to the President by the friends of Mr. Blair. It is reported that he has involved the Government in unnecessary expenditures to the amount of nearly ten millions of dollars; that he gave to his California friends contracts for fabulous amounts without requiring any security whatever; that he denied Government officers interviews with him unless it particularly suited him; that he assumed supreme powers which were not delegated to him; that he did not obey the instructions of the Government unless they met his views. The friends of General FREMONT here say, in unmistakable language, that he has been unfairly dealt with; that he has been villainously persecuted because some members of the Cabinet are jealous of his popularity; and that when an investigaton takes place he will make these things manifest, and show a cleaner record than any other officer of his rank in the service.

BALLOONING IN THE ARMY.—The perfection of the organization of the army by Gen. McClellan, since the Bull Run affair, attracts the attention of every military man who visits Washington. The improvement in cavalry and artillery are wonderful, and in a time he will be ahead of the great Napoleon in his various preparations. His ballooning arrangements, too, will eclipse anything of the sort recorded in military history. It was only the other day that we gave an account of La Mountain's having cut the rope which bound him to the earth, and hanging for half an hour over the enemy's camp. Now we understand he has made a night ascension, and that he has actually gone up at midnight and taken a view of everything in repose, and obtained some valuable information in respect to the number and movements of the rebels, as seen by camp fires.

The Rebel Loss at Bull Run.

Dr, Alfred Powell, Surgeon of the 2nd Regiment New York State Militia, was at the battle of Bull Run, and was one of the prisoners captured by the Rebels and taken to Richmond, whence he returned a few days ago. He states that the Rebel wounded amounted to nearly 5,000 and their killed to 600. Twenty-three surgeons, including himself, with a number of our men, were allowed to return to the battlefield the day after the battle, for the purpose of burying the dead; they were three days thus employed. Upon comparing notes, they found our dead to be about 300, and our wounded that fell into the hands of the Rebels, about 600; which, with those that were taken to Washington, made the total the same as Gen. McDowell's report. As early as 12 o'clock of the day of battle the Rebels were making preparations for a retreat. The 2nd Regiment lost 150 men. They held the position at Stone Bridge, receiving the fire of the Rebels from early morning till 2 o'clock, P. M, and were so close to the enemy that for the first two hours almost every shot from the Rebels killed—giving the Surgeon but little to do till a detachment of our troops had made a detour of the enemy's wing, outflanking them, causing them to fall back, when their shots began to have a less deadly effect. At 2 o'clock the regiment was without ammunition, and unable to continue the fight. While at the farmhouse called Oakland's temporarily used as an hospital, attending to wounded soldiers of *both* armies, and while a Rebel Colonel was actually in the hands of the Surgeon, a detachment of Rebel cavalry rode up and fired into the windows, killing four of our men and two or three of their own. Dr. Powell and assistant rushed out, waving the surgeon's sash to show the nature of the place, when one of the cavalry dismounted and deliberately shot his assistant down; and the interposition of the wounded Rebel colonel was necessary to save them from further outrages.

Our men in Richmond are in an exceedingly destitute condition; some having had their clothes cut off them when wounded, have nothing but a blanket to cover their nakedness; and the coming cold weather will find then in need of everthing in the way of clothing. They are on no account allowed to look out of the window; if they do they are immediately made targets for the sentries, one or two having been shot by them while the Doctor was there.

They are insufficiently fed on bread and *fresh* beef twice a day; fresh beef being 8 cents per pound, *salt* beef and bacon 38 cents. Our wounded had nothing but their blankets and the hard floor to sleep on; but lately some of the men were enabled to procure canvass and boards, with which they had made about 100 cots, that have added to their comfort. The Doctor speaks of the women being more insulting and offensive than the men—one decent looking woman coming to the sentries begging them to cut the throats of the prisoners. There were 25 or 30 deaths daily among the Rebel wounded for some time after the battle, and it was of general remark among the Rebels that the d——d Yankees did not die so readily.

SMALLEST SOLDIER IN THE ARMY.—Eddy Black, son of George H. Black, of Indianapolis, is supposed to be the smallest and youngest if not the bravest soldier in the service of the United States of the Indiana troops. When he enlisted he was but eight years of age, but he exhibited such a spirit of Patriotism, and so strong a desire to serve his country, that he over persuaded his parents to let him go. He enlisted in the twenty-first regiment, Col. McMillan, now stationed near Baltimore, where he now is, and so attached is he to the service that he refuses to come home on furlough, at the earnest request of his mother, telling her that he had too much work to attend to. He forwarded his two month's pay, and what he accumulated from those who voluntarily gave him in admiration of his character, amounting in all to sixty dollars, which is now invested in Treasury notes. An army of such Lilliputs would soon overcome the fiery ardor of the chivalry. He is a drummer boy. Just as he was leaving with the regiment, an elderly gentleman spoke to the little fellow and said, "My lad, do you know what you are going to do?" "Yes sir," was his promt reply, "I am going to beat the drum while the soldiers are fighting for their country." The man shed tears, and said to him, "If you return alive, come to my house and I will give you a horse. I have plenty of them." Eddy intends to hold him to his offer.

PUNISHMENT FOR STEALING—One of the dragoons encamped back of the Capitol, the other day bought a watch for $30, from another soldier in the same company. He afterwards stole the money back, and was caught. He has now to march around the encampment every alternate hour day and night, carrying a heavy ball and chain, and has a large placard on his back, with the word "thief" printed on it. He is compelled to take his lonely round for thirty days, when he is to have his head shaved, and be drummed out of camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March." There is great objection on the part of many of our people to this mode of punishment. They denounce it as cruel and barbarous. In nearly every encampment soldiers are tied up to fences and wagon-wheels with their offences labelled on their breasts or backs. It is certainly a very humiliating sight.

THE NEW BALLOONS.—Professor Lowe is constructing, in Philadelphia, four new balloons for Government use. These new ones vary from thirty-one to thirty-five feet in diameter at the widest part, and, including the cords and basket, are about one hundred feet from top to bottom. Their material is of strong brown Pongee silk, doubled and varnished four times. Professor Lowe is now forming a balloon corps, for the working and transportation of his various balloons, who will probably rank as Lieutenants, and will receive three dollars a day till their rank and pay shall be definitely established.

OFFERS FROM ABROAD—We learn from good authority (New York *Post*) that certain foreign capitalists have offered Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, to take a hundred million loan of the United States Government, at six and a half per cent. interest. It would seem that the fulminations of the London *Times* have not succeeded in frightening any body, for our credit is as good as ever it was abroad, and the money holders of London would be glad to see the Secretary accept their propositions.

An Apologue.

We take from the *Atlantic Monthly* the following admirable apologue, so peculiarly suited to the times, the significance and moral of which almost every one will be prepared to appreciate and apply. The well known apologue of "the Clock and the Pendulum" is known, we presume, to most of our readers, and has been considered as one of the best in our language, but the author of the following, if he has not eclipsed his exemplar, may at least congratulate himself upon a very close approximation. "Uncle Sam," it is true, is quietly keeping his "grinders" in motion, but woe be to those who shall be placed under the "upper and nether millstone," under their active operation:

THE FRONT TEETH AND THE GRINDERS —Once upon a time a mutiny arose among the teeth of a worthy man, in good health and blessed with a sound constitution, commonly known as Uncle Samuel. The cutting-teeth, or incisors, and the eye-teeth, or canines, though not nearly so many all counted, nor so large, nor so strong as the grinders, and by no means so white, but on the contrary, very much discolored, began to find fault with the grinders as not good enough company for them.

The eye-teeth, being very sharp and fitted for seizing and tearing, and standing out taller than the rest, claimed to lead them. Presently, one of them complained that it ached very badly, and then another and another. Very soon the cutting teeth, which pretended they were supplied by the same nerve, and were proud of it, began to ache also. They all agreed that it was the fault of the grinders.

About this time, Uncle Samuel having used his old tooth-brush (which was never a good one, having no stiffness in the bristles) for four years, took a new one, recommended to him by a great number of people as a homely but useful article. Thereupon all the front teeth, one after another, declared that Uncle Samuel meant to scour them white, which was a thing they would never submit to, though the whole civilized world was calling on them to do so. So they all insisted in getting out of the sockets in which they had grown and stood for so many years. But the wisdom-teeth spoke up for the others, and said—

"Nay, there be but twelve of you front teeth, and there be twenty of us grinders. We are the strongest and a good deal nearer the muscles and the joint, but we cannot spare you.—We have put up with your black stains, your jumping aches and your snappish looks, and we are not going to let you go, under the pretence that you are to be scrubbed white if you stay. You don't work half so hard as we do, but you can bite the food well enough, which we can grind so much better than you. We belong to each other. You must stay."

Thereupon the front teeth, first the canines or dog-teeth, next the incisors or cutting teeth, proceeded to declare themselves out of their sockets, and no longer belonging to the jaws of Uncle Samuel.

Then Uncle Samuel arose in his wrath and shut his jaws tightly together, and swore that he would keep them shut till those aching and discolored teeth of his went to pieces in their sockets, if need were, rather than have them drawn, standing, as some of them did, at the very opening of his throat and stomach.

And now, if you will please to observe, all of those teeth are beginning to ache worse than ever, and to decay very fast, so that it will take a great deal of gold to stop the holes that are forming in them. But the great white grinders are as sound as ever, and will remain so until Uncle Samuel thinks the time has come for opening his mouth. In the mean time they keep on grinding in a quiet way though the others have had to stop biting for a long time. When Uncle Samuel opens his mouth, they will be as ready for work as ever; but those poor discolored teeth wil be tender for a great while, and never be so strong as they were before they foolishly declared themselves out of their sockets.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO GEN. ANDERSON.—The sword voted Gen. Robert Anderson by the city of Philadelphia was presented to him at Willard's Hotel, Wednesday evening Mr. Cuyler made the presentation address, and the General responded in a patriotic reply; but his lady afterwards, in the presence of the committee and other friends, made the most touching speech of the evening, when she said, "To turn his back upon his native State was the hardest duty almost he ever had to perform." The following were the remarks of Mr. Cuyler: "The city of Philadelphia has charged me to present to you a sword, suitably inscribed. I need not say the duty is agreeable to my feelings. The city of Philadelphia is desirous to encourage loyalty and patriotism, and to place on record the distinguished event which forms so bright a page in your history. As you receive this sword, you receive a token of her regard, with the assurance that she will ever hold in grateful remembrance your past efforts in the cause of liberty. We hope to hear of your speedy restoration to health and return to the field of duty."

To which General Anderson made the following reply: "I receive from you, sir, and through you from the city of Philadelphia this beautiful token of your regard, with feelings that words cannot express. I shall if Providence restores my health, be rejoiced to be permitted to use it in defence of my country. I thank you, sir, and my friends in your good city, for this very valuable token of your regard.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.—A Cabinet meeting was held on Friday morning. The principal subject of consideration was our foreign relations. It is gratifying to know, says a Washington telegram, that the tone of the latest dispatches from the other side of the Atlantic is much more favorable to the Government than it was a few weeks ago, and also that throughout the diplomatic corps, in Washington, a more cordial feeling towards the United States has been recently evinced than at any time since the beginning of the insurrection, and there is expressed in that circle a greater confidence than ever before in the ability of the Government to suppress the rebellion and re-establish its authority throughout the whole extent of the Union.

A WARNING TO TRAITORS.—The U. S. Marshal of Connecticut gives official notice that all persons who attempt to entice soldiers to desert will be summarily dealt with. He rounds off his proclamation with this suggestive statement:—"Fellow-citizens, this war must go on. If you can not help to prosecute it, you shall not prevent it with impunity. Toryism is a disease, (though hereditary in some) requiring a strong remedy, which will be applied to some persons hereabouts before they are ready to take it.

GOV. MORGAN IN WASHINGTON.—Maj. Gen. E. E. Morgan arrived in Washington on Friday morning. He brings the assurance that New York will have one hundred thousand men in the field before the close of this month, and that the Empire State is prepared to furnish a quarter of a million of men, and the material aid necessary to equip and maintain them. She will do her share in clearing the land of rebels and the sea of pirates, and show the Union that, as she is first and most prosperous in peace, so she will be first and most glorious in war.

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

Circular from the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, OCT. 14, 1861.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York.

SIR:—The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms, when disloyal citizens hastened to a foreign country to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the important States without success.—It is not likely, however that they will remain contented with such refusals. Indeed it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purpose dy degrees and by indirection taking advantage of the embarrasments of the agriculture, manufacutres, and commerce, in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home. They seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest, and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity and friendship.

I am able to state, for your satisfaction, that the prospect of any such disturbances is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avoid the evils of a foreign war to be superinduced upon those of a civil commotion which we are endeavoring to cure. One of the most obvious results of such precaution is that our ports and harbors, our seas and lakes, should be put in conditon of complete defence. For any nation may be said to incur danger in tempestuous seasons, when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided.

The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts are seconded by the favor and support of the loyal, patriotic and self-sacrificing people and are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed, during its recent extra session, with these measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coast.

In previous wars, loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate action to support and aid the Federal Government in its arduous responsibility. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable, by all loyal States, during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuance of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defences of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, when it shall have assembled.

Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means, and the expenditure ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for generl defence, there is every reason to believe that Congress would provide for its reimbursement should these suggestions be accepted. The President will direct the proper agents of the Federal Governments to confer with you, and to superintend, direct and conduct the prosecution of the system of defence of your State.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A VETERAN SOLDIER.—Among the men enlisted with Capt. Williams in Johnstown is an old soldier who has already seen nineteen years and three months service—having served nine years in the British service, ten in the United States service, and three months in the recent volunteer service as a member of the band of the 3rd regiment of volunteers from this State. He has also four sons enlisted in the United States service—two in Col. Campbell's Cambria County Regiment and two in Capt. Williams' Company.—The name of this veteran soldier is Elisha C. Bennett. He is over 45 years of age, and last week married a second wife half his age, who will accompany him in the campaign upon which we will soon enter. During his term of service in the British army he visited the West Indies and Canada. His first enlistment in the U. S. service—from 1839 to 1844—was spent principally in Maine and Rhode Island, at Newport Barracks. During his second term he passed through the Mexican war, in Gen. Taylor's division of the army, participating in all old Zach's battles, from Palo Alto to Buena Vista, and received his discharge at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, in 1849. His entire nineteen years and a quarter's service was put in as a musician, but he entered the public service for the fifth time as a private in the ranks. We are pleased to say, however, that since his enlistment with Capt. Williams he has been assigned the position of 2nd Sergeant, and will remain among us for some weeks yet on recruiting service for the Company. We question whether a similar instance of faithful and persevering public service and devoted patriotism can be found in the land, even in this most prolific era of patriotic examples. Pass around the name of Elisha C. Bennett—the man who has already given nine years to the country of his birth, ten to that of his adoption, and now gives himself, wife and four sons for three years more to the support of the government.—*Cambria Tribune.*

OVER THE FALLS.—A terrible casualty happened at Niagara Falls on Sunday. A young man about eighteen years of age, clerk for T. T. Murray, started from the French landing on the American side to go to Chippewa, and after having traversed in safety nearly the whole breadth of the river until near Chippewa Creek, was lost to the view of those that watched his perilous passage. The boat was seen shortly afterwards by persons on the Canada shore, driving through the rapids above the brink of the Falls, right side up and empty.—It is therefore supposed that the occupant either leaped or tumbled into the river above, and was swept over the cateract. His body has not yet been recovered. Peices of the boat were found below in the afternoon.

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 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.

Altoona Tribun

ALTOONA MAIL SCHEDULE
MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way .....
Western Way ..... 7 00 A. M. and
Hollidaysburg .....
Western Through .....
Eastern Through .....

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg ..... 7 00 A. M. and
Western Through .....
Eastern Through .....
Western Way .....
Eastern Way .....

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 4
7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 6 45 till 7 45 A. M.
JOHN SHOEMAKE

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10,

Express Train East arrives 4.40 A. M., leave
" " West " 7.19 A. M. "
Fast " East " 8.20 P. M. "
" " West " 7.55 P. M. "
Mail " East " 11.00 A. M. "
" " West " 6.30 P. M. "

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connect
press Train West, and Mail Train East and W
INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with
Accommodation Trains East and West, Express
Fast Line and Mail train East and West.

OUR APOLOGY.

For some time past we have be
ising our readers that if those wh
debted to us would come forward
tle up, we would, on or about th
October, show them something ne
in this section of the country. W
first of October has gone by, and
not announced our show as open
course you want to know the ca
to begin with, we would say that
and most important condition of th
upon which we promised to fur
exhibition, has not been compli
viz; but few have called to set
bills, and thus supply us with th
to purchase it. Now it is not to
pected that we can get up a sho
looking at without money. We
"on tick," for it, and could not ge
tick" if we would. Again, the ge
who is engaged in getting up th
tion has given us notice that he
have it completed in less than si
from the 1st inst., which will be a
1st of December. Delinquent fri
have still time enough left to se
accounts and get in to see the sho
first day that it is opened to spec
Come right along, and make no
settling up. The show *is coming*
must have the money to pay for it
delay payment because the tim
weeks in advance. It will be u
ye are aware of it, and then you'll
about not having paid us—at
ought to.

LOCAL ITEMS

WINTER AND THE POOR.—We belie
are those in our midst who represent th
as being miserably poor, and beg cel
from door to door, who are not necess
there are a few who are *really poor*
the help of those who are in better c
ots. To discriminate between these t
requires more time and trouble than
care about giving to the matter, an
deserving are coldly dismissed from
door to pass, with aching hearts,
where they will likely fare no bett
one case impudence, and the know
they are not in want, prevents them
ing the rebuff; while, on the other h
lute want of the necessaries of life,
that they shall not be obtained, mak
doubly painful. There is a vast diffe
tween the professional and the necess
citor of alms; and our people owe it
selves and the cause of humanity to
these cases. We are sure that none c
zens would dismiss the really needy f
door without in some way relieving th
but they should be certain that the
helping to keep in idleness those wh
to take care of themselves.

Winter is always a terror to the
"the poor," we do not mean those
comfortable homes and an abundan
necessaries of life, and who complai
themselves poor, because the times
and they cannot speculate and do bu
as grand a scale as they did when t
good and money plenty. We have to
this kind in our midst, and they wou
to be thankful for what they have, le
come when they shall have reason to
When we say "the poor," we mean su
really poor; men who have to supp
selves and their families by daily
who are out of employment and ca
and whose families are now sufferin
likely to suffer for want of food, and
their inability to pay rent, shall be t
to contend with the biting frosts and
piercing winds of Winter; such are
poor. God only knows what will
such during the approaching Winter.

God save the poor! God save th
Save the poor from want and starvati
the rich from selfishness! Help th
remember that God is the friend of
trust in Him! Help the rich to rem
their riches were not given them to l
while their fellow beings are shiverin
and dying of starvation! God help
do our duty; to alleviate, as far a
the sufferings of the unfortunate.
wish for fortune, without the pride
and miserly spirit which usually co
But we can all do something for th
have them in our midst; every ne
has them. Let us do our duty.

☞ We regret to learn that M
Klink, of Newville, Cumberland co
on a brief visit to his friends in
week before last, lost his two child
theria. They died within two d
other.

☞ If U O for your paper, PAY